

daily, that the university authorities do not appreciate the importance of persuading representative men in public or private life to address the students at the university from time to time. In a rural university big men are not so familiar that their visits are unheeded; addresses from those who are intimately connected with important movements are sought after and well-received, and they often form an important part of the academic life of a university situated in the country.

Some persons would have students taught in the city in order that they might learn, at as early an age as possible, to recognise the dangers which beset mankind. This argument is often weighted by reference to Mr Kipling's simile, which runs something in this way:—It is well to introduce a dog to soap and bootblackening before he has cut his teeth; he will not be able to consume much of either and he will not be very ill, but he will learn to avoid both. If the dog gets his teeth before he meets soap and bootblackening, he will swallow much of them and be very ill indeed. The argument is fallacious, since dogs and men may be taught to recognise, and avoid, unwholesome things without exposing themselves to their ill effects.

3. THE ADVANTAGES OF A RURAL SITE.

First and foremost among the advantages offered by a rural site for a university comes the fresh air, with the unlimited opportunity for exercise for the students and staff. A modern university must concern itself not only with the education of the minds but also with the development of the bodies of its members; it must, to reach its highest function, turn out strong men governed by strong minds. At present, almost all the efforts of many universities are devoted to the training of the minds of its students; in the future, through care in ensuring healthy living conditions, through the organisation of outdoor exercise and through gymnasium work, the universities must give more attention to the development of the students' bodies. In one or two of the American