

matter more calmly. He did not wish to be in any way hostile to the University, but he did not feel justified in voting so large a sum for the aid of the University without a further explanation as to what the relations of the House and Government were with the institution. If an additional grant were proposed to schools in sparsely settled districts, wrongly termed poor schools, a long debate would ensue, though affecting so keenly many thousand children, yet it seemed likely that a motion involving so large a sum as \$160,000 would pass with no debate or explanation at all. Mr. Wood entertained similar views to Mr. Balfour's concerning the residence.

The Minister of Education, in response, congratulated both gentlemen on the friendly tone in which they had spoken of the University itself. He then repeated the information given on the introduction of the bill concerning the endowment of the University and the land grants originally made and subsequently restored by the Legislature of Upper Canada on its behalf, showing also that up to the present time the Ontario Legislature has never been called upon for a single dollar towards the funds of the University. Concerning the question of State management and divided responsibilities, the Minister of Education pointed out that the State Universities of the United States were managed almost entirely by Boards of Regents, and the State Legislatures had little to do but receive the annual reports, and in some cases to appoint a proportion of the members of the Board. The position of the Ontario Government in regard to the Provincial University was somewhat analogous, but they had a little more responsibility than most of the States as to the domestic management of the institution. Also their control over the staff was absolute and had always been so. As to the general domestic management of the institution, this covered many things, such as the curriculum of studies, the appointment of examiners and examinations, etc., and by section 39 of the Act covering the matter it would be seen that all this was relegated to the Senate, but that the actions of the Senate did not become operative until they had received the sanction of the Governor in Council. The Senate was selected from various classes of citizens. Some of them were appointed by the graduates. It was known to all of them how keen was the interest taken by every graduate in his alma mater, and they generally chose as their representatives the most brilliant and progressive of their number. Then the affiliated Colleges were represented on the Board, generally by their heads and one other; and, besides, nine members were appointed by the Government triennially from among the most prominent business men, educationists and others of the Province. The Senate made laws regarding the curriculum standard of matriculation, times of examinations and the general details of the internal management. But it was necessary that the Government should have some check on the Senate, and so their action was subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. A good many believed that the responsibility should not be so divided, but that the Senate should have full right of action in all such matters, just as had other Senates, such as those of Trinity and Queen's, which were not connected with the State. The Government did not, however, agree with this view. The financial management of the University was in the hands of the Board of Trustees, and, by special provision of the Act, ordinary expenditure of the University was not required to be referred to the Governor in Council. Any member of the House might inquire into anything affecting the University, and so long as he was Minister of Education he would do his best to give what was asked. Also, the annual report of the Trustees was laid on the table of the House for the use of members. The hon. gentleman then related the facts connected with the establishment twelve years ago of a Biological department in connection with the University, referred to the lack of suitable accommodation with which that department was for some time embarrassed, and then to the determination to erect the present building, the grant for which the House had unanimously approved of. He was glad to be able to say that the building was one of the best of its kind on the Continent, and many of the distinguished Americans who were present on the day of opening had stated this to him very emphatically; they were loud in their eulogies of it, and he had been delighted to hear it so well spoken of on all sides. Mr. Balfour was incor-

rect in supposing that the Biological Department was in any way applied to the study of medicine. The fact was that the old Toronto School of Medicine had practically suspended its charter and had become the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto, and it had done this of its own motion. The medical students in concurrence with the art students received the lectures delivered by Mr. Ramsay Wright in the Biological Department. The country was put to no expense whatever by reason of the medical students listening to these lectures, nor was the Province doing anything to unfairly promote the study of medicine. He was glad to say the learned professions in Canada were able to provide for themselves, and he did not think it was the Government's business to do so. The Medical Faculty was a faculty of the University, and was simply doing its duty in providing for the attendance of its students at these lectures. Mr. Balfour complained that insufficient information was given regarding University matters. Well, it could be seen by looking back over the reports which the President had presented that they had contained such information as was usually contained in departmental reports, and, as he had before pointed out, he would be happy to give any information in his power asked for by any member of the House. Mr. Balfour had remarked that plans of the buildings should be referred to the Government before being finally proceeded with. This was provided for under the Act, and the Government now had to sanction or reject plans. As to insurance, the Government had included the University in the general scheme of insurance that extended over all Government buildings before the non-insurance plan was adopted. It was the best scheme practicable. The University was insured for the amount which was thought suitable. It was always the practice to insure buildings for less than their real value, and he thought they had reason to be thankful that the policy had been as broad and liberal as it had been. The insurance was in the public interest. Mr. Balfour objected to

