

Why should they not concentrate their efforts upon one great school of science, and not divide it between Toronto and Kingston? Eastern Ontario was more interested in mining than western Ontario, and it was fitting that a mining school should be established at Kingston. They asked for aid, and now were receiving from the Province \$3,500 annually, and \$100,000 on capital account had been placed at their disposal. With our great mineral wealth we should be equipped for its proper development.

A School of Mining Needed.

We would be derelict in our duty if we did not do what we could for the development of our mineral resources. If Queen's were to close its doors tomorrow the Government, would endeavor to maintain the School of Mining. It was a matter of discussion whether the School of Mining should be under the control of a board of governors or under the Government. His own opinion was that the most symmetrical method would be to place it under the Minister of Education. If that were done, however, there was a local sentiment that might be injured, and private beneficence might not come so liberally to the school's assistance. No one should hesitate to aid the School of Mining because it was connected with Queen's or because it was at Kingston, for fear of that aid being given to Queen's. This country could afford, and ought to afford, to keep both institutions efficiently, and public opinion should be sufficiently broad not to consider the School of Mining as a menace to the School of Science.

He did not think the University of Toronto had reached its climax. McMaster and Trinity, he hoped, even within his own time, to see federated with the University of Toronto, and Ottawa and Queen's and the Western University he hoped to see with a correspondingly large and important constituency. He was glad to have the subject brought up, and hoped it would result in the removal of any jealousies or doubts or fears that might exist. There was no correspondence, he thought, that could be brought down, but if there were, it would be willingly produced.

No Changes This Session.

Mr. Whitney asked whether he was to understand that any steps along the lines suggested by the Premier were to be carried out during this session.

Mr. Ross replied in the negative.

Mr. Whitney, continuing, deprecated the setting off of western against eastern Ontario. His own position regarding the University of Toronto, the great Provincial University, was that it should be put in such a position that it should be in no danger of failure. He would be content to strain the resources of the Province to provide a permanent endowment for the university. Then no other universities would be in a position to claim any similar amount of consideration. When that course was followed out, the great State University would be properly supported, and the other universities also would have fair treatment.

Greek Letter Societies.

Mr. Pattullo (North Oxford) regretted that some of the supporters of Queen's had in the press adopted a hostile attitude of the University of Toronto. The history of the management of the funds of the university had not been what it might have been. It would be well, however, to let the dead past bury its dead. In one respect, however, he believed the trustees were making a mistake. They were, he was informed, setting apart certain university lands for the use of certain Greek letter societies. "I believe that these Greek letter societies," said Mr. Pattullo, "in connection with the universities of the United States, have done harm, and not good, and their introduction in connection with the University of Toronto is a lamentable mistake. It is said that these societies are making young gentlemen, but I believe that they rather make young

aristocrats. They were setting the young men apart in classes against one another. He believed it was a mistake to set apart public land for these societies. He appealed against a sectional spirit amongst universities. The Alumni Association of Toronto instead of meeting to oppose a so-called rival should endeavor to encourage Queen's, and think of her supporters as striving toward the same goal as themselves.

He referred also to the residence question, saying that one of the reasons why the public had not in the past favored the university so much was the fact that the residence feature was lacking. He suggested the appointment of a committee to consider the subject of the relations of the universities of the Province to the Government.

A Friendly Rivalry.

Hon. Richard Harcourt took to himself much credit for having converted the leader of the Opposition to a recognition of the right of the University of Toronto to public support and care. His first point, he said, was that there was no issue between Queen's and the University of Toronto. If there were a rivalry at all it was a friendly rivalry. Mr. Pattullo was wrong in finding fault with the trustees for setting apart land for the Greek letter societies. The university act of 1901 gave the trustees power to lease property to the societies. Under this act they had given the use of a small lot on Hoskin avenue to one society for possibly a nominal rental, and the society had erected a building worth about \$9,000. The university had made a small loan to the society to assist them with their building, on a most safe basis. He owed the young men of the society a debt which he wished to discharge by saying that he had made careful inquiries, and had been convinced that no finer set of young men could be got together in Canada, and they were not aristocrats, but came from the farms. The absence of a residence was the actual reason for the establishment of these societies by the young men who were unable to obtain a residence life. The Government had taken it into their hands to assist in the erection of a women's residence. They were equally convinced of the necessity of a men's residence, but until the alumni of the university had shown their utter inability to establish a residence it would not be the duty of the Government to take steps toward that end.

