

UNIVERSITY

Mr. Cutting

Presented to the University of British Columbia
by F. C. Wade Esq. K.C.

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A PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the "News-Advertiser."

Sir,—Your leading article of some ten days ago anent a Provincial university, commends itself to one's good sense. While I quite agree with you that the Province cannot afford at the present time to establish a university, I would like to see the press and the public more alive to and interested in the importance of establishing at once a land endowment for the university of the future.

It may interest your readers to learn some facts relative to the land endowment of Toronto University:

On the 20th of July, 1796, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, in a despatch to the Colonial Secretary, says: "Appropriations of Crown lands may be made agreeable to the opinion of the Executive Council to be sold hereafter for public purposes, the first and chief of which I beg to offer with all respect must be the creation and endowment of a university, from which, more than any other source, or circumstances whatever, an attachment to His Majesty, morality and religion, will be fostered and take root throughout the whole Province."

During the session of the Legislature of Upper Canada held the following year (1797), a joint address from both Houses was presented to His Majesty, praying that a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown should be apportioned to form a fund "for the establishment of a respectable grammar school in each district; and also of a college or university where the youth of the country might be enabled to perfect themselves in the different branches of liberal knowledge."

In a despatch dated November 4th, 1797, the Colonial Secretary communicated to Mr. President Russell, the Crown's compliance with the address of the Legislature, and directed him to consult the Executive Council, judges and law officers, and to report in what manner and to what extent a portion of the Crown lands might be appropriated for the establishment of free grammar schools and a university; which despatch was communicated on the 18th of June, 1798.

On December 1st, 1798, the Executive Council reported its unanimous opinion that His Majesty's intention regarding free grammar schools and a university for Upper Canada could only be effected by "a liberal provision for their establishment and maintenance." They therefore recommend "that an appropriation of 500,000 acres, or ten townships of the waste lands of the Crown should be set apart to form a sufficient fund for the establishment and maintenance of four grammar schools and a university in the Province of Upper Canada." And they further recommended that if the proposed appropriation should be found to be insufficient for the purposes indicated, a similar selection should be made from the Crown reserves.

In 1798 twelve townships of Crown lands—549,217 acres, were set apart for the purposes indicated.

It was not until 1819, however, that the Executive Council was asked to consider "a plan for establishing a university in the Province." In 1823 190,573 acres of the endowment were appropriated for the establishment of grammar schools, leaving some 295,000 acres for the proposed university. In 1827 the Imperial authorisation was given to the establishment of a university, under the title of King's College, which was accordingly founded by Royal

charter as a Church-of England foundation. My father, Rev. Dr. McCaul, was its first President. In 1837 this charter was amended, and the university put upon a broad undenominational basis. In 1849 the name of King's College was changed to that of the University of Toronto, and an Endowment Board of five members appointed by the Crown, together with the Speakers of the two Houses, the law officers of the Crown, the President and certain professors, to take the charge and management of the university property. It is interesting to note that Sir Francis Hicks (afterwards Finance Minister of Canada) was for a time Chairman of the Board.

Once a liberal endowment is made by the Province and vested in a strong Board of Management, the friends of higher education can afford to lie back and wait till the progress and growth of the Province will justify the establishment of a Provincial university. In the meantime the Government might encourage ambitious but impecunious youth by offering each year a certain number of scholarships, tenable for three or four years at either Toronto University or McGill College, Montreal. Yours truly,

C. C. McCaul.

Vancouver, February 14th, 1904.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1904.

A PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY.

They are still discussing the question of a provincial university at Victoria; and naturally the majority of those whose views appear in the press of that city advocate the capital as the proper site for such an institution. It seems to us, however, that it is futile at the present time to discuss a site or to expect the government to establish a university. Let us first lay the foundations solidly before seeking to erect the superstructure. It is easy to talk about the benefits of a university, but to build up such a well appointed institution with various faculties, whose professors are men of high attainments and broad culture, is no easy matter. There are many little, stunted, so-called universities on this continent that might with advantage be wiped out and the money wasted on them put to better use. British Columbia would do far better to keep on the good work she is doing, improving her grade schools, increasing the scope of her high schools and adding to the usefulness of her normal school. This is gradually tending to raise the standard of our educational facilities and will eventually lead to the establishment of a university. The suggestion, however, has been made that the government might put aside a certain portion of land to be devoted to university purposes. This might be a good step and is not open to objection. But, unless some wealthy philanthropist comes to its assistance, a provincial university does not appear a likelihood of the near future. The increasing cost of education has already been referred to in the report of the superintendent to the government, and it would be folly to starve our schools in order to establish a university. It is unfortunate that our young people who desire a university education should

be obliged to travel to Eastern Canada, or to seek advantages in a foreign country; but the same difficulties obtained once in the east, and **we shall surmount them here eventually.** In the meantime, let us take a view more in keeping with the broad university feeling, and not strive to rush the government into establishing a so-called university, simply because the building would be a benefit to this town or that town. We fear this is partly the incentive that moves some people in advocating a provincial university.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1904.

A LAND ENDOWMENT.

Mayor McGuigan, who is himself a graduate of McGill, has issued a notice inviting those residents of Vancouver who are graduates of any university within the Empire, to meet at Messrs. McCaul & Beacon's offices, in the Royal bank chambers, tomorrow evening, to consider the question of a university land endowment for British Columbia, and other educational matters. This is an excellent move, for no persons are better prepared to consider, in a practical manner, questions relating to a university than men who have passed through the halls of learning and have lived in the university atmosphere. There is a link of companionship among university men, that while hard to describe, yet unites them on a common ground; and it appears to us that this meeting called by the mayor might exert a very strong force in advancing the cause of education in the province if it resulted in the formation of a university society composed of all graduates of recognized universities in the Empire who might desire to join. Just as there are graduate societies of universities in various parts of Canada, who keep up a convention with the old Alma Mater, so might there be a general association for the even wider purpose of aiding the

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cause of education generally. The notice by the mayor points to the discussion of a land endowment, and this is something that well deserves attention. By setting aside such lands, they would in time provide means for the erection and endowment of a provincial university; there is no necessity yet to trouble about the site or other conditions. But with the growth of the province, lands that are now comparatively cheap, will grow in value and should provide ample means when the time comes for establishing a university. But, as we said before in discussing the subject, let us first strengthen and enlarge our present school facilities and by this means lay the foundations, well and truly, for the higher institution of learning.

World 4/3/04

HIGHER EDUCATION

EVERY community possesses its quota of reactionaries, and Vancouver even with its reputation for progressive ideas, can hardly be expected to be immune from a class of people, who confusedly grope in an atmosphere of discarded ideas. However, laudable and in every way desirable any proposition may be, captivus dissesuents of narrow vision will always be found to oppose it.

There is one subject in which there should be absolute unanimity. The advantages accruing to a community, in providing the best facilities for acquiring proficiency in all departments of academic study, are too obvious to call for argument. There are some who object to the state placing higher education within the reach of all on equal terms, and there are the extremists who go so far in their antagonism as to cherish the destruction of all public schools. The free school system of our land constitutes one of its chief glories and the man who would do anything to break down or impair such a beneficent institution should be regarded as nothing less than a traitor to the best interests of his country.

What a theme for the panegyrist is furnished by a glimpse at the uplifting influence exerted by our public schools on the masses of the people. Illiteracy in our blessed country is now a rare exception. Even rural districts, with sparse and scattered residents, have their schools, and from these backwood settlements often come the men whose voices are heard in halls of learning and legislation.

To appreciate the advantages of our public school system all we have to do is to turn to Spain with its seventy per

cent. of illiterates. There is no more favored country under the sun with regard to general resources in mineral and agricultural wealth than this portion of the Iberian peninsula. Its climate is superb, and yearly attracts health-seekers from all parts of the globe. Its mineral wealth is vast though its greatest mines are now being exploited by foreigners. Spain, however, has fallen to the rear in the march of her civilized sister nations. Germany and France, with their advanced systems of general education, have forged ahead. In Denmark the proportion of illiterates is as low as one per cent. of the population. Scotland also is in the van, and there the influence of the dominie is everywhere in evidence.

In Canada, specially in Ontario, the highest standard has been reached in the provision for a common school education. In all the provinces, with the solitary exception of British Columbia, the youth of the country can proceed from the primer class to a degree in the faculty of arts, law or medicine almost at the entire expense of the people.

It is not necessary to concede that our public schools and universities have attained the highest degree of excellence. All that is required is to show that they are, and have been, doing immeasurable good. It is also open for educationists to discuss the much-debated points as to the relative merits of classics and modern languages, or of mathematics and technical branches of study. It is certain that radical changes will be made both in the curriculum and the method of instruction through the primary grades right through to the graduating class in a university.

All British Columbian who take a pride in the progress of their province cannot but hope that her youth will be given every opportunity to complete in all the walks of life with those hailing

from the other provinces. This province has its special problems to work out. At present, the practical sciences of mineralogy, geology, chemistry in relation to the many industries requiring its aid, and applied mechanics call for students, who will eventually bring their advanced knowledge to bear in the economical treatment of our mines, forests and fields of agriculture. Later will come a period of ease, when the refined arts of music, painting and sculpture will have more devotees than at present.

From the foregoing, it is evident that we are strongly in sympathy with the meeting of graduates, which has been called for next Saturday evening at the offices of Messrs. McCaul and Deacon, to discuss the question of a university land endowment for this province. It is high time that the legislature did this, and there will surely be no great harm effected by reserving from our immense public domain a million acres for the purposes of advanced education. Most of the choicest land is falling into the rapacious maws of the innumerable subsidy hunters, and the leaders in the movement of obtaining a land endowment for university purposes are not acting too quickly if the number of applications to gobble up land now before the legislature be taken into consideration.

In connection with this subject, it may not be inappropriate to suggest again the advisability of selecting a portion of the endowment from the land in Hastings on conditions of the erection of the university in that locality.

It is all very well for men who long to this University, or that College to argue from every point of the compass in favor of the merits of their own pet and particular institution learning; but the women of Vancouver, who are not graduates of any such institution, and who simply want to see established in British Columbia the best University obtainable, one with the highest standards, and founded on the most efficient basis, cannot possibly hesitate an instant in according their endorsement and approval to the University Bill now before the Provincial Parliament, which will provide them with a University (through the assistance of McGill) that will be truly excellent in all respects.

It seems silly to argue in favor of something we cannot possibly have—even if we wanted to—which we do not, namely, a branch University of Toronto, or some other Eastern College, since no University in Canada, except McGill, is in a position to start a first-class University in British Columbia. Women are frequently accused of crying for the moon, but it seems that men can upon occasion be equally foolish. As to a Provincial University—heaven defend us from any such small and weak institution as one founded to-day would necessarily be!

The matter really seems so simple. We want a good University. McGill, the best in Canada, whose degrees are held in higher esteem in England to-day than those of any other colonial University or College, offers us one, to be called the McGill University College of British Columbia. Could anything be better? Surely not.

Our boys and girls are of all denominations, therefore we want a strictly undenominational University, such as McGill. Our School Trustees strongly endorse the McGill proposition in the following unmistakable terms:

"Resolved that the Vancouver City Board of School Trustees heartily ap-

prove of the Bill at present before the local Legislature, having for its object the advancement of higher education in this Province under the direction of McGill University, believing that the Bill is in the best interests of the Province educationally as establishing from the outset courses of instruction and examinations of an unquestioned standard."

McGill demands no monopoly of the higher education of this Province, as some of the violent opposers of the Bill have not hesitated to erroneously declare, but is prepared to carry on a University here upon the reasonable terms of the Bill, and to step out at any time when British Columbia is ready to found and maintain her own University.

I am sorry to hear such tactics introduced into the discussion in Vancouver as calling McGill "a foreign institution"; McGill which, when Toronto treated our request for High School affiliation with silence, and totally ignored our application, responded so readily and generously to our overtures. Also it is very misleading to the public mind to hear it openly stated that "the methods of preparation here would be to fit students for McGill alone," and also to hear the McGill proposal characterised as "un-British and vicious." In refutation of such remarks, Dr. Tory says:

"May I add, that on matriculation we issue certificates to all students; certificates which will permit them to enter any University on this side of the Atlantic, Toronto included, whose certificates we, in turn, accept.

It is no doubt difficult for men who are graduates of some University, other than McGill, to view this matter in and unprejudiced light. Human nature is strong, and the love of Alma Mater is a real factor in the case. But as women, and the mothers of sons and daughters, we are bound by no such limited ideas; all we want is the best; all we ask for is the best, irrespective of any other considerations. Also, putting all controversy aside, why drop the substantial "bone" offered to us by McGill, and grasp at the "shadow" (not even offered to us, nor even obtainable) of affiliation with some other Eastern College or that still far-off proposition of a Provincial University.

Some day when our population and wealth has materially increased, we will have a Provincial University, and when that day arrives McGill will cordially step out of British Columbia; but until then, until such a Provincial proposition becomes feasible, until we can start a University that will be other than a struggling financially embarrassed institution of limited scope, let us gratefully accept McGill's generous plans for our educational advancement.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

The House went into Committee on "An Act to incorporate the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning in British Columbia." Mr. Brown in the chair.

Mr. Henderson objected to the manner in which the trustees of the university were to be chosen. He considered that both the Provincial Government and the graduates should have some voice in the choice of trustees. To say that the four men whose names were mentioned should have absolute power to choose ten others without being in any way subject to the will of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, or the graduates, was simply to make them a close corporation.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that the member for Yale misunderstood the subject. They were not incorporating a Provincial institution, nor did they bind themselves to support it in any way, and therefore they could not claim to rule it.

Mr. Henderson said the university must be a Provincial institution or they would not have an Act introduced there. They did not want a close corporation, and if the graduates were represented it would increase their interest in the welfare of the institution.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite quite agreed with the member for Yale. It was quite probable that in a few years McGill College would be coming to the House for help in this matter, and it would certainly be well for the Province to have some control over the university.

Hon. Mr. Wilson said that McGill University was

ASKING FOR NO HELP

at present, and when they came to the House and asked if the Province might demand something in return, but till then they had no right to do so.

Mr. Macdonald said it seemed to him that the Act was being handled as if it were a private act, rather than a public bill. If it was a private bill why was it not introduced as such?

Mr. Henderson said that he thought it would be better to hold the Bill over for a little while for further consideration.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the Bill as it stood could not prevent the establishment of a Provincial university in the future at all, and he saw no reason for delaying it.

Hon. Mr. McBride pointed out that in another case a university had been started under the management of a few nom-

nees of a mother university, and later they came and asked for help, and in doing so greater powers in its management were given to the Province. Why should it not be the same in this case?

Mr. Hall said this matter was brought in in two separate bills, one called "An Act to incorporate the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning in British Columbia," and another called "An Act respecting McGill University." It seemed to him that this Bill under discussion had been prepared with a very fine hand, as if it were the intention of the Government to bring in a university under Provincial patronage to keep others out in the future. He mentioned Toronto University and others that might wish to come in, but would probably be debarred because the Provincial Government had already given its patronage to McGill.

Hon. Mr. McBride said that when a university like McGill, of which Canada was proud, (Hear, hear), had submitted a proposal to the Government, and it had concluded to accept and take advantage of it, there was no intention whatever to militate against

ANY OTHER UNIVERSITY

in Canada. Let them all come if they liked; all would be welcome.

Mr. Hall said some other college might wish to come in in the future, and if the Government was already committed to the patronage of McGill University what would they say? He considered that they should think very carefully before handing over their higher education in this way. He did not see why the Bill before the House should not have the name of McGill upon it as well as the other one. Then they would know what they were about.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said he regretted that he was only a layman, and did not possess the subtlety of the fourth member for Victoria, so that he could see the flaws and dangers in the Bill evidently seen by that gentleman.

