

itself to the good sense of a progressive, commercial community, this would.

Confessing in my inaugural address that I came among you "in the hope of promoting the study of the subjects to which I had devoted myself, and at the same time advancing the cause of education," I maintained that the spirit now abroad with regard to University reform "had for its object to make the carefully elaborated learning of all the great academical centres become more fully than it has yet been the principal moving power in the progress of practical science, of useful art and of popular education," and I specially indicated the institution of schools of civil and mining engineering and of scientific agriculture, as enterprises which should be at once entered upon.

When I look back on the hopes and struggles of those earlier years, though I entertain a feeling of profound thankfulness to God for the measure of success and prosperity which has attended this University, and though I am most grateful to its many benefactors, I cannot forget the disappointment of my own hopes. Much has been done for general education, and McGill College has grown to be a comparatively great and prosperous institution. But all that I have done toward this any one could have done. The one thing that I could have done, for which I was willing to sacrifice all that I would have gained as an original worker in Geology, and which would have been of more real impor-

tance, not only to Montreal, but to all this great country from Red River to Newfoundland, than all the rest, has not been done. I confess I often almost sink under the despairing feeling that it will not be done while I live; and that I may never have the opportunity of doing for this community the only great service that I believe myself competent to confer upon it.

Yet I know that much good preliminary work has been done, that material has been accumulated and tastes for science created; and I am reluctant to abandon the hope that I may yet see in Montreal a thoroughly equipped Institution, in which any young man, with the requisite ability and preliminary education, may learn the scientific facts and principles, and receive the training in scientific methods, necessary to qualify him for mining, metallurgy, assaying and engineering, agriculture, chemical manufactures, or other applications of science to art. Until this can be realized, I shall feel that the work of my life has been only very partially and imperfectly successful; and I shall know that this city has not taken the means to prepare itself fully for that greatness which its position and advantages mark out for it, but which it cannot attain, except as the educated metropolis of an educated country—educated not merely in general learning and literature, but in that science which is power, because it wields the might of those forces which are the material expressions of the power of the Almighty Worker.