

much like to see their alma mater." At the present stage of university organization on this continent it is an important gain for us that the magnificent endowment of the Baltimore University has been devoted to such advanced studies as offer an inducement to the graduates of other universities to avail themselves of its special advantages.

I have before now expressed the hope that the day is not far distant when, from the generous liberality of its own graduates and friends, this university shall be endowed with adequate revenues, and constitute a centre of attraction for others besides Canada's most ardent students. But I cannot sympathise with those who deplore it as an evil that some of our best men, after winning our highest honours, aspire to a fellowship at the Johns Hopkins University, or a degree in science or philosophy at Edinburgh, Berlin, or Leipsic. If it benefit us in no other way it will demonstrate more clearly the need there is for the fostering care of a true alma mater at a later stage than that of the undergraduate; that the university must be something more than an institution for providing certain later branches in the education of teachers, or furnishing some useful knowledge adapted for professional life. The professor who is a born teacher—and such alone are worth having—cannot fail to impress this conviction on impressible minds, even among those who have set for themselves no higher aim. He will inspire thought, stimulate genius and quicken the dormant energies of the student into eager search for higher truths. Hence the all important question of university patronage. For the first time in the history of this university, chairs are being founded and endowed from other than provincial resources. On the appointment to every vacant chair depends the intellectual development of a whole generation in the department which it re-

presents, and the cry that would narrow the chance to the graduates of a single university, or the natives of one province, is alike shortsighted and contemptible. The creation of a school of science for New England, and the reputation which Harvard now maintains as a centre of scientific enthusiasm and systematic research, are alike traceable to the selection, in 1848, of M. Louis Agassiz, then a foreigner on a passing visit to the United States, to the newly established chair of natural history in the Lawrence Scientific School. In like manner the appointment of Frederick Max Müller to the chair of comparative philology in Oxford has largely modified the whole aspect of linguistic study there, and has given a fresh impetus to the science of language and to the capacity of a new generation of philologists, trained under such influences. Nevertheless we do not undervalue native talent.

We have recently welcomed one after another of our own graduates as members of the faculty of this university. It is with no less sincere satisfaction that I congratulate you on the selection of two of our own men to fill important lecturerships in the Universities of McGill and Queen's College, Kingston, at the same time that the latter has selected for another of its chairs a graduate of high repute from the University of Glasgow. In elder centuries, when the universities of Europe were the sole nurseries of letters, their whole body of graduates constituted one brotherhood, and in a wider, but not less liberal, sense we recognize the republic of letters as a federation of ampler range than any political limits, to which we may turn at every need in search of the true teacher. We want neither pedants nor scholastic drudges, but leaders of thought; men of refined culture and lofty aim, who will speak with authority and whose personal influence will accomplish even more