

versity, as well as to all, that these faculties should be as fully organized and equipped as possible. The proposal to relieve the several colleges of teaching in science, mathematics and modern languages, if carried out, will leave them much stronger to cope with the competition coming from eastern colleges and to fully organize with more complete staffs of professors, and well selected theological libraries.

UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

One of the most pressing needs for what I have mentioned is commodious university buildings. The university which has done an enormous amount of work, and work of an excellent kind for the country at a ridiculously low cost for some twelve years, deserves to be rewarded by having new buildings. It has suffered in the public estimation by not having a permanent home and visibility. The colleges are all comfortably housed and it seems absurd that the university should be driven from some dismal hall in the city, to occupy a fourth story attic for its examinations, and then to be unable to secure the same unsuitable spot for two years in succession. Had the real workers in education shown the apathy in regard to higher education that the Legislature has manifested ever since Manitoba was a province, the colleges would probably have been separate institutions to-day, each granting its own degrees. But the colleges resisted the temptation towards separation, and were patriotic in helping to form our provincial university.

SUITABLE BUILDINGS, ETC.

Almost all now agree that commodious buildings should be erected in some central place in the city, and thus satisfy all claims. A main building containing class-rooms, library, reading and consulting rooms, a convocation and examination hall, university offices and the like should be built, which would be an ornament to the city, and supply accommodation for such arts classes, independent of science, as are to be taught; as well as for law and education, if needed. This would require a considerable building, costing certainly not less than \$40,000, even if built in the plainest style. In addition to this, and in the same grounds, would be needed immediately

A SCIENCE BUILDING.

This ought to contain chemical, physical and biological laboratories, a museum of mineralogy and geology, another of biology and ethnology and be well provided with apparatus. Should the arrangements spoken of in medicine, pharmacy and professional agriculture be carried out a few additional lecture rooms would be required. While this building might cost somewhat less than the other, yet the apparatus needed would be much more expensive and would bring the science building up to very little less than the cost of the other building. Seventy-five or eighty thousand dollars must thus be provided to give the visibility so much sought for by our provincial university.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORIATE.

The complement of the buildings needed by the university is the establishment of a University Professoriate. A year ago this question was but being raised, and though discussed with some warmth, and at times with appearances of divergence, the result has been to crystallize a public opinion that there ought to be a professoriate supported by the funds of the province. What we need is a conciliatory spirit in dealing with the matter. Colleges and university both need this to be successful. It is quite as much in the true interest of the colleges as of the university that this aid should be given at once, and I should hope that all will aim at practising the grand christian maxim: "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others." The estimated cost, viz., \$16,000 a year, and if the school of agriculture, which should not be delayed, be added, \$4,000 more, or in all, \$20,000, while seeming somewhat large in our province, where hitherto, such paltry sums have been devoted to higher education, is really very small for the benefits promised, for a whole province is as little as should be thought of, and compared with the new states to the south, is a mere drop in the bucket.

OUR EDUCATIONAL PYRAMID.

We need the extension of our university to enable us to complete the educational structure we are attempting to build in Manitoba. The voice of the people has been expressed unequivocally in favor of a system of public school education. Though surrounded with legal difficulties meanwhile, it can hardly be doubted that a provincial opinion so decided and intelligent must carry its way sooner or later. The large foreign element within our borders, requiring to be brought into harmony with our free institutions can only be moulded by a united public school system. A change is urgently needed in the separation of the collegiate departments from the public school (good though their service has been) so that independent high schools—the people's colleges—may become more and more efficient. If to this be added more complete arrangements for giving normal training to our teachers, and a teaching university aided by the colleges, whose work for this province in its early life will never be forgotten by the thoughtful and intelligent portion of the people, there will be reared a comely pyramid of education placing Manitoba in the front rank of English speaking communities.

OUR PROVINCIAL FUTURE.

Manitoba has a good share of the best of our Canadian blood. The younger Canadian element has been well educated, has had the courage to leave the ancestral homes to come to struggle with and overcome the crude forces of nature. Any new country needs nerve and perseverance to subdue it. About one-quarter of our population is German, Icelandic, Scandinavian, or of other foreign European stock. But we do not desire them to be foreigners. We wish them to be in sympathy with Canadian institutions and to have