

AMONG the increasing demands of our Institution, that of establishing a chaplaincy on the Hill is far from being the least. And with the steady increase in the number of students this demand is becoming the more imperative. It may be argued that, owing to our close relation with the village churches, that there are other and more urgent claims upon the finances of the College. Yet we believe that the time has come when the question of a chaplaincy should receive due consideration. If the high moral and religious standing of the College is to be maintained, we believe the settlement of this question in the affirmative to be of vital importance. If the student stands in need of pastoral labor, and if the pastor needs social intercourse with those to whom he preaches on the Sabbath, in order that he may administer with profit to their spiritual needs, these things argue strongly for a chaplain on the Hill, for pastoral calls are as rare among us as the visible forms of angels. The recent religious lectures which we have had on Sunday afternoons in College Hall, have given a new impetus to the subject of a chaplain. But our strong argument is the peculiar needs of student life. We wish it plainly understood that we are not finding fault with others who are doing their own work along their own lines, but are simply pleading our own cause, which we claim we have a right to do. That the student who lives largely in the subjective world, in the world of thought, needs a course of religious training, presented along different lines, and viewed from different standpoints, from those who live more in the objective world, in the world of sense, must be evident to all. And in this respect we think that our spiritual instruction should differ somewhat from the general course of religious teaching. We believe that one service each Sabbath so conducted would be productive of permanent good, in the moulding of moral and religious life among the students. And further, we think it possible, with a small financial aid from the College, to make this matter a success.

ONE of the most important branches of our educational work is that in connection with our Ladies' Seminary. We are glad to note the ever-increasing prosperity that attends this institution, and the favor it is now receiving from the public in the way of patronage. Additional accommodation for class exer-

cises, and a gymnasium to provide for the overflow of exuberant spirits and the development of healthy physical systems, are among the attractions of the future. The continuance of the present efficient management will be regarded as a guarantee for future success. In considering the character of the work done at this institution, a few important questions arise. The classes are large. Why is the number of graduates so disproportionate? Do our people consider that it is not worth while to give their daughters a thorough training? Or do the young ladies lack in appreciation for higher mental culture or in the requisite perseverance for its attainment? Without wishing to make invidious comparisons, we may point to the rapidly increasing number of graduates from the College. Why should young men be more desirous of thorough training than young ladies? A possible suggestion offers itself. The young men regard their education as so much invested capital from which they expect pecuniary returns. But with the exception of the teaching profession and matrimony, there are few remunerative openings for the services of educated ladies in our Provinces. Does this account for the prevalent apathy in regard to this matter, or for so many being content with a few months' work in selected studies? If so, there is surely a lamentable lack of appreciation of *culture for culture's sake*. Another reason has been suggested. Our country being rich in resources, the farmers raise a surplus. Their markets are distant or difficult of access, and so—the boys not being available for the purpose—they keep their girls home to consume their surplus. The desirability of a larger number taking the full course in this institution is undoubted. The acknowledged possibility only increases the desirability. Various reasons might be assigned in support of such a view. A thorough education is as good for a lady as to hold an insurance policy on a husband's life. No one is assured that they will not at some time find it necessary to support themselves. Moreover, only an educated person is in position to attain the highest enjoyments of life. And, apart from personal advantage or pleasure, it is the duty of every individual to develop as fully as possible the powers with which they are endowed. Present indications point to an improvement in this direction, and it may even be hoped that in the future the demand for increased culture for our young ladies may warrant the raising of the standard of requirements and the lengthening of the course at our Seminary.