

cently established and filled, the one by a Canadian, Professor McGillivray, the other by a Scotchman, Professor Cappen. In Theology the study of Apologetics and New Testament Criticism was some years ago made a distinct professorship, filled by the Rev. Donald Ross, B.D., while one or two other lectureships have been created in the same Faculty. The Faculty of Law numbers six lecturers, but owing to scarcity of students has not much scope for its activity. The total number of professors in all the Faculties is at present as follows:—In Theology four; in Arts twelve, with six additional lecturers; in the affiliated Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons twelve; in the Woman's Medical College twelve; and in the Faculty of Law six lecturers, making in all a teaching staff of about forty members, as some of the same professors are of course repeated in different Faculties. Queen's, with its original one Principal and professor, and as poor and bare as was Glasgow University at its birth, has within less than fifty years marvellously grown. The work it has done for the country may be partly measured by the fact that already it now numbers in its teaching staff about thirty *native* Canadians, the Principal included, a large proportion of whom are *alumni* and graduates of its own. This, it may well be hoped and expected, will more and more be the case in all our Universities, worthily manned by worthy sons of Canada.

The present number of students are as follows:—In Arts, 232; in Theology, 20; in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, 152; in the Woman's Medical College, 32. Deducting about 12 for cases of double registration, this makes a total of about 420 students. Of the 232 Arts students 35 are young women, and the University now numbers a fair proportion of lady graduates. Queen's

was indeed one of the first, if not the very first, University in Canada, to open its doors to both sexes without distinction, on the ground that a liberal education should be open to all who desire it. Nor has the practice of "co-education" in Arts apparently involved any evil results of any kind, while the lady students have uniformly taken good places in their classes. The Royal Medical College also, with commendable generosity, opened its doors to female applicants; but certain inconveniences connected with co-education in this department led to the establishment of the Woman's Medical College, by public spirited citizens of Kingston, simultaneously with the one in Toronto. Two of its ablest graduates are already numbered in its professorial staff, affording obvious advantages.

This large body of students is kept without difficulty in the most creditable order. As a whole, they are earnest, steady, and hardworking. Within the last few years a strong missionary feeling has grown up among them, and no fewer than eight have, during the last year, gone to various parts of the mission field, one of these being maintained by the students and *alumni* of the University. A large and flourishing Alma Mater Society, founded about 1860 by J. M. Machar, Esq., is now a strong and flourishing body, numbering many hundred *alumni* bound together and to their Alma Mater by a strong *esprit de corps*, which has again and again rallied them to her aid in time of need. A number of literary societies of various kinds afford an outlet for social element and for intellectual activities other than mere class work. The admirable spirit that pervades the whole University was well illustrated during the late prolonged absence of the Principal to recruit his impaired health, during which time