

old questions were to be brought up again, and that we were to be subjected to criticisms and animadversions, not merely with reference to the funds of the institution, but with reference to the settled principles of this and similar institutions. Now time passes, and I wish simply to say that I was glad the discussion took place, for I believe the result of it has been to explain and make clear to many people what might have been obscure to some—what the position and the strength of this institution are.

We do not object to criticism. We do not profess that no mistakes have been made at the beginning and perhaps in later days; but I say there has been no effective attack on the conduct of this institution or upon its success as judged by its fruits.

And while we are prepared to vindicate our general course; while we are prepared to justify our demand for more funds on the proposition on which alone it can be justified, namely, that the public good demanded it, we shall always be found ready, should an attempt be made to subvert the principles supposed to be settled, to vindicate the honour, the reputation, and the utility of the institution. We have no desire to live except on the condition of proved continued utility. There are many points in the agitation

I should like to say something about—the higher education of women, the question of Upper Canada College, and various points attempted to be made against that institution, but for none of these does time serve. I would only say this, that going on as we have been with the earnest desire to improve by all criticism, friendly and kind and candid, or unfair and uncandid, going on as well as we may towards that measure of perfection to which human things can go, we ask from the people of the Province no more than this: that if they adhere to the theory of a great State institution for university education; if they believe that that which they established was well and wisely established, they will persevere in their policy. And if the circumstances of the case demand further funds in order to the continued efficiency of the institution, under the changed conditions, they will not allow this institution to pass into the shade for want of those funds. Whatever the result may be, the duty of those charged with the affairs of this institution is clear. It is to administer its resources to the best advantage, to apply all the most modern and approved methods, and to vindicate its existence in the future as they believe they have done in the past.—*Globe Report*.

"THE POPULARIZATION OF SCIENCE is now a leading theme of scientific men," says Mr. Lester F. Ward, of Washington, D. C. "To accomplish this certain branches of science must first become a part of liberal culture. The pursuit of fashion, which is usually regarded as a production solely of evil, may be made an agency of good. If it could become as much of a disgrace to be found ignorant of the flora or fauna of one's native place as it is now to be found

ignorant of the rules of etiquette or the contents of the latest new novel, devotees of botany and other branches of natural history would instantly become legion, and the woods and fields would be incessantly scoured for specimens and objects of scientific interest. It should be the acknowledged work of educators to make science fashionable and call to their aid these powerful social sentiments in demanding the recognition of its legitimate claims."