well. Well, conversazioni were the custom in most Universities. It was a harmless amusement, and the idea of its bringing about such a catastrophe would, of course, never have occurred to anybody. As to the residence, which Mr. Balfour did not approve of, there was a great deal to be said on both sides. In English Universities the residential system prevailed; in Scotland it did not; in the United States the system was mixed, some of the Universities there having very fine and handsome residences. Nearly all the Universities and affiliated Colleges of Canada had residences. He had himself talked with the distinguished President, Sir Daniel Wilson, on the question of the residence, and the President had expressed himself strongly in favor of its retention, believing that it added strength to the institution and did not impair its usefulness in any way. It was impossible to consider the question in all its aspects, but there seemed to be more in favor of retaining than abolishing the residence. Mr. Ross then eloquently depicted the advantages to the Province of a strong and complete University, showing its great influence on all grades of education, and arguing that the House owed it to the people to see that the Provincial institution did not suffer because of the great calamity that had overtaken it.

Mr. Armstrong intimated that the City of Toronto ought to contribute generously toward the restoration of the building. While they were considering the question of higher education, they should not forget the claims of lower education, and especially of the poor schools of the Province. He believed the grant to these schools should be largely increased.

Mr. Harcourt agreed with Mr. Armstrong as to its being the duty of the Government to see that poor schools were duly assisted, and Mr. Balfour was quite right in asking for any information he wanted. He believed there had been no desire on the part of the Government to withhold information. He agreed, too, that the Legislature should have the right to attach conditions to its grants. For instance, it would be quite reasonable for them to require that the new building should be fireproof. Mr. Harcourt's speech, however, was mainly directed to the question of the residence, and whether it was beneficial or otherwise to the institution. He defended the residence warmly. All the denominational Colleges, he pointed out, had residences, and the Methodists intended having a residence at their new College. The residence, too, improved discipline, owing to the students in residence being presided over by the Dean. He considered the advantages of a lad in residence as very valuable and very many. He read to the House an extract from a letter from a Superior Court Judge, who said of the residence:—"I consider the training to be received there of at least as great value to them (the students), intellectually and morally, as that received in the lecture room." Viewing the residence as it affected the student intellectually, Mr. Harcourt was, if anything, even more pronounced in his views. In this respect he believed it to be of very great value. He spoke of the advantages of association with each other over those of being scattered in various boarding houses, of the benefit to be derived from the proximity of the library, and from the constant commingling of the representatives of the various denominations always included among the students in residence. He pointed out, too, that the residence was self-paying, and could not therefore be objected to on the ground of expense. He spoke strongly in favor of the bill, and hoped it would meet with any actual opposition.

Mr. Whitney thought more explanation should have been given to the House. There were many members who were not well acquainted with the affairs of the institution, and they should have been considered. He denied any hostility to the University, and occupied the same position in regard to the bill that he had on the occasion of its introduction.

Dr. Preston was more hostile in tone—hostile to the Government, at least, if not to the University. He thought the proposed action of the Government inconsistent with their refusal to establish a School of Science in the east, as they had frequently been urged to do by deputation and otherwise. He went at some length into the matter of the lectures delivered to medical students in the Biological Department, and charged, in spite of Mr. Ross' explanation, that the Government was giving Toronto Medical School an unfair advantage over Trinity, and was assisting young men to an undue extent into the medical profession. He did not wish to be regarded as hostile to the University any more than other members did, but he thought it strange that a University that had been doing such good work for 40 years past had not now more friends, or friends who were willing to do more for it. For the calamity itself the Government was in a measure responsible in having allowed such a thing as a conversazione or a ball to take place within its limits. Dr. Preston also thought the city should do more than it seemed inclined to.

Some discussion ensued between the doctor and Mr. Hardy as to whether a ball was really to have been held that evening if the fire had not taken place, but the doctor claimed to know best because he had been there, and had not only seen the young men and their guests dancing, but had actually danced himself, therefore it was a ball and it was no use calling it anything else, and he thought the students should carry on such things elsewhere and not in rooms for damage to which the Province was held responsible.

Mr. Ross, as soon as Dr. Preston sat down, carefully went over the facts again in connection with the association of the ex-faculty of the old Toronto School of Medicine with the University of Toronto. He showed that when the Trustees had decided to revive the Faculty of Medicine in connection with the University it had made offers simultaneously to the two Schools of Medicine, Trinity and Toronto, asking that the faculties of either or both should become associated with the University. Trinity had declined the offer and Toronto had accepted it, and the faculty of the Toronto School became the Medical Faculty of the University. He repeated, that these lectures that were given in the Biological Department were given in any case to the Art students by Mr. Ramsay Wright, and cost nothing more by the medical students being allowed to hear them. That was simply an advantage the University medical student got, though, for that matter, students from any Medical College would be allowed to hear