

knowledge that lay concealed, awaiting the preparation of the nations for their discovery and utilization. The first need of the world was a moral regeneration. This Christianity gave. The next was the refining and civilizing of the Northern races. This also Christianity supplied amid the ruins of the Roman Empire. It did it through those schools, now scoffed at as barren and unproductive, in which the intellect of Europe was drilled in the processes of dialectic, and rendered capable of logical analysis. It was a needed schooling, the only one the age could bear. Then followed the training in the old humanities, the opening and exposition of the ancient classics, lost books to the land that produced them, new books to the races of the North, at the period of the revival of letters. Finally, the trained and sharpened intellect was turned toward nature, whose great banquet board of truth lay all untouched, ready for the eager appetite. The modern sciences became the food of the robust mind, made powerful and agile in the palestra of scholasticism. "The past," says Emerson, in rebuke of the modern scoffers, "has baked your loaf, and in the strength of its bread you would break up the oven." "Not a man in Europe now," as John Henry Newman reminds us, and he might have said in America also, "who talks bravely against the Church, but owes it to the Church that he can talk at all."

There are two co-equal elements in true human education: discipline and instruction. Christianity has neglected neither. The first requisite in every person's training is moral discipline. That was Christianity's first gift to the world. It trained men to reverence and love truth, to suffer for it, to die for it. The next need is power of analysis. This was given in the much-abused scholasticism. The rude nations of the North had known nothing like it. It was to them what a problem in algebra is to a modern schoolboy, a lesson of priceless value though the answer itself may be unimportant. Then comes the need of information. The past rose up to instruct men through the lips of Homer and Plato, Cicero and Caesar. But the present also required a voice. The past supplied a language. Astrology becomes astronomy, alchemy becomes chemistry, geology and biology and the other newborn sciences appear. What are they, all of them, but the facts of nature poured into the moulds of logic which scholasticism had prepared; their very names, the "oligies," signifying the special logics?

3. It cannot be truly said that Christianity has been the foe of knowledge. It has preserved what antiquity possessed, and prepared for and incited to what the present has discovered.