

istry. The theologian has not only to win the vantage ground of the man of science, but to be more than a match for the agnostic reasoner, as well as the shallow sceptic. His motto as well as ours must be:—

"Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence with us dwell;
That mind and soul according well
May make one music as before,
But vaster."

And as we witness the theological schools of the various Churches gather round this university and college, we welcome their accession one after another as the most practical evidence of their appreciation of the sound training, not only intellectually but morally, which is enjoyed by students of all denominations, Catholic and Protestant alike, who now crowd these halls, and in honourable rivalry there learn some of the best lessons of good citizenship, such as cannot be gained in the jealously guarded cloisters of any exclusive denominational institution.

But I gladly turn from this to another aspect of liberal education to which it appears to me desirable to give special prominence now. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that professional training occupies, at best, a very secondary place in a liberal education, if, indeed, it has any legitimate part in the faculty of arts. Our aim is not to make men lawyers, or doctors, or civil engineers, or schoolmasters, or aught else distinctively professional, but to make them men, to dower them with the highest culture that education can supply, and so to furnish them with the tools with which mind and thought can turn all intellectual resources to best account for every work in which knowledge is recognized to be power. Our young country daily feels the need of such well-trained and equipped pioneers in all the avenues of progress: nor will Canada ever attain to true manhood until education is valued for its own sake, and not as mere capital for the professional trader.

I was applied to at an early period of the present year to furnish a statement of the relative proportion of our students who are farmers' sons; and had my attention drawn afresh to the fallacious idea, so persistently repeated, that higher education unfits a man for the prosaic duties of life; that we are over-educating the rising generation; and all our boasted training results only in unfitting men for business. And let me here add that such an idea is no less false in reference to woman than to man. The opinion is indeed persistently encouraged that the highly cultured woman, with her mind invigorated by wide and varied study, is thereby incapacitated for all the homely duties of wife and mother;

and that as the vulgar idea of a college-bred man is a sort of Dominie Sampson, so there is conjured up the imaginary "blue-stocking," absorbed in useless acquirements and unfit to be trusted with the simplest cares of a household. Whatever may be the difficulties that beset us in the organization of a wise and effective system for the higher education of woman, that is one which I utterly repudiate. I entertain no fear lest woman shall be too highly educated. I recall women with whom I have enjoyed intimate intercourse, not only of highly cultured minds, but more than one

WHO HAS MADE HER MARK

in English letters, whose domestic administration overtakes without effort every petty detail of household duties. But it may suffice to refer to Mary Somerville, the authoress of "The Connection of the Physical Sciences," perhaps the most gifted woman of her age, who is nevertheless described by her own daughter as devoted to her family duties, remarkably neat-handed with her needle, skilled in cookery, methodical, orderly, a wise economist in all household affairs.

In truth we have to dismiss from our minds the idea that ignorance in man or in woman is any qualification for the practical business of life. From time to time I have had opportunities of recommending students of this college to mercantile appointments, and have received gratifying assurance that the habits of systematic and persevering application which an academic course tends to encourage have proved admirable training for the counting-house and the mart. This very year I have received with pleasure the response from one of our oldest and most experienced bankers to my recommendation of a former student, a mathematical honour man, in which he says: "I hold to the opinion that young men of academic training are to be preferred, in spite of a contrary one maintained by some. I am confirmed in this by the satisfactory results of previous experience. A student who, I was warned, would prove to have been rendered useless by his college education has turned out a most efficient clerk." Rightly enough in a young country such as ours, its material prosperity has the first claim on our energies. But there is little danger that our fields will rest untilled, the wealth of our vast forests flourish unheeded, or the rich mines of silver, copper, and iron remain neglected and unwrought, while the too-intellectual Canadian is intent only on ploughing the classic field, or renewing the attempt to illuminate the obscurities of Kant or Hegel. It is the rather needful amid all the marvellous development around us, while in her material progress