Mr. Hall: "I see your name on the Bill though." (Opposition laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton continued that the Bill had been framed very carefully, but the hon. gentleman opposite seemed to see something very dangerous in it, because one Bill was to be called "An Act to incorporate the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning in British Columbia," and the other had been called "An Act respecting McGill University." The latter Bill was simply for the purpose of giving McGill the necessary

STANDING IN THE PROVINCE

to enable it to proceed with the work proposed in the other Bill, because they were not sure whether their charter gave them the power to act in British Columbia. The Bill was intended to clear away any doubts on the subject. The Leader of the Opposition struck the fact when he said this was a private Bill. It was so to all intents, but as it was for the purpose of promoting higher education in the Province the Government considered that the least it could do was to save McGill University all the trouble and expense possible, and not say to them, "You cannot bring in this measure unless you bring it in as a private bill and pay double fees on it as such." As to its being a Provincial university, which would prevent others from coming in, as said by the member for Victoria, the Government had been careful to see that it was not a Provincial institution, and would not debar the entrance of any similar institution. McGill University offered to come here and establish a branch and bear the expense itself, and we should be glad to welcome it. In the Bill before the House there was no agreement binding the Province to do anything for the University, and in all parts it seemed to him that the road was perfectly clear for any other institution to come in. Of that, however, there was very little probability, because most of the other universities in Canada were provincial institutions. Toronto University, for example, was the creation of the Ontario Government and

it was not likely that it would vote money to be spent in another province. McGill, on the other hand, was largely a private institution, which had grown to its present proportions through the munificence of its patrons, and so it was left free to act.

"I hope," added the Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton, "that the House will not hedge the offer they have made with conditions that will make them feel inclined to withdraw it. As regards the point raised by the member for Yale, there will be plenty of time to decide about

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION

on the Board of Trustees when they ask for aid from this Province. In the meantime, if they are willing to expend a large sum of money here of their own free will, surely we may leave it to them to say how that expenditure will be conducted? If we are aware of it, we should be treading on dangerous ground in nominating trustees, because then we are taking the course which shifts the responsibility for this institution upon ourselves. I think the proper and courteous course to pursue is to accept the Bill as proposed by McGill itself. When they ask for aid then will be the time for the Province to ask for conditions. As the member for Rossland pointed out, this is really a private Bill brought in by the Government as an act of grace and courtesy to the University, proposing what they aim to do for this Province. I hope that it will be helped not only by the gentleman who was mentioned yesterday as willing to subscribe towards it, but also by others interested in McGill University, and we should not do anything to deter them by making this appear an ungracious act on our part."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he was sure the House had no desire to treat the University with discourtesy, but he was sure that in future they would ask for Provincial aid, and for that reason they should have some control. He had no objection to it except that it was a class institution from which the masses of the people would derive no benefit. At the same time they wished to see such institutions established and made

AS FREE AS POSSIBLE.

In the past there had been great neglect in educational matters, but there was now no reason why provisions should not be made. Whenever the Government gave land grants they should reserve blocks for school purposes.

Mr. Oliver rose to a point of order, saying that he wanted to know what was before the Committee. He did not want to sit there while the member for Nanaimo wandered all over creation as he had done the other day, and he asked for the Chairman's ruling.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he was referring to the speech made by the fourth member for Victoria.

The Chairman said that the hon. member must stick to the subject before the House.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite then concluded by saying that he was simply trying to show that as the fourth member for Victoria had said that other universities might be debarred from entering the Province in the future, provision should be made in the shape of land grants to remove that danger.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton pointed out that Section 7 of the Bill provided that the students of the proposed university would be directly subject to McGill, and that being so it was evident that they must have absolute control.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that Section 8 of the Bill altered their school laws, since it provided that any Board of School Trustees could hand over their

HIGHER EDUCATION

to McGill University without consulting anyone. The Section read as follows:

"The Royal Institution may enter into an agreement with any Board of School Trustees, or any City Council, or any other body in charge of any branch of

public education in the Province of British Columbia, whereby the Royal Institution shall undertake the conduct or administration of any part of the higher education work now carried on by any such bodies, and any Board of School Trustees, any City Council and any body in charge of any branch of public education in the said Province may, notwithstanding anything in the education laws of the Province, enter into such an agreement with the Royal Institution and may transfer, convey or pay over to the Royal Institution such property or moneys in consideration thereof as may from time to time be agreed upon."

Mr. Macdonald said it seemed to him that this was leaving too much to the Boards of School Trustees, and he would propose to add in amendment the words, "Subject to the consent of the Minister of Education."

Hon. Mr. Fulton admitted that there might be something in that objection, but thought that instead of being subject to the Minister of Education it should be "subject to the consent of the Council of Public Instruction."

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said the point raised by the member for Rossland was well taken. It carried out his view that the subject of the Bill was apart from public control, and the amendment was

QUITE CONSISTENT,

as the provisions of Section 8 might become interlaced with the educational system of the Province. The Board of Public Instruction should have power to give assent before the proposed changes were made.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it seemed peculiar to him, as stated by the member for Richmond, that the Government was to have no control of this institution whatever.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said it was something outside the present educational system. They had been offered by McGill University something that they did not possess, and something it was very desirable to have, and why should they refuse to allow people to come in and offer them gifts if they wished to do so? If they had a university of their own already it might be different.

Mr. Henderson said that according to the Bill this question of school trustees handing over their higher education to McGill was to be an annual arrangement. Could it not be made to read for a stated time, say for five years.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said that the member for Yale, after objecting that the Province had not sufficient control, now proposed to submit the Province to something it did not wish to submit to. The Bill excluded any arrangements between the Province and the University of McGill, but if the university only asked the schools to bind themselves for the term of one year they would be foolish to refuse it.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite objected that this handing over the high school education to McGill was giving them a new power over the public school system altogether.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton pointed out that at present the Province did not own a single high school. These schools were under the control of local boards in different cities, and if McGill wished to go and make arrangements with the School Board of Vancouver or Victoria, and found them willing to pay a certain amount if the university would take over their work, there could be no objection. He had himself heard many expressions of opinion from citizens of all classes in Vancouver, and they were only too willing to admit that

SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE.

They realised that it meant that the young men and women who had never had the opportunity to go to a university before would have that opportunity now. In view of all this it certainly was ungracious to cast slurs upon the Bill, and throw out hints of dark meanings that were quite uncalled for.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he did not see that they were casting any slurs at all, but these people came here and asked for help to keep competition out, and the Government should have some control.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said there was no question of competition at all. No one else spoke of competing with McGill in giving anything to the Province.

The Chairman said the question before the Committee was the amendment to Section 8 offered by the member for Rossland, that the moneys of the High Schools should only be handed over to the university subject to the consent of the Minister of Education.

Mr. Macdonald said he was willing to withdraw his amendment in favor of that offered by the Provincial Secretary, substituting the "Council of Public Instruction" for the "Minister of Education," as it covered the same ground.

Mr. McNiven said that if the section passed it seemed to him that they would be handing over the management of the High Schools to McGill, and they would have to be regulated in conformity with that institution to the exclusion of any other system of education the Province might desire.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton explained that the funds of the public schools were derived from two sources, the Provincial Treasury and capitation grant, and the funds raised by the municipalities. If this institution came to Victoria and offered to take over the High School education it would be a matter of

RECIPROCAL BARGAINING

between McGill and the School Board. If the School Board said, "If you will take over our High School work we will hand over to you the money raised by our citizens for this High School," they had a right to do so. There was no danger unless the hon. member wished to do away with the municipal rights to dispose of their money by their own free will.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it would give McGill power to help High Schools in one place, and leave schools at another place at a disadvantage.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said it was true that McGill might spend seven thousand a year on Victoria if they wished to, and then if Nanaimo asked them to expend five thousand they might have no more to spare and might refuse. They could say nothing against that, as everyone had the right to do as they liked with their own money.

Mr. McNiven said he would be glad to see

EDUCATION ENCOURAGED

In any way, but placing the High Schools under McGill was not right and should not be encouraged.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said that was a matter for the taxpayers to decide. If a university came along and said, "We will reduce your taxation by \$5,000 a year," no one would refuse it. It was not likely that any school board would do anything so unpopular. Certainly not Victoria, because a public meeting would be called in ten minutes. He had attended some of these, and knew what they were, and felt sure that no Council would risk that hostility.

The amendment of Hon. Mr. Fulton, that "any such changes shall receive the approval of the Council of Public Instruction," was carried.

COMMITTEE REPORTS PROGRESS.

The Committee rose and reported progress, Section 5, which relates to the constitution of the Board of Trustees being left over for further consideration.

The House then went into Committee on "An Act respecting McGill University," Mr. Manson in the chair. The Bill was reported complete without amendments.

them to take possession of, and hand over, free of obstruction, to the James Bay Railway, the one hundred feet of right of way through the Valley.

"Yes, we have the law on our side,"

complete their grade across the spur line, and to bury the Grand Trunk tracks if that railway will not remove them. In the meantime the struggle will be continued in the courts.

UNFAIR ADVANTAGE TO MCGILL.

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President Loudon and Chancellor Burwash Express their Disapproval of Placing B. C. University College Under Control of Montreal University.

President Loudon, of Toronto University, was shown yesterday afternoon the dispatch received by The News from Victoria, B.C., stating that the second reading had been given to the bill establishing the University College of British Columbia under the direct control of McGill University.

"The particulars of the bill are news to me," he said. "I knew that McGill had men 'prospecting' out in British Columbia, but I did not know just how successful they had been.

"Our graduates out there were heard from to-day, and the matter will very probably be considered by the Senate at their meeting on Friday evening.

"If that bill goes through," he continued, "it simply means that the college will be a feeder for McGill University, and I think it quite unfair that one university should receive such an advantage over other Eastern universities.

"I notice that Sir Wm. Macdonald is giving his support and McGill is sending out a number of professors. They can do this, being a privately endowed institution, while the University of Toronto, which is a Provincial institution, cannot spend money outside the Province, although we can hold examinations and affiliate Western colleges and collect fees. Columbia College at New Westminster is now affiliated with Toronto University indirectly, through Victoria College.

"We have a large number of very prominent graduates in British Columbia, and they will doubtless do everything possible to prevent McGill gaining such an undue advantage."

A Serious Injustice.

Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria Col-

lege, upon reading the dispatch, said he considered such a bill a serious injustice to the Methodist Church, and to Columbia College at New Westminster.

"Some years ago," he said, "we applied to the Province for a charter, granting the College University standing with courses in arts and theology. The charter giving power to confer degrees in arts was refused on the ground that a Provincial University had been provided for and no other institution should be allowed to pre-empt the prerogatives which belonged to the Provincial University. The Methodist Church accepted that decision and has founded its institution and carried on the work with a view to affiliation with the Provincial University and unity of action as soon as it was established.

"Now, to grant McGill University the powers refused to the representatives of the Methodist Church, will be to do a very serious injustice to that Church and to Columbia College.

"If the Legislature has changed its programme and does not intend establishing a Provincial University, and is going to let Eastern institutions come in permanently, then the Methodist College, which has been doing work for the past eight years, should have the same opportunity as any other.

"We got word to-day, he concluded, that the University Bill was being railroaded through the British Columbia Legislature, and at once telegraphed for a full statement of the matter, which we will probably receive to-morrow, when we shall consider the best course to adopt.

The reporter asked if he thought it possible to do anything now, since the bill had received its second reading, and the Chancellor replied that there was the possibility of the Government asking the Lieutenant-Governor to disallow the bill if they saw that it caused too great a storm of disapproval.

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THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

HON. MR. FULTON, in moving the second reading of "An Act to incorporate the Royal Institution of Learning in British Columbia," said: "I think I may safely say that the Bill, of which I am now moving the second reading, marks a very important epoch in the history of education in this Province. It is a step, and a long step, in the direction of having university degrees conferred in this Province, instead of having, as has been the case in former years, our children sent thousands of miles away to be educated and to obtain such degrees. This Bill (No. 23) should be taken in connection with the next Bill (No. 24), 'An Act respecting McGill University.' In fact the two should be brought before the House and taken and read together. This Bill simply provides for the establishment and incorporation in British Columbia of an institution to be known as 'The Royal Institution of Learning,' under the auspices and as a branch of McGill College University. This University is perhaps of as high standing as any on the Continent of America, and Bill No. 24 provides the powers that McGill University should have in this Province.

They have powers to confer degrees in their own institution, but they were very doubtful as to whether they could grant degrees here. To be clear on this point they wish for power to exercise here every privilege they exercise in their own province. It is easily to be seen what this Bill will lead up to. For about eight years past McGill University has been co-operating with this Province in the matter of higher education. It has been assisting in that work through affiliation with the Vancouver and Victoria High Schools. In Vancouver, the work of the first two years is recognised, and in Victoria the work of the first year. It is proposed in these Bills to go somewhat further, and for McGill College to take more direct charge of the work in this Province. The growth of this work during the past few years has been such that last year the University sent a delegation to British Columbia to look into the question of extending their operations by establishing

A BRANCH OF THE COLLEGE

here. The report of that delegation resulted in the University asking to be given the powers contained in the Bill before the House.

I might remind the House, I think it was in 1890, that the matter of higher education was considered of so much importance by the Province that a University Bill was passed through the House. That was 16 years ago, and though that Bill still stands on our statute books it has never been found possible up to this time to operate under that Act. The cost of establishing and equipping a university that would be of any use or any credit to the Province would be at least from \$200,000 to \$400,000, not less, at least, than \$200,000, and the annual expense of maintenance would mean from \$40,000 to \$50,000. To have a university that would really compete successfully with any other university of good standing would mean even larger sums; and unless we had a university here that would have that standing the result would be that parents would prefer to send their children to a larger and older university rather than to our own. So that if we can get such a university as McGill to establish a branch here it will, as I said before,

mark an epoch in the progress of education in this Province. I understand that they have an equipment in certain lines alone to cost from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. In science itself, their equipment cost several millions, and how can any

UNIVERSITY IN THIS PROVINCE

hope to have such an equipment at such a cost at this time as to enable it to compete with McGill University?

At the outset it would be scarcely competent for McGill University to confer degrees here, but that would come by gradual steps in a very few years; and in a very few years degrees would be conferred by McGill University in this Province. They will at once enter upon the work. They will give two full years of the Arts course, two full years of high science course, and a course in chemistry and biology as a foundation for the medical course. This will carry the student to the point where specialisation will be necessary. When they reach this point the students will have to go to McGill to complete their course, but they save two years instead of having to take the whole full course of four years in McGill itself. But in such matters as mathematics, where no great equipment is required, they would be able to confer degrees for work after a few years, but in the other branches the equipment would be so expensive that they could not expect to go so far as that for many years to come. But in two years they would be able to complete their course in arts and high science; and in chemistry, civil engineering, surveying, mining, metallurgy and electrical science, it could be completed in four years.

As I said before, we have had a University Act on our statutes for the past 16 years, and during all that time no advance could possibly be taken towards establishing that university. Feeling was worked up about it to some extent at that time, but has since nearly all died out. I may safely say that it would be at least 15 or 20 years more before we would find it possible in British Columbia to establish a university of our own. That being the case, when we find an institution like McGill willing to undertake this work, even if it only means two years of their course here, we should welcome them as we would welcome any other university of good standing that was willing to undertake this work.

I understand that the University has been offered the sum of \$5,000 a year by

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR

who takes a very keen interest in educational work, with a further promise that if more is required they can call on him. As this gentleman has already donated hundreds of thousands of dollars towards education in the East, it is a great thing that we find him taking so great an interest in this Province that he is prepared to put his hand in his pocket and give liberally towards it.

I should have said in connection with the theme of the University that after a two years' course it proposes to grant special certificates to give the student a certain standing that will enable him to complete the course at McGill. There will be a staff of probably eight or ten men employed in the institution as professors and teachers. You will also see that certain names have been placed in the Bill as founders. These names have been selected by McGill itself, and are intended as a nucleus of a larger number to work on the incorporation of the institution. This committee or institution is to consist of not less than eight and not more than fourteen members, and these four names have been selected by McGill with power to add other names representing various parts of the Province.

