

expansion of university teaching in recent times, owing to the wonderful advances made in science and other departments of study, and pointing out that this meant great expense and fewer good universities, the Chancellor proceeded]:—Some say that a university is a luxury for the rich. I deny it. I say that it is a necessity for the poor. The rich man can provide an education for his son if you destroy this institution to-morrow. It is the poor men, the men of narrow circumstances, whom you are really helping forward in the struggle to advance his children, when you maintain a great university, with tuition as nearly as possible free, and doors open to all, no matter of what creed or how scanty their purse. I know that great sacrifices are incurred even in our day by those who send their sons to this institution. I know that great labours are endured by young men who, have perhaps taken prominent places in their class lists, or who win prizes or medals, and who help to maintain themselves by work while they are engaging in their studies here. Even this institution cannot be used by those of narrow means without those sacrifices, and it must not be forgotten that much has been done—though much remains to be done—for the masses of the people in the maintenance of such an institution as this. This is a country in which any man may hope that his son may rise to the highest place; and who doubts that a liberal education is one of the easiest and most effective channels by which that place can be reached? This is a country of popular government, and popular government is a difficult science. It requires learning; it requires training. Our friend, the President, alluded to a chair of political science which we should all like to see established. I say it is a shame that we have not such a chair. Our constitution, the constitution of

other countries like ours, the laws which regulate the growth and progress, the rise and fall of free institutions, the general principles of justice and jurisprudence—not the technicalities and subtleties of the law which incrust and overshadow these principles—these general principles, which every educated citizen should be familiar with and every legislator should know—the principles of political economy, the general principles of history, so far as they affect the growth and life of the State. Are not they the A B C, the very alphabet of the statesman's career? And yet our provision for that science is to-day of the most perfunctory character. But while I speak thus, yet this institution does to some extent supply that want—a want which it is essential to the good government of the country should be supplied. If you take this as a poor man's question, I say that the poor man is infinitely more interested in good government than is the rich man. The rich man can bear a bad government, but with the poor man the margin between what is tolerable and what is not is so narrow that a good government or a bad may make all the difference. A few years ago the Senate decided after two years' consideration that the changed circumstances as to members as to the domain of knowledge, apart from the considerations to which I have alluded, rendered the funds inadequate, and they represented that fact to the Government. They did their duty. They were responsible for the efficient management of the institution, and they would be doing less than their duty if they did not point out to the authorities the requisites for its efficient management. No particular notice of that application was taken by anybody. A year ago the Vice-Chancellor from this place reiterated the demand, and then arose the storm. It was said this would never do. We were told that all the