

Mr. Harcourt said, "when it can be said of him that at intervals of fifty years apart he has rendered distinguished services to the State in this most important particular." Mr. Morley had said of that commission that its work had been performed with "tact, good sense and zeal," and Mr. Harcourt thought the same words could fairly be applied to the present commission. Proceeding, Mr. Harcourt referred to the large endowments of a number of the best known universities in the United States, but pointed out that many of these, according to reports in the United States press, were in need of increased funds. He would like to say to the graduates of the University of Toronto in this regard that perhaps it might be they were looking to the State too much, and their own exertions were not commensurate with the good they have derived from the university. The point he desired to make was that the situation of the University of Toronto in this respect was not exceptional.

#### Need of Scientific Education.

In a new country such as this it was absolutely necessary that we should perfect as far as we could the scientific equipment of the university. In saying this he was not forgetting the high standing and the great reputation of the University of Toronto on the literary side, but the importance of scientific training could not fail to be appreciated by the majority of those interested in the progress and development of the country. Mr. Harcourt thought that in the past the Legislature had been generous and fair to the university. In 1900 the House gave to the institution directly \$12,244; in 1901, \$36,000; in 1903, \$52,000, and in 1904 this was again increased, and last year there was a very great increase. It would also be found that every year for the last five years there was legislation attaching to the University of Toronto, some of it of importance.

#### The Commissioner's Finding.

He then took up in detail several clauses of the commission's report, agreeing with some and criticizing others. The statement that the fruits of the policy of the past had been a great decline of public sympathy was challenged by Mr. Harcourt. There had, he declared, been no decline of sympathy on the part of the people of Ontario towards the university. Referring to other sections from which inferences might be drawn that party interests had played a part in connection with appointments to the university, Mr. Harcourt said that so far as he knew this had never been the case in the past.

#### No Political Trail.

He also took exception to the expression in the report as to the distribution of power over so many agencies, with final reference of disputes to a political Minister.

Premier Whitney—That only refers to the future.

Mr. Harcourt repeated his belief that the Legislature would never let the trail of party do damage to the university. He referred to the union of the Boston Polytechnique with Harvard and the advantage of concentration in attaining efficiency of control. With regard to forestry, educational authorities were not yet fully agreed how best to bring about efficiency in forestry teaching. He quoted from recent correspondence of his own to show his agreement with the commission in the matter of student discipline. They were thinking along the same lines. Certain sentences in the report pleased him more than he could say. They must not part with noble ideas of culture and scholarly taste while developing scientific lines of study, and they recognized the enduring work the study of the humanities had done in uplifting mankind in all climes and ages.

He wished that the views of the commissioners had been more accentuated, and that they had strongly recommended the Government to advance a sum of money on the property of Trinity College or to guarantee its bonds so as to hasten the day when Trinity

with a lovely building would swell the number of structures now in the park.

In conclusion he trusted that the university should become endeared to Canada as Oxford was endeared to the throbbing hearts of forty millions in Britain. It might be with Toronto in the future as Matthew Arnold had written—"Steeped in sentiment as she lies, spreading her garments to the moonlight and whispering from her towers the last enchantments of the middle age, who will deny that Oxford by her ineffable charm keeps ever calling us nearer to the true goal of all of us—to the ideal, to perfection, to beauty in a word, which is only truth seen from another side."

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and one or two clauses having been passed, further consideration was adjourned till to-day.

The House rose about 11 o'clock.

Mr. May will inquire as to the negotiations said to have been conducted by the Minister of Public Works concerning the interchange of sporting privi-

## SEE PREMIER ON 'PHONES.

### CHAIRMAN CARSCALLEN WILL GET REPORT.

### Independent Telephone Co.'s Bill Delayed for Government Pronouncement—Farmers' Companies Want Long-distance Connection.

The Private Bills Committee began with the Ottawa bill yesterday. The constitution of the Board of Control and Council was the first point. Ottawa has eight wards and 24 Aldermen, and desires to add four Controllers to these. Mayor Ellis had no objection to submit the proposal for a Board of Control to the people, along with one to reduce the size of the City Council. The committee decided to let these questions go to the people. For 1907 a Board of Control may be elected from the Council. The city was given authority to spend \$3,000 annually in the entertainment of distinguished visitors. The new Carnegie Library Board will have authority to spend not more than \$10,000 a year on maintenance. The bill, as amended, was reported.

The bill of the Independent Long-distance Telephone Company came up again, and Mr. Ferguson stated that the company was willing to accept the proposal to refer conditions of construction to the new Railway and Municipal Board. Mr. Lynch-Staunton appeared for the Bell Telephone Company, and objected to the new company overriding 40 contracts which the Bell Telephone Company had made and paid for with various municipalities. Dr. Doane, President of the Herridgeville Co-operative Telephone Company, Middlesex, supported the bill on behalf of rural districts, which the Bell Company did not attempt to serve, and which confined the operation of farmers' companies to small areas. Chairman Carscallen thought they should find a remedy in the Dominion Parliament. Assistant Solicitor Kerr, Hamilton, and Hon. Adam Beck, for London, objected to the establishment of another monopoly. The solution suggested by these gentlemen was Government control of rates or ownership of long-distance lines. It meant buying up two systems instead of one eventually if the company was established.

Manager Pettit of the Welland County Telephone Company, with Warden Steel, appeared for the purpose of securing a right of independent connection with the proposed company. Mr. Lucas supported the bill also.

Chairman Carscallen said he would consult with the Premier to see if something could be done by the Province to have the whole question taken up by the Federal Government.

Mr. Lucas moved to report the bill and Mr. MacKay desired to follow Mr. Carscallen's suggestion of consulting the Government with the assurance of a report to the committee to-day. This was agreed to.