The place where this college will be established is left entirely in the hands of the management of McGill, who will look over the whole Province and decide where in their opinion will be the

BEST PLACE FOR ITS ESTABLISHMENT,

the Government having nothing whatever to say in regard to the matter.

Section 8 of the Bill also takes an important position in connection with the work of education in our High Schools. The institution has power under that section to enter into arrangement with any Board of School Trustees to undertake the conduct of higher education. That would of course relieve our school trustees of considerable trouble, and undoubtedly if McGill undertakes the work it will be much better done than we could do it ourselves. I think the whole scheme must commend itself to the House. Its advantages as they stand are evident, and the benefit we will derive from it in the near future we can hardly estimate at the present time." (Applause.)

The Bill passed second reading unanimously.

HON. MR. FULTON then moved the second reading of Bill No. 24, "An Act respecting McGill University." He said that it was only supplementary to the other no further explanation was necessary, and the Bill also passed second reading without opposition.

The House adjourned at 3.30 p. m.

Victoria, Feb. 6.—The House opened at 2 p. m. with prayers by the Rev. F. T. Tapscott.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

The House went into Committee on "An Act to incorporate the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning in British Columbia," Mr. Brown in the chair.

Mr. Henderson objected to the manner in which the trustees of the university were to be chosen. He considered that both the Provincial Government and the graduates should have some voice in the choice of trustees. To say that the four men whose names were mentioned should have absolute power to choose ten others without being in any way subject to the will of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, or the graduates, was simply to make them a close corporation.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that the member for Yale misunderstood the subject. They were not incorporating a Provincial institution, nor did they bind themselves to support it in any way, and therefore they could not claim to rule it.

Mr. Henderson said the university must be a Provincial institution or they would not have an Act introduced there. They did not want a close corporation, and if the graduates were represented it would increase their interest in the welfare of the institution.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite quite agreed with the member for Yale. It was quite probable that in a few years McGill College would be coming to the House for help in this matter, and it would certainly be well for the Province to have some control over the university.

Hon. Mr. Wilson said that McGill University was

ASKING FOR NO HELP

at present, and when they came to the House and asked if the Province might demand something in return, but till then they had no right to do so.

Mr. Macdonald said it seemed to him that the Act was being handled as if it were a private act rather than a public bill. If it was a private bill why was it not introduced as such?

Mr. Henderson said that he thought it would be better to hold the Bill over for a little while for further consideration.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the Bill as it stood could not prevent the establishment of a Provincial university in the future at all, and he saw no reason for delaying it.

Hon. Mr. McBride pointed out that in another case a university had been started under the management of a few nominees of a mother university, and later they came and asked for help, and in doing so greater powers in its management

were given to the Province. Why should it not be the same in this case?

Mr. Hall said this matter was brought in in two separate bills, one called "An Act to incorporate the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning in British Columbia," and another called "An Act respecting McGill University." It seemed to him that this Bill under discussion had been prepared with a very fine hand, as if it were the intention of the Government to bring in a university under Provincial patronage to keep others out in the future. He mentioned Toronto University and others that might wish to come in, but would probably be debarred because the Provincial Government had already given its patronage to McGill.

Hon. Mr. McBride said that while a university like McGill, of which Canada was proud, (Hear, hear), had submitted a proposal to the Government, and it had concluded to accept and take advantage of it, there was no intention whatever to militate against

ANY OTHER UNIVERSITY

in Canada. Let them all come if they liked; all would be welcome.

Mr. Hall said some other college might wish to come in in the future, and if the Government was already committed to the patronage of McGill University what would they say? He considered that they should think very carefully before handing over their higher education in this way. He did not see why the Bill before the House should not have the name of McGill upon it as well as the other one. Then they would know what they were about.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said he regretted that he was only a layman, and did not possess the subtlety of the fourth member for Victoria, so that he could see the flaws and dangers in the Bill evidently seen by that gentleman.

Mr. Hall: "I see your name on the Bill though." (Opposition laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton continued that the Bill had been framed very carefully, but the hon. gentleman opposite seemed to see something very dangerous in it, because one Bill was to be called "An Act to incorporate the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning in British Columbia," and the other had been called "An Act respecting McGill University." The latter Bill was simply for the purpose of giving McGill the necessary

STANDING IN THE PROVINCE

to enable it to proceed with the work proposed in the other Bill, because they were not sure whether their charter gave them the power to act in British Columbia. The Bill was intended to clear away any doubts on the subject. The Leader of the Opposition struck the fact when he said this was a private Bill. It was so to all intents, but as it was for the purpose of promoting higher education in the Province the Government considered that the least it could do was to save McGill University all the trouble and expense possible, and not say to them, "You cannot bring in this measure unless you bring it in as a private bill and pay double fees on it as such." As to its being a Provincial university, which would prevent others from coming in, as said by the member for Victoria, the Government had been careful to see that it was not a Provincial institution, and would not detract the entrance of any similar institution. McGill University offered to come here and establish a branch and bear the expense itself, and we should be glad to welcome it. In the Bill before the House there was no agreement binding the Province to do anything for the University, and in all parts it seemed to him that the road was perfectly clear for any other institution to come in. Of that, however, there was very little probability, because most of the other universities in Canada were provincial institutions. Toronto University, for example, was the creation of the Ontario Government, and it was not likely that it would vote money to be spent in another province. McGill,

on the other hand, was largely a private institution, which had grown to its present proportions through the munificence of its patrons, and so it was left free to act.

"I hope," added the Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton, "that the House will not hedge the offer they have made with conditions that will make them feel inclined to with-

draw it. As regards the point raised by the member for Yale, there will be plenty of time to decide about

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATION

on the Board of Trustees when they ask for aid from this Province. In the meantime, if they are willing to expend a large sum of money here of their own free will, surely we may leave it to them to say how that expenditure will be conducted? If we are aware of it, we should be treading on dangerous ground in nominating trustees, because then we are taking the course which shifts the responsibility for this institution upon ourselves. I think the proper and courteous course to pursue is to accept the Bill as proposed by McGill itself. When they ask for aid then will be the time for the Province to ask for conditions. As the member for Rossland pointed out, this is really a private Bill brought in by the Government as an act of grace and courtesy to the University, proposing what they aim to do for this Province. I hope that it will be helped not only by the gentleman who was mentioned yesterday as willing to subscribe towards it, but also by others interested in McGill University, and we should not do anything to deter them by making this appear an ungracious act on our part."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he was sure the House had no desire to treat the University with discourtesy, but he was sure that in future they would ask for Provincial aid, and for that reason they should have some control. He had no objection to it except that it was a class institution from which the masses of the people would derive no benefit. At the same time they wished to see such institutions established and made

AS FREE AS POSSIBLE.

In the past there had been great neglect in educational matters, but there was now no reason why provisions should not be made. Whenever the Government gave land grants they should reserve blocks for school purposes.

Mr. Oliver rose to a point of order, saying that he wanted to know what was before the Committee. He did not want to sit there while the member for Nanaimo wandered all over creation as he had done the other day, and he asked for the Chairman's ruling.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he was referring to the speech made by the fourth member for Victoria.

The Chairman said that the hon. member must stick to the subject before the House.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite then concluded by saying that he was simply trying to show that as the fourth member for Victoria had said that other universities might be debarred from entering the Province in the future, provision should be made in the shape of land grants to remove that danger.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton pointed out that Section 7 of the Bill provided that the students of the proposed university would be directly subject to McGill, and that being so it was evident that they must have absolute control.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that Section 8 of the Bill altered their school laws, since it provided that any Board of School Trustees could hand over their

HIGHER EDUCATION

to McGill University without consulting anyone. The Section read as follows:

"The Royal Institution may enter into an agreement with any Board of School Trustees, or any City Council, or any other body in charge of any branch of public education in the Province of British Columbia, whereby the Royal Insti-

tution shall undertake the conduct or administration of any part of the higher education work now carried on by any such bodies, and any Board of School Trustees, any City Council and any body in charge of any branch of public education in the said Province may, notwithstanding anything in the education laws of the Province, enter into such an agreement with the Royal Institution and may transfer, convey or pay over to the Royal Institution such property or moneys in consideration thereof as may from time to time be agreed upon."

Mr. Macdonald said it seemed to him that this was leaving too much to the Boards of School Trustees, and he would propose to add in amendment the words "Subject to the consent of the Minister of Education."

Hon. Mr. Fulton admitted that there might be something in that objection, but thought that instead of being subject to the Minister of Education it should be "subject to the consent of the Council of Public Instruction."

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said the point raised by the member for Rossland was well taken. It carried out his view that the subject of the Bill was apart from public control, and the amendment was

QUITE CONSISTENT,

as the provisions of Section 8 might become interlaced with the educational system of the Province. The Board of Public Instruction should have power to give assent before the proposed changes were made.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it seemed peculiar to him, as stated by the member for Richmond, that the Government was to have no control of this institution whatever.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said it was something outside the present educational system. They had been offered by McGill University something that they did not possess, and something it was very desirable to have, and why should they refuse to allow people to come in and offer them gifts if they wished to do so? If they had a university of their own already it might be different.

Mr. Henderson said that according to the Bill this question of school trustees handing over their higher education to McGill was to be an annual arrangement. Could it not be made to read for a stated time, say for five years.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said that the member for Yale, after objecting that the Province had not sufficient control, now proposed to submit the Province to something it did not wish to submit to. The Bill excluded any arrangements between the Province and the University of McGill, but if the university only asked the schools to bind themselves for the term of one year they would be foolish to refuse it.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite objected that this handing over the high school education to McGill was giving them a new power over the public school system altogether.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton pointed out that at present the Province did not own a single high school. These schools were under the control of local boards in different cities, and if McGill wished to go and make arrangements with the School Board of Vancouver or Victoria, and found them willing to pay a certain amount if the university would take over their work, there could be no objection. He had himself heard many expressions of opinion from citizens of all classes in Vancouver, and they were only too willing to admit that

SOMETHING SHOULD BE DONE.

They realised that it meant that the young men and women who had never had the opportunity to go to a university before would have that opportunity now. In view of all this it certainly was ungracious to cast slurs upon the Bill, and throw out hints of dark meanings that were quite uncalled for.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he did not see that they were casting any slurs at all, but these people came here and ask-

ed for help to keep competition out, and the Government should have some control.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said there was no question of competition at all. No one else spoke of competing with McGill in giving anything to the Province.

The Chairman said the question before the Committee was the amendment to Section 8 offered by the member for Rossland, that the moneys of the High Schools should only be handed over to the university subject to the consent of the Minister of Education.

Mr. Macdonald said he was willing to withdraw his amendment in favor of that offered by the Provincial Secretary, substituting the "Council of Public Instruction" for the "Minister of Education," as it covered the same ground.

Mr. McNiven said that if the section passed it seemed to him that they would be handing over the management of the High Schools to McGill, and they would have to be regulated in conformity with

that institution to the exclusion of any other system of education the Province might desire.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton explained that the funds of the public schools were derived from two sources, the Provincial Treasury and capitation grant, and the funds raised by the municipalities. If this institution came to Victoria and offered to take over the High School education it would be a matter of

RECIPROCAL BARGAINING

between McGill and the School Board. If the School Board said, "If you will take over our High School work we will hand over to you the money raised by our citizens for this High School," they had a right to do so. There was no danger unless the hon. member wished to do away with the municipal rights to dispose of their money by their own free will.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said it would give McGill power to help High Schools in one place, and leave schools at another place at a disadvantage.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said it was true that McGill might spend seven thousand a year on Victoria if they wished to, and then if Nanaimo asked them to expend five thousand they might have no more to spare and might refuse. They could say nothing against that, as everyone had the right to do as they liked with their own money.

Mr. McNiven said he would be glad to see

EDUCATION ENCOURAGED

in any way, but placing the High Schools under McGill was not right and should not be encouraged.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said that was a matter for the taxpayers to decide. If a university came along and said, "We will reduce your taxation by \$5,000 a year," no one would refuse it. It was not likely that any school board would do anything so unpopular. Certainly not Victoria, because a public meeting would be called in ten minutes. He had attended some of these, and knew what they were, and felt sure that no Council would risk that hostility.

The amendment of Hon. Mr. Fulton, that "any such changes shall receive the approval of the Council of Public Instruction," was carried.

COMMITTEE REPORTS PROGRESS.

The Committee rose and reported progress, Section 5, which relates to the constitution of the Board of Trustees being left over for further consideration.

The House then went into Committee on "An Act respecting McGill University," Mr. Manson in the chair. The Bill was reported complete without amendments.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The manner, seemingly suggesting haste and secrecy, in which Bill No. 24, intended to give McGill University control of the higher education of this province was introduced and brought to its present stage in the Legislature, unquestionably justifies the protests which have been made in this city, and in view of the very large number of graduates from other Canadian universities, now resident in British Columbia, who are opposed to the passage of the measure, it is nothing but right that further action in regard to it should be suspended until public opinion has been fully expressed. In a matter of this kind it would be worse than unwise for the administration to take an arbitrary course as it gives evidence of doing. There is no little danger that unless reasonable consideration is paid to the wishes and views of a large and influential section of the community any such measure becoming law will do more harm to the cause of education here than it can possibly do good.

The legislation before the House is calculated, according to the information the public now has, to place the High Schools and university system in British Columbia under complete control of McGill and make this province, for many years at least, a feeder for that institution. No one denies the high standing of McGill, as an educational institution, but while other as great universities exist in the Dominion it seems absurd that the province of British Columbia should select that one as the one for which all its youth shall be exclusively trained, and which they must necessarily attend if they desire to secure the advantage of the discipline they have received in the schools here. If the High Schools are to be made training grounds for McGill College, Toronto University and any other good institution in Canada may very reasonably ask why British Columbia should legislate against its youth attending their colleges. It would look extremely like a hard and fast agreement against every university except that in Montreal.

Mr. F. C. Wade, at the meeting in the Board of Trade last evening, put the case very fairly. "He did not consider it at all fair," he said, "that the province should give one university a start in the race. What reason was there to compel British Columbia to go to McGill rather than to Toronto, Queen's or to Manitoba. Every uni-

versity man was loyal to his Alma Mater, and it was too much to say to a Toronto man that he could not have his sons prepared for higher education unless on lines dictated by McGill. Students here would have to be prepared for a college three thousand miles away, managed by people whom they did not know, whom they had never seen, and over whom they had no control. He spoke as a Toronto University man. He would like to send his children there, but the methods of preparation here would be to fit students for McGill alone. A man might wish to send his sons to Victoria if he was a Methodist, to Trinity if he was an Anglican, or to St. Michael's if he was a Roman Catholic, but he would not be able to find in this province a course that would fit them for entrance to these universities."

The matter is not one which should be hastily decided, or in regard to which the public should be kept in the dark. The Legislature in a matter of this kind should consult the best intelligence of the people before a law of such a nature is placed on the statute book. If it should be that the interests of education in British Columbia will be advanced by this measure being enacted, the public can be made to see this by placing the whole matter fairly and frankly before them, and once they perceive that such an arrangement is for their advantage all objection will cease. At any rate it would be unwise to rush the bill through the House before it has been understood by the people.

Entitled to Consideration

Mr. Macdonald thought that the interests and views of the people of Vancouver and of British Columbia should be as much entitled to consideration in this particular matter as the convenience and pleasure of Professor Torrey.

