

cational movements, and has always taken a lively interest in everything pertaining to such movements.

"Professor Loudon graduated from Toronto University. Since his graduation he has been almost constantly in connection with his Alma Mater, acting at first as tutor in mathematics and dean of residence. Upon the retirement of Professor Cherri-man, Professor Loudon was unhesitatingly appointed as his successor in the chair of mathematics and physics, and upon the separation of these subjects a few years since, Professor Loudon chose to retain the more interesting one of physics, and with that subject he still remains connected.

"On account of his high administrative abilities and his thorough acquaintance with all matters affecting the interests of his University, he was, upon the death of the late President Wilson, selected as the successor of that able and eminent man.

"I have accordingly great pleasure in recommending President Loudon to this Convocation as one who is in every way worthy to receive the highest degree in the gift of the University."

When President Loudon rose to reply the 'Varsity cry was given by the gallery, after which the President spoke in acknowledgement of the degree conferred upon him and by request gave some advice to the graduating classes. He said that if they felt the proper responsibility for the work entrusted to them and recognized the great duty of maintaining the honour of the professions they had entered they would succeed. But their success would be complete only if they were true to those higher ideals which it was the peculiar duty of their University to foster.

Apart altogether from the ceremony which had brought him here, President Loudon wished to say that he was glad to be present, for it was his first visit to Queen's, but one that he had long wished to make. They knew that some very sanguine people once believed that Queen's would go to Toronto, but he was not one of them, for he thought then as now that nothing short of an earthquake could move Queen's. But should such a thing happen 'Varsity would be delighted to welcome them.

He was pleased with what he had seen and had not failed to notice the beautiful site and comfortable home they had. He congratulated the students on having such delightful surroundings for the happiest years of their lives. Still more were they to be congratulated on having enjoyed those advantages which were to be found in connection with the organic union of the Medical Faculty with the university. These advantages they probably had not yet recognized, for they could hardly be appreciated except by those who were familiar with the difficulties attending professional education in other places—notably the United States. For the low standard of professional education which prevailed there, and

which existed largely under a system of private schools, there was but one remedy, and that was that the leading Universities should control and direct the work of professional education. In no other way would it be possible for this continent to secure for professional students the necessary antecedent liberal education, and that preliminary scientific training which is now considered of such fundamental importance. The connection of the professional school with the University had the further advantage that higher ideals of professional education were entertained, and the important fact was recognized that in professional education as in science generally, "the old order changeth, giving place to the new."

He rejoiced to know that this fact was fully recognized in Queen's, and that the University of Toronto would have her sympathy and co-operation in maintaining and when possible elevating the standard for professional degrees.

To those who had just received their degrees, and were about to enter on the serious business of life, he would say but little. The chances were that they had received instruction and advice enough to last them for the rest of their lives, but there was one fact worthy of their consideration on that occasion. In entering on their profession they would experience a sense of responsibility which it was impossible for them to have felt before. He explained this by an example, and added that the intensity of this feeling would be the most important factor in determining the measure of their success in the future.

Rev. Professor Williamson presented the name of Hon. H. G. Joly, of Quebec, for an honorary degree, and when it had been conferred, three rousing cheers were given by the gallery for the recipient.

In presenting Hon. H. G. Joly, Professor Williamson said: "Hon. Henri Gustave Joly, de Lotbiniere, while yet very young, came with his parents from France to Canada, and having received a liberal education, and devoted five years to his legal studies, was called to the bar of Lower Canada in 1855. In 1861 he entered political life as Member of the House of Assembly for the County of Lotbiniere, which he continued to represent for the succeeding 25 years. In 1874 the Cabinet of Hon. A. McKenzie showed their sense of his distinguished merits by offering him a seat in the Dominion Senate, and again in 1878 by the offer of the portfolio of Dominion Minister of Agriculture. Both of these honours, however, he declined, choosing rather to remain with his friends in the House of Assembly of Quebec, as their acknowledged head. In the spring of 1878 he became Premier of the Province, a majority of the people of which are adherents of the Roman Catholic faith, and during his period of office he conducted its affairs with a wise economy and moderation. Throughout his public