

to the boys at Harvard to us at Queen's? Our students do not, as a rule, neglect their social opportunities. The worthy president's remarks to us, therefore, on this point at least, are little called for. But the sage admonition which follows his opening sentence we fear is applicable to young students the world over. We are all more or less ambitious; and indiscretion stamps the majority of our actions. Mr. Ruskin says that "nearly as many men are ruined by inconsiderate excess in duties as by idleness itself." The would-be "popular man" in all colleges is always fussy. With him not unfrequently indiscretion takes the place of judgment. By hook or by crook he must attain his end. He counts not the cost; and should he be fortunate in gaining the coveted position, he then for the first time realises it to be more or less a dangerous one. President Elliot sets a high value upon student opinion. He says "it is often accurate and searching." Hasty effort in any cause usually produces unsatisfactory results; and unsatisfactory results call forth criticism, often severe and uncompromising. An over ardent youth coveting honors puts forth all his force at the outset; and before he leaves college, as President Elliot expresses it, he "may become too well known." His energies are prematurely exhausted; he has become "the popular man" too soon; and so he begins the battle of life with faded laurels and blunted hopes. With the ablest of men popularity is a growth, the result of steady application. Cardinal Manning's words, "One step's enough for me," the truest and humblest expression of spiritual progression, is equally applicable to mental progression and success in life. One step at a time is slow but sure advancement. Impulsive bounds after fame meet with corresponding reactions. "While you gain popularity you may become too well known, and this knowledge of your character may be detrimental in after life."

THE "divinities," and especially those whose college career is drawing near a close, are much interested in paragraph 3 under "Labour in Mission Fields" in the "Acts and Proceedings" of last General Assembly. It runs thus: "The General Assembly resolves to require six months' labour in the mission field from all students who have completed their attendance at college previous to their ordination to a pastoral charge, except in cases in which a corresponding period of labour has been rendered in the winter months or during their course of study. \* \* \* This resolution to take effect in the case of all students completing their course subsequent to the date of this Assembly." The action of the Assembly in this matter was brought about owing to the large number of mission fields requiring ministerial oversight. It is a scheme not at all popular amongst the students. When thus far, and so near the goal towards which they have been long striving, a desire for out and out pastoral work is but natural. This departure may not, therefore, prove so advantageous as the Assembly suppose. There are many vacancies in the States; and tempting offers are being held out to Canadians to cross the borderline. Our students are said to be preferred to States' men, since they possess more stamina and have a better knowledge of the practical work of the ministry. Nothing is said in the resolution as to how students are to be allocated to their various fields, or whether they shall have any voice at all in the matter. During their college course they had to obey marching orders. Some marched year after year, with empty wallets, to barren fields where the labourer was not deemed "worthy of his hire;" others set out well equipped and returned laden with the customary "well filled purse." Students who in this respect have been less fortunate than their fellows are not likely to