

for his grandfather, if there should be an ancestor whom I should feel ashamed to recall, it would rather be a man of restless and versatile intellect who not content with an equivocal extent of success in his own sphere of activity, plunges into scientific questions with which he has no real acquaintance only to obscure them by an aimless rhetoric and to distract the attention of his hearers from the real point at issue by eloquently addressing skilled appeals through religious prejudice!"

It was not customary to speak that way of Bishops at that time. One lady fainted and had to be carried out! Undergraduates leaped from their seats and shouted. There was a great uproar about it and it gave Huxley great reputation all over the British Isles. Huxley with his attack upon those who questioned Darwin's theories made a tremendous impact. During the next 10 years the whole climate of the attitude on this matter changed in Great Britain.

It is interesting that Huxley, though he had no use for the church, and he was a complete disbeliever in the doctrines that were widely held at that time, toward the end of his life he was asked to become chairman of a committee on British education. He brought in a report in which he said he believed it was very important that the Bible be continued to be taught as an important feature of British Education. He said, How can we continue the moral fibre of our people, if we do not teach them the Bible? Toward the end of Thomas Henry Huxley's life he was asked to bring a prominent series of lectures. In them he tried to show that while evolution was right, he said, As far as physical developments are concerned it is very important that we keep it out of the moral sphere because if we do (don't) our society will degenerate." One writer in one of the numerous lives of Huxley that have been published at the end of his discussion said, If you