

And so we close thy record,—wondering much
 Why some we least can spare the earliest go !
 Ah ! is there not a place and work for such,
 In that far nobler life whereof we know
 So little, save that *now* its light can touch
 Our earthly life with its celestial glow !

The nation mourns the upright judge, but long
 Will some lament the friend whose heart they knew,
 So tender, gentle,—faithful,—loyal,—true,
 And yet at need so resolute and strong,
 With no faint-hearted tolerance of wrong !
 Little they thought when bidding thee adieu
 Looking to greet thee back with strength made new
 By the soft, balmy airs that breathe among
 The orange groves of that far southern shore,—
 Little they knew that here thy work was done,
 That home returnings here for thee were o'er ;
 Yet what although so soon thy race is run,
 If length of days is thine for evermore,
 We may not murmur that thy goal is won !

—FIDELIS.

THE INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE.

AN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

BY J. G. BOURINOT, B.A.

The Clerk of the House of Commons, Canada.

CHAPTER III.

JOURNALISM.

IN the development of Canadian intel-
 lect the newspaper press has
 had a very large influence during the
 past half-century and more. What
 the pulpit has done for the moral
 education of the people, the press has
 accomplished for their general culture
 when schools were few and very infe-

rior, and books were rarely seen
 throughout the country. When the
 political rights of the people were the
 subject of earnest controversy in the
 Legislatures of the Provinces the press
 enabled all classes to discuss public
 questions with more or less know-
 ledge, and gave a decided intellectual
 stimulus, which had a valuable effect
 in a young isolated country like
 Canada. In the days of the French
régime there was not a single printing