

that the faculty had taken this step on their own responsibility, and without the authority of the students for such action. This liberty on their part, however, was not then resented by the students; but when the ladies were found to be evincing an undue preference for the foremost positions on the examination lists, the students awoke to the consciousness that their interests were being seriously interfered with. They therefore assembled themselves together about the middle of the session, the immediate cause being a complaint on the ladies' part of the rude manner in which they were being treated by the male students, and instructed the faculty to dismiss those audacious females *instantly*. The faculty, however, having pledged themselves to give the ladies a full course, could not comply with these instructions without bringing themselves within the clutches of the law, and this they humbly represented to the students in council assembled. But that august body was not to be trifled with. The faculty had no authority for their action in the first place, and if they got themselves into trouble over it it was their own fault. They were particularly irate that their demand should even be questioned, and indignation meetings were held daily, at which speeches were made against foreign aggression in the shape of females, which, if directed against the Chinese by a huddlum orator of the Pacific coast, would have caused him to be applauded to the echo; as indeed many of these orations were in the famous 'den.' Whether the profanity indulged in by a huddlum audience is equal to that which found expression in certain portions of the 'den,' I am unable to say, as I have not yet determined with exactness the ordinary huddlum capacity for profanity. At any rate, the students speedily gave the professors to understand that they had either to obey orders promptly or they would dispense with their services for the future. At this juncture, however, several of the city fathers lent their influence, and modified the students to such an extent that they actually permitted the faculty to deliver, or pretend to deliver, separate lectures to the ladies; though they exacted from them a solemn promise never to try such tricks again, and never to make another contract to teach the mysteries of the medical profession to women, on pain of immediate dismissal from their employ. The separate course for ladies, however, turned out to be a mere sham, so that the boys breathe freely once more with regard to the results of the examinations. There is one fact which I think must be admitted by every one, and that is, that, considering the relation in which the professors stood to the students, they acted very rashly in taking upon themselves to decide any matters relating to the college or its classes independently of the students, and the fact of such conduct nearly costing them their positions will no doubt be a warning to them in future. I might just add that the students of the final year, not having to compete with the ladies, though they had equally to attend lectures with them, did not take any active part in securing their dismissal, which was, of course, quite natural.

Queen's College admits ladies to her classes and degrees, but that institution being under the ordinary system of government the students have nothing to say in the matter. I attended an entertainment given in the main hall of the college, by one of the student societies, I believe. It was a very good one of the kind, and seemed to be fairly patronized by the public, and especially by that species of citizen whose occupation consists in maintaining a position at, or near, a street corner during the day, and appearing as a "gallery god" or a saloon frequenter during the evening. I had not expected to find this class of the community attending college entertainments, but, although from my position under the gallery where they invariably locate, I did not actually observe them, there was no mistaking that well known miscellany of indescribable and unearthly sounds through which this type of individual is in the habit of expressing his feelings, and also the complimentary manner in which he refers to the peculiarities of any one in the audience, which is of course calculated to induce in the person so referred to a calm and peaceful state of mind. The number of students, who attend these entertainments is very small, no doubt owing to the fact that they were busy preparing for examinations, as I have been given to understand that the passing of these examinations is absolutely necessary for the attainment of a degree at this university, and if that be so, college life must be a much more serious matter here than with us.

Tell Robertson that he is quite mistaken in supposing Kingston to be the name of a country post office. It is, as I have said, a city, and of no little importance in many respects. Thus endeth my discourse for the present.

Yours fraternally,

BROTHER JOSH.

#### POWER IN PREACHING.

THE above title suggested itself to my mind while reading an article on "Preaching, the Great Work of the Christian Ministry," contained in the first number of the *Knox College Monthly*. In that article the writer shews clearly that preaching should be the aim of every minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ; but his main object is to shew the necessity of a more thorough training in "Homiletics" and "Elocution"; which training seems to be neglected in Knox as it is in Queen's. He seems to have become acquainted with the fact, patent to every observant mind, that there is a deplorable lack of power in much of the preaching of the present day. It is not easy to define power; but we get an idea of what it is by thinking of it according to the impressions made upon us by its various manifestations. In the forces of nature, and in the phenomena of mind we have illustrations of physical and intellectual power; but power of the highest kind is not physical and intellectual, but spiritual. It is spiritual power, that power which in a peculiar sense is from God, and which enables us to overcome all that is in opposition to God's will, of which we wish to speak particularly. Such power must be possessed by every preacher of the gospel, or else he must inevitably fail. Why so? Because the enemy with which he has to contend is tremendously powerful. The preacher has to labor in a "devil-possessed" world. The command of the Master is, "Go ye into all the world—this 'devil-possessed' world—and preach the gospel to every creature; and the gospel which he has to preach 'is the power of God unto salvation.'" The first ambassadors of the Lord obeyed this command, and the result soon became manifest to all. Peter's sermon was a thunderbolt from end to end, a mighty avalanche which crushed the enemy's power, and laid three thousand conscience-stricken sinners, crying