Mr. Macgowan warmly commended both the government and McGill university for the introduction of this bill, which he regarded as perhaps the most important measure of the session, the most beneficial legislation that would be offered. He was proud to say that he had had a part in the initial steps in this direction of the present proposals, when, as a member of the Vancouver school board he had taken part in the negotiations which had led to the arrange-

ments for affiliation for the Vancouver and Victoria high schools, the one for a two years' arts course and the other for one year in arts. It was now proposed to provide for two years in science, yet more important in the educational work of a province of such natural conditions as British Columbia's. In respect to the opposition to this bill, he had heard much said as to discrimination against Toronto university. He read in the Times newspaper of Wednesday a wired interview with the principal of Toronto university, in which it was stated that Toronto contributed nothing and could by its organization contribute nothing outside the borders of Ontario. He now found a typewritten protest upon the desks of members which asserted that Toronto, through Columbian College, of New Westminster, had expended \$20,000 or \$25,000 upon education in British Columbia. Which was more likely to be right, he asked—the principal of Toronto or this typewritten sheet? He also denied that the effect of section eight would be to turn the high schools over to McGill—it merely provided that arrangements might be made with the various trustee boards to transfer the direction and control of such schools to the McGill authorities for the betterment of higher educational facilities.

Hon. Mr. Wilson deprecated the remarks of the opposition leader in pressing for the adjournment of the committee as a too obvious effort to make political capital.

This Mr. Macdonald resented. He had gone, he said, privately to both the premier and the minister of education, had shown them telegraphed requests from Vancouver, and had asked them to stand over the order for committee, which they had refused.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite joined in the request for an adjournment of the debate, holding that further information and a better understanding of the bill among the members was necessary to intelligent consideration.

Cotton Hotly Opposes

This Hon. Mr. Cotton hotly opposed, contending that in retarding the passage of this bill the member for Nanaimo was acting against the interests of the laboring element, four representatives of which—three mechanics and a clerk—had come to him and expressed their great satisfaction that their children now stood a chance of gaining a university education.

Still Mr. Hawthornthwaite advocated rational delay. He failed to see where the arguments in this behalf had been met by the member for Richmond's references to the millennial days when the signs would read, "John Jones, bricklayer, B.A., F.R.G.S."

Why This Railroadng?

Mr. Hall, of Victoria, then took up the fight against any railroadng through of this important measure. The bill, he said, was one that at the first excited his suspicion, nor was that suspicion allayed by the seeming desire of all concerned to hurry it through the house. It was a tricky bill. It was not a bill

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fairly or honestly described in the preamble, which in this case referred to it merely as a bill for the establishment of McGill co-educational colleges in British Columbia, the desirability of higher education being affirmed. This he declared was a false and misleading preamble, since it did not incorporate the material change in the public school system (distinct and apart from any connection with the incorporation of McGill university or any provincial adjunct of McGill), contained in section eight of the bill itself. This section flatly contradicted the contention of the member for Richmond, one of the proposed trustees who, curiously, appeared to have taken the bill entirely out of the hands of the education minister since its appearance in committee. The member for Richmond had repeatedly stated that the bill was to all intents and purposes a purely private one, merely introduced by the government in compliment to McGill and in partial recognition of the efforts of that institution in behalf of higher education in British Columbia. But, he maintained, section 8 must be considered in summarizing the contents and full meaning of the bill to justify the preamble; and section 8, upon analysis, proved very wide of the declared purpose or intent of the bill, since it contemplated a distinct interference with the public school system of the country, quite in line, it might be said, with the disclosed inclination of the present government to relieve itself of responsibilities in educational matters—such inclination having been previously indicated in late amendments to the school law casting additional burdens upon the rural district boards. This section 8 reads:

"The Royal Institution may enter into an agreement with any board of school trustees or any city council, or any other body in charge of any branch of public education in the province of British Columbia, whereby the Royal Institution shall undertake the conduct or administration of any part of the higher educational work now carried on by any such bodies; and any board of school trustees, any city council, and anybody in charge of any branch of public education in the said province may, notwithstanding anything in the education laws of the province, enter into such an agreement with the Royal Institution and may transfer, convey and pay over to the Royal Institution such property or moneys in consideration thereof as may from time to time be agreed upon."

What Does It Mean?

What did this mean, Mr. Hall inquired? In what other way could it be interpreted than as paving the way for a relinquishment by the provincial authorities (it did not matter in the principle whether with or without the acquiescence of the council of public instruction) of the administration and control of a very important section of the public school work—that of the high schools. This Royal Institution (admitted to be McGill, as provincially represented) was empowered to enter into agreements

with trustee boards or city councils or any other bodies in charge of educational affairs whereby the university should undertake the charge of all higher school work now carried on. In other words, the government consented to trustee boards or city councils being given power to take from the people of the province as represented in the government and the department of education, and to vest in McGill, subject only to the willing consent of the present government, the control of all high schools, or even of upper graded schools, the wording of the section being peculiarly inelastic. And this was to be done with the sweeping freedom of action outlined in the subsequent words, "notwithstanding anything in the educational laws." This could mean nothing else than that McGill should prescribe the high school curriculum, and assume full administrative powers, the high schools thereupon becoming feeders of McGill university and no other. To speak of no discrimination against any other universities, existent or to be, in the same breath with this proposition, was to be ridiculous. There could be no other interpretation of the section than opening the door for an abrogation of provincial authority and control in higher school work, and a transfer of such control to McGill through its provincial body corporate. The high schools would then cease to be independent, free high schools, and become simply preparatory schools for McGill. But the section went further. It destroyed the stability of the school system, since all arrangements entered into between trustee boards and the McGill authorities would be necessarily terminable with the life of the bargain-making boards. The trustees of this year might

discard the open high school and turn it over as a McGill preparatory class. Next year's trustee board might re-establish it as a provincial school. The trustees of the next year following might again go in for a McGill school. At the same time the boards of the various high school centres might hold contrary views, and while one city would have a McGill school, another would have an open high school. The working out of the proposal would be chaos in public educational work and inevitable disaster for the unlucky young people of the country desirous of gaining the advantages of the higher education of our public school plan. With such a section there could be no other result than monopoly in higher education for McGill, which would debar for all time the establishment of a provincial university or the coming in of other established universities. It would provide for the delegation to McGill of an important part of the country's public school work, for the relinquishment of which by government there could be neither justification nor excuse. If the bill was true to its preamble then section 8 was intrusive and altogether foreign to its scope and purpose. If section 8 was a material part of the bill (and it seemed to be the most material) then the preamble was faulty and misleading to a degree.

Hon. Mr. Cotton again averred that there could be no interference with the educational system as alleged by the Victoria member. The bill did not transfer control of the high schools to McGill; it merely gave the trustee boards and city councils the power to make such an arrangement if they desired, subject to ratification by the council of public instruction. There was little doubt that Vancouver and Victoria would agree to so turn over their high schools, but the bill did not do this—it merely enabled the local boards to do so.

Hidden Mysteries

Mr. Davidson, of Slokan, was another member who began to see that he had not quite grasped the full intent of the bill. And he, too, urged delay, in his own case, so that he might study out the measure and vote intelligently upon it.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite, referring to Hon. Mr. Cotton's remarks, said that it might be far from an unmixed evil if the control of the schools were handed over by the government to a private institution, for if the government had displayed signal incapacity in any department it was the education department. The member for Richmond had suggested that as soon as one trustee board went in for the abandonment of the high school to McGill, others would follow suit. And then, no doubt, fees would be collected for high school tuition. There were many hidden mysteries in this bill that should be looked into before it was further advanced.

Hon. Mr. Fulton hesitatingly remarked that there was no desire to press the bill nudely, but was frozen into sudden silence by a glance from the president of the council.

Then Mr. Oliver wanted to know why other universities should not be given similar opportunities to take over the high schools of the province. He referred particularly to Columbian College, which had already made application to the government for such powers as were conveyed in this bill, and had been refused.

Hon. Mr. Cotton replied that Columbian was a denominational college and as such was debarred. McGill was strictly undenominational.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite had understood the member for Richmond to contend that no especial privileges were given McGill under this bill.

This, said Hon. Mr. Cotton, was quite correct.

Then, pursued Mr. Hawthornthwaite, wherein did the alleged denominationalism of Columbian college operate against it?

Hon. Mr. Cotton tried in vain to dodge. The member for Nanaimo was persistent. Finally, Hon. Mr. Cotton declared that no privileges were contemplated in the bill—but McGill was secured in certain important powers under section 8. The government, he averred, was ready to do anything to advance the cause of education throughout the province.

"Then why not begin," said Mr. Oliver, "by raising the salaries of teachers

Vancouver People Criticise Bill Now Before the Legislature.

MEETING WILL BE HELD TO-NIGHT

Proposal that High School Courses Shall Be Supervised by Eastern College Rouses

Mr. F. C. Wade to Speech ---

Want Provincial University.

P 4/2/06

NO question considered this year in the provincial Legislature has given rise to so much discussion in Vancouver as the University Bill. The debates in the House last week and this week have been eagerly talked about in this city, for the proposed university is to be located in Vancouver.

In order that the entire question may be discussed, a meeting of the graduates and undergraduates of the various Canadian universities is called for 8 o'clock this evening in the Board of Trade rooms. There the views of those in opposition and accord may be expected to be fully expressed.

The bills are entitled An Act to Incorporate the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning in British Columbia, and An Act Respecting McGill University, of which the first is in the committee stage.

The Interesting Section.

Section 8 of the first bill provides as follows:

"The Royal Institution may enter into agreement with any Board of School Trustees, or any City Council, or any other body in charge of any branch of public education in the province of British Columbia, whereby the Royal Institution shall undertake the conduct or administration of any part of the higher education work now carried on by any such bodies, and any Board of School Trustees, any City Council and any body in charge of any branch of public education in the said province may, notwithstanding anything in the education laws of the province, enter into such agreement with the Royal Institution and may transfer, convey or pay over to the Royal Institution such property, or moneys in consideration thereof, as may from time to time be agreed upon."

It is claimed by the opponents that these measures, taken as a whole, and this clause in particular, are of a highly prejudicial character to the true interests of the higher, indeed of all edu-

cation in British Columbia, and point to a complete alteration of the existing school laws which have been found hitherto to work so well.

Mr. F. C. Wade, a university man, and who may fairly be accepted as being well versed in the subject, thus expresses his views on the proposed legislation:

"It seems to me," said Mr. Wade to The Province this morning, "that these two University Bills are being rushed through the Legislature without the consideration which they deserve. Although there is some pretence that they are private bills, it is evident that the Government is putting its whole strength behind them. The chief speakers to the bills so far have been Hon. F. J. Fulton, Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, and the Premier.

Reasons for Introduction.

"It is said that they have only been brought in as private bills to avoid the expense of introducing them as private bills. It seems clear, though, that that is not the only reason.

"In yesterday's debate one of the Ministers let the cat out of the bag by pointing out that as McGill was a privately supported institution and all the other universities in Canada were supported by their separate provinces, none of them would be able to compete. There seems little room for doubt, in the face of this statement, that the object of the bill is to hand over the monopoly of university education to McGill University as against the other universities of Canada.

High Schools for McGill Only.

"Not only is it intended to hand over the university education to McGill," pointed out Mr. Wade, "but by section 8 of one of the bills it is provided that McGill can by arrangement, with the approval of the Minister of Education, take over and carry on the education of the High Schools in the province. The object of this section is clearly to make our High Schools feeders for McGill University to the exclusion of all other universities in Canada.

Unjust to Others.

"Nothing could be clearer than the injustice of such a measure both to all the other universities, which have quite as great a claim on this province as McGill has, and to our citizens as a whole. It seems to me that in introducing such legislation the Government is shouldering a school question of considerable seriousness.

Preferences for Certain Universities.

"Our Roman Catholic citizens, as a general thing, prefer to send their children to colleges and universities of their own. Should our High Schools become forcing-houses for McGill they will be absolutely debarred from preparing students for matriculation at Laval. If the Methodists prefer Victoria, there will be no preparation for Toronto University of which Victoria forms a part. Similarly the Episcopalians will be deprived of preparation for Trinity, the Presbyterians will be cut off from Knox and the Baptists

from McMaster University in order that all may be thrown into one hopper to carry out the schemes of the proselytizing agents from McGill.

To His Alma Mater.

"There is another strong reason why we should be left to select our own colleges, a reason that always has and always will appeal to any university man. The graduate of Toronto University will always prefer to send his children to his alma mater; the same thing applies to graduates of Queen's, Laval, Dalhousie, Manitoba and all other universities. Should the objects of these bills be realized—and the Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton states that no municipality would hesitate to hand over its High School to McGill for a sufficient consideration—then all citizens who desire to support their own universities will be absolutely prevented from doing so when they find that the High Schools of the province are engaged in grinding out students for McGill and McGill only.

A Deferred University.

"The Hon. Mr. Fulton, who seems to be chief sponsor for the bill, states as his chief reason for supporting it that it would be at least fifteen or twenty years before we could establish a university of our own. 'We have had,' he says, 'a University Act on our statutes the past sixteen years, and during all that time no advance could possibly be taken toward establishing that university.' This seems," remarked Mr. Wade, "an extraordinary confession of impotence. British Columbia is one of the oldest, richest and said to be one of the most cultured provinces of the Dominion. Ontario established King's College and carried it on almost before she had cut her way out of the forest. Manitoba, one of the youngest provinces in Confederation, has built one university, and this morning's dispatches show that she is now granting degree-conferring powers to another. The Northwest provinces will soon have several universities. There is not a province in Canada without two or three, and until the merger a

few years ago Ontario had half a dozen. Yet we are told that British Columbia cannot afford to spend \$200,000, which the Hon. Mr. Cotton says it would cost to establish and equip a university, and \$40,000 a year for maintenance—a cost for establishment, equipment and maintenance, which is far less than the cost of establishing and maintaining the schools of the city of Vancouver.

The Vicious Section.

"Then again, nothing could appear more vicious than the proposition to hand over the management of our High Schools to a university situated in the province of Quebec, three thousand miles from the Pacific seaboard, managed by a council not one of whom scarcely is known to the people of this province, and over whom we have no control.

"Notwithstanding the bait thrown out by Mr. Fulton in his statement that some philanthropist, who has been helping McGill is willing to provide \$5000 a year to relieve the people of British Columbia of the cost of education if this McGill project is carried out, it is not likely that any large section of the population will receive with favor such extraordinary legislation as that proposed."

DR. MONRO'S VIEWS.

Plea for Establishment of Provincial University at Vancouver.

Dr. A. S. Monro, a graduate of the University of Manitoba, discussed the question in an interesting way this morning. He said:

"At the present time there is a bill before the local Legislature to incorporate an institution of higher learning to be affiliated with McGill University. The object of this bill, whilst praiseworthy in itself, does not tend to hasten the day when British Columbia will have a university of its own, thereby making it possible for our own students to complete their education at home, but rather if it goes into effect, will tend to take them away to the far East to get something that might just as well be provided for them at home. When the Vancouver College became affiliated with McGill University, it undoubtedly helped our educational authorities to tide over the difficulty of providing our students with the commencement of a university education, but it was confidently hoped that the next move in this direction would be the founding of a provincial university capable of giving a completed course in arts and science and paving the way for a school of mining engineering as well. Instead of that our legislators are asked to support a scheme which perpetuates the obvious disadvantage of having to send our boys and girls to an extra-provincial institution to complete their course and which weakens rather than strengthens our educational spirit.

Vancouver Should Move Up.

"The time is now opportune for British Columbia and particularly Vancouver, its chief city, to move in the

direction of getting a university started in our midst. The advantages of pursuing such a course are many. In the first place, it would foster the spirit of independence and self-reliance in our own institutions. It would give the children of poorer parents an opportunity to get a university education provided they had the ability and ambition to acquire it without the expense of traveling and living far away from home, etc. As it is now, under the present system, only the children of the wealthy or well-to-do can take advantage of it. The poorer members of society are practically debarred from acquiring a university education. As time went on the increase of students would add materially to our population, and their presence in the city should prove mutually advantageous. A university in our midst would foster an ambition in our boys and girls to seek higher education, and should in time prove a powerful factor in the material development of our province. It might not be out of place here to compare our present circumstances with those as they existed in Manitoba in 1878, when the University of Manitoba was founded.

