

Mr. Alfred Moseley, C.M.G., the generous and public-spirited Englishman who equipped and maintained an ambulance and nursing-staff in the South African War, and subsequently sent out a labor commission to the United States (which recently made a very valuable report) and who is now supporting a Commission of Enquiry into American Educational Methods, was then called upon. He gave a very interesting account of the impressions formed upon his mind in a two months tour of Canada on the question of a Preferential Tariff, Free Trade within the Empire, and Mr. Chamberlain's position: and concluded a most lucid and instructive speech by bespeaking for the members of his Education Commission, who should visit Canada, a measure of the hospitality which he had himself enjoyed.

Professors Sherrington and Welch then returned thanks for the guests, and said many pleasant things about the University and their visit, Professor Welch remarking that he had now assisted at the opening of two of the University Buildings, and that he was quite prepared to come back to do similar duty for a third. His sponsorial duties are a pleasure to him and not a tax.

Mr. Byron E. Walker was called upon as a member of the Board of Trustees, and made a most important deliverance upon the finances of the University, and the duty of the Government and of private wealth thereto. He traced the development and expansion of the University, and showed how the original endowment had become insufficient for present needs, and how men of wealth would presently realize—as the process of education went on—that their duty and the Government's in educational matters was not vicarious and alternative, but supplemental and co-operative. He said the Government had, under pressure, always made good the deficits of the University, and he felt assured they would always do so: but he felt it was humiliating and beneath the dignity of a great Institution to be annually approaching the Government in *forma pauperis*, and that under the cramping influence of a perpetually recurring deficit, the best work was inhibited and lost. He made reference to the Ontario Surplus, and declared that it was a disgrace to any Government to have a surplus when the University—the creation and child of the State—was crying for bread and stunted in its growth by penury. Mr. Walker then dilated upon the effect of the senseless bugaboo of “direct taxation” upon both Government and people, and pointed out how successfully and well the system worked in Michigan, where the people cheerfully and willingly paid a fraction of a mill upon the dollar for the support of education. He advocated its adoption in Ontario.