

soul and were only fit for slavery. Horace, again, in ancient Rome, had "loathed the vulgar crowd." In India the Brahmins, on account of their superior education, were completely cut off from the other three castes, the merchants, the farmers and the slaves. In Germany, the speaker contended, there was ample evidence in support of his case. There was there a wide breach between higher education and Christianity. Higher education in Germany tended toward cold rationalism, materialism and infidelity. All this, Mr. Cooper contended was true of the higher education of to-day; but he looked forward to the ideal higher education which would carry no evils in its train, which would be, as it should be, a means to an end, not an end in itself.

—The leader of the negative side of the question said by way of reply that the fact that they were met there, in the hall of an institution devoted to the advancement of higher branches of education, to discuss a question of such vital interest to the masses was enough to provide a negative answer to the resolution. They should not look at specific cases of abuse and misuse; they should look at the inner tendency and the inner nature of the subject. It was the abuse of higher education that alienated men from the masses. That was the case in India and Germany, and elsewhere. Higher education, after all, had for its aim to enable a man to answer these three questions: "What can I do; what ought I to do, and what must I do?" A man who knew his limitations and his powers might be said to be on the way to a high education. Higher education could not be divorced from religion. The growing tree was in vital union with earth, air and sun; the stunted, withered plant was separated from all three. So a man whose powers were being developed, was brought into contact with his fellowmen, and he whose faculties were stunted and dormant was separated from them. The study of literature, ancient and modern, brought a man into contact with the hopes and the fears and the aspirations of the past and the present. The master-pieces of art were those that depicted the homely scenes of common life. Local, sectional and racial prejudices had always flourished most among the ignorant. The spread of higher education tended to make clearer every day the principle of the brotherhood of mankind. Higher education was a preparation for service, and, therefore, not unselfish. As clergymen and in the lay professions men were brought into intimate contact with their brethren. Politicians, too, were seized with a burning zeal for the masses, especially at election times. (Laughter.) It was a mistake to assume, as