

a corresponding division of labour. This is the distinguishing feature of the German Universities. In them the teacher is not relieved from the duties of the lecture-room or the work of the laboratory, but his subject lies within narrow limits, and he is thus not only enabled to teach but to devote a lifetime to his special subject. Teaching must ever be the main business of the University, and the original investigator makes the best teacher. By contracting the sphere of his labours you enable him not only to teach, but to discover. In fact, nearly all the great discoveries in Science have been made by teachers, and at the present time the most successful workers are teachers who are devoting themselves to very special branches. Before the German plan, however, can be generally pursued anywhere an enormous revenue must be available; there must be a small standing army of professors, and a highly trained body of recruits. At the great English Universities a plan embracing this peculiar feature of the German system may possibly be some day attempted; but in its operations we should probably miss some excellent characteristics that distinguish the British system. Moreover, notwithstanding all that has been written in favour of radical changes in the English University system, it must not be forgotten that it has not only maintained a high state of culture in the nation, but has contributed largely to the service of the State. Nay, more, from the British Universities theoretical Science has derived very material assistance in the past; and from the liberal interest they now display in every question affecting the progress of knowledge, the most favourable results may be predicted. In addition to their great libraries, museums and laboratories have been provided at immense cost; whilst the labours of such men as Max Müller, Stokes, Cayley, Thomson, Tait, and others, show that they at any rate have not been overburdened by the routine of teaching.

Having thus glanced briefly at the growth of Science and the general conditions of its advancement, it remains for me to say something with regard to its prospects in connection with the Association to which we all are attached. In this Province of Ontario the Canadian Institute has remained in quiet and undisturbed possession of the field for the last quarter of a century, and during that time its Journal has regularly appeared and been exchanged with a large number of similar publications known only in the literature of Science. Our true aims, though never questioned, have been understood by but few. We have not had the misfortune to be attacked as the