Early Disabilities.

"In that year when the entire white population of the Prairie province was not over 25,000, a bill was passed by the Legislature incorporating the university, at first, only intended to act as an examining body it had three denominational colleges affiliated with it where the actual teaching was carried on. It then had less than twenty students, and for a number of years its growth was very slow. As increasing population came to the country, college after college was added to its affiliated list and instead of remaining as an examining body only, it now carries on all the teaching in scientific subjects, and has for this purpose five endowed chairs. Its students number over six hundred annually, and its graduates may be found in every part of the Dominion. Shortly after its foundation the Dominion Government gave it a permanent endowment in the shape of a land grant of 150,000 acres of hay land. Since then the land has increased in value so that not less than a million dollars will be realized from the sale of it. The provincial Government has from time to time assisted it by money grants as necessity demanded. Here we are in British Columbia with a population nearly ten times as great as Manitoba had in 1778, and yet no effort being made to give us a provincial university."

British Columbia Is Ready.

"Surely there is room for one now. We are fifteen hundred miles from the nearest Canadian university, and have a population tributary to us, ample enough to warrant the people of this province taking the matter up in earnest. It is very evident that British Columbia will in the near future become one of the greatest mining countries on the continent. What could be better for our development in this line than that

our young men should have their attention turned toward mining as a profession? A university with a school of mines or faculty of mining engineering in connection with it would be of inestimable value in fostering this. Some few years ago when Dr. Haanel, head of the Dominion Government Mining Department, was here, he expressed himself most enthusiastically in favor of such an idea. Dr. Haanel was formerly head of the science department of Victoria University, and later of the same department in the University of Ithaca. An opinion of this kind from such a successful and well known educator as Dr. Haanel should merit our most careful consideration.

"What we want here is an institution owned and controlled by ourselves, that will aim at giving our youth the scientific and other knowledge best calculated to assist in developing our great natural resources. If a sufficient number of public-spirited citizens, who are interested in this matter, will come together and organize an association for the promotion of a university, it would not take long to interest the general public, and tangible results would naturally follow.

Present Plans Inadequate.

"In brief, the present bill before the House is inadequate, and should be set aside for a more comprehensive one providing for a provincial university. The people of Vancouver must wake up and bestir themselves, else the golden opportunity will be lost and the control of our higher education will pass indefinitely into the hands of Easterners, who are not likely to favor the foundation of a provincial university controlled by ourselves. A local organization should be formed at once, and a site procured, after which the Dominion and provincial Governments should be approached at an early date for a permanent endowment to provide funds for the carrying on of the work of the university. An expression of opinion regarding the holding of a meeting from those interested is earnestly requested."

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE PROTESTS.

Attitude of Government Toward McGill Characterized as Unfair.

Victoria, Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Rev. Principal Sipprell of Columbian College, New Westminster, had a long interview this morning with the members of the Government, protesting against the University Bill, now before the House, and pointing out that for eight years his college had been doing this advanced work, but that when university standing was sought the Government had refused it on the ground that it would interfere with the proposed State University. Columbian College had therefore waited for the establishment of the latter, with which to affiliate. The Government now proposed to do for McGill what it refused to do for Toronto University through Columbian College, and the effect will be to antagonize the entire Methodist Church in Canada.

FAVOR PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY

IMPORTANT MEETING LAST NIGHT

Condemnatory Resolution of McGill Bill Now Before the
Legislature Was Passed--Many Lively Passages
Occurred in Discussion.

University graduates and undergraduates of the city of Vancouver met last night in the rooms of the Board of Trade, and condemned Bill No. 23, now before the Legislature, which is an Act to Incorporate the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning in British Columbia, and also passed a resolution urging the Government to undertake the formation of a University of British Columbia.

The meeting was one of the longest duration ever held in the city. It opened a few minutes after 8 o'clock and did not close till 12:15 o'clock this morning. The opponents of Bill No. 23 did not have things all their own way, as there were present a large number of McGill graduates and McGill sympathizers who did all in their power to prevent an adverse expression of opinion in respect to the work proposed to be undertaken by McGill University in British Columbia.

Read Bill No. 24.

His Honor Judge Henderson was voted to the chair, and one of the first of his acts was to read Bill No. 24, also before the Legislature. This bill is intitled An Act Respecting McGill University, and reads as follows:

"Whereas it is desirable in the interest of high education in the province of British Columbia, that a college or colleges of McGill College and University be established for the higher education of men and women;

"And whereas doubts exist as to the powers of McGill University in that behalf;

"Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

"1. The governors, principal and fellows of McGill College and University may establish, or cause to be established, or co-operate in the establishment of, a university, college or colleges for the higher education of men and women in the province of British Columbia, and may exercise and enjoy in the said province all the powers, rights,

privileges and functions conferred upon them by the charter granted to them by the charter of His late Majesty King George IV. in the second year of his reign, and awarded by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in the sixteenth year of her reign."

Bill No. 24 has passed its third reading, and is practically law, requiring only the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make it so.

Mr. Wade's Remarks.

Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., was the first speaker of the evening. After referring to the bills, he declared his objections to them.

"In the first place," said Mr. Wade, "these bills are going through at rather a galloping pace. Yesterday I telegraphed some friends in the Legislature at Victoria to see if the matter could not be stayed till the graduates in Vancouver could meet and discuss the bills. I got a telegram shortly before this meeting opened that the House went into committee of the whole this afternoon, when an effort seems to have been made to put Bill No. 23 through. However, the result was that the committee, instead of reporting so that the bill could go through to its third reading, refused to report, the vote being 19 to 17. The committee not having reported, it is ready and waiting to receive suggestions before reporting.

"Bill No. 23, an Act Respecting the Incorporation of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, is only another name for McGill. What is proposed by the Legislature, as I understand it, is that McGill shall be given power to control a university in this province in the fullest sense of the term. In the debate this has been represented as a private bill possibly with the idea of withdrawing from it a certain amount of scrutiny. It seems to be more than mere private legislation, as both bills were introduced without having to pay the double fees which private bills are taxed. It appears to be the aim to put through this legislation to the exclusion of all other universities.

Government Committed.

"The Ministers of the Government have shown in the debates that once McGill was on its feet here it would make it impossible for any other university to compete with it. The Government is committed to put these bills through and turn over the High Schools of the province to McGill. I have nothing to say against the work of McGill and have nothing but praise for it and the eminence it has attained in the arts and sciences.

"The chief objections which occur to me in connection with this project are that I for one do not consider that this province should give one university a start over another. If we are to favor one university, what reason is there which should compel us to go to McGill and pass by Toronto, Manitoba or any other university in Canada? But that is not the great consideration; there is another consideration, and that is that we are all devoted to our Alma Mater, and it is hard to say to a Toronto man that he cannot have his son prepared for a university unless he studies along the lines preparatory to McGill. From this point of view it seems to me that the whole thing is unjust. It seems to me that from every point of view these bills are bristling with objections, and that the legislation proposed is vicious in the extreme. The object of these bills is put every child in the McGill hopper and nowhere else.

Favored Provincial University.

"If this legislation is carried out it will set back for many years the movement in favor of a provincial university. I am strongly in favor of a provincial university. There is no reason why this, the oldest and richest province in the Dominion, should not have a university of its own. As Dr. Mohr pointed out in the press Thursday afternoon, when Manitoba had a population of only twenty-five thousand a provincial university as established

there. I see also that a college at Brandon is seeking degree-conferring powers; there are to be other universities in the Northwest. Is it to be said that this province is the only one that will not get on its feet and start a university of its own? Instead of bewailing the fact that a University Bill has been on the statutes for sixteen years, it would better suit Hon. Mr. Fulton to be up and doing something toward the establishment of such an institution. I think therefore that the bill is particularly to be deprecated because it puts a stop for the time being to the establishment of a provincial university."

Mr. Wade moved, seconded by Dr. T. P. Hall, the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived when it is advisable for the province of British Columbia to set about creating a provincial university."

"I came here to-night to find out what had become of the Conservative Association—(loud laughter)—no, I mean the University Association, which we formed two years ago," said Dr. F. X. McIlps. "I have been looking

around and I see that our president, Mr. J. C. Shaw of the High School, is evidently shirking us to-night, but our secretary, Mr. F. M. Cowperthwaite, is here. We formed an association to get a land grant. In this province the Government owns all the land, therefore we proposed to go before the House to see if we could not get a land grant with the idea that in the future we could establish a university.

"Our president never even called the annual meeting. I spoke to him a number of times, but there seemed to be some influence against it, and the association died. I think that British Columbia is in a better position than Manitoba was when she established a university. I certainly object to a private corporation like McGill coming here and securing all these privileges. I am thoroughly in accord with what Mr. Wade has said, and I am of the opinion that we should send a strong resolution to Victoria and see if we cannot have the bill altered."

How Association Died.

Mr. F. M. Cowperthwaite, principal of the Dawson School, gave a short history of previous movements looking to the establishment of a provincial university. He also referred to the manner of the death of the Vancouver University Association, which was formed two years ago. In this connection he noted that the members of the association had not supplied him with funds to carry on the duties of his secretaryship, and there were still outstanding some small obligations. Mr. Cowperthwaite announced that he was in favor of the establishment of a provincial university.

Dr. Pearson asked what had become of the bill drafted by the University Association asking the Government for a million acres of land to be used for the support of a provincial university. He said that it seemed to him that the present campaign in the House was nothing but an attempt to make this province a feeding-ground for McGill. He was heartily in accord with the motion made by Mr. Wade.

"A Foreign Institution."

"As a British Columbian I protest against this vicious legislation which proposes to hand over our education to a foreign institution," declared Mr. George H. Cowan.

"A foreign institution?" queried several voices.

"Yes foreign as far as this province is concerned," pursued Mr. Cowan. "This bill proposes to take from our midst the students of British Columbia and send them to McGill—to teach them the vices and prejudices of the effete East. (Laughter.) Seriously, I think that a bill which seeks to take away that peculiar prerogative of the Crown—education—and hand it over to people who are not responsible to the Government of the people of British Columbia, is a vicious piece of legislation. It has the serious objection that we would have absolutely no control over our educational affairs. We would have to postpone the time of the advent of higher education which would be British Columbian in character, in

tone and in teaching. We cannot have such an institution in our time if this bill passes. If that day is postponed indefinitely, it means that the real cause of education in this province will be postponed indefinitely.

Unbritish and Vicious.

"We are asked to send our boys beyond the educative influences of our province, and we would be doing what Sarah Bernhardt and Sir Gilbert Parker say Canada is doing—attending to our material prosperity alone. This thing is unbritish and vicious. You will not find any other province which will be willing to hand over so sacred a trust as her educational affairs to a foreign institution.

"I could not look forward with any hope to the future of my children if I thought that in order to give them that education which I think they are entitled to if I had to send them to Quebec, Montreal or Toronto or to any other point outside our province."

Said There Was Misconception.

"There seems to have been a great deal of misconception about this bill," declared Mr. T. F. Robertson, a teacher in the Vancouver High School, the first champion of the bills of the evening, and the man who originated the idea, as it transpired later in the evening. "It is not conceived for the advancement of McGill. The idea originated in Vancouver—in the minds of some private individuals—it is not necessary to mention their names to-night."

Voice—I would like to know if the idea originated at a public meeting, or if it was the private request of a number of McGill men.

"These people said to McGill, 'You are in a position to do something to unify education in Canada,'" pursued Mr. Robertson. "McGill said it was a big undertaking, but we said to them that they had now an institution in Vancouver which is doing first and second university work, and we said

that this institution could be strengthened."

Dog-in-the-manger Policy.

Mr. Robertson said that he had thought that if the opponents of the movement had nothing better than a dog-in-the-manger policy to offer they would have kept quiet. He stated that McGill had said that if in time public spirit in British Columbia demanded a provincial university it would be willing to step out when that time came. In the meantime McGill was willing to help bridge over the difficulty. The speaker declared that whenever the province of British Columbia wished to establish a university of its own, it had every trump in its own hands.

"We have been told in the press that the scheme would introduce an element of discord in the High School," pursued Mr. Robertson. "Where is the element of discord? What Vancouver College does is matriculation work, and first and second year, and it will continue to do that under the bill. It has been said that no student prepared in this college could go to any other university than McGill. To show how foolish such a statement is

I will say that a student who took his preliminary work in Vancouver College went back to Toronto University and graduated there with high honors. There is nothing to prevent Mr. Wade or Mr. Cowan's children from going to Toronto University. There is nothing in the objection of those gentlemen; they are merely making a play, not to the gentlemen of this meeting, because they know better, but to the press."

Mr. Wade—Will the first and second years of graduates of Vancouver College be recognized as a matter of right by universities other than McGill?

"They would be given that as a matter of wisdom," replied Mr. Robertson.

Dr. Brydone-Jack gave a short history of what led up to the affiliation of Vancouver College with McGill, and he said that at present it seemed impossible to get anything but what McGill offered although he granted that there were many objections to Bill 23. He thought it was time to look for the establishment of a provincial university and he was glad that matters had come to the point of awakening interest in that direction.

Mr. Woodworth's Views.

"I think we should regret some of the things which have been said here to-night," said Mr. C. M. Woodworth. "The Government in its course can have no other object than to aid the advancement in higher education in British Columbia. The bill cannot be looked upon as a party measure. If this is not a proper bill, then draft another. There is nothing to prevent Toronto or any other university from coming in next year and getting the same powers which are now being given to McGill."

Voice—There would not be room for two universities.

"This section 8 is the only objectionable one in the bill," pursued Mr. Woodworth, "and Mr. Robertson has explained that McGill does not wish to bind Vancouver for all time to come."

Section 8 of the bill provides as follows:

"The Royal Institution may enter in—

(Continued on page 14.)

(Continued from page 13.)

to agreement with any Board of School Trustees, or any City Council, or any other body in charge of any branch of public education in the province of British Columbia, whereby the Royal Institution shall undertake the conduct or administration of any part of the higher education work now carried on by any such bodies, and any Board of School Trustees, any City Council, and any body in charge of any branch of public education in the said province may, notwithstanding anything in the education laws of the province, enter into such agreement with the Royal Institution and may transfer, convey or pay over to the Royal Institution such property, or moneys in consideration thereof, as may from time to time be agreed upon."

Poor, Quiet Victoria.

Dr. McPhillips asked Mr. Robertson why it was that the McGill men behind the present movement had not come before the Vancouver University Association when it was alive with their scheme?

"Did they lay it before us as an organized body?" demanded Dr. McPhillips. "No, but they kept quietly at work and prevented Principal Shaw, president of our association, from calling a meeting. Why did they keep it so secret? It was to aid McGill to secure and keep the whole thing."

Mr. Robertson—It was to keep Victoria quiet that we said nothing.

Voice—Victoria is quiet enough. (Laughter.)

Provincial University Wanted.

Mr. G. E. McCrossan noted that Mr. Robertson had stated that the plan in bringing McGill in here was to unify higher education, which Mr. Woodworth had said that there was nothing in the bill to prevent other universities from coming in here. Mr. McCrossan said that if other universities did come it would mean varying standards of education, and that he characterized as a vicious principle.

"What we want is a provincial university," declared Mr. McCrossan. "Mr. Robertson says that it was to keep Victoria quiet that nothing was publicly said regarding the movement; it seems to me that it would be a better proposition for Vancouver to give a site to a provincial university and bring it here."

Mr. George McRae favored allowing McGill to go ahead until a provincial university could be established. He declared that he was prepared to vote for a provincial university, but while there is none he does not think the people here should deprive themselves of the only chance they have to educate their children at home.

Where Are Advantages?

