

heroes, and not mere training. A small child, abandoned on the streets of Paris, was found and cared for by a poor citizen ; and although surrounded by adverse circumstances, this child who appeared so unpromising through time became a member of the French Academy.

Natural ability is composed of three elements : High intellectual power, eagerness to work, and administrative ability. With this equipment, a man would make his way even in spite of environment.

Time was called as the speaker proceeded to draw an inference from the fact that nephews, when adopted into a family, and receiving the same care as the sons of the family, were less prominent than they. Great men are the posterity of great men.

Mr. Munroe, of the Congregational College, was next called upon to sustain the side of the negative. He treated the subject in a humorous and yet earnest strain throughout, spending considerable time in answering the arguments of the previous speaker.

Children born, he said, in the West Indies, of the same parents and nourished in the same way as children born in Canada, were sickly, whereas the latter were robust—environment made the difference.

Under the simile of the increased value of a bar of iron, according to the purpose of the article made of it, he attempted to show that environment made the crude intelligence of the boy into the matured and increased powers of the man. Books, too, he said, exerted a powerful influence on a man—perhaps as powerful as any of the great forces that go to wield the tendencies of man ; but a still greater influence was University education—all of which he claimed were physical environments.

Mr. Munroe closed his argument with a volley of briefly-stated facts, and the leader of the affirmative was given the opportunity to reply. Mr. Bates, besides summing up the arguments of himself and colleague, refuted many of the arguments