

making money, and who has not created anything worth while in doing so, who cannot read books, enjoy beautiful things or indulge in sport, we know that he has thrown his precious life away. What, then, must be the fate of a nation which does not give due place to the intellectual and the artistic in life?

The writer has been nearly fifty years in a business in which money is the chief concern. He has spent much of his life in the study of our industries and in the acute study of the balance sheets of industrial concerns. He certainly does not undervalue industrial effort or the money arising from it. It was Kate Greenaway, in one of her poems for children, who said the wise thing about money: "It's bad to have money; it's worse to have none"—bad to have too much and worse to have too little.

One of the greatest aids in our nation-building will be our industrial prosperity; but let us remember that this prosperity should be like three meals a day to a working-man. It should merely give us the basis on which to do the real work of the nation. And the real work is to build up the intellectual life of our people; to create teachers, jurists, legislators, philosophers, scientific investigators and artists; military leaders and soldiers for our national defence; great administrators of public trusts; and, generally, men who, whether on the platform, in the counting-house, or in the market-place, are not ashamed to urge the supreme importance of character.

Rifle Clubs

In the course of an address in Montreal, in February, 1912, Lt.-Col. Wm. Hamilton Merritt submitted the following comparative table, showing that under a system of universal military training, rifle practice would be greatly stimulated:

	Canada.	Australia.	Switzerland
Population	7,081,869	4,450,000	3,320,000
Government ranges	56	250	•
Rifle Clubs	488	900	4,000
Members of clubs	27,054	53,000	240,000

*—One in every village.