

cated above, underlies Prof. Murray's treatment of the elements of emotion and volition as well as of cognition. Feeling and impulse, which do not receive their meaning from the consciousness of the feeling and the consciousness of an object of desire, cannot be considered as the basis of emotion and volition. Prof. Murray may perhaps agree with the above. In that case he has failed to see that some of his statements point to contradictory conclusions, and that he is not wholly free from the influence of Empirical Psychology.

A PLEA FOR THE LIBRARY.

THE Trustees, at their meeting in April last, recognizing the great importance of the Library to both professors and students, appointed Mr. Sandford Fleming and Mr. A. T. Drummond a committee to approach the various colonial and other governments and scientific and literary societies with a view to securing their permanent aid in contributions of their publications. This committee has met with great success, and very many valuable additions to the library have been made and will continue to come from year to year in the future from these sources. The committee, however, does not desire to end its efforts with governments and societies. Every friend of the college can contribute in this way. If every graduate and every student would give to the library, if it were only a single volume as a permanent memento of his connection with the college, and continue this, if possible from year to year, for a given time, we would have added over one thousand volumes each year to the library shelves from this source alone; and if the other friends of the college, and they are numerous, would do the same, what a noble library we would soon have! Will they not all try? It is not much to ask. We want books, especially recent publications, in every department of science, in history, in travel and in theology. The college authorities have no funds of importance to spare for the library, and hence the contributions of books from the friends of the college have a special value. Some day we may have men like Peter Redpath, as in the case of McGill College, who will form splendid historical and other departments in the library for us, but in the meantime every graduate, student and other friend of the college can do his part.

All contributions will be acknowledged in the Calendar, the COLLEGE JOURNAL, and in the local press.

THE GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

ANOTHER was added to the list of successful concerts given by the College Glee Club, under the superior management of F. C. Heath, B. A., in the Opera House, Kingston, on the 19th ult. The choruses given by so many well-trained voices could not but be appreciated by all; while the solos of Misses Fralick and Morrison were received with loud applause, which they well deserved. The ladies who supplied the instrumental pieces showed great ability and careful training. Miss Dick

did full justice to Beethoven's impassionate sonata. The glees by the club were received with the usual enthusiasm. The Coopers' Chorus brought down the house. The original sermon "Mary's Little Lamb," by Mr. T. G. Marquis, showed what the fertile brain of T. G. can produce with a few hours application. The operetta by Miss Hubbell, Mr. Harry Burdette and Mr. Fred Heath was a fitting climax to the success of the former part of the entertainment. One might judge from the way this play was given that the performers had been on the stage for years, but this not being the case, their success said much for the natural talent and ability displayed. With the close of this session the club lose their leader, Mr. Heath, —a loss which they shall regret in many ways; and it will be long before they obtain another director so sacrificing in his attentions and of such marked ability. The club realized from the concert \$140.

MR. GLADSTONE ON UNIVERSITY INFLUENCE

HIS ADVICE TO THE STUDENTS.

IN the autumn of 1879 Mr. Gladstone accomplished in Scotland what is now historically known as his great Mid-Lothian campaign. It was an arduous undertaking; but in the very thick of the political contest the ex-Premier of Great Britain, then Lord Rector of Glasgow University, found leisure to carefully prepare and deliver before his young collegiate constituents in the commercial capital an inaugural address which was a masterpiece of eloquence and thought, and which will be remembered throughout life by those fully two thousand students who had the privilege of hearing it. Speaking of the benefits of a university training, he said: "The habits of mind formed by universities are founded on sobriety and tranquility. They help to settle the spirits of a man firmly upon the centre of gravity; they tend to self-command, self-government, and that genuine self-respect which has in it nothing of self-worship, for it is the reverence that each man ought to feel for the nature that God has given him and for the laws of that nature. It is one thing to plough and sow with the expectation of the harvest in due season when the year shall have come round; it is another thing to ransack the ground in a gold field with the heated hope and craving for vast returns tomorrow or to-day. All honour then to the university, because while it prepares young men in the most useful manner for the practical purposes of life, it embodies a protest against the excessive dominion of worldly appetites, and supplies a powerful agency for neutralizing the specific dangers of this age." With reference to the after-life of the student, the right hon. gentleman remarked: "Be assured every one of you has his place and vocation on this earth, and that it rests with himself to find it. Do not believe those who too lightly say, 'Nothing succeeds like success.' Effort, gentlemen, honest, manful, humble effort succeeds by its reflected action, especially