

so great that we are forced to coin a phrase and speak of 'Kingston hospitality.'

"To the city of Kingston we say farewell with sincere regret and a deep sense of the many favors conferred upon us. And now last, and of course not least, we will say a few words concerning ourselves. To us has fallen the noblest work on God's earth—the relief of the sick. Let us feel the responsibility of our position. Let us go forth to the battle of life with renewed zeal. Let it be seen that the doctor abroad may be trusted, that he is ever willing to do all that in him lies to relieve suffering humanity. Friends, teachers and fellow-students, one and all, farewell."

ADDRESSES TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

The "powers that be" having wisely decided to shorten the proceedings of Wednesday afternoon by presenting addresses to Lord and Lady Aberdeen in the morning, special arrangements were made for the students and friends. A reserved number of tickets were issued, and thanks to good organization everything went smoothly. The Senate, Trustees and students formed a double row from the entrance, thence to English class room door, thence along the corridors to Convocation Hall. As soon as everybody entitled to sit on the platform or in the gallery had secured their seats, Chancellor Fleming formally opened the proceedings and read the following address, which was heartily endorsed by the plaudits of the large assemblage :

To His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada :

"May it please Your Excellency. It is fitting that a seat of learning, bearing by express permission the title of our Sovereign, and which was one of the first to receive from Her Majesty a royal charter, should be officially visited by the representative of the Crown. In the name of the Trustees, the Council and the Senate of the University of Queen's College, I have the honour to welcome Your Excellency to our halls.

"The University has been in active operation under the charter granted by the Queen for a period of fifty-three years. Its foundation was laid by noble-minded men, who in spite of the struggles connected with the settlement of a new country were willing to make sacrifices in order that the youth of Canada should receive the benefits of a liberal education, and it was modelled on the Scottish University type, endeared to them by early associations and believed to be well adapted to the circumstances of the country. For a considerable time this institution had to struggle against poverty and other difficulties incident to a young province

and the differences of opinion which at that time prevailed. During the last quarter of a century, however, its progress has been uninterrupted. We have found devoted benefactors and friends all over the country, and we can now point with satisfaction to vigorous and well-equipped faculties, to a body of enthusiastic students, yearly increasing in number, and to growing means of usefulness in every department of academic study and in various applications of science to life.

"It was proposed by the Provincial Government some years ago that Queen's should be removed to Toronto and become affiliated to the Provincial University, but the proposal was unanimously rejected by our students and friends, who declared themselves ready to make fresh sacrifices rather than surrender the independence of the University to which they were so much attached, and in whose future they had absolute confidence. Since that date our progress had been accelerated in every respect, additional funds have been added to the endowments, a new building has been erected, the library, museums and laboratories largely added to, a school of medicine has become an organic faculty of the University, and a School of Mining and Agriculture has, with the aid of the Provincial Legislature and the Kingston City Council, been established under an independent Board of Governors, with which we have intimate relations, to the great advantage of both institutions.

"Such in brief is the history of our first half century. The educational work of Queen's as compared with much older institutions in other countries has in these few years made such substantial commencement that we are encouraged to press forward. The future is full of promise, and we anticipate a career of much activity and much usefulness in Canada. Our next effort shall be in the direction of establishing a new faculty, with the object of giving theoretical and practical education in those branches of applied science which are especially called for in a new country. The first work of a university is culture or full mental development, and to this a well-equipped faculty of arts is indispensable, but our age is pre-eminently practical and demands a thorough study of the application of science to industry. This demand with which we are in entire sympathy, we intend to do our best to meet, now that the intellectual foundations on which alone high professional training can be built have been securely laid.

"Your Excellency has already evinced an active interest in this seat of learning by establishing two scholarships, which generous act we desire publicly and gratefully to acknowledge. This present visit is an additional token of the interest felt in our work, and we again bid Your Excellency a most cordial welcome."