

accompanying increase of wealth, and extension of professional openings, that students should come in greater numbers to our halls. We have, I trust, as Canadians, some higher ambition than to be the mere lumbermen, wheat growers, and pork-packers for the world. But are the forests meanwhile abandoned to unproductive waste, or our fields left untilled? It is true that students, counted by dozens within my earlier experience, are now reckoned by hundreds; but the same period has witnessed the growth of towns along the shores of Lake Superior, and in the great wilderness beyond, where in the same earlier years I have camped out among wild Ojibways, and more frequently seen the bear and the musk rat than even the red Indian. Still more, on the prairies of the North-West where herds of buffaloes then roamed at will; and only the Hudson Bay trapper interfered with the Cree and Blackfoot savage: the Province of Manitoba, with its fertile farms and industrious settlers, has already one million fourteen thousand acres under cultivation, with a yield of wheat for the present season estimated at 20,000 bushels. The wilderness thus reclaimed to the services of civilization has been in a large degree the work of our own farmers' sons, who have deserted the older farm lands of Ontario, not to plough the classic field, nor in search for easy professional gains, but solely from the greater attractions of the virgin soil of the prairies.

No delusion can be greater than the assumption that the highest intellectual culture is inimical to trade and commercial enterprise. The Florence of the middle ages: the city of Dante and Giotto, of Petrarch, Boccaccio, Michael Angelo and Galileo, was the centre of trading industry and wealth when Sheffield and Birmingham were rustic hamlets, and

Lancashire and Yorkshire mere grazing farm lands. Edward III. owed to the bankers of Florence the means of equipping the yeomen who conquered at Cressy and Poitiers: and when Italian art and letters degenerated with her loss of freedom, trade followed them to other centres beyond the Alps. Antwerp, the later hive of European industry, where the raw wools of England were returned to her from the loom, and where the great annual fairs attracted merchants from all lands, was also the home of Gruter and Ortelius; of Reubens, Vandyke, and Teniers; and Quintin Matsis, the blacksmith of Antwerp, ranks among the most prized artists of the low countries. Those are but examples of the general law. He must have read history to little purpose who has yet to learn that commerce and manufactures have in all ages found their common centres with arts and letters. The Cartoons of Raphael are the products of his genius enlisted in the service of the loom; and England's famous Wedgwood ware owed its worth to the same artistic skill that gave the charm to Flaxman's Homer. It would be a wasteful employment of exceptional energy to systematically divert men of such capacity into the ordinary service of trade. But it is the dilettante and the poetaster, not the man of genius, to whom such work is impossible. Chaucer was entrusted with the negotiation of a commercial treaty with Genoa; and subsequently appointed comptroller of the customs in the port of London. Milton was the Latin secretary of the Commonwealth, and the defender of its policy against all assailants. Newton filled the office of master of the mint. Among England's successful bankers are the poet Rogers, author of "The Pleasures of Memory;" Grote, the eminent scholar and historian, and Lubbock, distinguished among British