

of nationality among Canadians. Since the bringing in of this bill he had heard, however, that the Government were not disinclined to take a step which appeared to him to be diametrically opposed to what they were advocating in this bill. He referred to a rumor alleging that the Government would grant a charter giving university powers to another denominational college. He approved of the bill now before the House, but he did not see how he could approve of this intended action of the Government—that is, if the rumor he referred to were true.

Dr. M'LAUGHLIN said he had scarcely ever listened to a speech more admirable in every way than that delivered that evening by the Minister of Education. He took up the question of the expenses of the University professoriate as they would appear under the federated system, showing that the salaries of the professors, supposing them to range from \$2,500 to \$3,700, with salaries of \$1,500 to lecturers, which is much lower than the salaries paid in the United States universities, would alone amount to \$46,000. The salaries of the members of the staff of University College would amount to about \$27,000. The general management of the institution at present costs \$13,000 annually, and in its federated form would cost at least \$7,000 more, or \$20,000 in all. Thus the

GRAND TOTAL OF THE EXPENSES

of the federated university would be about \$93,000, as against an existing endowment of \$65,000. The Minister of Education had named a higher figure, but there were charges on that amount which he would not go into now, but which brought the endowment down to \$65,000. Thus there would have to be provided by the Government from some source or other the sum of \$28,000. He approved heartily of the scheme of federation, and hoped the funds for the carrying out of the scheme contained in the bill before them would be forthcoming.

Mr. C. C. FIELD pointed out that there were a large number of denominational universities in the United States, and he did not think there should be anything done by the Ontario Government that would tend to suppress or obliterate similar institutions in this Province. He could not approve of the principle of federation, as he had told his constituents during the late campaign. He would not, however, consider the bill in detail now, but would reserve them for the time when the bill was in committee.

Dr. CHAMBERLAIN said he thought it would be a good thing for the University if it could be independent of State aid, but friends for whose opinion he had great respect had told him that the institution must have such aid or it could not exist. He still thought, however, that it would be a good thing if some wealthy philanthropist would help it along. His money could scarcely go to a worthier object. He approved of the principle of federation, but the Government had no assurance that the other universities would come into the scheme. Queen's and other universities were doing similar work to that done by the Toronto University. He thought that if the Provincial University were aided, the

CLAIMS OF OTHER UNIVERSITIES

which were doing good work should not be overlooked. Then the question arose, what was to be the amount of the endowment, and how was it to be obtained. He supposed that an endowment of less than \$100,000 a year would not be sufficient. He thought that

they should not hesitate to set apart a portion of the public domain in order to endow the various universities. He was prepared to support any measure which tended to the general benefit of the Province, but he thought there was a danger of centralising too much of the public funds in educational institutions in Toronto. The present scheme seemed to have been thoroughly considered, and one which the Minister of Education believed to be in the interests of the Province. He hoped that his anticipations would be realised. He would have some further criticisms to offer when they came to consider the bill in detail.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) said that he had listened with the greatest pleasure to the extremely able speech of the Minister of Education. The Minister had, during the past few years, gone over almost the

WHOLE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

in the work of revision, improvement and simplification. Now he was engaged in placing the higher education of the country on a more satisfactory basis. It was not necessary to dwell on the advantages of higher education. It was true that, whatever our university system was, we would find the effects in the primary and secondary departments of education. They were interwoven. The one acted and reacted upon the other. The demand was coming from the secondary system; and it was an absolute necessity that while our High and common schools were advancing, there should also be progress in higher education. The wants of Toronto University had been mentioned in this House before. Some six or seven years ago the Senate of Toronto University "took stock," and found that

THEIR EQUIPMENT

was very much weaker than it should be. Nothing was thereby implied against those who were doing the work of the institution. No one could feel more strongly than he did the eminent services performed by the venerable President of the college. The position had been taken by those connected with denominational institutions that they, doing similar work to Toronto University, should also have their position considered. That argument was not a logical one. Anyone who admitted that the Province was responsible for the Provincial University must feel that it was the duty of the Province to see that it was maintained in a state of efficiency. The Provincial University was debarred from appealing to those sources from which the denominational Universities drew aid. The very fact that it was known as a State-aided institution prevented it from being aided

BY PRIVATE MUNIFICENCE.

He did not think there was any like-

lihood of Queen's coming into the federation at present. There was no idea, he believed that Queen's should be placed at any unfair disadvantage by means of what they were now doing. They all wished well to Queen's. It had done excellent work; it was now, under its able head, doing capital work; and it would continue to do good work. It was another thing to argue, as Dr. Chamberlain had done, that because Queen's had done good work it should receive State aid. He thought the question of the State giving aid to denominational universities had been

LONG AGO SETTLED

so far as this House was concerned. As to Trinity, it was true it had refused to join in the federation scheme, but he thought that institution would finally perceive that it had a great deal to gain and very little to lose in going into the scheme. They were all heartily glad that Victoria, in spite of the difficulty in the way, had seen fit to go into