

a half of dollars had been exactly in the same position as this fund. Hon. gentlemen opposite, however, objected to its being spent solely on an Order in Council, and why did they not place the endowment fund as effectually under the control of Parliament? This present Reform Government had given them the only precedent that had ever been given in this Province for the expenditure of money without the consent of the people's representatives. He believed that the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools of the country were now largely doing the work which Upper Canada College had been intended to do, and he therefore thought large amounts should not be spent on this particular institution. The people throughout the country supported their High Schools by taxing themselves, and they had in addition to support this college in Toronto. He was not sure that the pupils from the country who attended that school were in the majority: there was nothing to show that such was the case. He quoted the statute to show that even a Committee of the University Senate might spend this money, and contended that that was a state of things which should not exist.

Mr. HODGINS pointed out that the Government of which the hon. member for East Toronto was a member had been the first that determined that the financial affairs of the University should not be laid before Parliament, and yet the hon. member for East Grey had attacked his colleague from East Toronto in attacking the Government for not laying that information before the House. From 1864 to 1867 the hon. member for South Simcoe was Secretary of the Province, controlling the particular Department of the Government that was specially charged with the educational interests of the country. He had as a Minister carried through the Grammar School Act. Now he came forward and blamed the Government for not altering a law which he himself had recognized when Provincial Secretary.

It being six o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

After recess,

Mr. HODGINS resumed, and read from the sessional papers of 1863 to show that the Government of which the member for South Simcoe had been a member had appointed a Commission to consider the whole question of university endowment; and that one of the recommendations of that Commission was practically in consonance with the view which that hon. gentleman was attacking to-day. The hon. gentleman had not only gone back on himself in that particular; but, in referring to the alleged misappropriation of university funds, which had been complained of by the late William Lyon Mackenzie, he was to some extent reflecting upon the party which his leader, the hon. member for East Toronto, considered the best set of rulers this country had ever had, viz., the Family Compact. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Hodgins) was sorry to see an hon. gentleman who had once been a prominent member of the Reform party, and knew the early struggles of that party for the nationalization of the University, taking a ground directly opposed to those early efforts—for there was behind the present motion the attempt to break up the University endowment and divide it among the denominational colleges. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for South Simcoe had spoken in favour of dividing the endowment of Upper Canada College among the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools; but at the present moment they were appropriating between \$80,000 and \$100,000 among these institutions, and if that was not enough the country was able enough and liberal enough to grant them more. Surely the sum of \$15,000 was not too large for the important part of our educational system which Upper Canada College was occupying so well. The result of giving effect to the views expressed by hon. gentlemen would be to destroy the symmetry of our whole educational system; for the purpose for which Upper Canada College had been established was that it should be a

Model Grammar School, and they might as well propose to do away with the Model Public School on the ground that it was solely for the benefit of Toronto, as seek to destroy Upper Canada College because its purpose was purely a local one. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Hon. gentlemen were like children who pulled up flowers by the roots to see if they were growing; they wished to wipe out Upper Canada College before it had time to exemplify the effects of the policy under which it had been established. The hon. member for South Simcoe had complained that \$34,000 was too large a sum for salaries in connection with University College; but in 1863, when there were only some thirty or forty students, the amount paid for the same purpose was \$31,183, and surely he could not complain of an increase of \$3,000, when the attendance was nearly ten times what it was in 1863. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The hon. member for West Peterboro' had contended that the policy which the Reform party had contended for in Opposition in regard to parliamentary control over the amounts granted for railway aid, was different from that which they were now contending for in reference to University funds. He (Mr. Hodgins) yielded to no hon. gentleman in his adherence to the views enunciated by the Reform party in regard to Parliamentary control over the appropriations made to railways, and which were being exemplified when that party were in office; but the hon. member would find that in the present instance he was riding a principle to death, and leading himself into an absurdity. There was little or no analogy between the two cases. The endowment fund of the University did not occupy the same position as the one and one-half millions which had been set aside for railway purposes. The latter was a large portion of the public revenue left to the will of the Ministers of the day on their own determination, to be appropriated wherever they might decide. Was that the mode in which the University fund was administered? The hon. gentleman knew that the Government had virtually a very small control over that endowment; that practically the financial management of the fund was in the hands of the governing bodies of the University.

Mr. SCOTT—You do not mean to say that the Government has not power to take, say, a million and a half of that endowment and spend it on university buildings?

Mr. HODGINS said that the hon. gentleman was welcome to make all he could of that point; for most people who considered the matter at all could see the distinction between the two funds, and between the elements which respectively controlled them. In the matter of the railway fund the Government were left to deal with the question of what railway should be aided and to what extent. The University endowment fund was controlled by trustees for the Government and the Senate of the University, composed of the representative men of the graduates, and affiliated colleges from the law societies, and from the Government of the country. The system pursued in the management of the University fund was similar to that in regard to other trust funds, such as the Toronto Hospital and those of the law courts. And if Parliament was to have a voice in these matters, why not in the appropriations for scholarships, and the salaries of professors, and the course of study which the governing body of the University was authorized to carry out? He hoped, that as hon. gentlemen opposite had expressed the fear that the appointment of a Minister of Education would degrade educational matters into the political arena, they would not adopt the policy of carrying this question into the field of party politics. He would be sorry to see an abandonment of the Reform principles of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald on this question—the policy of having a Provincial University with which the other col-