

depend for its value on the wise selection of its teacher. It is, moreover, indispensable that the chair of political science shall be placed financially on such a basis as to command the entire services of the professor; and so effectually protect him from any compromising relations either with temporary political or professional interests. Since the days of Adam Smith, the father of English political economy, Ricardo, Malthus, John Stuart Mill, Senior and other acute reasoners have enlarged the scope of civil polity until it has become a distinct ethical science, resting on higher grounds than mere supply and demand, or other accepted axioms of selfish economics. Its teachings must harmonize with those of the professor of history, in so far as you look to both to adduce from the experience of the past lessons to guide in the determination of great constitutional principles, in dealing with urgent social questions, and solving financial problems on which the wealth of nations so largely depends. Manifestly the professor to whom this important branch of education is entrusted must be selected like any other teacher of science, as a well-trained searcher after truth; not as the advocate of any current political cry.

But the responsibility which university patronage involves is by no means limited to this chair. The history of both ancient and modern universities shows how largely their reputation has often been due to one or two men of mark, who have given an impetus to the whole culture of the schools and left their impress on their age. The university is a mere abstraction apart from its teachers; and it rests now mainly with the Minister of Education whether the new chairs shall be filled with mere tutorial drudges, or with men of high gifts and attainments who will make their influence felt on the rising generation,

and permanently elevate the intellectual standard of the whole Dominion.

But with the inevitable delays before any surplus can accrue from the Upper Canada College appropriation, the relative importance of the new chairs must be kept in view. Foremost in value for our immediate requirements are the professorships in English and Latin, and the new chairs in constitutional law and jurisprudence. In the natural sciences, the lectureship in botany, and also a promised lecturer in mathematics will be welcome additions. The value of a professoriate embracing astronomy, moral philosophy, comparative philology, the history of philosophy, and other subjects specified in the recent statute cannot be slighted in any scheme for a thoroughly equipped university faculty. But some of them are luxuries which must be held in reserve till our pressing needs are supplied. As to the proposed chair of education, or pedagogics, as the Germans call it, whatever may be its practical value, it lies outside the requirements of the general body of students, as well as of our urgent needs as a university. Under any circumstances its utility must depend on the choice of an educationist of the highest class for the chair. But, in view of the special character of this professorship, designed, like those in medicine, for professional, as distinct from purely educational training, it is only reasonable that the Education Department should provide the salary.

It is from no sectional prejudice that I thus estimate the relative utility of proposed chairs. But looking to the demands on our inadequate resources which the recent statute involves, the action of the Legislature becomes a mockery, "to keep the word of promise to the ear, and break it to our hope," unless supplemented by funds adequate to secure the real-