

...towards remedying difficulties which are caused by a constant friction between the provinces and the federal authorities. If the dividing line between their respective jurisdictions were more distinctly drawn there would be less fear of encroachment on either side, and Quebec and Manitoba would have less cause to dread that political Gargantua—the Dominion Government. But it is with the third cause that we as a College paper are more particularly concerned. For it is in the Universities and Colleges of Canada that we should naturally expect to see the first evidences of an awakening patriotism; since in their halls alone do we find Canadians exclusively. Elsewhere society is leavened with a foreign element, gradually, however, becoming absorbed in the rapidly increasing mass of Canadians.

By the last census the total population of Canada was estimated at close on 4,500,000. Of these nearly 4,000,000 are native born Canadians. The next generation will find the disproportion still greater, and Canadians will be the leading spirits everywhere; and as their influence increases, Canada's rapid progress as a nation will be the more assured. It is but natural that men who have made a new home in a distant country, should still regard their native land with a lingering tenderness which excludes that devotion to the soil of their adoption so essential to patriotism. But to their sons Canada is a native land. Their affections are undivided, and all their energies are devoted to advance its welfare. Our own University, which was not established on a national basis until 1849, is therefore educating but the second generation of its students. Of the rapid growth of a national spirit within our halls at least there can be no doubt. The next generation will probably show even a more marked degree of loyalty to Canada than the present, the more so if we shall then be under the guidance of our own professors.

It is as much the duty of a College to inspire its students with a lofty patriotism as it is to familiarize them with the increments of Greek verbs. The College that neglects this duty betrays the trust it has assumed as the trainer of men for filling high positions in after life. Before many years shall elapse all the chief places in the State, the church and the professions will be occupied by graduates of our different Universities, from whose gates diverge all the paths of ambition. The lines of honor prescribed by a College training will be the standard of professional ethics throughout the Dominion. The aspirations of to-day will be the parents of high designs in the future. Patriotism now means a new nation hereafter.

Canada has now reached the Pisgah of her history. Before her lies a future rich in promise. The way lies through the gates of her Colleges. Should the scheme of University confederation prove practicable in Ontario and ultimately be adopted in the other provinces, the above remarks will be still more applicable. But if Canadians forget, in wrangling over provincial quarrels, the calls which Canada has upon their patriotism, our fate as a nation is sealed. Step by step we have advanced to the goal of our destiny from the blunders of the Quebec Act to the broad constitutional principles laid down by the British North America Act of 1867, still more fully established by our Chancellor when Minister of Justice in 1876. There remains but one more step, and Canada takes her place among the nations of the world. It remains to be seen whether we shall prove ourselves worthy of the trust, or be content to display what the *Times* calls our

...the success of the Society next year, which must depend, to no small extent, on the presence of a President and Chairman possessing the respect and confidence of all the members. We congratulate Father Teefy on his election under such favorable auspices, and the Society on obtaining for next year his valuable services.

The Literary Society annual election last night presented no new features of any significance. There was the usual amount of excitement and noise, followed by the depression naturally to be expected after a night's hard work. The attendance was smaller than for some years, the number of voters having been considerably diminished by the change in regulations of this year. Election night has from time immemorial been set apart by undergraduates as an off-night, and its influence is not for evil. It is also looked upon by the majority as the period of the commencement of hard work for the College and University examinations.

Mr. McGillivray's letter on Co-Education we can recommend to a perusal, not solely because his views happen to agree with our own, but because he calmly attacks one or two of the strongest positions our opponents have taken, and with no slight force. He urges, reasonably, that those who have opposed Co-Education among us are the true friends of the furtherance of the higher education of women, and that the adoption of Co-Education is more calculated than anything else to indefinitely postpone the establishment of a Ladies' College such as young women will not hesitate to go to. We ask attention to the last part of Mr. McGillivray's letter, as corroborating our statement, since so vehemently attacked, that the statistics of many co-educationist College Presidents, in addition to being prejudiced, are founded on ignorance.

This issue contains a long letter from Mr. MacMechan, which gives some very sensible suggestions on the Modern Language question. In a former number a letter of the same gentleman, by reason of its very unfortunate ambiguity, led us to criticize views which we are glad to find are not his. We are much pleased to find from this present communication that the words of the first letter were intended to bear a meaning very different from that which appears on their face. Mr. MacMechan turns his attention to finding out what should be the real ends and objects of the training a University affords, and though agreeing with him in the main, there are some expressions of his opinion from which we are compelled to differ. For instance, he bases his arguments on a principle somewhat questionably expressed: i.e., that it is better to know a few things perfectly than to have a smattering of many. Here John Locke seems to us to have laid down the proper middle course in his oft-quoted dictum, 'an educated man should know everything about something and something about everything.' And we are unable to see why a shallow and general knowledge of many things, should stand in the way of a satisfactory and thorough acquaintance with a particular branch or branches. Space forbids us to review the letter in its entirety, but we commend its perusal to those interested in the question, as containing opinions carefully thought out and argued.