

Janciro, March 18th, 1878. His remains were removed to Buffalo, N. Y., June 7th, 1883.

This tablet is placed here by his classmates.

June 1884.

The design which is very neat and artistic, was drawn by Mrs. T. H. Rand. The sisters of Prof. Hartt have presented the Senate with a fine crayon portrait of their brother. The tablet is set in the east wall of the library, and the portrait will be suspended from the gallery directly above.

At 8 o'clock p. m., a select and appreciative audience assembled to hear Prof. Foster's lecture on "Patriotism." Dr. Sawyer introduced the lecturer with some very fitting remarks. To say that Prof. Foster is a great speaker would only be repeating what all Canada knows. He doesn't *read* he *speaks*. His address is a direct communication from his own full heart and mind to the hearts and minds of his hearers. This he does through apt illustrations and language of the highest pictorial beauty and the perfect image of his thought, all of which find their counterpart in his inflection, modulation and gesture. He is something of the artist, the logician and the philosopher. While very many must demur to his political views all intelligent citizens must admit that he is not only a man of extraordinary ability, but also a man of noble mould whose presence in public life must impart a wholesome savor. The following is a summary of the lecture as given in the Halifax *Herald*:

"The lecturer briefly sketched the history of the development of national characteristics and national life and feeling, as shown in the youth of historic nations, and in a closely reasoned argument pointed out the essential features in the national idea. Among the causes of patriotism was a feeling of ownership. Every man felt a deeper interest in that country where his material interests were. He was a better citizen and more patriotic, other things being equal, if he owned a part of the country than if he did not. Then there was a bond of union between people of the same blood, looking back to the same parentage, having the same historic traditions. The

feeling of association in work and prospect, and in privation and suffering was another cause of the feeling that we call patriotism. The same causes that bring neighbors and brothers and business partners into sympathy, bring the individuals who compose a nation into sympathy with each other. The learned lecturer after proving that patriotism was necessary to the advancement of any country, enumerated the condition under which true patriotism could exist. There must be an intelligent appreciation of what was going on in the country. There must be moral purity. When vice becomes powerful in a country and the majority of the citizens give loose rein to passion, patriotism must go out and the country is doomed. Magnanimity—that is the opposite of selfishness and narrow-mindedness—was essential to the development of a patriotic people. And there must be in addition to all these other virtues, the virtue of hopefulness. The country cursed with many grumblers is an unfortunate country; the man surrounded by croakers always speaking words of discouragement—always depreciating the natural advantages of the land and complaining of themselves, each other, and the world at large, could accomplish but little. All great countries grew amid such conditions as these. The citizens were self-sacrificing, moral, wise, and had a firm belief and hope in the future. Patriotism was loyalty to the best that was in the country, and the best that was for the country. Its object should be to diffuse knowledge, to secure equal rights to all, to guard the purity of the home, the purity of society and honesty in government. Professor Foster in the course of his remarks on the object called attention to the need of paying more attention to the study of political science at school and college. He demanded for women the right to vote on questions affecting the purity and sanctity of the home, and generally the right to take any position, professional or social, for which she could prove herself qualified. He eloquently denounced the theory that patriotism meant