

English Literature was endowed by Mr. J. H. R. Molson, and assistance to the amount of \$35,000 given by other benefactors. This made possible the appointment of three new professors, Drs. Johnson, Cornish and Darcy, now the senior professors of the University.

It is creditable to the University and to the youth of Canada that supply has never equalled demand in the statement of its resources and possibilities. Liberal gifts have from time to time replenished the College coffers, but immediately these have been absorbed in some special object of which the want has been felt. The revenue has grown greater from year to year, but from year to year, too, students have come in larger and larger numbers, demanding increase of accommodation, better appliances, more instructors. As time went on, the men who had watched their institution grow from small things to great saw more and more plainly the possibilities which lay in it; and longed to see it take its place among the great universities of the world.

In a pamphlet published in 1870, the Principal set forth his hopes and designs, giving at the same time a clear statement of the position of the College. Its three hundred students were divided among the Faculties of Medicine, Arts and Law, and were instructed by twenty-six professors and lecturers. The Molson library held 7000 volumes, and the Museum had been augmented by the fine conchological collection of Dr. Carpenter; St. Francis College, Richmond, Morrin College, Quebec, and the Theological colleges of the city had been affiliated. Much had been done, yet in view of the growth of Montreal much extension was necessary. Some lines in the direction of useful work had had to be closed because of want of means or of the interest of the community, yet their founders were not discouraged. Speaking of the school of engineering, the chair of practical chemistry and the classes in scientific agriculture, which had all passed temporarily out of sight, Dr. Dawson said with the prophetic insight born of his strong faith: "Some men may regard these efforts as failures. For my part, I am not ashamed of them. Directly or indirectly they have done good; there is not one of them which is not important to the material progress of this country, and there is not one of them which by us or others will not be at length successfully carried out. I do not despair of any of them.

".....We wait for some Canadian Lawrence or Sheffield to endow for us a scientific school like those of Harvard and Yale, which have contributed so greatly to the wealth and progress of New England." Some years were to pass before this dream could be realized, but in due time the Canadian Lawrence indeed appeared. In the meantime, there were other pressing wants which Dr. Dawson candidly

stated. The University had, he said, in 1870 reached the highest point of development which its resources would permit. Obviously those resources must be increased, or the College must sink relatively to the progress going on round it.

The endowment of the Redpath, Logan, and Frothingham chairs of mathematics, geology and philosophy greatly strengthened the power of the College, but ready money was still wanting. Through a period of financial depression, much embarrassment had been felt, and a series of slight losses culminated, when a fall in the rate of interest reduced the already narrow income by almost 20 per cent. There seemed but one expedient, and it was not tried in vain. A meeting of constituents was called in 1881, and Judge Day and Mr. Ramsay simply and eloquently stated the perilous condition of affairs. The citizens of Montreal were neither stupid nor parsimonious. In the practical assistance which they ungrudgingly gave, on this and other occasions, they showed themselves fully in sympathy with the educators who spent themselves on the project: "the erection and permanent establishment of a university worthy of this great city, and fitted to be the centre of the higher education for the English of the Province of Quebec and to shed abroad the practical influence of scientific training and the amenities of literary culture throughout Canada."

Promptly in answer to the appeal of the governors came contributions amounting to \$28,500 to the endowment fund, \$36,335 to special funds, and \$18,445 in annual subscriptions. The pressing wants were relieved, and at short intervals came a succession of handsome gifts, making possible extension in various directions. The bequest of Major Hiram Mills, \$43,000, endowed the chair and medal of classical literature. Mr. David Greenshields' gift of \$40,000 was given to the chair of chemistry. The will of Mrs. Stuart of Quebec provided for the Samuel Gale chair in the Faculty of Law. A gift more generous than any of these, and which was embodied in a form which makes it ever conspicuous, was the educational museum. The circumstances attending the addition of this beautiful building and its contents to the possessions of the University were peculiarly interesting and happy.

The year 1880 being his twenty-fifth year of office, Dr. Dawson resolved to celebrate the occasion in a festive gathering, to which should be brought every available member of the University. While answers came to almost all of the 850 invitations issued, it was possible to bring together only about 350 of the graduates, even this being counted a goodly number, considering the wide area over which McGill men had scattered. The fête was a most happy one, and the speeches displayed a spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm