

can offer equally to the gifted son of the peasant or mechanic as to those most privileged by wealth or station.

When, therefore, we see the generous liberality with which the merchants and other wealthy citizens of Montreal have supplemented the scanty endowment of McGill College, with medals, scholarships, and additions to the Endowment Fund of some \$30,000; a Molson Convocation Hall; a Redpath Museum, alone involving a gift of \$100,000; beside the establishment and endowment of a Molson chair of English literature, a Redpath chair of natural philosophy, a Logan chair of geology, a Fotheringham chair of mental and moral science, and a Scott chair of civil engineering—when, I say, we see all this fitting liberality to a kindred institution, placed on the same undenominational basis as our own, we are justified in asking if it is unreasonable, or vain, that we should look to the wealthy merchants, to the successful members of the bar, and to others of our own citizens of whose sympathy we have been already assured, for some practical evidence of their interest in the advancement of this college, and with it the advancement of higher learning in our midst.

I should be ungrateful if I failed here to notice the generous gift which this college has for years enjoyed from the munificence of the well-known citizen, the founder of the John Macdonald scholarship. It is all the more gratifying as it is the gift of one whose liberality has been so generously applied to the wants of another college and university which presents special claims on him from a denominational point of view. Nor should I omit to notice that, in the form of university scholarship, our students have fresh honors of substantial value placed within their reach by the generous gifts of our present Vice-Chancellor, himself an honor graduate in former years; and by Mrs. Mulock, who has liberally funded the capital requisite to provide an annual scholarship in classics of the value of \$120. We view with no narrow jealousy the good fortune of denominational colleges the sharers in such liberality as that of the founder of our own first college scholarship, but rather rejoice in whatever contributes to the greater efficiency of what we gladly recognize as sister institutions of learning, helping on the same good cause. There is room enough for them and for us, and more to be done than all can yet accomplish in achieving for our young country all that is needful in highest culture and intellectual development. But we do claim for this college that, undenominational though it is, it yields to none in its estimate of the needful accompaniment of moral with intellectual training; nor, in its practice, in a

careful fostering of moral culture and purity among those committed to its training in the most critical years of their young lives. We claim, though undenominational, to be the provincial institution of a Christian community: and as we see one after another of the theological schools and denominational colleges growing up around us, and welcoming the advantages which the college has to offer, we accept this as the best, because the most practical, evidence that the training here supplied meets with the approval of those best qualified to judge of its moral, as well as of its intellectual, character. And while such is the case, the authorities of the university and college may congratulate themselves that in a country where all religious disabilities have been removed, in the comprehensive impartiality of its examinations, and the unsectarian character of its teaching, it has gone far in the solution of educational problems which have thus far baffled some of the ablest and most liberal among the statesmen as well as the educationalists in Europe.

With such progress as these thirty years of our still youthful college have witnessed, not alone in our own advancement, but in the wondrous growth of our Province, and of the Dominion of which it forms so important a member, we may well look with hope and pride into the future; and we whose career begins to draw towards its close may even be pardoned if we look with no unkindly envy on you who, in all the joyous sanguineness of youth, enter with the dawn to share in the high noon-tide of so bright a coming day. With truer prescience than Wordsworth in his too eager anticipation of the fruits of revolutionary progress may you exclaim, even now, of this era of your country, so rich in the promise of all that is brightest and best:

“Bliss is it in such dawn to be alive:
But to be young is very heaven!”

You have a right to anticipate a noble future, and we have the right to demand of you that you shall prove yourselves worthy of the stock from which you are sprung, and of the empire of which it is our pride that we still form a part, for we can fitly apply to ourselves the boast of England's poets:—

“In our halls is hung
Armoury of the invincible knights of old;
We must be free, or die, who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake; the faith and morals
hold
That Milton held; in everything we are sprung
Of earth's first blood, have titles manifold.”

But whatever may have been your secret aspirations for the future, the special student-work of to-day is, I am well aware, the coming strife in the athletic arena; and to that I now dismiss you with only this further word, that there, as in all other efforts, whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.—
Toronto Mail.