

object at present is merely to bring the outline down to the Christian era.

As we have reason to believe, there were many bards among the ancient Romans, whose works had more or less value; but the first names of distinction to be mentioned are those of Ennius and Plautus, who both wrote about 200 B.C. Shortly after the death of Plautus we have the second distinguished dramatist, Terence. Almost a hundred years later Lucretius, the expounder of the Epicurean Philosophy, wrote his *De Rerum Natura*.

This brings us down to the Augustan Age of Latin literature, an age of writings which, though modelled after the masterpieces of Greek literature, are yet of immense independent value. It was in this age that Cicero composed his admirable orations and his various philosophic works. It was in this age that Virgil and Horace, the favourites of Augustus, composed their poems, with which all are acquainted, to some extent at least. The distinguished Julius Cæsar wrote his commentaries on his Gallic campaigns, and Sallust wrote his History of the Conspiracy of Catiline and of the African Wars during this age.

Other names might be mentioned, but it is unnecessary.

We have thus given, imperfectly no doubt, a general outline of Greek and Latin literature as far as the Christian era.

But we are only on the threshold of our argument, though so much space has already been taken up. However, trusting that forbearance may be exercised toward us in this matter, we hope to carry out our original purpose.

LECTURES FOR CITY YOUNG MEN.

FOLLOWING the example of British universities, Queen's has now resolved to have evening classes for the benefit of those engaged in commercial life, and whose business prevents them attending college during the day. Dr. Bell, writing to the *British Whig*, says: "In University College, Liverpool, there were three years ago over 400 evening students to some 200 day students, and no doubt the number has since increased. Had Queen's University been wealthier than she is, she would probably have done something of the same kind long ago, but she can hardly be expected to come up to the ideal of her functions until she is better endowed, and, like Oxford and Cambridge, has fellowships to offer to the graduates whose services she might employ in connection with such a scheme. In the meantime some little thing may be done to awaken, and partly to satisfy, the desire for the higher culture among those who are unable to attend the ordinary classes of the university. Professor Watson has agreed to give one lecture a week, beginning on the second Thursday of January and continuing to the end of April, on the question, Is pleasure the end of life? In these lectures the views of those who have answered this question in the affirmative will be stated and examined. There will be taken up in turn the doctrines of thinkers so widely separated in time, country and age as Prota-

goras, Aristippus and Epicurus among the ancients, and Locke, Hume, Bentham, John Stuart Mill, Henry Sidgwick and Herbert Spencer among the moderns, and it is hoped that some idea may thus be conveyed of the development of one important line of human thought. Those who think of attending must be prepared to do the work prescribed, which will consist mainly of short essays. The constituency which it is desired to reach are young men and women who feel the need of culture and are willing to make some sacrifices for it. The lecturer will try to make the subject as plain as he can, but he does not propose to aim at 'popularity' in the lower sense of the term, nor would he advise any to attend who are unwilling to work for their own intellectual enfranchisement. To all on the other hand who are prepared to do a little honest and regular study, but especially to the young men and women, engaged during the day, who have a desire to employ their spare hours to some purpose, a cordial invitation is extended. Should this experiment prove at all as successful as it is hoped it may, other courses of lectures may be started next winter, and it is even possible that a few fellowships may yet be put at the service of the university which will enable her to send out her more distinguished graduates as educational pioneers of the higher learning in other centres. The fee will be two dollars in all, i.e., one dollar for registration and one dollar for the course of lectures."

SENIOR RE-UNION.

THE annual re-union of the graduating class was held on Friday evening last, when the class of '86 met together at the large dining hall of the Burnett to compare notes on four years life at Queen's. This occasion is the pleasantest and probably the most serious during the college life of students, for it recalls to their memory the many happy moments spent together in the pursuit of knowledge, and brings vividly before them plans for the future. The table was arranged with much taste, and the menu all that could be desired. Mr. Rattray acted as chairman, being assisted by Mr. R. Whiteman and Mr. E. Ryan as 1st and 2nd vices. About an hour was spent in discussing the varied and tempting dishes. Then Mr. Rattray rose, and in a speech characterized by force and eloquence, proposed the "Queen." He dwelt on the pleasant memories enshrouding college life, and the friendship formed which would never die. An eloquent tribute was paid to the memory of J. C. McLeod and George F. Cameron.

Mr. R. Whiteman responded to the toast, "The Governor-General," and "The Dominion." He referred to the great progress made by Canada during the last fifty years, and to Queen's as one of the best institutions on the continent. "The University" was received with much enthusiasm, and was responded to by Mr. E. Ryan. He spoke in high terms of the institution and its professors, and hoped that the efforts now being made to assist