

contended that they should make returns of their receipts and expenditure every year, and that the House should see them early during the session. He thought the Government should control the expenditure of these institutions just as they controlled that of the Public Schools. From the fact that no person had been appointed to the office of Bursar of the University, recently vacated, he inferred that the Government was going to assume the control of the University endowment fund.

Mr. CROOKS said there could be no objection to the general scope of the motion, but one or two points in it should be modified. The second part, with reference to the expenditure of money on new structures, was inapplicable; for new structures had not been erected, but what had been done was to make an addition to the main building of Upper Canada College, and other permanent improvements, such as increasing the accommodation for boarders in two of the masters' houses. That expression of the motion, he proposed, should be altered to "moneys spent on additions to and permanent improvements of the existing Upper Canada College buildings." There had been no permanent improvements made to any University premises. The expression "moneys borrowed" should, strictly speaking, be "moneys advanced for the purposes of that building."

Mr. LAUDER—That is borrowing money.

Mr. CROOKS said it was not borrowing in the ordinary sense of the term, but simply an overdraft granted by the banker of the College. It was further desirable that that part of the motion calling for Orders in Council should include the reports recommending the improvements on which these Orders were founded. The hon. member for East Grey wished some explanation with reference to the management of this trust property. There was no doubt of the importance of this matter. There was no doubt that the application of the endowment fund and the income from it, both in respect to the Provincial University and Upper Canada College, should be very carefully considered by the representatives of the people in the House. In the old Parliament of Canada, in 1852-3, Sir Francis Hincks laid down a scheme with the view, to some extent, of separating the management of the financial affairs of the University from matters scholastic. He left the permanent fund under the control of the Government, and managed by an officer called the bursar, and the statute which was passed authorized the employment of that fund, subject to Orders in Council, for permanent improvements. The amounts which from time to time these institutions drew for current expenditure were also to be defined by Orders in Council, and when the details of this expenditure were placed before the House, it would be seen that every item of expenditure was properly and satisfactorily made. The over-expenditure of upwards of \$20,000 in 1874 was due to permanent improvements for particular purposes, made by a distinct Order in Council. There was no proper ground for the charge made by the hon. member for East Grey with reference to the accounts. The bursar's accounts were regularly submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor, but from some oversight in the Treasury Department they were not forwarded for the information of the House since Confederation; but the bursar had complied with the sixth section of the University Act, requiring him to make a report. All that had been done with respect to the expenditure of money for making necessary improvements on Upper Canada College had been quite constitutional. There had been no borrowing of money on the credit of the property of the College; its bankers had simply agreed to advance such sums as might be required at a certain rate of interest and on the securities which the bank held on the endowment fund, and the bank would be in a position to recoup itself. The College saved by the transaction at least one per cent. of the cost of these improvements. When the report of the Upper

Canada College Committee came before the House, it would be seen that the case was an urgent one—that for more than ten years the College had failed to answer its requirements as an institution for the education of youth. It was badly ventilated, badly lighted, inconvenient, and in no sense a credit to the Province. Its accommodation for boarding pupils from the Province at large was very insufficient, though from time to time it had been increased—for the College Committee never forgot that they were called upon to discharge a Provincial duty, and not simply one towards parents residing in Toronto. The Upper Canada College Committee devised a scheme by which the entire building was greatly improved, and accommodation was provided for fifty additional residents from all parts of the Province at an entire cost of \$38,000. And they had secured what was on all hands admitted to be the best educational structure in Ontario for educating more than 300 pupils. (Cheers.) By the expenditure of some \$38,000 they had now a provincial institution capable of discharging its duties for many years to come. The Committee of Senate had carefully considered the propriety of selling the Upper Canada College property with a view of erecting new and more commodious buildings nearer the centre of the city, but it was thought to be impossible at the present time, and indeed for many years to come, to dispose of it for an amount which would enable the institution to carry on its work without either having to come to this Legislature for aid, or otherwise incurring financial embarrassments. The conclusion of the experienced men who formed that Committee was strongly in favour of the plan which had been adopted by the Government and successfully carried into execution. Until it could be shown that the provisions of the Hincks Act with regard to the College had failed of their purpose, he did not think it would be in the interest of the institution that any change should take place. The finances of the College had been managed with the greatest economy; indeed, the endowment was of so limited a character that they had been obliged to practise economy to a degree that almost interfered with efficiency. It was of the utmost importance that such an institution should be carefully maintained and handed down unimpaired in its efficiency for the benefit of such young Canadians as might desire to avail themselves of the kind of education it was intended to afford. He was willing that the fullest information should be given hon. members regarding the management of the fund; and it would be seen when the papers were brought down that the expenditure upon the institution had been made in strict accordance with the mode which had been adopted in the Act. The whole of the expenditure was in the hands of the Government, and must be dealt with by Order in Council, except that portion which was dealt with by the Committee of Senate for current expenditure. The result of any over-draft would simply be to curtail the salaries of professors and otherwise limit the expenditure, so that the greatest economy was practised.

Mr. MACDOUGALL (Simcoe) said that the feeling of the Government seemed to have been in the past that it was unnecessary to give the people of this Province any information regarding the expenditure of money in connection with the Upper Canada College. They had only brought down the modicum of information they had just received from the Minister of Education today when the hon. member for East Grey had given notice early in the session of the motion now before the House. Since Confederation there had never been anything in the shape of regular reports of the number of pupils at the College, the character of the work that was done, the cost of education per head, and any information they could get on these points was of a very meagre character. The hon. gentleman had appeared to argue that as the government of the institution was regulated by an old law, and that as the Government had exercised great care in following the provisions of that law, therefore there should be no change. He (Mr. Macdougall) contended that it was not only