"What immediate advantage will there be in carrying out this scheme?" asked Rev. Dr. Robson. "The advantages as far as an arts course is concerned will be nil. Vancouver College does the first and second year in arts. It is not proposed to extend this work. When they finish it students will have to go back to Montreal to take their third and fourth year in arts, and it may be many years before it will be different. The one advantage that I see is that if this bill goes into effect McGill will provide a science department in connection with Vancouver College. Students will then have two years in science here, and they will then have to go to Montreal to finish. It seems to me to be a very little advantage. In Manitoba how much money did the Government pay to the university? Nothing.

"Here in British Columbia I have the honor to belong to that dead thing—no not the Conservative Association—but the Senate of the University of British Columbia. I fear that as far as the bill and amending acts are concerned they are dead. The opinion of Attorney-General Davie was that as a statutory meeting had not occurred the

acts had lapsed."

Judge Henderson—They are still on the statutes.

Dr. Robson—on the revised statutes? (Laughter.)

Judge Henderson—I think so.

Carried On by Methodists.

"It is a mistake to say that the projectors of Columbian College, New Westminster, asked for university powers," continued Dr. Robson. "I never heard of them being asked for. The institution became affiliated with Toronto University, and we are a branch of Toronto University to-day more thoroughly and completely so than this Royal Institution will be with McGill because the Vancouver College can only carry a student half-way through his course, whereas Columbian College can carry him all the way through the arts course. Columbian College is an institution created and carried on by the Methodists of British Columbia, aided by very little help from the outside, and the question is if the Methodists of British Columbia can do so the proposition of a provincial university ought not to stagger the people of British Columbia. Let our provincial university be under no obligation to any denomination.

"All the province has to do is to give a full arts course in Vancouver College—and I think the people of Vancouver would be willing to pay for it provided the province arranges for a science course. Why, we are going to provide a science course in Columbian College next year. I say that if the Methodists can equip and carry on a Science Hall for \$10,000, there is no use in the people of British Columbia saying that they cannot afford to do the same.

"I hope these bills will not go through, as they will put far off the day of the establishment of a provincial university, and there would be a great deal of friction were any attempt made to establish such an institution after McGill had gained its foothold here. If the provincial Government cannot give us a provincial university, let us get a Government that will do so."

Rev. G. A. Wilson's Views.

Rev. George A. Wilson said that while the people here should not overlook the great work done for them already by McGill, the question in his mind was that the people, if the bill passes, will be handicapping themselves along the lines of education in their own national life. Mr. Wilson said that for the great majority of students now in training it would be a hardship if privileges were given to one university which would prevent the equipment of an institution along national lines.

"Why not try to-night to start an organization that shall compel the Government to establish a provincial university?" asked Rev. Mr. Wilson. "If this bill is put through I say that we are ourselves to blame for being dead so long and for allowing this question to lie dormant all these years. I think we should take up the question of establishing a provincial university right away.

Favored Provincial University.

Superintendent Argue of the city public schools announced that he was heartily in favor of the establishment of a provincial university. He favored the establishment of but one university in the province, as it would be a great disadvantage to have two degree-conferring institutions in British Columbia.

"I know something about the intentions back of these bills," said Mr. Argue. "We are all agreed that we want what is for the best interests of the province and of Vancouver. It is not the intention of McGill to perpetuate McGill in this province, as I know from information acquired from those who are behind the scheme. If the University of British Columbia, when established, is prepared to give full courses, McGill will be prepared to step out. The Bill 23 was framed particularly to meet the situation in Vancouver. It is the intention that the High School of Vancouver should remain under the control of the Board of Trustees insofar as secondary education is concerned, but that portion of the work in university courses will be under the management of another board. It is the intention that the School Board of Vancouver should be largely represented on that board. The control will largely devolve on the professors and those directly interested in the work. I feel that the whole move was undertaken to accord the pupils of Vancouver additional advantages. I do not think the establishment of a provincial university will be deferred."

Mr. Robertson Originator.

Mr. J. H. Macgill—Is the school board

responsible for this bill, or is Mr. Robertson responsible? We would like to know who is behind the measure.

Mr. Argue—The idea originated with Mr. Robertson, a member of the High School staff, who attended McGill. Dr. Torey of McGill came to Vancouver, and he met the members of the school board and talked the matter over. The trustees thought the idea a good one, and the bill was prepared by the solicitors of McGill and brought here.

Mr. Macgill then spoke briefly but strongly against the bill.

Other speakers were Dr. Wilson, Mr. A. C. Stewart, Dr. Monro, Mr. R. P. McLennan and Dr. Young.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Wade, seconded by Mr. Cowan, and carried:

"That this meeting disapproves of Bill 23, now before the Legislature, and especially the principle embodied in section 8 thereof, which empowers an extraprovincial institution, not answerable to the people of this province, to take over the conduct and administer any part of our educational work, and disburse our moneys, which our representatives without delegation to any institution, should disburse."

The vote stood 18 for and 16 against. On the question as to the establishment of a provincial university the vote in favor was unanimous.

It was also moved and carried that a committee should be sent to Victoria to express the disapproval of the meeting as regards the bill, and to inform

upon the Government the necessity of the establishment of a provincial university at as early a date as possible.

Messrs. Argue, Wade, Cowan and Dr. Wilson were appointed a committee to go to Victoria with the representations of the meeting.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1906.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The manner, seemingly suggesting haste and secrecy, in which Bill No. 24, intended to give McGill University control of the higher education of this province was introduced and brought to its present stage in the Legislature, unquestionably justifies the protests which have been made in this city, and in view of the very large number of graduates from other Canadian universities, now resident in British Columbia, who are opposed to the passage of the measure, it is nothing but right that further action in regard to it should be suspended until public opinion has been fully expressed. In a matter of this kind it would be worse than unwise for the administration to take an arbitrary course as it gives evidence of doing. There is no little danger that unless reasonable consideration is paid to the wishes and views of a large and influential section of the community any such measure becoming law will do more harm to the cause of education here than it can possibly do good.

The legislation before the House is calculated, according to the information the public now has, to place the High Schools and university system in British Columbia under complete control of McGill and make this province, for many years at least, a feeder for that institution. No one denies the high standing of McGill, as an educational institution, but while other as great universities exist in the Dominion it seems absurd that the province of British Columbia should select that one as the one for which all its youth shall be exclusively trained, and which they must necessarily attend if they desire to secure the advantage of the discipline they have received in the schools here. If the High Schools are to be made training grounds for McGill College, Toronto University and any other good institution in Canada may very reasonably ask why British Columbia should legislate against its youth attending their colleges. It would look extremely like a hard and fast agreement against every university except that in Montreal.

Mr. F. C. Wade, at the meeting in the Board of Trade last evening, put the case very fairly. "He did not consider it at all fair," he said, "that the province should give one university a start in the race. What reason was there to compel British Columbia to go to McGill rather than to Toronto, Queen's or to Manitoba. Every university man was loyal to his Alma Mater, and it was too much to say to a Toronto man that he could not have his sons prepared for higher education unless on lines dictated by McGill. Students here would have to be prepared for a college three thousand miles away, managed by people whom they did not know, whom they had never seen, and over whom they had no control. He spoke as a Toronto University man. He would like to send his children there, but the methods of preparation here would be to fit students for McGill alone. A man might wish to send his sons to Victoria if he was a Methodist, to Trinity if he was an Anglican, or to St. Michael's if he was a Roman Catholic, but he would not be able to find in this province a course that would fit them for entrance to these universities."

The matter is not one which should be hastily decided, or in regard to which the public should be kept in the dark. The Legislature in a matter of this kind should consult the best intelligence of the people before a law of such a nature is placed on the statute book. If it should be that the interests of education in British Columbia will be advanced by this measure being enacted, the public can be made to see this by placing the whole matter fairly and frankly before them, and once they perceive that such an arrangement is for their advantage all objection will cease. At any rate it would be unwise to rush the bill through the House before it has been understood by the people.

brought down by the legislation of last session?"

The member for Delta denied that the teaching of Columbian College was in any sense denominational, a statement with which the member for Richmond agreed.

Provokes Suspicion

Although himself a McGill man, and supporting the bill as such, Dr. King urged the requested adjournment, further pressure being well calculated to provoke suspicion and mistrust.

The motion to adjourn the debate was lost by 19 to 17, the socialist and labor members voting affirmatively, and Mr. Houston being absent.

A series of amendments offered by Mr. Hall were similarly defeated.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite then offered a new section, as section 9, providing that nothing in the act confer any special privileges or control of the educational system of the province. Hon. Mr. Cotton had claimed, he remarked, that the principle of the bill was the establishment of local option in educational affairs. Generally he should say that the government and the province should control in order that there might be definiteness and system in the educational work. It was quite evidently the intention of the government to hand over the public school system to a private institution, provided the excuse could be gained of acquiescence by local trustee boards.

The amendment was voted down, and Mr. Hawthornthwaite forthwith gave notice of his intention to again move it upon the next appearance of the bill.

The bill was reported complete with amendments; to be considered on Monday.

BOTH SIDES ARE WELL VENTILATED

University Extension Question Threshed Out Thoroughly at Big Meeting of Graduates, 4/9/20

Although called on somewhat short notice, there was a good attendance at the meeting of Canadian university graduates in the board of trade rooms on Thursday evening to discuss the bills now before the legislature, the object of which is to confer extraordinary and exclusive powers on McGill university. A resolution was passed to the effect that the time had arrived when British Columbia should set about creating a university of its own. Another resolution condemned bill 23, particularly the obnoxious principle involved in clause 8, as set forth in The World on Thursday, and still another appointed City Superintendent Argue, F. C. Wade, G. H. Cowan and Dr. D. H. Wilson a committee to go down to Victoria to lay the views of the meeting before the government.

The proceedings were opened by the selection of His Honor Judge Henderson as chairman. He said he understood the meeting had been called for the purpose of taking into consideration the bill now before the house, which, although he had not seen it, he understood to be a bill having reference to the establishment by McGill university of a branch university in this province. He declared the meeting open for discussion.

Copies of bills 23 and 24 were handed to the chairman. Bill 24 has already passed its third reading. It simply give McGill college the same powers as regards British Columbia as are conferred on it by its original charter. Bill 23 is the one that has not yet passed its third reading and against it attention was directed.

Mr. F. C. Wade was the first speaker. He said that he had been struck by the fact that these bills were going through the legislature at a somewhat galloping pace. That in itself carried suspicion. As the third reading of bill 23 was pending he had wired to some friends of education in Victoria to try and hold the bill back till a meeting could be held here to consider it. The bill went into the committee of the whole, but the committee rose refusing to report and he had received a wire that time had been given to receive suggestions and a report of what might be done in Vancouver.

ver. Bill No. 24 referred to a Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning. That was another name for McGill college. What was proposed was that it be given power to establish a university in this province in the fullest sense of the term. In the debate it was represented that this bill was only private legislation, and the effect of that representation would be to withdraw scrutiny from it, to a certain extent. A motion was made that if McGill was to set up a university in this province, there should be somebody representing the province on the government board, so that somebody responsible to the people of the province would see how the work was being done. The answer to this was that as no money was being advanced, it was premature. It did not seem to him to be premature, because he thought that if representatives of the province should be anywhere it was there. It was more than private legislation, because both bills were introduced without the fees being paid that were necessary to bring them before the private bills committee. Of course, it might be said, that was a matter of courtesy, but from the speeches made by the ministers of the government the intention was to back their scheme to the exclusion of others.

Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton had said in relation to clause 8 that any municipality would jump at the chance that it offered. They would be willing to have McGill look after the higher education. Other ministers had pointed out that McGill was the only university in Canada privately endowed and able to go out of its own province to do such work. They held that Toronto, Dalhousie, Manitoba, Acadia et al. could not. If

that were so, what was the use in bringing in the bill at all? These statements and the attempts made to force the bill through showed that it was more than a private bill. The ministers proposed to turn over the high schools to McGill. He had nothing to say against McGill. Her standing as a university was eminent and her example one that others might emulate. It had started with the legacy of \$10,000 and the homestead of the late Mr. McGill, and what had been attained from such a small beginning should encourage the

people of British Columbia to go and do likewise and have a university of their own. The province should not give one university a start over all the others. If they were going to favor university at all why pass over Toronto, Queen's and Manitoba, and go to one much further away? This was emphatically unfair and unjustifiable. There was another reason that would appeal to all graduates with a love for their alma mater. It was hard for a Toronto man to have said to him that his children must follow the curriculum prescribed by McGill, prepared 3000 miles away by people over whom we have no control. The same applied to graduates of other universities besides Toronto. McGill, it was true, was non-sectarian. It started out to be Anglican when that was the state church in Canada. Now it was simply Protestant. Roman Catholics might object to sending their children under the circumstances. Baptists would not have the same feeling toward it as they would to McMaster in Toronto. The whole thing bristled with objections. The legislation proposed was vicious in the extreme. It might be replied that there was no reason why students educated in the McGill course should not be admitted to Toronto or any other university, but admissions of this sort were matters of grace and not of right. Students with the intention of proceeding to Toronto might very likely become proselytised before finishing the preparatory course here. The object of the bill was to put every student in the McGill hopper and nothing else. This bill would set back the establishment of a provincial university for many years. He was in favor of a provincial university. He instanced Ontario and Manitoba, and said he knew from the morning paper yesterday that the college established at Brandon was seeking degree-conferring power. British Columbia, he declared, was the only province that would not get on its feet and have a university of its own. He referred to the starting of Kwantlen college by the handful of U. E. students. Manitoba had started a university when the population of the province was about half of what the city of Vancouver has now. Was the stigma always to remain that British Columbia was the only province that dare not stand up on its feet and start a university of its own? There had been a university act on the statute book for 16 years but nothing had been done. It was time Hon. Mr. Fulton did something for a provincial institution instead of boosting one from outside. When Vancouver spent so much on education the province might do something instead of taking a step toward killing its ambition in that direction. He concluded by moving the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. T. Proctor Hall:

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived when it is advisable for the province of British Columbia to set about creating a provincial university."

The clause 8 of bill 23 referred to was read by the chairman as follows:

8. The royal institution may enter into an agreement with any board of school trustees, or any city council, or any other body in charge of any branch of public education in the province of British Columbia, whereby the royal in-

stitution shall undertake the conduct or administration of any part of the higher education work now carried on by any such bodies, and any board of school trustees, any city council and any body in charge of any branch of public education in the said province may, notwithstanding anything in the education laws of the province, enter into such an agreement with the royal institution and may transfer, convey or pay over to the royal institution such property or moneys in consideration thereof as may from time to time be agreed upon.

Dr. McPhillips got up and impressively remarked that he wanted to know what had become of the conservative association. "It is dead!" he cried. When the laughter had subsided he explained that it was the University Graduates' association that he meant. Somebody had schemed things so that they practically had no association now. In some way President Shaw had been kept away, but Secretary Cowperthwaite was present. The association had started out in the first place with the idea of getting a land grant first. There was so difference of opinion as to where the university should be established so they had figured on getting the land first, as an endowment, and settling the site after. Since then the president had not even called the usual meeting. The officers would not work and it was evident that there had been some influence at work that had killed the association. He wanted to know what the object was in passing over Manitoba and Toronto universities and going to the other side of the continent to find one to hand the educational destiny of the province over to. He hoped that a strong resolution would be sent to the house in the hope of having the bill altered.

Mr. F. M. Cowperthwaite said he was the secretary and treasurer of the defunct graduates' association to which Mr. McPhillips had referred. He had also been one of the delegates to the government ten years ago. They had got a bill through then. Two years ago the idea had been received and they had several enthusiastic meetings. Then the interest dwindled out. They had provided him with no funds to pay for notices of meetings, and he had got tired of being dunned by the newspapers for what the association owed. He did not mind writing out a couple of hundred notices of meetings, but he objected to paying the piper or the postage also. He had asked the president to call the annual meeting, but he had not done so. If he was present he no doubt could explain. Perhaps it was because of the poor attendance at the other meetings. He was personally strongly in favor of a provincial university.

