

found to be extremely desirable in itself. The subjects chosen for training may, nay, almost must, be those required in the after-practice of the profession, but at the University we need not aim at giving a thorough knowledge of all these, but rather at inculcating the power to deal with any set of circumstances and to use the knowledge, which books or experience have provided. As an actual fact, we have found that the success of our students often arises from this very power.

Besides the purely educational results, which I have tried to show, are obtained from the study of science, there are certain other advantages to which I may just refer, and which are so considerable as to give to science an almost unrivalled claim on our attention. Such are the constantly increasing benefits which science, and especially engineering science, has conferred on all classes of society, in the great improvements in material condition; the practical overthrow of the barriers of time and space, and last, but not least, the great intellectual quickening, due to easier contact of mind with mind, which has come in the train of printing and photography, of steam and electricity.

Some one has said, "Every advance in intellectual education has been the effect of some considerable scientific discovery or group of discoveries." This is a subject which, at the entrance of another century, we are almost afraid to do more than suggest. Everyone is giving his views, and looking forward, with a confidence born of pride in the achievements of the Nineteenth Century, to certain conquests in the Twentieth. Perhaps we would do well to remember that we are no longer *fin-de-siècle*, but only commencing a new *cent*^{ury}.

"Down the roads we do not know,
With our orders sealed we go."

As men of the Twentieth Century, we should not boast as we put on our armour, but rather see that we also are equipped with the patience and determination of a Darwin, the resourcefulness of a Stephenson, the reverent humility of a Faraday, for then and then only, can we hope to win from Nature those secrets which will enable us to enter upon our inheritance, and to find out yet unthought of meanings of the first command to "subdue the earth."