

the noble army of martyrs. Fully two-thirds of the group yet untouched, although these islands have been known to Europeans for more than three hundred years. This mission field is exclusively a Presbyterian one. The twelve missionaries who occupy it, being drawn in equal numbers from the Free Church of Scotland, Presbyterian Churches in New Zealand, Victoria and Canada. A missionary ship, the "Dayspring," requires to be maintained at a cost of £3000, as European food and clothing is essential to the missionaries.

There are many discouragements in the work ; 1. The natives are of an awfully depraved type ; they are blood-thirsty cannibals, nearly naked, painted, and always carry bows and arrows, clubs, spears or muskets, which they get from the traders. Their arrows are poisoned and tipped with human bone. The women are purchased like animals, generally for pigs, and are mere slaves. 2. The life of a missionary is always in jeopardy. 3. Much hardship in the way of bad fare and hard beds, and sometimes a prospect of starvation, &c.

The encouragements are great ; 1. Witnessing the power of God's word. 2. Noting the change, out of darkness into light, &c.

JAMES ROBERTSON, '82, presented on behalf of the students, the following address, along with \$45.00 :—

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, Montreal, Nov. 28, 1881.

To the Rev. J. W. McKenzie :

MY DEAR SIR,—Allow me to take this opportunity of thanking you, on behalf of the students, for the very interesting and instructive account you have given us of your labours, and we trust that in due time you may return to your mission in safety, with renewed strength, both physical and spiritual, and that God may grant you great success.

Having heard that it is your intention when you return, to receive into your home four or five native youths to board and educate them, with a view to the ministry, we desire to express the hope that, by God's blessing, you may be eminently successful in this undertaking ; and to convince you that, in expressing such a hope, we do not intend that it should merely consist in words, you will find enclosed in this envelope, which I now present to you in the name of the students, the sum of \$45.00, which we desire you to accept, together with the assurance that our prayers will follow you in all your labours.

Signed on behalf of the students,

JAMES ROBERTSON.

THE Rev. W. R. Cruikshanks, of Point St. Charles, spoke of the self-denying labours of the foreign missionaries, and the duty of the church at home liberally to support them.

IV. On Monday, 5th December, Professor Coussirat, B.D., gave an exceedingly instructive and racy account of student life in Montauban, as presented in the sessions 1859-64. The town is an old and renowned site, being one of the four towns called "places de sûreté," given by the King of France to the Huguenots. Its inhabitants were then exclusively Protestants. A Protestant Theological school was founded there, which was closed after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, but reopened by Napoleon I. at the beginning of the century. The organizer of this theological school was Daniel Encontre. The course extended over five years (now only four). In the first two years the subjects taught were, Hebrew, Patristics, Philosophy and Literature.

Four examinations on the New Testament (Greek) were held, the last embracing all the books. In the last three years Dogmatics, Church History, Exegesis, Sacred Criticism, Morals, Homiletics and Catechetics. There were between 80 and 100 students in attendance. After reviewing the character and method of the various professors—from a student's standpoint—the professor discussed most admirably the different types of students. The honest, straight-forward, hard-working student ; the lazy student, making a poor appearance in the class, but *grand* on the street ; the zealous ; the lukewarm ; the grumbler, always finding fault with the professors, condemning the method of lecturing, at sixes and sevens with his fellow students, yet never able to see that the fault lay in himself, and not in others ; then there is the ambitious student, determined on having a rich wife and a big church, and on getting the former is unable to take the latter, through being seized by clerical sore throat, notwithstanding the special salubrity of the climate ; and last, but by no means most rare, is the tender-hearted student, who divides his time between his legitimate studies within the college and his attention to the fair sex in the world without.

Each student had to deliver from memory a discourse in the college chapel before two of the professors, and any of the students who might attend, and submit to their criticisms, and also prepare a sermon on a given subject within four days, and last, but by no means the least, of these exercises, was the "soutenance" or public defence, against all comers, of the positions assumed in a thesis which had been received and printed.

In conclusion, the professor asserted that no student can work well who has no delight in study, and a love for it, as his motive ; mere exercise of memory in cramming text books or notes is miserable work. He urged the study of subjects as distinguished from the mere "getting up" of the view set forth in any particular text book, and the giving of greater attention to philosophy. Do at once what you have to do, and do it as well as you can.

Off the Chain—How to "do" Italy.

NOTES OF A CLERICAL FURLOUGH.

III.

We had looked on London and the surrounding country from the stone gallery of St. Paul's ; at Edinburgh and the surrounding country from Nelson's monument, but the view from Mount Janiculum was grander and more delightful. One reason was the atmosphere was clearer, and another, the mountain ranges around were more varied. We found that Rome had not only, as we had often read, hills within its circuit, but without, had, except in the direction of the sea, a circumvallation of hill and mountain ranges. Trending to the north-west rose the Vatican hill—the most famed in modern, as the Capitoline was in ancient Rome—crowned with St. Peter's, the Palace and the gardens of the Pope. To the east were seen the unbroken wall of the dark blue Apennines, at a distance of 14 miles, and considerably nearer