

of the line and am satisfied that the denominations in Canada lose much in every way by sending their sons to be educated in this country. . . . They lose in sympathy and in patriotic feeling when their tastes and habits of thought are formed here. I do not think that any well-wisher of Canada would like to see it a mere appendage, a kind of spiritual fief of the United States. And those who are educated here can scarcely help imbibing the notion or feeling that all countries under the sun are secondary to this." Thus another reason was deduced for the policy adopted.

From the necessities of its organisation and the material upon which it worked the College at Montreal could give only a veneering of theological instruction in the case of the majority of the students. The new policy would remedy this as far as it could give preparatory literary instruction.

Dr. Fyfe held very decided opinions as to the value of a thorough education under positive Christian influence for young men and women of all classes. It is this view of Christian Education which has led many of the men who have joined the staff of our colleges to leave even the pastorate that they might weave their Christian influence into the lives of developing young men and women destined to function in different callings of life. If this be not a missionary conception, then one will seek in vain for such a conception. When once a Christian man gets this missionary conception of Christian education he has the sufficient answer to the question why a man should support Christian schools in addition to State institutions.

The provision for literary education included the requirements for Junior Matriculation and for some additional work in Philosophy and Literature for ministerial students. Later, first year University work and, for a time, second year University work were added. The students were prepared for the examinations of the University of Toronto and the Institute was to that extent in affiliation with that University.

The question of location came up and was settled in favor of Woodstock; Brantford and Fonthill being the rival claimants. Three factors had the greatest weight: accessibility, local financial support, and a strong local church which might furnish members to the Executive Committee.

The building was begun in 1857 and opened in 1860. Then came the tug of financing. Already Archibald Burtch had mortgaged his house that the project might be consummated. It was proving a difficult problem; and almost despair was added to difficulty when the new building was burned to the ground within six months of its opening and there was left a legacy of debt of some \$6,000. Mr. McMaster and