

*Foster.* The Professor had little idea that his fame had reached to those remote parts. "Yes, sir," said the man, "I have read your book from cover to cover; it is to me as my Bible. I little thought that I should ever be privileged to meet its author." Needless to say, this waiter was a medical student, acquiring virtue for another year's work.

I have left to the last what was the basis of Foster's success as the founder of a school, namely, his keen interest not merely in the work accomplished by his pupils, but in those pupils themselves. Once he recognized, as he thought, the right spirit in a man, he was that man's steady friend, willing to help him forward by his counsel and by his influence. Indeed, those outside Cambridge, who had not come under his influence, made it a sore point that he was apt to regard his "geese as swans" and by his influence to gain posts for them over better men. This is a matter that the future must determine, whether his judgment was right or no, but assuredly he was a most loyal friend to the men who came under him. We regarded him with an almost filial affection, and in any difficulty we tramped or bicycled out to his house at Little Shelford, or sought him at the laboratory, sure that he would hear and discuss our matter and give us wise impartial advice.

My object this evening is not to give a full biography of the man, but to show how a great teacher may through his work and through his pupils influence an ever-widening circle. Thus I do not intend putting before you in detail the other main facts of Sir Michael Foster's career. I will at most rapidly note that after twelve years at work in Cambridge a Chair of Physiology was founded and he naturally was elected to it; that through him and his success every other reputable English-speaking university has now its physiological department with the practical course given a foremost place; that he established firmly university recognition and endowment of medical research; that he was a prime mover in bringing together all English workers in physiology through foundation of the Physiological Society; that he founded the Journal of Physiology which from the first sought and obtained American as well as English co-operation; that he with Kronecker, of Berne, initiated the International Congress of Physiology which meets every three years, the first Congress being held at Basle in 1888 — a Congress not of set papers but of demonstrations; that in 1881 he succeeded Huxley as one of the secretaries of