

seek to convince the authorities of our universities of the fact that there is an immense field open to their labours and that the material welfare of our national life is at stake upon the issue. Pride now exists in the ability of these institutions to send out to practice many hundreds of doctors and lawyers, and many hundreds as well in the other professions. How much greater would be this satisfaction if they could point to the thousands and thousands of merchants, bankers and manufacturers that they had fitted to take their places in the life of commerce upon a basis equally efficient to that for which they strive to benefit mankind in the direction of their present efforts.

If the leaders in educational matters can be convinced of the existence of this greater field for their labour the inauguration of the effort in the direction indicated would seem indeed readily possible. The want can be placed before those who are ever ready to devote a portion of the results of business success at the command of the needs of their fellow-men, and it would seem indeed as likely that such men would view with favor the establishment of commercial courses in connection with the universities of Canada. The man who is at all fitted for business, without education, or with a very limited education, would, with the possession of a good sound education and a special training upon subjects that will come up at every turn throughout his business life, be a stronger factor—an infinitely more important unit in the commercial battle—for himself and for his surroundings. The stronger, the more able, are individuals, the greater the aggregate strength of the commercial community—the surer the progress of the commerce of