

to the occasion. At nine o'clock President Telford called for order that the second part of the programme might be commenced. He briefly welcomed the guests of the Society, and the toast to the King having been honored, called on Professor Mitchell to propose the toast to the guests. The honorary president performed the task gracefully and well. He stated that he was glad that Hon. Mr. Graham, Judge Riddell and Professor Wrong had found it possible to attend the dinner. Queen's, he said, were pleased to welcome them. He facetiously reminded the audience that the Minister of Railways and Canals was a graduate of the University. Judge Riddell as a student of the classics he was particularly glad to greet and Professor Wrong as the representative of Toronto University.

Judge Riddell responded to the toast. He acknowledged the courtesy of the Arts Society in inviting him to attend the dinner, stating that while he had heard a great deal of Queen's he was glad to come more intimately into contact with her life. Referring to the dinner he stated that banquets were a distinct Anglo-Saxon institution. "If three Anglo-Saxons should meet on a desert island," he said, "their first act would be to form a municipality. They would then celebrate the occasion by a banquet and the outstanding feature of this would be the menu with items described in what they believed to be French." Coming to more serious subjects he spoke of the future before the students. "The chance lies straight before you," he said. "Before me at present are the future statesmen of the country, the judges and the men who are to shape the destinies of our country, the grandest country on which the sun ever shone." Canada was blessed, he explained, with an invigorating and healthful climate. Its soil was rich and the products of the country fish, timber, minerals and the returns of the farm were increasing in value yearly. Canada, too, was the home of free speech. "Is this freedom of speech safe in your hands" he said to the students. It was necessary to the life of the country that freedom be maintained, freedom to do as one wished under the law. To preserve this freedom was one of the great tasks of the statesman. No one should sneer at the statesman. There was no reason to despise public life. The politician was engaged in the highest possible task. At times parliament appeared to be dealing with trivialities. But within its purview came matters of vital importance. It was therefore the duty of every student to prepare himself for an active part in the affairs of the country. "You cannot do your duty and be a recluse," said the speaker. You can only do your part by living in a "house by the road." Dealing with the question of education Judge Riddell emphasized the fact that at Queen's it was possible to obtain an education as good as in any institution in the world. When the course in college was finished the graduate owed it to his country to let his light so shine, that freedom and the principles at the foundation of national life should be preserved. The life of the country was made of many elements. Many students were perhaps to enter the ministry. No tongue could tell the value of a faithful pastor and no tongue could tell the degrading influence of an unfaithful pastor. As for beliefs, one that was a matter of conscience should be tenaciously held to. Opinion at the present time, said the speaker, would be opposed as it had been in the past and the modern age would have the martyrdom of adverse