

WE HAD IDENTIFIED THE UNIVERSITY WITH ALMOST ALL CLASSES AND INTERESTS,

thus rendering it an easy task for the Legislature to vote the restoration funds. Already then our extension policy has, I think, borne substantial fruit in saving our university and securing its immediate restoration. Therefore in good faith I believed, and still believe, that public opinion would solve financial difficulties involved in bettering the positions of certain of the staff and increasing its efficiency. But I thought, and still think, that several other matters must be considered in connection with such applications. For example, look at the length of the teaching session, commencing nominally on the 1st of October and terminating in April, with its Christmas and Easter holidays. Do you know of any other branch of the public service wherein there is so brief a period of actual work? I have felt that in increasing a considerable number of salaries we ought also to consider the general question whether it is not possible to correspondingly increase the period of work. If we can, you will readily see what an enormous financial gain it ought in time to be to this university. (Applause.)

THE BIOLOGICAL BUILDING.

But my critics say that too much money has been spent on biology and on the medical faculty. Let me analyze this charge. In 1878, when I became a member of the Board of Trustees, I found the capital of the university impaired by nearly \$40,000, the result of the erection of the main building. In 1883 we had wiped out this deficit, and in the meantime had entered upon our policy of university expansion. In the fall of that year I made, through Senator Macdonald, then a member of Victoria and of our senate, a proposal which two years thereafter, in a modified form, was approved of by the General Conference. At this period our facilities for teaching the sciences were lamentably deficient; biology, a subject of great and rapidly increasing importance, having, as you all know, the merest apology for a laboratory. Well, sir, every one who has given any thought to our requirements felt that in the near future, confederation or no confederation, we must erect science buildings. And it was well understood during all the negotiations that resulted in confederation that this university would endeavor to make

ADEQUATE PROVISION FOR SCIENCE TEACHING.

In fact this understanding was, I believe, one of the most important factors in bringing about that most important result. With the prospect then of such a demand upon our resources I strove to husband them in order to be able to implement our implied obligations in respect of confederation. Shortly after the general conference had in 1885