

(approximately \$500,000); (4) an annual increase for salaries (approximately \$45,000); the program also to include limitation of students to a number which can be adequately educated in the buildings and with the faculty and facilities available; it being understood that pending the completion of the above program and for a period not exceeding five years, interest at five per cent. on the pledge will be paid on the carrying out of items (1) and (4) enumerated above."

Mr. Marshall thought that the "suggestion must have been made by someone from the University of Toronto that when the offer was made these conditions should be put in."

Mr. Marshall's notice of motion was for the production of documents and correspondence, etc., in connection with the Rockefeller Foundation grant, but his resolution was merely something by which he brought his real subject before the House. He reviewed the past history of laws in connection with the University of Toronto, particularly the University Act of 1905. This act gave controlling power to the Board of Governors, and it also gave the Government of the day the power to appoint the members of this board. The President and Chancellor were ex-officio members of this board, but the other 22 members were named by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, being appointed for a term of six years, or until removed.

Graduates Have No Voice?

"We have this situation," said Mr. Marshall. "The graduates of the University of Toronto, who now number, of course, many thousands, are cut off from active participation in the University." He said he had been told that the reason the University Act had been passed in the form it was, was due to the advice of one prominent business man, who managed his business in that way. But they could not manage a university like a manufacturing or a large industrial business.

When it came to the appointments of the teaching staff they were made by the Board of Governors from a list supplied by the President, so in reality the President made the appointments. "I am not criticizing the President," said Mr. Marshall, "but no such power as that should be vested in one man to the exclusion of all the graduates." The sympathy of the graduate body was cut off, and their affection for the University naturally deadened because they had no say in its management.

After naming his suggestions Mr. Marshall said that if the Government was not satisfied to at once make these changes, then an inquiry might be made into the condition of things at the University of Toronto and an endeavor made to elicit the facts in regard to the conditions of the whole matter.

Dog Tax Amendment Meets Its Waterloo

The bill of W. H. Casselman, Dundas, to amend the Dog Tax and Sheep Protection Act by making it optional for townships to impose taxes on dogs was defeated in second reading yesterday in the Legislature. Hon. Manning Doherty opposed the bill, and it was voted out.

R. R. Hall, Parry Sound, moved second reading for a bill to give settlers timber rights on their lands. The bill was held over to obtain a ruling as to whether it is in order.

Balance of Recent Loan For Hydro, Says Minister

"I find upon examination that the balance of the loan will go to Hydro," said Hon. Peter Smith yesterday in the Legislature, when asked by H. H. Dewart, K.C., Southwest Toronto, if he was ready to tell the House concerning the disposition of the balance of the proceeds of the recent \$15,000,000 Government loan not used to pay off maturing bond issues.

MANY FACTORS INCREASE COST

F. A. Gaby Tells Committee of Chippawa Expenditures and Estimates

WILL PREPARE REPORT

F. A. Gaby, Chief Engineer of the Hydro-electric Power Commission of Ontario, was on the stand yesterday morning before the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature, and was directed to prepare figures to show what effect certain unforeseen factors he had mentioned had on the cost of the construction of the Chippawa Canal. These unforeseen circumstances included surtax and extra duty added for war purposes, and increased freight rates. He also was asked to show just how the increase in the cost of labor and materials, and the supposed decrease in labor efficiency, affected the ultimate cost of the undertaking.

The committee will meet again on Wednesday morning.

Members Arrive Late.

When the committee met yesterday morning, after the long sitting of the House on the previous day, there were few members present, and those who were there were in a listless mood. In fact, so little was doing that a motion to adjourn was made, but before this was approved Hon. G. Howard Ferguson made his appearance, and then Mr. Gaby was called.

Two Cabinet Ministers, Hon. F. C. Biggs and Hon. Peter Smith, were present, but no obstacle was put in the way of the inquiry, nor was any question raised when Mr. Gaby appeared with the same documents as he had brought before the committee last Friday. Practically all the examining of the witness was done by Mr. Ferguson, and, altogether, the session was quiet and uninterrupted.

Mr. Gaby put in his documents, and they are to be marked as exhibits, and are to be the property of the committee. Included in these documents are various reports made by Mr. Johnston, the engineer; correspondence with the Government and the Prime Minister on the Niagara development; the estimates for 1920, 1921, and for this year, and correspondence with the Government on these matters.

Give Chippawa History.

Mr. Ferguson's questions took Mr. Gaby over the history of the Chippawa development scheme. He said the 1915 report provided for a plant of 100,000 horsepower, with a generating maximum of about 200,000 horsepower. The cost estimate for this was about ten and a half millions. Throughout Mr. Gaby gave only approximate figures. In 1917 a new report was prepared, which provided for a development of about 300,000 horsepower. The estimated cost was about 27 to 29 millions, without any intake, without a lining to the canal, and based on 1916 prices.

Mr. Ferguson brought out that estimates were worked out in collaboration with the leading hydraulic engineers of the continent. The commission was unable to obtain tenders on the construction of the work at that time, and

after consideration it decided to go on with the construction of the work with its own staff. Contractors engaged on the Welland Canal work and on work of that kind were invited to submit tenders, but the commission could get offers only on a cost-plus basis. Some were as high, said Mr. Gaby, as cost plus 22 per cent. These offers were made in writing and Mr. Gaby was asked to produce them to the committee.