

appeals, and to cherish noble ideals, none more anxious to form right opinions, none more honest or more loyal in their devotion to truth; but many of them become so absorbed with their studies in literature and in language, in philosophy and in science, that they miss the higher issues of a college course. Intent on becoming scholars, they fail to recognize that the university is a training school for citizens. Far more important than the acquisition of knowledge, or even than the development of mental faculty, is the building up of moral and spiritual fibre; and university life fails largely in its right effect upon the student unless by its varied influence, through contact with professors and fellow-students and the discharge of college duties, he becomes more firmly set in all that makes for truth and righteousness.

The university exists to serve the nation; its worth is to be measured by the character and extent of this service, a service it should render through its graduates; and for it, as for the individual, the true test of rank is, "Whosoever of you will be the chiefest will be servant of all." It may be gratifying to point to increasing numbers, to see the list of graduates lengthening year by year. But it is not more men that the country needs to receive from the universities so much as more man, more insight and wisdom to guide the opinion of the masses, more moral courage to be unflinchingly loyal to truth and so to leaven the life of the community, more sympathy with the ignorant and the toiling, to broaden their horizon and to brighten their lot with "thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars," more of that spirit of helpful service which is the very essence of a Christian life. This should be the fruit of a Christian education, and a

Christian university should try to give this to the nation.

We feel this all the more as we think of the development of our country, the vastness of its area, the variety of its resources, the increase of its trade and population. We are in danger through this very increase, unless our national life be sufficiently strong and pure to bear these accessions to our wealth and to our numbers, and we are entitled to look to our universities for wisdom and energy in directing the aims of the people, in keeping alive the recognition of something higher than mere material gains, and in shaping the destinies of the nation. Of course the ideal is beyond the achievement, as a man's reach exceeds his grasp, but college years are pre-eminently time for glowing ideals; it is the duty of our later life to see that the vision splendid does not fade into the light of common day, but remains with us, an abiding hope and inspiration.

If, Mr. Chancellor, I have at all correctly expressed the spirit of the University, in its educational, spiritual, and national ideals, then let me, in one closing word, appeal to the students of past years and to the students of to-day, to be true to these ideals, so that Queen's may be eminent among our universities for the character and breadth of the service she renders to the nation, and that her sons and daughters may be members of that choir "whose music is the gladness of the world." (Loud applause).

PROFESSOR MACNAUGHTON.

TO no great institution or nation is any one man indispensable. Its roots go down too deep and extend too far. Yet there are those who sum up in themselves so fully the many and varied influences, whose combination we call the spirit of the age or of the