

method. Perhaps the revival has gone in some directions as far as good sense permits. It would be hard if all our fine editions of the Latin Authors were to be cashiered because they were not precisely antique in their orthography, when the deviations were convenient and would probably have been welcomed by the Roman scribe. The pretensions of Orthoepe again are surely rather high. I am afraid I once tried the equanimity of an enthusiastic orthoepeist by saying that it seemed to me that nothing but orthoepey was wanting to the completeness of the Roman banquet in Peregrine Pickle. If we cannot pretend to pronounce English as it was pronounced in the time of Chaucer though only five centuries have elapsed and there has been no great change in the population, how can we expect to pronounce Greek as it was pronounced in the time of Demosthenes, or Latin as it was pronounced in the time of Cicero, when two thousand years or more have elapsed and when in each case there has been a deluge of immigrants with organs too coarse to manage the inflections? Our customary pronunciation has been simply an avowal of ignorance, yet it is useless to tell us that Homer and Virgil as we have been pronouncing them do not make music to our ears.

Throughout life the Classics are a delight and refreshment to him who has kept up the knowledge of them, but they are specially a delight and refreshment to old age. No retreat after the turmoil of an active life can be more charming than that grotto crowned with ivy from which fall the babbling waters of the Bandusian Spring. Cyril Jackson, the great Dean of Christ Church before whom the academical and ecclesiastical world bowed, used to say that when he felt himself growing old he should wish to take with him into his retirement only three books—the Bible, Homer and Horace.

If the physical sciences were equal as instruments in intellectual training to Classics and Mathematics they would be likely to prevail, because for the ordinary student they would have, especially over the Classics, the advantage of greater practical utility. Apart from anything professional, an ordinary student who took the line of Physical Science would carry his knowledge more with him into life, would have more opportunities of applying it, would have it better kept up for him without special study by his daily occasions and surroundings. But Physical Science as an intellectual training can hardly, it would seem, be brought within the compass of a University course. To acquire the scientific habit of mind a student must not only take down notes of scientific facts from the lecturer but go through a course of scientific experiments and processes hardly practicable within the limit of three or four years. A Classical or Mathematical training can be thorough if the student comes well prepared from school. A school without extensive apparatus cannot do much in the way of preparation for Physical Science.

After all we are thrown back upon the question, What is a University? Is it a place of intellectual training or is it a mart of knowledge? In their origin the Universities were certainly marts of knowledge, such knowledge as there was in those days. The object of the eager

swarm of students who filled Oxford and Cambridge in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries was not intellectual gymnastics but acquisition of that which they thought would bring them profit or power, and which before the invention of printing they could learn only from a Professor. Afterwards the University took the form of professional education in the several Faculties of Theology, Law and Medicine with a preliminary course of general training comprehending all the liberal knowledge of the day under the designation of Arts. Law and Medicine afterwards migrated to professional centres. Theology as a mediæval science shared in great measure the fate of the school Philosophy, though at Oxford and Cambridge, as the Fellowships of colleges were almost all held by clergymen, clerical studies continued to be pursued. Nothing was then left but the general or arts course. It thenceforth became the fashion to regard the Universities and justify their existence not as marts of knowledge but as places of culture, a function which they really discharged only for the elite, doing little or nothing intellectually for the mass of the students, whatever may have been their social use to a leisure class like the English gentry. Now it is demanded that they should once more become marts of useful knowledge. This new or revived idea of their functions is carried some times to great length as reactions are sometimes apt to be. Not only is the study of Modern Languages accepted as academical, but I have heard a University congratulated on having adopted the study of roots more succulent than Greek roots; to wit potatoes and turnips. While the end of an institution is unsettled uncertainty and confusion as to the proper means must prevail. A voice is now heard crying that Universities were creations of the Middle Ages, a period in which there were hardly any books, and that they are now anachronistic and obsolete. It will be found difficult however to dispense with these great centres of instruction especially in science, for which costly apparatus, as well as first rate teaching, is required; to say nothing of the benefits derived from academical influence by the man and the citizen. If the extreme utilitarian view in the end prevails there is no saying what the fate of classical studies may be; if culture continues to be an object we can scarcely think that they will be entirely displaced.

#### HON. MR. BOWELL'S SPEECH AT KINGSTON.

In reading the report of the Hon. Mr. Bowell's speech, delivered at the late banquet at Kingston, at the Young Conservative demonstration, as reported in the "Empire," it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the Government at Ottawa has so far been unable to find that there are any rotten limbs in connection with their tariff policy. His speech is rather a vindication of the present system than an indication of any earnest intention to amend or reform. If the promised investigation of the operation of the tariff to be conducted by the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Trade and Commerce and the Controller of Customs is to be prosecuted in this spirit, it may be pretty confidently anticipated that many

rotten limbs will escape observation, and that very few useful grafts will be proposed to be inserted in their place. If this should prove to be the result of Ministerial enquiries and conclusions, it will be a sore disappointment to thousands of the supporters of the National Policy, who believe that the principles upon which it was founded are sound, but who feel that very many branches of industries which it has hitherto supported may be now cut off and their places filled by other industries which have been hitherto neglected.

Mr. Bowell has been very unfortunate in his selection of the sugar refining industry as an illustration of the beneficial operation of a protective tariff. The only ground on which protective duties can be justified is, that they enable new industries to be established and successfully operated, so that domestic material and labour find additional value and employment, equivalent to the extra cost of the article manufactured over that which would have to be paid by the people if same article were admitted, free of duty. Now, in the case of refined sugar, the material employed forms more than three-fourths of the value of the finished product, and the raw sugar used is an imported article, not one of domestic production; and to this three-fourths of the value of the refined product consumed, the protective principle does not apply, neither does it apply to a large part of the other fourth, viz., the loss of weight in refining. It is very doubtful whether all the Canadian labour and material employed in manufacturing 100 lbs. of granulated or other refined sugar amounts to 40 cents; and for the sake of securing the expenditure of this 40 cents, refiners are protected against competition by a tariff of 80 cents. This is not in accordance with the principle or objects of protection. It is simply a premium granted to monopoly. It would be an easy matter to show, that under the injudicious adjustment of the relative duties on raw and refined sugars, the sugar-lords of Canada have been enabled to extort millions of dollars from the consumers of Canada, in excess of all the incidental advantages their refineries have conferred. The duty on refined sugar is one of the rotten branches, perhaps the rottenest on the whole tree, but Mr. Bowell, so far from having, after 14 years of experience, been unable to detect any rottenness, seems to be of opinion that this is one of the branches to be preserved. He attempts to defend it, by a comparison of average prices of granulated sugar in New York and Montreal for each of the months in the year 1892. He showed that during seven months of the year, the quotations in Montreal were lower than in New York; but he does not state that the average for the whole year was \$4.35 per 100 lbs. in Montreal, as compared with \$4.30 1-2 in New York. Mr. Bowell thinks it a gratifying argument in favour of the National Policy, that, during that year, Halifax refiners shipped 10,500 barrels of granulated and 4,000 barrels of yellow sugar to the United States; and that Montreal refiners shipped some 5,000 barrels to Chicago and other points in U. S.; and that this sugar was subject to a United States duty of six mills per pound (Mr. Bowell has probably been incorrectly reported, as he knows that the duty there is only 50 cents per 100