

cellor, that to encroach for one moment upon the time of those who are to follow, is to forfeit for ever my privilege of again speaking at McGill's Annual Banquets, therefore these few remarks must suffice. In conclusion, allow me, on behalf of my fellow-students, to express our sincere appreciation for the cordial manner in which the toast was proposed to the Undergraduates.

Mr. Darling, on behalf of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine:—

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to be present this evening as the representative of the Undergraduates of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine. Being a new Faculty, our relations with our Sister Faculties are not yet as intimate as we would desire, but we hope, as time goes on, to become better acquainted, and also to form an important branch of the University. Although a young Faculty as regards forming part of the University, the school has been in existence for nearly twenty-five years, and we can point with pride to some of the most successful veterinary surgeons in America; this, in a great measure, has been due to the assistance and encouragement received from the Faculty of Medicine. The additional advantages to be derived from the change, will aid in placing our profession in the position to which it is entitled, and I am sure that the Graduates of this Faculty will always maintain the reputation held by Graduates of McGill, wherever they are found. As regards the assertion of the able representative of Arts, that they were the only Faculty admitting ladies to their course, I am sure that if the ladies apply to the Faculty of Comparative Medicine, that they will be received with open arms. The boast of Science, that they hold the championship in the field of sports, is misleading as regards base ball; this was fully demonstrated by a few of Our Americans on the Campus last fall. Thanking you for the kind manner in which you received this toast.

In asking Chief Justice Johnson to propose the toast of the "Graduates," Sir Donald Smith referred to the recent honor which has been so justly conferred on Justice Johnson.

Justice Johnson, in proposing the toast, said that the good words uttered by Sir Donald were heartily reciprocated by him, than whom he acknowledged no truer or warmer friend. The Hon. Judge went on to express his sincere pleasure in being present at such a notable gathering of the members of the University, and that though not of them, he well recollected the early struggling days of McGill and could enter into the feelings of pride that the members of the University must feel in the success that had been achieved. He spoke of the distinguished literary and scientific position attained by the Principal of the University, of the important additions he has made to the literature of the world, more especially in the discussion on the relation of science and religion. He, the speaker, came to this country when a mere boy, when McGill University was not known, when the will of the founder was still before the courts of justice in dispute. He had, with the imperfect education and without the advantages his hearers had of

a university education, to grind his way as best he could to such a position as had happily led at last to something like success. Whether deserved or not, others might judge. It was achieved when this country was in the throes of political trouble of the darkest description; it was achieved in days when this country was plunged in rebellion; it was achieved in days when there was no university and hardly any English education in this province, except one or two schools. These were trials and difficulties to which those present at that gathering would never be exposed, and he mentioned these things not to eulogize himself but to encourage his hearers. He could not but reflect upon the career of McGill University. At the outset a cry was raised at the nomination of the late Mr. Ferrier as chancellor. This and like matters were the difficulties which had to be contended with by a community struggling in its first efforts for commercial life. He also remembered when McGill college had no professors, and when it was in the hands of one or two most excellent gentlemen, who were hampered by want of means. Remembering these things he could not but congratulate the graduates of the university on the great change which had taken place. For fifty years he had been a spectator of the career of McGill, and if there was one thing more than another he would say to the graduates, it was that they had reason to be proud that it was a Canadian university. It was founded upon Canadian patriotism, benevolence and generosity. In addressing an assembly like that he could not but allude to the pleasure he felt at knowing he was addressing graduates of both sexes. Some years ago there were those who wrote against the higher education of women, and pointed out that if they received an education to fit them for higher callings they would have to take higher responsibilities. He could only say that if they were willing to avail themselves of the profession he represented, so far as he was concerned they were perfectly welcome to do so. No man or no woman could be any the worse for the best education it was in their power to obtain, provided it were properly used.

Mr. John S. Hall, jr., M.P.P., was called on, and first made some remarks on the successful passage of the B.A. Bill. He spoke of the great assistance received from both nationalities. In that connection he mentioned the names of Mercier, Tailon, Robidoux, Larue, Tessier, Casgrain, Flynn, Nantel and others. A large amount of the work fell on Mr. Gilman and others. He then made some remarks as a graduate in Arts and Law, and made some reference to the standing of them in the world's arena.

Hon. Judge Church received quite an ovation on rising to respond. He said that although he happened to be a governor of McGill he wished it to be understood that he was not going to speak there as a governor but as one of the alumni. It was now thirty-six years since he first enrolled his name on the college books. At that time there were two faculties, arts and medicine. There was no library, no museum, nothing but a piece of land with two or three buildings upon it, which were apparently falling into decay. All that was now changed. The