

ture in the Federal Government, Hon. Mr. Fisher, has applied himself earnestly, energetically and with great skill and success to the various questions of scientific farming, of adaptation to the wants of other countries, and of transportation, including cold storage, by which improvement in the net results obtained from our disposable surplus has been so wonderfully marked, as the figures show.

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Ottawa, Dec., 1898.

NEW ONTARIO LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT.

The estimate of Canadian lands yet available and fit for agricultural settlement given elsewhere by the Dominion Statistician, Mr. George Johnson, applies to Manitoba and the great Northwest, and does not include much desirable territory to be found in Ontario and other eastern provinces. In Ontario, for example, leaving out of count areas now being lumbered, and which may be held for re-foresting under the

Government's timber land policy there are several large blocks of land such as that in the Rainy River country where there are at least 1,000,000 acres. Some good authorities estimate the tract as very much larger, as it probably is. Then there is the Temiscamingue District, having 25 townships surveyed and five open to settlement. The Dryden District, in which is located the successful Wabigoon settlement, has 170,000 acres of arable land, and similar sections at Spanish River, etc. The Ontario Government sent a qualified investigator through the northern districts, and he estimates the available lands at 2,500,000 acres, but he does not include the large territory north of Sudbury that will some day be open. The Crown Lands Surveyor, Mr. Niven, in going from Sudbury to Moose Factory, went for 130 miles through a level country covered with forest, having all the indications of being fit for agriculture. We are of opinion that the possibilities of agriculture, even in the one Province of Ontario, are as yet hardly half realized.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE TEACHER.

BY THE RT. REV. J. I. SPALDING, BISHOP OF PEORIA.

(Continued from last issue)

Passion of some kind lies at the root of human activity, physical, intellectual, and moral. Study springs from a desire to enjoy, and they who cannot be made to feel that to know is itself joy, lack the inner impulse without which lasting mental effort is not possible. The inferiority of the multitude is due to their spiritual indolence. Their routine work performed, they sink at the end of each day into somnolence and lethargy; and this is true whether they read or talk or are

silent, for in all cases they are passive. Their attention is not really aroused and their minds are not really at work. In their social gatherings and amusements they are distracted, and in their intercourse with one another there is no spark of genuine intellectual and moral activity. Hence, in the domestic circle the young receive no incitement to high and worthy effort, and they carry with them into the school the careless and indifferent habits which they have acquired