

nationalities. He has the opportunity of becoming familiar with the language, thought and social habits of two of the most enlightened nations in the world. He has privileges which students of many other good institutions cannot realize without expensive travel and sojourn in a foreign land. No doubt, when these things are duly considered by the young people of Canada, the various institutions of learning in this city will be better patronized in the future than in the past. Montreal and the Province of Quebec are peculiarly adapted for fostering higher education. There is no reason why our great city, which has a future of indefinite development before it, should not become the centre of culture and of education in the Dominion as it is now of commerce. There never were stronger indications of the future pre-eminence of Montreal as a home and resort for scholarly men. Last summer the "American Association for the Advancement of Science" held its meeting here. The British Association has expressed its intention of meeting here in 1884. Nature and political results have put Montreal in a position, the most favorable of all American cities, of becoming the Athens of this continent. The leaders of our various institutions are confident of a great future. The Medical Faculty of McGill is full of life and energy. It now holds a more than continental reputation, and refuses to occupy a place second to any Medical Faculty in America. The Science Department of the University is making steady and rapid progress, and it will prove one of the great factors in the development of the resources of the Dominion. The Arts Department and Faculty of Law are equally vigorous. It is unnecessary to mention the various schools and colleges affiliated with our splendid University, all of which are doing excellent work.

Among them all none shows more energy and indications of progress than the Presbyterian College. The clanging hammers of the workmen of the David Morrice Hall, who are hastening to give the finishing stroke to the splendid edifice, are responded to by the buoyancy and earnest determination of the students, who have the conviction forced upon them that they are students of a college which has a big future. The junior class in Theology contains over a dozen members who are, or will be before graduation in Theology, with one or two exceptions, graduates in arts. All connected with the institution manifest the vigor and enthusiasm of youth. None of our professors is beyond the prime of life and some of them have not yet attained that period. The addition to the staff of the professor of exegesis, who does not come to his chair as a tyro but as one having years of experience in lecturing upon the subject, will enable due attention to be given to one of the most important subjects in a theological curriculum. The appointment of the Dean relieves the Principal and staff of much which interfered with their work in the past.

The church owes much to the great liberality of the Presbyterians of Montreal, who have in the support of the college shown such cheerful and disinterested generosity.

The Protestants of Montreal and the Dominion are to be congratulated on having an institution which in its dimensions and equipment will bear fair comparison with the grand Roman Catholic institutions of the province. The inception of the college was not auspicious. Its success was considered doubtful and problematical. Its patrons showed a spirit of determination and devotion which could not be resisted. In its development it has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends.

IT is very gratifying to all lovers of true progress to see the interest the Christian Church of almost every denomination, is taking in the progress of the Temperance reform. When we consider the evils of intemperance, is it not a wonder that the Church of Christ seems only now to be awaking to a sense of its duty in dealing with this great question? But now there is reason why we should hope for better things, as there is seen almost all over the Christian world the dawn of better days; but the lovers of reform must not relax their efforts, as the enemy is strong, and evils long tolerated and deep-seated, struggle fiercely even in death. Let, then, our students and graduates take a firm stand in regard to this evil, and when an opportunity presents itself to speak on this subject, let it be handled with no uncertain sound. We feel very strongly in this matter, and our position is simply this, that no Christian nor Christian teacher should countenance its use as a beverage. One of the greatest evils in the world to-day is drinking, and therefore the energies of the Christian Ministry must be directed against it. Since drinking ruins more souls than agnosticism, it would be wiser if the energies directed against agnostics were directed in waging war against intemperance. It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that the majority, in fact nearly all of the students for the ministry in our colleges, are total abstainers. Let us then pray that the cause of temperance may prosper, and that from our Alma Mater many men may go forth to do noble work in freeing men from the chains of intemperance, and in leading them to Christ who alone can give liberty to the captives.

#### Consecration to God.

THE bulwark of the Christian Church is God. He is her strength and defence, and the servants that God blesses in his work, and whose labors are crowned with success, are those who are truly consecrated to His service. The Church to-day needs a more consecrated