

ledge of these very languages. Again, you may say what is the use of teaching a young farmer to draw; will the knowing how to draw a straight line prevent him from plowing a straight furrow? We think not. At present it is somewhat fashionable to raise a hue and cry against the languages. We cannot join in it. All that we advocate is, while we continue to instruct our youths in the languages, living and dead, let us not put aside or treat with cold neglect the great universal language of design.

Our Government gives aid to advance the Agricultural interests of the country—this is right. The fisheries have experienced their fostering care. What is it doing for the manufacturing interests? It is true individual enterprise coupled with useful inventions, combining labour-saving and despatch in our manufactures, have made England what she is. Yet the Government was compelled to step in and educate the taste by establishing schools of Art. It may be said manufacturing is but in its infancy with us; but are there not evidences around us that it will not remain so long. Our immense tracts of forest capable of furnishing lumber for endless purposes, our innumerable rivers and streams, on which are boundless water power, point to a different future—a future when we shall cease to export our lumber and then import it manufactured into articles of utility, benefiting the mechanics of other countries who consume none of the produce of our land. To let our immense water power dash over their rocky ledges useless in all but the beauty they impart to the landscape (we confess we are utilitarian enough, notwithstanding our great love for nature), is not the best policy for a country to pursue. We love the beautiful, yet who will deny that there is not a great beauty in seeing a people happy and prosperous. In our young country we possess not only the facilities for manufacturing in our forests, rivers and coal mines; but our young men possess the sinew and energy to engage in it. Time must bring the capital—so much activity has been shown within these last few years that they give promise of a bright future. We cannot remain as we are: other sources of trade must spring up, beside our lumber and fisheries, and it behoves us to be prepared for it. And when the manufacturing interest becomes a power in the land, let us see that we are able to impart to our manufactured wares not only strength and durability, but shew ourselves capable of investing them with the charm of a pure taste, so that they will command their share of the marts of the world. What beauty of form is often to be found in some of the commonest implements we daily use! The common reaping-sickle, with its graceful, curving blade; the plough with its easy flowing lines; the hay-fork, has it not also its graceful, curving arch-like prongs? To destroy these beauties you do away with both their chief merits—beauty and utility. It is not for us when we have become a manufacturing people then to begin and educate ourselves in taste. The manufacturing and the education necessary to it should go side by side; as elements of success they are inseparable. The Art Exhibitions of England taught the people this lesson, and since 1851 they have been trying to remedy the evil. The foreign goods