

traditional and arbitrary, or too remote from the needs of every-day life. . . . It will be a drawback to the individual to come under its influence. . . . Far preferably," he continues, "it is to have in society a teaching staff of such intellectual, moral and social influence that with the aid of acknowledged leaders of thought, it can force on a whole community the ideals and outlook that it considers right, and thus ensure that the pupils who come to their schools shall progressively be more fitted to receive them and to act in accordance with them."

I make no apology for setting thus high the standards at which the educational methods of this country must aim, for these are not limited to the work carried on in the public schools, important as it is. If teachers competent to realize these ideals are to inculcate them in our class rooms, they must be the product of Universities and Normal Schools, whose staff and resources are equal to the call for culture made upon them. To secure this response, there must be funds available and a public alive to the need for an adequate scale of remuneration to safeguard the community from the risks of the "tramp teacher," and to guarantee prolonged, devoted and efficient service from those to whom the nation is bound to look as its most active force in the welding of its world-wide components into a productive and indissoluble whole. The disintegrating strain of exaggerated individualism must be balanced by the cohesive pressure of loyal service for the common good; licence must not be miscalled liberty; patriotism must be known by its fruits, not exalted merely in picturesque fashion on occasions of popular excitement. Here it is that much can be done by a press which grasps to the full its power as an educational force among the public for which it caters. If education is to be the mainspring of national unity there must take place a considerable change in the public attitude towards its cost, its duration, and its equipment and its professors. We look to both pulpit and press as direct and powerful agents in this work of educating public opinion on these matters of vital moment to our country.

The lot of Canadians has fallen in a fair place; the whole world has furnished quota to its enrichment. Responsibility for turning the resources of this inheritance to their best account rests on the shoulders of the people; a people of mixed faiths, of varied ideals and standards of duty, of honor and of work. The unification for good of these ideals, the consistent promotion of the highest of these standards, the enjoyment of the fruit of these labors, the realization of joint responsibility for national progress, call for preparation of body, mind and spirit; for the strength which springs from unity of purpose and from the interchange of spiritual gifts. To provide the necessary equipment, to develop the latent capacities for good, is the work of the parent, the teacher, the preacher and the journalist. The result of the