

Government \$88,000. Now if any one were to look at the number of students who graduated at each of these colleges, they would see what an enormous sum this education had cost. In Cobourg College the total number of graduates was 495. Of these 59 were Wesleyan ministers; other churches 5; law 22; medicine 12; Grammar-school masters 15; professors of colleges, 8; merchants, 3; editors, 3; farmers, 9. The total number of graduates in Queen's College had been 676—83 being clergymen, 41 lawyers, 27 physicians, 5 professors of colleges, 2 judges. Now, if any one would look at the number of students thoroughly educated at the Grammar and Common Schools of the country, as compared with the number graduating at these colleges, they would see how much more was being accomplished by the former. His own view of the matter was that, with the means afforded by the Province for superior education, the public ought not properly be called on to pay money for these denominational colleges. Now the people were called on to contribute very heavily for education. They pay their own school tax, contribute towards school grants, towards school buildings in many places, and largely to Grammar Schools. In regard to the item of \$11,000 towards facilitating transport between Collingwood and Fort William, the Premier would explain that item. As he understood it, it was not to be given in the light of a subsidy at all. It was for the purpose of chartering a steamer to run on Lakes Huron and Superior from Collingwood to Fort William. Perhaps it was to be given as a subsidy, but that was not the way he understood it.

Mr. BOYD.—Is the vessel of iron or wood?

Hon. Mr. WOOD believed it was an iron vessel, but was not certain. The item would be explained. The next item was \$400 towards the salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. The additional sum of \$20,000 for the Crown Lands department had been already explained by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. With these observations he would move that the Speaker leave the chair.

Mr. BEATTY said that with regard to some of the items, he did not propose to make any special remarks. His object was chiefly to refer to the question dwelt on at considerable length by the hon. Treasurer in his explanations. He (Mr. Beatty) did not propose to take exception to the item relating to colleges. The Government had done right in bringing the matter before the consideration of the House. But he took exception to some of the Treasurer's explanations under this head. He took exception to the extraordinary proposition connected with this grant. They were told that such payments were inexpedient, and that it would not be lawful to continue them hereafter. Now he did not hesitate to say that, while accepting these grants, he could not accept the explanation in connection with them. Hereafter, it is said, the youth of this country desiring higher education must come to Toronto, and Toronto alone. He dissented altogether from such a proposition, and knew full well that it was one the country was not prepared for. He denied the Treasurer's statement that the continuance of these grants would be contrary to the views of a large majority of the people. Some of these institutions had been receiving these grants for twenty-four years. Successive Governments, Reform and Conservative, had passed these grants, placing them on the estimates. Now, for the first time, the country is told all this was wrong. But that was not all. It had been said that this cry, "Down with sectarian colleges," was a plank in the Reform platform. He had been elected as a Reformer, and standing there that day as a Reformer, he repudiated any such doctrine, and was prepared to say that these grants in the past had been right and in accordance with good government. He took the broad ground that this was no party question at all. He could show hon. gentlemen who had been the advocates of these grants in the past. They found in that category an Hon. Robert Baldwin and Hon. Francis Hincks, and other eminent men. (Hear, hear). The Treasurer, in arguing that Toronto University was sufficient, cited England as a land where there were few Universities; but if there were only a few Universities there, there were many Colleges which afforded increased facilities for higher education. The fact was that even on the question of economy, the system pursued in Canada in the past has been the right one. What remarks he might make were not, he would explain, made in a spirit of hostility to the University in Toronto; but he was compelled to say that even as regarded economy, the old system of Provincial aid to other institutions was the best. Altogether he found that the Queen's College had cost \$76,000; Victoria College, it was said, cost \$88,000; while the Toronto University, in a single year, had cost the country nearly treble that sum. (Hear). Would the Treasurer pretend to say that that University turned out more graduates in a single year than those other institutions did during the whole period of their existence? Up to the year 1860, he found that the Toronto University had cost the country annually about \$60,000. In ten years this would make \$600,000; and in these