

and sensitive to all miscarriages of justice. Also, from our position, we appreciate needs and understand abuses that are not evident to outsiders. Lastly, we claim the *right* to have some share in the framing of laws and prescription of studies, simply because they are framed and prescribed for our benefit. This principle, we think, obtains in all good government. Then, if this be a true proposition, what may we infer concerning the government of the college?

We do not believe in a rebellious spirit, nor do we fail to understand that a steadier hand and better judgment than that of students must control affairs. We do not ask an unreasonable share of power—perhaps that changes should be submitted to the undergraduates for discussion and a statement of reasons for approval or the opposite would be all that justice requires. But we hold that some reform of this kind is both just, and conducive to a spirit of manly co-operation between ourselves and our teachers. Since efforts on our part to obtain this unity of work, by the appointment of student committees, for instance, have not been favorably received by the “authorities,” it remains for us to await advances from them. By cultivating a spirit of sympathy with students, by mingling with us in the capacity of Christian gentlemen, we think that a stronger attachment to the Faculty, personally, would arise, and that they would find a degree of good feeling, and of true “gentle manliness” that they do not suspect at present. They cannot lose caste or dignity thereby. Though subordinates, we do not feel ourselves inferiors; and we believe that we are losing the good that must result from association as friends with those whom we are accustomed to think of as only concerned about their professional business.

THE efforts that are being made to improve the status of the Athenæum Society are meeting with marked success. Under the direction of a strong committee the constitution has been carefully revised and amended. Changes have been made, not in themselves so radical, but such as will allow for differences in circumstances since its adoption and subsequent amendments. One custom has fallen into disuse of late, that of having more than one nomination for office, as also has voting by ballot. We can easily understand the modesty anyone feels in proposing a candidate in opposition to one already mentioned;

and also the hesitancy of such nominees becoming a candidate under those circumstances. But is such modesty for the best interests of our Society? As it is now regarded, difficulty is sometimes experienced in securing men of the right stamp who are willing to accept office. Let it be mutually understood that each member has it in his power to propose a name, even though the class may previously have determined upon some other, and we have the remedy in part. By every person working for the benefit of the Society our cure is complete. There can be no chance for misunderstanding, and a reasonable amount of honest rivalry will not be out of place. Is it not possible that a feeling of partial dissatisfaction may remain if an office is allowed to be filled without opposition? Does not the recipient have a chance to feel that it was a mere matter of chance he was elected, and had someone been a little quicker he would not have gained the honor—for honor it is to be the recipient of any of the offices at our disposal and such we would wish all to consider it. Far be it from our intention to criticize any of our officers; we are giving a suggestion, which, in our estimation, would be a decided advantage to all concerned. If it is the custom to nominate more than one, though it need not be necessary on every occasion, then, when we feel convinced that a certain individual is best qualified for a position, he can be proposed even though another is before him, and no shadow in any way cast upon previous nominees. Though the Athenæum, as a society, nominally elects its officers, the classes in reality do this at their own private meetings. What we would like to see is greater freedom for any member to nominate the individual whom he considers best fitted for the position, even though the class may have their man chosen. Let elections be carried on by the constitutional method of balloting. These remarks are not made because our Society is not in good condition. We are convinced that it never was more progressive, but while there is chance for improvement we desire to embrace the opportunity.

THE JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

THE piano struck up a march, and the College fled solemnly into Assembly Hall by the eastern entrance. In the van were the incarnations of dignity and intellect, at whose feet we learn wisdom; whose