

opinion as the past had had persecution and martyrdom in matters of faith. Speaking of the professions into which the students were to enter Judge Riddell said that to him law was the grandest of all. Every kind of learning was of value in it. The accuracy of the experiments in chemistry, the absolute exactitude of mathematics tended to form habits of mind that were of value to the lawyer. From the classics, too, insensibly came that knowledge of human nature that would stand the student in immense stead. History and philosophy too, were of value as education factors. Sneers were often made against the lawyer working for money. This the speaker said required no apology. Honesty and integrity were the sheet anchors of the law as they were of all other professions. In conclusion Judge Riddell expressed his pleasure at the advancement of Queen's, and said that he hoped that she would never have occasion to deplore or lament an unworthy son.

Professor Wrong also responded to this toast. He conveyed to Queen's the greetings of Toronto University. He was glad, he said, that Queen's had shown such signs of strength. "If you carry through any big project of advancement," he said, "I will consent to come down and even dance with you in any form of celebration you may devise."

The toast to the "Country" was proposed by Professor Morison. He had been careful for some time, he said, to refrain from making comparisons. The fact that he had been connected with the toast, however, was a proof that he had been accepted as a Canadian. In speaking of the country he said that he had noticed that if a politician was successful he was accepted. Success was somewhat of a standard. He was anxious to know if with the rapid increase in wealth, money would come to dominate politics and even the universities. It was also necessary to consider if the great industries were to control the people. He considered it one of the tasks of the statesman to keep the great industries in their place and keep down any interest that would oppress the common people.

Hon. G. P. Graham responded to the toast. He paid his compliments to the speakers who had preceded him. One of the speakers, he said, had discussed the importance of truth. This he regarded as necessary in all professions. The public man who tries to be accurate would last longer in the estimation of the people even if he comes to defeat than one who neglects this. Truth at times was inconvenient, but he would not for an instant announce the doctrine that for this reason it should be forsaken. In regard to the country, he traced the history of Canada from the time of the French regime. He paid a tribute to the loyalty of the French-Canadian, pointing out that at the time of the War of Independence proposals of secession had been made to the people of Lower Canada by Americans and their loyal adherence to the British flag at that time had preserved the integrity of the country. One of the desires of the Canadian people, it was further explained, as evidenced by their relations to England in the past was that they should not be governed at long range. Rulers must be in and with the people they rule and one of them. In more modern times other questions had risen for the consideration of the Canadian people. They had recently obtained the power to make treaties under the agents of the English government. The recent