

a wooden log for a pillow. Personal cleanliness was unknown, and great officers of the state, even dignitaries so high as the Archbishop of Canterbury, swarmed with vermin. Perfumes were largely used to conceal personal impurity. Many of the citizens clothed themselves in leather, a garment that, with its ever-accumulating impurity, lasted for many years. If a man could procure fresh meat once a week for his dinner, he was considered to be in easy circumstances. Not only was there no house drainage, but there was no street sewerage. There were no pavements or street lamps. After nightfall, the shutters were thrown open, and the slops were unceremoniously emptied down, to the discomfiture of the wayfarer, tracking his path through the narrow streets, with his lantern in his hand." What a picture for us to criticize in the present day! And yet we scarcely realize all the hard work, ignorance, bigotry, persecution and glorious self-denial that have given us what we have to-day in our Western civilization.

Much progress has been due to the work of societies, such as that grand old society, the Royal Society of London. As university men and as educationalists, knowing as we do that our present day conditions are due to the dissemination of knowledge, we should organize and promote similar societies, and see to it that they hold as prominent a place in the community as the churches. It was by the Royal Society that Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood was first accepted. The same society gave so much encouragement to vaccination that Queen Caroline submitted her own children to the operation. All scientific observers are satisfied that Queen Caroline was right and the Royal Society was right. Then it was demonstrated that scurvy, the curse of long sea voyages, could be cured by the use of vegetable substances. We follow along and find jails and buildings ventilated and illuminated with gas. Cities were lit up, and made much more habitable. If we expect to have progress, we must rally around our educational institutions, and see to it that they are well provided with the means required to carry on efficiently and well the work of scientific investigation, and that they are untrammelled by the views of either church or state, remembering always, that the slogan of the twentieth century is "Knowledge is power." If this is done, man cannot lapse again into the dark days of the dismal centuries, when pestilences were looked upon as the visitation of God and not as we know them to be, the consequences of filth and wretchedness, easily pre-