

archæologists, and Chancellor of the University of London ; while William Morris, foremost in the ranks of England's younger generation of poets, possibly our future Poet Laureate, is one of her most skilled manufacturers, successful as the rival in fictile art of Meissen and Sévres porcelain.

In the rivalry among civilized nations for supremacy in the world's marts, the race will be to the swift, and the battle to the strong; and strength in such rivalry means intellectual supremacy. Sir Joshua Reynolds, when questioned what he painted with, by a tyro who fancied that he could thus snatch the secret of the master's art, replied: "With brains!" For the true equipment of our young Dominion, education cannot be too high. With our excellent public schools accessible to all; our free libraries; our unshackled printing press—unshackled even by an honest respect for the author's right of property in his work of pen and brain,—knowledge is widely diffused; but it is mainly superficial. Smatterers in science cavil at revealed truth; and amateur newspaper correspondents undertake to solve problems that have baffled profoundest thinkers. The vastness of the everwidening field of knowledge stands out in startling contrast to all that the gifted instructor, or the most ardent student, can overtake in the brief years of an undergraduate course; but this at least we seek to secure, that whatever is done here shall be thoroughly done. And if among the contestants in the intellectual arena there are some to whom knowledge brings its own sufficing reward: the world needs its thinkers no less than its doers. It is their province to lay broad and deep the foundations of abstract truth, on which their successors build for purposes of utility. Without them the marvellous utilizations of science for the daily service of man, which

preëminently characterize the present age, would have been impossible. No nation can flourish by a trafficking in knowledge as the mere outfit for professional life. Yet I am persuaded from long experience that no training is better qualified to fit men for many practical duties than the persistent diligence of systematized study in any of the departments of University honour work. It is accordingly with peculiar pleasure that I note, among the acquisitions of the present year, the founding of the Ramsay Scholarship in Political Economy, the gift of one of our leading bankers, in evidence of his recognition of the practical utility of the training now given in this University in the liberal course of studies embraced in the Department of Political Science.

That higher education in a young country like this—as indeed to some considerable extent in all countries—will be turned to account for professional training is inevitable. We may recognize the charms of divine philosophy as "a perpetual feast of nectared sweets," but the prosaic realities of life forbid our sitting down to its enjoyment. The revolution that has marked the progress of school education in Ontario during the last thirty years has been traceable in no small degree to the training which fitted our graduates to step into the vacant masterships of its High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. In spite of the crusade against professional training, which led for a time to the suspension of the medical and law faculties: the practical value of a liberal education has been attested by the honourable rank won by the graduates of this University in the learned professions. As instructors in Colleges, and in Schools of Science and Medicine, they have reflected honour on their *Alma Mater*; while in the legal profession they have not only distinguished themselves at the bar, but