Dr. Pearson wanted to know what had become of the bill calling for the setting aside of a million acres for a university. He thought it was a pity that the graduates' association had been allowed to die. It would have been useful in just such emergencies as this. The bill under discussion was nothing more or less than a scheme to make British Columbia a feeder for McGill. Hon. Mr. Fulton had said that it would be many years before degrees would be conferred in British Columbia, and in the meantime British Columbia would be merely a feeding ground.

As a British Columbia Mr. George H. Cowan wished to speak, and as such he wished to protest against the vicious legislation that would hand over the control of the education of the province to a foreign institution. It was foreign as far as this province was concerned. This legislation would take from us the benefits of our having our children inculcated with a British Columbia spirit and with British Columbia sentiments. They wanted to take our children and teach them the customs, vices and prejudices of the effete east. Laughter filled in Mr. Cowan's pause after that remark. Resuming a serious air, Mr. Cowan proceeded to declare that a bill which proposed to take the prerogative of the crown, the administration of educational affairs, out of the hands of the crown—for the council and the trustees were the officers of the crown—and hand it over to people who were not responsible to the government or to the people of British Columbia in any way, was undeserving of support. The bill presented not only the objectionable features which Mr. Wade had pointed out, but if it became law the province would absolutely lose all control of its educational affairs. The province would lose forever, so far as the present question was concerned, the possibility of having in their midst a university British Columbian in character, British Columbian in sentiment and British Columbian in its teaching. The prospect of the people of the province having an institution of their own would be postponed indefinitely. Education was not merely the spending of four years attending lectures; it was the surroundings, the influences and the moral instruction, rather than the intellectual instruction, and that was the main element a boy got in his education. Proceeding, Mr. Cowan contended that to send boys to McGill would be to give the appearance of truth to the charge which Madame Sarah Bernhardt and Sir Gilbert Parker brought against Canada, of neglecting art and the higher interests of life.

This handing of ourselves over as wards of McGill, not daring to trust to ourselves was un-British Columbian, un-British and vicious. No other province in Canada would do such a thing. Heart and soul he was heartily opposed to the measure. British Columbia should be a mother of schools and colleges and not be sending her children abroad to be educated. He thought that they should unanimously oppose the bill.

Mr. C. M. Woodworth said that the bill did not bar any other universities from coming into the province.

Mr. L. F. Robertson, of the high school staff, advanced to the front and faced the gathering. The other speakers had stood up in their places in the body of the hall. He said that some people seemed to look on this proposition for the aggrandizement of McGill. That was an erroneous impression. The idea had not started in McGill but in Vancouver.

Dr. Wilson said that it must have been started privately.

Mr. Robertson said that the bill had been drawn up because of representations made by citizens of Vancouver. A public meeting had not been called. He continued that it was hoped that there would be a chance to bring about one standard of education for the whole Dominion. It was said that McGill was free from religious and provincial control and when approached the McGill authorities said that if they could do something towards unifying education they were willing to do it. McGill hoped that all universities would act in the same way. If the representatives of the other universities had nothing better than a dog in the manger policy they had better keep quiet. When approached regarding this matter McGill said: "This is a big undertaking for you, but there is an institution in Vancouver which is now affiliated with Mc-

Gill matriculation work, and does it pretty well. Take that institution, strengthen it, and try the experiment." The citizens said: "Won't the other universities of Canada see this and do likewise?" McGill replied that any other university that wished might do so. The university authorities also pointed out that the provincial spirit would probably grow in Vancouver, till the people would want a university of their own, and they added that when that time came they would step out and gladly. (Applause.) This was going to be a Vancouver college. The terms of the Education Act would be made to apply to it, and under the terms of that act the provincial government would support it as far as supporting teachers went: \$460 was allowed for each teacher under the act, and there were eight teachers. McGill would support five. There was no change proposed, except in the direction of development. The institution was going to be in Vancouver. It would be a Vancouver college. Vancouver college was doing McGill university work now and no chaos was resulting. Matriculants could go to Toronto if they wished. One had done so.

Mr. Wade remarked that they got there as a matter of grace, not as a matter of right.

"No, as a matter of wisdom," replied Mr. Robertson.

In reply to another question Mr. Robertson admitted that he had engineered the whole scheme but that modesty had held him back from saying so.

Dr. Brydone-Jack pointed out the advantages that had accrued from affiliation with McGill as far as it had gone. Pupils were able to stay a year longer

at home. A provincial university bill had been passed but from lack of enthusiasm it had fallen through. He thought that the present occasion should have seen a much larger attendance. The steps being taken, however, might be productive of good.

Mr. C. M. Woodworth said that it was not right in this case to picture the government as the heavy assassin. The only object was the furthering of higher education. There should be no politics in the matter. If the bill was not a proper one why not draft another? This bill did not prevent Toronto from stepping in and doing the same thing. Here they were having a university brought to their doors and they were talking of refusing it.

Mr. Cowan said that the objection was to the monopoly established by clause 8.

Mr. Woodworth said that McGill was not seeking a bargain binding for all time. She was treating Vancouver college the same as she did smaller universities in the east.

Dr. McPhillips said they had now found the nigger in the fence, and he understood all about the quiet work that had prevented the president from calling a meeting of the graduates association.

Mr. Robertson said that the object was to keep Victoria quiet.

Mr. Wade: "Oh, Victoria is quiet enough."

Mr. G. E. McCrossan could not see how Mr. Robertson expected to promote unification by having three or four degree conferring bodies working in the province. What was wanted was a provincial university, and now was the time to set about getting it. If Manitoba could establish a university when she had only 25,000 population it was a lamentable thing if British Columbia could not establish one now. He thought

Vancouver should step in right away and provide the site.

Mr. T. H. Macrae advised the avoidance of sectionalism. He thought that for the present the bill was a move in the right direction.

Rev. E. Robson could not see what advantage the new bill would bring. They would have to go back to Montreal for the third and fourth years just the same. It was apparently likely to be years before it would be any different. The only change apparent was that if the bill passed McGill would provide a science department, but only two years would be given in that. The pupils would have to go to Montreal to finish just the same. He gave a brief history of Victoria university from its inception as Upper Canada academy till joined with Toronto university. It had been kept up with a very small help from the government. He had been a member of the senate of the B. C. university and told how the Victoria people had taken advantage of the steamers being delayed to kill the bill because they were afraid that there were enough votes to bring the university to the mainland. It was an error to say that Columbian

college had asked for degree powers from the legislature. They had asked for incorporation as a college and theological school for both sexes. They now were a branch of Toronto university and could and had conferred degrees in arts. Next year they would have a complete outfit for the science department, one of the best in Canada given them by Victoria university. Being affiliated with Toronto did not need it. He wanted to see a provincial university free of all leading strings. If a comparative poor denomination like the Methodists could do what had been done with Columbian why should a rich province like British Columbia hesitate about establishing a provincial university? Columbian college would be glad to affiliate as Victoria was affiliated with Toronto and the several denominational bodies were affiliated with Toronto,

Mr. C. M. Woodworth said that all controversy would be ended if they would ask to have a clause inserted in the bill saying that all agreements with McGill should cease whenever a provincial university was established.

Rev. G. A. Wilson said that the work so far done by McGill in British Columbia had been an incentive to education, yet he thought that this bill would be a great handicap to the establishment of a provincial university. It was wrong to give exclusive privileges to one institution. They should have a university on national lines and they should get to work now and start a movement that would compel the government to act. It was all right to demur on the ground that the government would say nay. In the past there had been no voice strong enough to bring the government to a realizing sense of its duty in the matter.

School Superintendent Argue was in favor of a provincial university with all others in the province affiliated. They wanted the best for the province, however, as they went along. Toronto had already conferred degrees through Columbian college and bill 24 only gave McGill the same power. He thought that affiliation with McGill was a thing to be desired.

Mr. Cowan objected to handing over the spending of the money of the people to any outside institution.

Mr. J. H. Macgill wanted to know who was behind the bill.

Mr. Argue replied that the idea had been evolved from the brain of Mr. L. F. Robertson. When Dr. Torrey, of McGill, had been here the matter had been talked over with the board of school trustees and the bills drafted.

Mr. J. H. Kerr wanted to know if McGill was going to do the same with other cities.

Mr. Robertson said "No," that he was assured it would not.

Mr. J. H. Macgill was assured that this proposal if put through would retard a provincial university movement. They would grow up educationally lopsided. If they all went to work with a will they would see a British Columbia university established in two years.

Mr. A. C. Stewart, school teacher, strongly favored the bill, particularly as it meant the teaching of applied science. He thought that the people owed Mr. Robertson a debt of gratitude.

Dr. D. H. Wilson had a high regard for McGill and an admiration for the work done in the Vancouver high school, but he was opposed to this hydra-headed legislation being rushed through without public discussion. He did not think that the science department as far as it would go justified the handing over of the public money. The legislation had been introduced in an unbecoming manner by Mr. Robertson, a friend of McGill. The principle involved was vicious. It was proposed to make Vancouver a feeding ground for McGill. If the proposal was general he might support it. As class legislation he opposed it. It took the disbursement of funds out of public hands and put it into the hands of outside parties. It postponed the establishing of a provincial university. They should have that if it was only an examining body, as was Manitoba's in the first place.

Dr. Munro said he had already given his views to the press. He had hoped to see some step taken at this meeting toward the formation of a provincial university. They should not be like paupers asking a hand out from McGill. People overestimated the cost of a university. They could start in a modest way and soon have all they would require. If a representative body called on the government they should have no difficulty in securing a university land grant.

Mr. S. Parks said that as regards the funds the bill had been altered.

For the information of the meeting

Mr. Cowan read clauses 4 and 7 of the bill as follows:

4. The college shall, in respect of courses of study and examinations leading to degrees, be deemed to be a college of McGill university, and shall provide courses of study leading to degrees of McGill university.

7. The instruction given to students of the college preparing for degrees shall be of a similar standard to that given in like subjects at McGill university at Montreal, and as announced from year to year in the calendar of McGill university. The courses of study and the examinations leading to degrees shall be such as may be prescribed from time to time by the corporation of McGill university, but such modifications may hereafter be made in the courses of study from time to time as the faculty or faculties of the college may, with the approval of the corporation of McGill university, deem expedient in the interests of the students of the college. Students of the college taking the said courses of study and examinations shall be entitled to proceed to all degrees which may be made available in McGill university for proficiency in the subjects taught to the students of the college, upon the conditions prescribed from time to time by the corporation of McGill university for such degrees.

Mr. Wade's motion was carried.

Messrs. Cowan and Wade then moved: "That this meeting disapprove of bill 23, now before the legislature, and especially the principle embodied in section 8 thereof, which empowers an extra-provincial institution, not answerable to the people of this province, to take over the conduct and administration of any part of our educational work, and disburse our monies, which our representatives without delegation to any institution, should disburse."

Mr. R. P. McLennan, as a school trustee, approved the bill. He said that McGill was not anxious about the matter. It was McGill that was doing the favor, and it was a great favor.

After some further cross firing, in which nothing new was brought out, the motion was carried and the committee mentioned in the opening paragraphs of this report was appointed.

TRUSTEES STICK TO THEIR GUNS

Resolution Passed by Board Favoring McGill Propo- sition.

It was made quite apparent at the meeting of the board of school trustees on Friday evening that that body does not propose to retire from the position it has taken on the McGill affiliation proposition.

Trustee McLennan said a meeting of university graduates had been called in the board of trade rooms on Thursday evening to discuss the matter and as a trustee he had thought it wise to attend and hear what was to be said. The notice was very short and there were only some 34 present. On Friday he had heard from many graduates that the meeting had been sprung on them and that the meeting was by no means a representative one. Many of those present reminded him of the Scotchman who said that he was open to conviction but that he defied any man to convince him. A great deal that was said in opposition to the bill before the legislature granting certain powers to McGill university were either wilful misrepresentations or else were due to wilful misunderstanding, if such a thing were possible. He had never seen a greater exhibition of petty jealousy. He had never belonged to a sewing circle or a church choir. According to the comic papers they were supposed to have a certain monopoly of that sort of thing but they could not be in it with Thursday night's meeting. There were men jealous because their university was not coming in and they wanted on that account to see that McGill did not get in either.

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DR. TOREY of Montreal, representing McGill University, this morning discussed with no little reluctance the novel situation which has been created by the opposition directed against the educational aims of his university in this province. Dr. Torey came over from Victoria to-day.

He, however, made one significant declaration, hinting that if the hostile attitude of certain elements is persisted in, McGill may abandon the field and devote its activities to other portions of the Dominion, presumably the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

"I am preparing a full statement for publication a little later," said the prominent educationist, in conversation with a Province representative. "But as the matter is now engaging the attention of the Legislature, I have some diffidence about going into details at this juncture. It has been absolutely misrepresented on account of the introduction of outside and foreign issues that nothing but a complete statement covering the whole case would make the position of McGill University clear to the general public."

Advanced Scientific Studies.

"May I be permitted, however, to say in a word that our university, through the representations of prominent educationalists of British Columbia, was led to believe that an opportunity offered in British Columbia to meet a want in providing advanced scientific study to worthy students who otherwise would not be enabled to avail themselves of these advantages."

"We were therefore making a move in the direction of bringing these advantages as near to the door of those students as was possible to do. We have absolutely no other motive in the matter, and if the public do not desire them we have ample opportunity of expending our efforts in other directions. Even after the bill has passed the Legislature—if it does pass—we will still be dependent absolutely upon whether the representatives of the people in any locality we may enter, desire what we have to offer or not. This bill gives us power to negotiate with a school board with a view to assisting in its higher educational work. Let me further say that the measure relates only to higher education, and has nothing to do with school courses, as such as they come under the head of secondary education."

University of Toronto.

"What about the opposition of Toronto University?" asked the reporter.

"I do not care to enter into a discussion concerning that matter. What are the facts? We made an offer to undertake certain work. Toronto University did not. Let the case be treated fairly and squarely on its merits," concluded Dr. Torey.

The meeting was also characterized by personalities. Particularly bitter was the personal attack on one young man who was largely responsible for working up the matter with the McGill authorities. One thing that the meeting showed, and that was that McGill university turned out gentlemen. Their remarks were always courteous. They left the personalities and innuendoes to the other fellows. Leading educationalists, men of experience, who were present, Dr. Brydone-Jack, for example, were in favor of the bill. Those who have come here lately apparently wished to do the dictating as to how educational matters should be conducted. Dr. McQuinn, an old war-horse of the school board, was strongly in favor of the bill. One old trustee that he had met on Friday said

that it was all very well for a few university men to try and throttle the proposition but the people wanted it and they would have it.

He moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Trustee Duke, and carried:

"Resolved that the Vancouver city board of school trustees heartily approve of the bill at present before the local legislature, having for its object the advancement of higher education in this province under the direction of McGill university, believing that the bill is in the best interests of the province educationally as establishing from the outset courses of instruction and examinations of an unquestioned standard."

DR. TORY SAYS BILL IS MISUNDERSTOOD

Supporters of Measure Declare That Scheme Is More Philanthropic
Than Monopolistic—McGill Ready to Step Out When
Province Is Ready to Step In.

Full discussion of the university extension project has developed the fact that McGill has a very much stronger case than was generally supposed. That the arguments advanced in favor of the measure now before the legislative assembly are sufficient to permit its passage being viewed without apprehension as to the possible results to higher education in this province is not by any means clear, but it is at least certain that there is much to be said for it which has been heard for the first time within the last few hours. Dr. Torry, the representative of the Montreal institution, in an interview given below, says that the sudden outbreak of opposition is largely due to a misunderstanding of the aims of the faculty he represents. For that misunderstanding, however, the local engineers of the scheme must be held largely responsible. By their own confession, through Mr. Robertson, of the high school, they moved quietly and secretly by design, fearing that Victoria might block the whole project if it were divulged before it was ripe. It is not necessary to discuss here the ethics of their course, but it is safe to say that had they been more open they would at least have received more sympathetic treatment. It may be added that those opponents of the measure who asked the government to wait until Vancouver's voice could be heard, have been used exactly as Vancouverites have become accustomed to being used when they approach the powers that be at James Bay. The bill is now ready for its third reading, and while it may be re-committed, there is no indication that anything of the kind is contemplated. Efforts were made today to hold a public meeting on Saturday evening, and the mayor, who is now in Victoria, was wired. These have fallen through, a fact which further points to the probability already mentioned.