Hopes For Federation.

The Premier had expressed the hope that McMaster and Trinity would come into federation at an early date. Owing to the express wish of the donor, to whose aid the foundation of McMaster was due, it would be impossible for them to enter federation. He did hope, however, that Trinity would enter at an early date, and he looked forward to that. The generous support of the House given in recent years to the University of Toronto was calculated more than anything to bring about the federation of Trinity with Toronto. The Premier had given his word that there would be no duplication of Provincial aid to universities. The promised aid outside of the University of Toronto was limited to a School of Mines proper. That school had justified its existence and its aid. But so long as there was a need for anything on the part of the Provincial University there would be no money for any other.

Mr. Pattullo and Mr. Pense replied briefly, making a few corrections, the former disclaiming any criticism of the Greek letter societies as they existed in Toronto, but explaining his objection to the granting of any public land to them at a nominal rental.

The order was carried.

Conditional Note Agreements.

In the evening session a number of public bills were advanced a stage in committee. Mr. Hoyle proposed an amendment to the bill to amend the act respecting conditional sales of chattels. The amendment provides that any agreement on a lien note,

hire receipt or contract for conditional sale, whereby the purchaser undertakes to permit a change of venue in any action arising on the instrument, shall be printed in type not smaller than small pica, in red ink across the face of the instrument, and signed by the maker. The bill was reported with the amendment and concurred in by the House. Among the bills put through committee were Mr. Beck's bill compelling the London Street Railway to adopt a fender approved of by the Engineer of the Public Works Department, and Dr. Pyne's bill to permit a Medical Health Officer to enter buildings when he suspects that too many occupants are sleeping in one room.

Mr. Powell's bill to permit the city of Ottawa to go into the street railway business was lost on division upon its second reading.

Anti-vaccination.

Mr. Kribs moved the second reading of his bill to provide that vaccination and inoculation shall not be compulsory. Mr. Kribs quoted a number of letters from people in Galt who had been vaccinated during the recent outbreak of smallpox, and had suffered in health subsequently. Mr. St. John endorsed the bill.

Dr. Morley Currie (Prince Edward) replied on behalf of vaccination, claiming that all the cases of mortality or diseases following vaccination were the result either of impure vaccine or of scratches with dirty fingers, introducing disease into the vaccination wound.

Dr. Reaume (North Essex) and Dr. James (East Nipissing) also opposed the bill. Mr. Kribs replied and the bill was then withdrawn.

Mr. Conmee moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Ontario insurance act, to give greater power to the Inspector of Insurance in regulating the foreign companies doing business here. The rates, he said, were higher here than in the United States.

Colonel Gibson suggested that the bill be withdrawn, as its importance made it impossible to give it proper consideration at this stage of the session.

The bill was accordingly withdrawn.

Niagara Falls Bill Put Through.

Mr. Ross' bill limiting the assessment of the Ontario Power Company in Niagara Falls was taken up in committee.

Mr. Valentine Stock (South Perth) moved an amendment to the first clause providing that the bill should not go into effect until approved by the ratepayers.

Mr. Gross supported the bill, stating that the opposition to it was very small.

Colonel Gibson favored the amendment. Mr. Conmee supported the bill, while Mr. St. John, Mr. Pattullo and Mr. Whitney favored the amendment.

On the vote being taken the amendment was lost, finding only 17 supporters, but these included Mr. Ross, Colonel Gibson, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Foy. A clause was inserted, however, providing that the agreement may not be renewed at the end of ten years without the consent of the ratepayers. The bill was then reported.

The Pulp Agreements.

Mr. Davis moved for the ratification of an agreement between the Department of Crown Lands and the Rainy Lake Pulp & Paper Co. The area covers 200 square miles, and the company has obtained a lease of a water power, with the intention of developing it. The agreement binds the company to expend \$75,000 in buildings and machinery, in addition to what is to be spent upon the development of the water power. They will also have to put out 20 tons of pulp per day, and to employ at least 50 hands, work to commence within a year of the date of the agreement. The works must be complete and in operation within two and a half years. The Government reserves the right to regulate the price of pulpwood, which is now fixed at 40 cents per cord. Mr. Davis also asked