

not be raised to their proper rank, and boys educated for them and led to look forward to them as their life-work?

DIVESTED of their associations with lives of unremitting, grinding toil, these may and should take place amongst the most delightful occupations. Toilsome they must always be. But hard work is the condition of success in any modern sphere of activity. There are, of course, some cases in which boys seem to be constitutionally lazy. They were "born so," and their natures are not easily changed. But we do not believe this is the case with the average healthy young man. It is not the hard, but the incessant toil he dreads; not the pursuit itself, but its concomitants of rough fare and congenial surroundings, from which the boy who has got some roused ambition and literary tastes recoils. With the labor-saving machinery of these days, by which one man can do the work of several, there should be no need, except, possibly, at special seasons, for the long hours which were a necessity to our fathers.

THERE is, it must be admitted, something in the tone and atmosphere of our upper schools and colleges which is unfriendly to rural life and pursuits. It is too generally assumed that those who are enjoying these advantages are fitting themselves for some less fatiguing, more remunerative, and, above all, more genteel occupation. This is wrong. The moral influence of the schools should be on the other side. They should aim to impart truer conceptions of the dignity of labor, and, above all, of tilling the soil. The land is the source of all our wealth. To develop its rich resources to their utmost, to contend with the many unfavorable conditions and the numerous enemies which attend the growing crops, is a work demanding high intelligence as well as muscular strength and unflinching vigilance. Poets and men of refined and elevated natures have always delighted in the sights and sounds, and often in the occupations, of rural life. It would seem as if but a higher standard of taste were required to make farming one of the most popular and fashionable, as it is one of the most independent and healthful, of pursuits. Teachers and professors should do much to cultivate this taste. Above all, they should constantly discountenance the narrow notion that education is valuable only or chiefly as a preparation for some "soft" situation, or profession, or as a means to any end outside of the man himself. Culture is its own end. It should be sought primarily, and, as far as possible, by every incipient man and woman, because it is a condition of the highest manhood and womanhood.

STILL, and in spite of all teachers or parents can do, there will always be a tendency on the part of the ambitious youth of the country to seek fame and fortune in the great cities. Well, why not? We want no caste notions in this hemisphere. The old customs that bind down the children to follow in the footsteps of their parents, so far as their life-occupations are concerned, are happily obsolete here. It is better so. We have no wish to revive them. Circulation is good. It prevents stagnation, restores equilibrium, and carries with it reviving and

stimulating influences. If the farmers' sons all remained on the farms, if tradesmen's children adhered to their fathers' trades, and business and professional pursuits were kept as preserves for the families of those engaged in them, the wheels of progress would soon begin to drag heavily. Deterioration is rapid in the cities. The infusion of fresh blood is as necessary to maintain vigorous life in scientific, professional, and business circles, as the atmospheric movements which save the congregated thousands from being poisoned by the foul gases they generate. The true philosophy is to keep the circulation complete, the movement reciprocal. For every stalwart youth the country sends to the city, the city should send back, at least, two of its punier products to find life and health in the country. Let doctors and lawyers, men of science and men of business in the cities educate their sons and daughters for rural pursuits. In numerous cases they are best fitted for this. Let the waifs of the streets be trained in industrial schools and fitted for lives of honest industry on country farms and in country workshops. Thus will the balance be preserved, the fitness of things be consulted, and the best results accomplished.

THE COMING CANADIAN RACE.

In an address to the Young Liberals of Seaforth a week or two since, Sir Richard Cartwright quoted the following panegyric pronounced upon Canada by Mr. David Wells, the distinguished American economist:

"North of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and of the River St. Lawrence, and east of Lake Huron, south of the 45th parallel of latitude, and included mainly in the present Dominion of Canada, there is as fair a country as exists on the American continent—nearly as large in area as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined, and equal, if not superior, as a whole, to those States in agricultural capability. It is the natural habitat on this continent of the combing wool sheep. It is the land where grows the finest barley, which the brewing interest of the United States must have if it ever expects to rival Great Britain in its annual export of eleven millions sterling of malt product. It raises and grazes the finest of cattle, with qualities specially desirable to make good the deterioration of stock in other sections, and its climatic conditions, created by an almost encirclement of the great lakes, especially fit it to grow men. Such a country is one of the greatest gifts of Providence to the human race; better than bonanzas of silver, or rivers whose sands run gold."

Commenting upon this fine tribute to our national resources, Sir Richard goes on to describe the kind of men and women he thinks such a country ought to produce, as follows:

"I want to see my countrymen use their great advantages to develop themselves into the finest men, and my countrywomen into the fairest women, not only in North America, but in the whole world. If we cannot have quantity, let us make up for it in quality, and so I would like to see every young Canadian not only able to do a good day's work, but also able to think and speak and act for himself. Able to shoot and to swim and to ride, and to enjoy camp life in the open air. At home equally on the farm or in the workshop; in the library and the debating-room; in the gymnasium and in the glee club—and in my lady's parlor. Briefly, I would have my young Canadian countrymen so train and educate themselves as to grow into men worthy of inhabiting the land Mr. Wells so eloquently describes; and my young Canadian countrywomen so train and educate themselves as to fit themselves to be helpmates and guardians and household angels for such men, and yet, withal, continue to be true women still.

"Creatures not too bright or good,
For human nature's daily food,
But perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warm, to comfort, to command."

Had the address been spoken to a convention of teachers,