

arrangements for higher education are still unsettled. I took the opportunity a while ago at a banquet in connection with this University of expressing my humble hope and wish in connection with those arrangements. We who believe this is the best system are deeply interested in those arrangements. We who have at this moment some 63 Methodist undergraduates in this institution, are deeply interested in any plan which that body may adopt with reference to university or higher education, and I do hope that before finally deciding they will dispassionately review the whole situation, and consider what the advantages are which the State plan now offers. As I said on the occasion to which I referred, if we could see that great denomination—great in number, great in energy, great in the union which marks its deliberations, great in the union which marks the result of action on these deliberations—if we could see them bend those energies undividedly to the establishment of a great theological college close to this university, we should see a theological college of such dimensions and so equipped as we do not possess in connection with any of the denominations of the Christian religion; and if the whole energies of that denomination were concentrated on a college of that kind; if for the purposes of their church, they were to use their funds, their resources, their energies, and avail themselves of the State institution for those things which the State can do and is offering to do, and is doing in arts training and secular education, I ask them, I ask you, I ask all, is it not certain that greater results could be accomplished for them and for all than could be possible by any other plan that could be suggested? As I have said, one type is not the only type. You have the case of a theological college and the case also of an affiliated

college (St. Michael's). There is much to be said in favour of arrangements whereby in the affiliated colleges tutors may be used and assistance rendered to those residing in those colleges who meet in the common training school. But what I should like to see in the interests of this Province, and what I believe would be in the interests of that denomination, would be that this occasion should be taken advantage of, that that great body should come heartily into line with our system; and as we now possess a large proportion of those who undertake a university course from that body, we should find them all within our walls.

Now we are not a rich people. We require, in order to have a great university, a great expense. You cannot have it without. You require two things; you require a large expense for equipment and for staff, and you require a large number of students in order to make a great university. You must have the men and the means to teach, and you must have the multitudes assembled together to learn. It is in the great competition, in the great multitudes assembled together, in the number of active intellects meeting together in friendly, liberal, and cordial competition in the race for distinction, that you get one of the most important elements of a university. It is not to be said that the denominations which join, lose. On the contrary they gain, because they will have an influence in the conduct of the concerns of this institution. They gradually become our graduates. They elect along with ours a large proportion of the Senate. They support the institution, they mould its policy, and it is not absorption, but conjunction, which would produce increased strength.

We were sometimes called in the old days—and to-day there is