

the Lake Winnipeg gold ores, which are different from any previously found in the Dominion. Should he succeed in solving the problem, he could spend the remainder of his life in mineralogical research, expensive as it is, and devote a few thousand dollars yearly to Wesley College, should the institution be short of funds. A similar problem comes from British Columbia, the reduction of low grade ores at a small cost, which, once solved, will increase the wealth of Canada by billions of dollars. While Canada is an agricultural country—the coming wheat country

of the world—she has mineral resources, only now being discovered, which will make her the gold producer of the globe. In mining and the various associated professions a wide field for talent is opening up, and students who are fitted to take up such lines will find abundant opportunity to use their acquirements.

All this goes to prove that the University must have an efficient science department, if it expects to do its duty to the residents of Manitoba who entrust the preparation for their life work to its care.

---

## THE STUDY OF HEBREW

---

By many scholars Hebrew has been regarded as the original language of mankind. The most recent investigations of philologists have, however, thrown doubt on the question. One thing, at all events, is certain, viz., that Hebrew belongs to one of the oldest families of languages of which we have any knowledge or record. Of all the branches of this old Semitic family Hebrew contains by far the oldest and most important body of literature. The production of that literature began some fifteen hundred years before the dawn of the Christian era. The writing of the canonical books of the Old Testament alone extended over a period of a thousand years, that is from the time of Moses till within a century of the time of Alexander the Great. From this latter period until our own day the stream of Jewish literature, written in Hebrew by Hebrews, has never ceased to flow. And the flow of this mighty current down through the centuries has not been without its influence on the Hebrew race, and through that race on mankind generally. This effect is seen in the fact that in Germany, which stands in the vanguard of human learning, the majority of the professors in its universities are, according to the testimony of Bunsen, either Jews or of Jewish

origin. Another effect is seen in the fact that the European press and European finance are at the present day either in the hands of Jews or largely under Jewish influence.

Let us for a moment compare this language and literature with the languages and literatures of Europe in respect to age. A thousand years before the leading Roman poets and Greek philosophers were born Moses had written his immortal histories. Two thousand years before the people of northwestern Europe had emerged from barbarism the tide of Hebrew literature had begun. More than ten centuries before the birth of Christ Hebrew poets wrote with a beauty of expression, a sublimity of imagination and a depth and intensity of power that have never been surpassed in any subsequent human writings. When we consider the age of the Hebrew language and the character and quantity of literature contained in it, we recognize that there is abundant reason for the revival of its study, which is one of the leading features of the literary activity of Europe and America in our own day. Surely such a language and literature are worthy of our most earnest consideration and our most careful study.