

marily designed for general higher education, enables it to provide in the branches specially useful to the doctor and the lawyer; so that thus, without appreciable added cost, we may help to turn out better doctors and better lawyers than could otherwise be produced. Our great Biological department enables us to do this for the doctors. Our new professorships in those branches of General Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law which are so important to every educated citizen—too few, and most inadequately remunerated as they are—enable us to do this for the lawyers. And I hope for the continued development of the new, which is but a revival of the old idea, under changed conditions and with improved methods.

I hope, too, for a rapid advance in the important department of Political Science, which seems to be so favorably received. Professor Ashley has refused an appointment in Australia with double his emoluments here. He asks for no increase for himself; but he does ask for some assistance, by the appointment of a Fellow, not to shorten his own hours of labor, but to enable him to use them to the best advantage of the University. The bankers of Toronto are recognizing the value and practical importance of the new department in the branch of Economics, and are offering material encouragement towards its development. Here, as on every side, the eternal question of finance obstructs us; we are cramped wherever we turn; but I do trust we may find \$500 or \$600 to meet Professor Ashley's request.

I observe with regret the large and increasing number of men who have wholly or partially failed in pass subjects. I fear this is a growing weakness, not confined to pass men, but extending to honor men in their pass subjects. Excuses have been suggested: the old one of the severity of the examiners; and new ones, to wit, the grippe and the fire. But making all due allowances, I think there is here a weakness to be remedied. It may be partly traceable to the relief properly given some years ago in respect of the then excessive number of examinations, which were reduced from thirteen to five. It was hoped that the coincident assignment of certain of the remaining examinations to the faculty would serve as a sufficient stimulus to the