

ten years he found that that institution turned out just 150 graduates, in addition to other special students—thus making each graduate cost the country \$4,000. With respect to the other institutions, how stood the facts? During a similar period of ten years, Victoria College and Queen's College only cost the country together some \$3,000, while they turned out about two hundred graduates, besides a large number of medical and other students. (Here the hon. gentleman read portions of memorials from Queen's and Victoria Colleges, which had been presented to the house.) From these memorials it appeared that in Queen's College the entire amount of the Government grant hitherto received had been expended on the Arts department. Was there any building up of sectarianism with the public money in that institution? The money was not employed to teach the peculiar tenets of those having control of the College. And the same thing was distinctly stated in the memorial of the Victoria University. Queen's College, he found, received in voluntary contributions \$54,000, which sum had been expended in buildings which were a credit to Kingston and the Province. There were 676 students passing through the university since its establishment, and they belonged to all denominations—the denomination having control of the institution having not more than one third the number graduating during this period. Of the 83 clergymen sent out from this institution only 15 belonged to the denomination having its control. Where was the evidence of sectarianism? And the same might be said with regard to Victoria College. There were no sectarian tests; young men from all parts of the country went there and got an education which would compare favourably with any to be given in the country. The original cost of the building was \$50,000 and its expenses during 25 years were \$160,000, while the mammoth institution in this city in three years expended more than that sum. Having shown the way in which these colleges had been supported in great part by voluntary contribution, (this college having received voluntary contributions to the extent of \$122,000, and having in addition during the last two or three years paid off \$40,000 of debt), the hon. gentleman went on to state that in 14 years their graduates were 1,398.

Hon. Mr. WOOD—There were only 108 graduates in arts.

Mr. BEATTY said that with those in medicine, arts, &c, there were 1,398, and this he believed had no reference to those attending the Grammar School.

Hon. Mr. WOOD—In arts, 108; medicine, 377; law, 10—making the total graduates, 495.

Mr. BEATTY said this did not include those students who went through to a certain extent, but did not fully graduate. A large number of such attended these institutions. The hon. gentleman next referred to the system in the United States and England. Oxford had its 19 colleges and 6 halls—the average entrance at each being about 18 per annum, and the average attendance at each about 80. Cambridge had its 17 colleges and 1 hall, with an average attendance of about 140 to each. There were thus 43 colleges belonging to these two Universities alone. Besides which there was the London University, established to take within its fold all denominations. Since its establishment about 50 colleges had become associated with it, and students had received from that University their degrees. Having also alluded to Durham he passed on to notice the University of France, connected with which were series of colleges and literary institutions scattered over the whole country. In Germany there were several universities and many colleges; in Switzerland three extensive universities, and every Swiss canton had its college. In the United States, where the clearest of lines were drawn between Church and State, in 1859 there were 122 colleges, most of them having university powers. Now there were about 150, and nearly all these were denominational. No centralization there. In New York State they had some 10 colleges with university powers, and these denominational colleges received State aid.

Hon. Mr. WOOD—Does the hon. member mean to say that the Legislature of the State of New York makes an annual grant to denominational colleges?

Mr. BEATTY said that State aid was given to these institutions, and read a list of grants to colleges in that State.

Hon. Mr. RICHARDE—Are these special or annual grants?

Mr. BEATTY—Special grants. And here the Government of Ontario might learn a lesson which ought to induce them to pause before they carried out the course they proposed in taking away all government aid from the sectarian colleges. He wished to be practical. If the present grants were to be discontinued, let another system be inaugurated to meet the wants of the country in another way. Let us have a Central University—(hear, hear.)—and affiliated with it all colleges that would conform to a common curriculum and come under a common system. Let those institutions alike receive Provincial support, so that they