

L. Crassus, the Gladstone of that day, was consulted on his behalf and he was sent to an excellent public school in Rome, kept by a Greek. This method of a Roman beginning with Greek is approved by that eminent critic Quintilian, just as the practice of an English-speaking Canadian beginning with Latin is approved by all professors of discretion and judgment. For Quintilian said Latin would come of itself—to a Roman—and it seemed most natural to begin from the fountain whence all the Roman learning was derived. Even so in these days with modifications.

But this was not enough. Special masters, eminent in some particular branch, were engaged for Cicero and he was well drilled in prose and poetry and the liberal arts. He served a campaign, thus showing and increasing his physical powers. Then he studied law, eloquence (finding Greek a great help), and philosophy. He travelled to the Universities at Rhodes where he finished in rhetoric and logic, and finished yet again, and finally, at Rome under Molo in the arts of the orator. Truly, an elaborate preparation, lasting till he was twenty-six years of age, but he says himself "no man ought to pretend to oratory without being previously acquainted with everything worth knowing in art and nature." But he has had his reward. The opportunity came and he was ready for it, and in his consulship he saved the Constitution and his name and works abide with us to this day.

Again, take the greatest general the world has ever known, and the most famous labour-leader, who organized the strike of the brickmakers in

Egypt. He rescued three millions of people from the strongest military power in the world at that time, led them victoriously for forty years, through many vicissitudes, marching and countermarching, threatened with hunger and thirst, harassed by enemies, embarrassed by discontent and mutinies, ruled them, gave them laws, and saw their descendants safely reach their Promised Land. He was a graduate of the Egyptian Universities, a scholar and mathematician of no mean order, an athlete of magnificent physique, whose physical prowess betrayed him into striking a man,—and the man died. And his moral training was completed by forty years in desert places. Truly an elaborate course, but the end justified the preparation.

And thirdly, he who from a strippling slave, rose to be Prime Minister of a vast dominion, honoured above presidents and princes in the realm of Babylon, under a King whose vast power is difficult to conceive of in these degenerate days. He is described as chosen for physical excellence, as being skilful in all wisdom and cunning, in knowledge, and understanding of Science, and well versed in the learning and language of Chaldea, and his moral courage is evidenced everywhere in his life.

Both these men—in fact, the three I have mentioned, were qualified for high place by careful training of the intellect, by moral discipline, and the conservation of physical strength. So with Paul of Tarsus and many another.

It is this system of education—comprehensive, judicious, salutary, that I believe we have in our present day Universities, and here not least at