Dr. H. M. Tory, professor of physics of McGill, who came out to the coast a week or so ago in connection with the proposed university legislation, came over from Victoria this morning. Dr. Tory said this morning that as far as he could see the opposition to the proposed bill was based to a great extent on misapprehension. McGill is only proposing to do as regards British Columbia what she has been doing for various eastern parts. McGill is desirous of extending higher education as far as possible throughout the Dominion of Canada. There is no compulsion for the pupils who may take university work for a certain time under the McGill direction going to any other university. Of course McGill, like any other university, is naturally anxious to enrol as many students as may be willing. That is a laudable ambition on the part of any seat of learning. Toronto accepts McGill standing for any year, for example. It is doubtful if any government would be strong enough just now to name a place for a university. They may be in favor of establishing a university but the naming of a location is another matter. It is in the interest of Vancouver that this step should be taken at once. The proposed step can be taken without in any way hampering the provincial university movement, or barring out any other university that wishes to take a similar step. McGill is not coming here to compete with any other, and

if there was any assurance that a provincial university was to be established in the near future McGill would not now approach this matter at all. If a provincial university is started McGill will step aside at once. A point to be remembered, too, is that any agreements with school boards can only be made from year to year and are always subject to abrogation. The present proposal is bound to help Vancouver. Instead of retarding the coming of a provincial university it is bound to bring it nearer and the promoters had that in view. The more students there are in the province advancing in university work the stronger will be the demand for a university of British Columbia. Under the proposed plan many young men will continue for the two or more years in the applied science department instead of going directly into shops. Everyone of them will be another advocate for the provincial university. McGill is in this as in all other matters remaining true to her traditions and the purpose for which she was founded, the advancement of higher education. Grandescunt aucta labore.

Mr. Macdonald's Views

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, Rossland, and leader of the opposition, is over from the capital for a day or so. He said this morning that he could see no strong objection to the bill now that clause 8 had been amended at his suggestion so that no agreement could be entered into with any board of trustees without the sanc-

tion of the council of public instruction. In this way the control of education is not passed over without due safeguard. The control still remains in the hands of the officials of the government elected by the people. Outside of that he does not see that there is any great objection to the bill. Agreements under it can only run from year to year anyway.

In the present state of the province he thought it might be said that the high school system was not on a very sound basis anyway.

Dr. King, M.L.A., who came over with his leader in the legislature this morning, is a McGill graduate himself and he is entirely in favor of the bill. He did not see that any harm could have come out of clause 8 even if it had not been amended.

Dr. Munro Criticized

Mr. J. B. Ferguson, ex-school trustee, and for a long time a resident in Manitoba, called at The World office today to point out some inaccuracies in Dr. Munro's letter of Thursday. Mr. Ferguson says that there were no colleges in Manitoba up to 1885. Wesley, Knox, St. Boniface and St. John, denominational schools, were only doing high school work. No degrees were conferred till long after 1887. This was due to the fact that the public schools were not doing high school work. Dr. Munro says that in 1887 Manitoba had only a population of 25,000. Mr. Ferguson says that there were that many coming in annually. Mr. Ferguson adds that the British Columbia school act is way ahead of the Manitoba act of that time. British Columbia is giving free high school training. Manitoba was not. It was an error also for any one to say that McGill was asking for exclusive privileges. It only asked permission to do university work in this province, but not to the exclusion of any other university that wished to do the same thing.

Charges Petty Jealousy

Another well known man writes The World in the following trenchant fashion:

"I have read, with amazement, I was going to say, but knowing one national characteristic of petty jealousy, I should say with regret, the speeches delivered by gentlemen whose position should free them of such littleness on the establishment of university extension in Vancouver. It is conceded by everyone, that an institution of this sort will be advantageous to our sons and young British Columbia. Then, why, in the name of common sense, oppose it. I have no brief for McGill, but the whole world acknowledges it is one of the most renowned seats of learning, not only of this continent, but of the empire. If it is willing to take hold of our higher education by all means let it. It is parochial and small in the extreme to delay its coming because it is not Toronto or Manitoba or our own. The end

to be attained is the education of our youth. No one can deny that McGill is eminently qualified to take the matter in hand, yet petty parochialism, childish jealousy, incurable conservatism that knocks every new suggestion is trying to kill it. Surely in the history of our country, we have been cursed enough with such narrowness. In the United States if a suggestion is made for the benefit of the community the people put their hands in their pockets and help it out. Here we knock it, even when it costs us nothing. These gentlemen who want the province to puddle along with a one-horse university of its own might at least put down in plain figures to what amount they will back their convictions. If one-half the energy was expended by our countrymen in building up that they expend in knocking, Canada would achieve her destiny quicker and without waiting for the outsider to come with his enthusiasm and the cash to engage in enterprises we dare not handle. If the government had any courage (which they haven't) they should say, 'Well, citizens of Vancouver, if you don't want the benefits of McGill extended to your city, we will extend them to Victoria and when you are ready to back a proposition of your own with your own cash, we will help you get a university of your very own.'"

Go Ahead With Measure

Government Declined to Delay
Proceeding With McGill
Bill.

Measure Not So Much Objected
to as the Cabinet's
Methods.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 9.—(Special)—Yesterday's sitting of the legislature was devoted almost entirely to consideration in committee of the Royal Institution of Learning incorporation measure, the suggested abrogation of authority by the province, contained in the eighth and concluding section, being the basis of attack. In the lobbies it is very generally understood that the inner purpose of the bill is to secure for Vancouver city the establishment there of the provincial adjunct of McGill university, and to enable the authorities of British Columbia's premier city to transfer their high school to the university's control. If

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this had been openly stated in the measure it would have excited infinitely less opposition, albeit it is the opinion of some members that the capital is the natural university centre. The feature that challenges criticism and antagonism is the possibility under the fatal eighth section for the destruction of all stability in the high school plan, and the elimination of the free high schools as a part of public school institutions.

Hon. Mr. Fulton at the outset offered an amendment to alter the designation of the institution to that of McGill University College of British Columbia.

Mr. Henderson, before the debate proceeded, directed attention to the fact that the provisions of the bill had apparently been little understood, or ill-digested as yet, throughout the province, and referred to the circumstance that a public meeting to consider this legislation had been called at Vancouver. In order that the graduates and others interested might have opportunity to express themselves at and through this meeting he suggested that the committee rise with a progress report.

Vancouver Turned Down

The proposal was opposed by Finance Minister Tatlow. The bill, he said, had been before the house for several days and the members and all others interested should be conversant with its contents and ready to proceed.

(Continued on Page 6).

(Continued from Page 1.)

Hon. Mr. Fulton, too, mildly suggested that no object was to be gained by further delay. He thought the measure had been very fully explained. A demutation, consisting of Chief Justice Huttner and a number of other graduates opposed to certain features of the bill had been heard by the government, their objections chiefly being to the style and name—which had been amended to meet the objections urged. The Kootenays had also been heard from, and if Vancouver was too late it was Vancouver's own fault. Vancouverites had already had abundant time if they had wanted to make any representations.

The undesirability of undue haste was also urged by the opposition leader, who was pleased to see the university men throughout the province taking such interest in the bill, and did not see the necessity for the discourtesy of refusing to wait a day to hear any suggestions Vancouver might have to offer. There could be no question but that other universities were discriminated against in the power to be given McGill of taking over provincial high schools and advanced education. Why, he asked, this strenuous haste?

Hon. Mr. Fulton explained. Dr. Torrey, of McGill, he said, could not remain longer in the city, and desired to see the bill through the committee stage before taking his leave. If any representations were subsequently made, the bill could, if necessary, be re-committed or these representations might be given effect upon the motion for adoption of the committee report.

Dr. F. X. McPhillips called on The World this morning armed with a calendar of the Manitoba university and genially enquired if Mr. J. B. Ferguson had not been misquoted in these columns yesterday.

"Why," said the doctor, "as to there being no colleges up to '85, there was the Manitoba, the St. Boniface and the St. John's. The first degree was conferred in 1880 on William Reginald Gunn, now of Edmonton. There were twenty graduates alone out of the Manitoba college before I graduated in 1886. In 1888 the Wesley college was affiliated with Manitoba university, making four colleges in all. Mr. Ferguson is away out on his dates."

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Editor World:—I am glad to see your paper leading the fight against the bill for McGill, now before the provincial legislature.

That "the east no longer supplies brains for the west" has become an axiom and it is good to see the people of the west stand and work together for the development of the country.

British Columbia is not necessarily so lacking either in brains or finances as to be forced to give McGill a monopoly on the education of the province that we may have a university. To reason, the idea is absurd. The province is having enough trouble with "transcontinentals" without a transcontinental line of McGill.

If the west becomes the "great west" in the truest sense, we must make it great. Monopoly in other lines is making the east at the expense of the west and holding British Columbia down like a "millstone around the neck."

I would not agitate sectional strife, but I think it is my duty to protest against such legislation.

Let the provincial government build and support a university, a university not for race nor creed; a university by and for the people. In the meantime it is to be hoped the legislature will show a true western spirit by rejecting "the bill for McGill. B. W. SNYDER."

DR. TORY'S REPLY.

New Features of University Bill Are Pointed Out.

Dr. H. M. Tory, the representative of McGill, has written a statement of his case of the University Bill from his point of view. He says in part:

"Now, with regard to our relation to British Columbia. I believe it is on record that in the early days of the developments of High Schools in this province, the Vancouver High School made an application to the University of Toronto asking for terms of affiliation. Toronto University took no action in the matter. The board then wrote to McGill concerning the same matter, and we replied, as we have always done in such cases, that if the schools were equipped to do work up to our standard we would gladly assist in every possible way. A member of the School Board visited Montreal, and the matter was gone into and the affiliation accomplished. Later on Victoria applied for the same privilege, and it was accorded the same advantage in a limited way, Vancouver being affiliated for two years in arts, and Victoria for one. As far as McGill is concerned, it is our settled policy to assist in every way smaller institutions if they are making worthy efforts to advance education. To prove this I have only to point out that in the eastern provinces two of the smaller institutions were struggling to do engineering work. They found they were not likely to be very successful if they did the work unaided. They asked us if we would permit them to do two years' work of our course under affiliation, permitting their students to graduate by taking the third and fourth years only. It was represented that this would be in the interest of many deserving students. When we saw that they were equipped to do the work of the first two years, we gladly made the arrangement, knowing that it would result in students from these localities going to these institutions for two years instead of coming to us. If further proof were needed to prove what our traditional policy has been, I have only to refer to the fact that Sir William MacDonald, one of our governors, has himself distributed money freely from the Atlantic to the Pacific in developing lines of educational work through other than university agencies, when these agencies were not suitable. Even Toronto has benefited by his magnificent generosity to the extent of \$200,000 through the Agricultural College at Guelph.

"With regard to the attitude taken by a few of the Toronto graduates, I have nothing to say. I leave the public to judge in the matter between us. I am glad to believe that university men of British Columbia, as a body, are above sectionalism. Is the thing good for British Columbia, or is it not? is the only question at issue. If it is, whether it is done by McGill University or Toronto University is of no moment. I cannot see how any resident of British Columbia can take any other attitude.

"Perhaps I ought to say a word to a few of those interested in the Methodist Columbian College, as I believe that is the official title of that institution. I have no quarrel with them. I am a Methodist myself. I pay to support its institutions. I cannot bring myself to believe that the principal of that institution was a party to the distribution of an unsigned circular, stating that Toronto University had spent \$45,000 in education in British Columbia through Columbian College. The Methodist people of this country, who are struggling to keep alive these institutions by paying their money earned by hard work, will not be gratified to know that their gifts are so spoken of. If the principal is not responsible he owes it to the Methodist Church and to himself to repudiate it."

Feb. 11

THE WEEK'S WORK.

A Bill that might reasonably have been expected to pass through the House quietly was, by one of the anomalies of Parliamentary law, a centre of stormy discussion in the House during the past week. The Bill for the incorporation of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning in British Columbia passed second reading without dissent, and with evidently general approval. But before it got into committee it was whispered round Victoria that the object of the Bill was to establish McGill as a Provincial University in Vancouver to the exclusion of every other. This baseless assumption was sufficient to arouse that sectional jealousy which lingers among us as a remnant of the village wars of old, and the Victoria members came fiercely down upon it. Where no danger could be seen they insisted they could smell it, and to them the Act appeared like a Machiavellian ruse to lure their High Schools to destruction. They answered the appeals of reason by doubts and dark hints and shakings of the head, and on Thursday they were joined by Mr. Hawthornthwaite, who worked off his disappointment over the Provincial Elections Act by attacking another bill to make things even. With the bulk of the Opposition, however, there was no determined resistance to the Bill, and it was pushed through and reported complete with amendments.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

To the Editor of the "News-Advertiser."

Sir: With regard to the University Bill now before the local Legislature, over which such agitation has been raised, I have refrained thus far from speaking, for the simple reason that it has been in the hands of the Parliament of the people of British Columbia. Being a foreigner, I did not feel that I should take part in a public discussion, but should rather await the judgment of the people's representatives on the subject. Now, however, that the Bill has passed through the Committee stage, I assume I may, without offence to public opinion, in order to remove the tissue of misrepresentation and side issues which have been brought into the case, state my point of view as representing the University.

First let me say that universities are not, as some people seem to suppose, money-making institutions, but great philanthropic institutions, depending upon private benefactors, supported by the State, or by religious denominations. As private institutions they are governed usually by the gentlemen who are public spirited enough to support them, guided always in their work by the educational specialists who are engaged to control them.

To illustrate clearly what I mean, I will take our own institution—McGill University—which has its headquarters at Montreal. The institution comes under the heading of a private corporation. As a philanthropic institution, however, it is subject to the law which controls such institutions. McGill has, as a Governing Board, a body of gentlemen selected with reference to their public spirit and their willingness to assist in the educational advancement of the country. They are working under a charter granted by the Crown in the reign of George IV, with full university powers. Under the Charter the Governor-General of Canada is the official visitor, and to him the annual report of the University is made, through which they become subject to public criticism. The University, as shown in its last report, has invested in educational enterprises about \$6,000,000, and has an annual expenditure of between \$350,000 and \$400,000. Last year the expenditure was \$390,000. The full return from fees from students was \$86,000. The balance, over \$300,000, was made up from the income of private benefactions. In other words it cost the University annually about \$300 for each student enrolled, or to graduate a student cost \$1,200. When the University graduates a class of 100 men it represents an outlay of \$120,000 more than it has received from them. Of course the statement refers to the average. In Engineering and Medicine the cost is much higher than the average; in Arts much lower. What is said of McGill in this connection is true also of Toronto approximately, which is an institution supported by the Provincial Government. Last year I think the Legislature voted \$50,000 for the support of that institution, and any educationalist from Ontario will tell you that they could use a much greater sum with advantage. I believe it is the avowed policy of the present Government of Ontario to largely increase that sum. The same statement regarding expenditure applies in a limited sense to the smaller and less expensively equipped institutions.

I sometimes wonder whether the outlay is justified, especially when university trained men can be found who make such statements as have been made during the present discussion.

Now, with regard to our relation to British Columbia. I believe it is on record that in the early days of the development of High Schools in this Province, the Vancouver High School made an application to the University of Toronto asking for terms of affiliation. Toronto University took no action in the matter. The Board then wrote to McGill concerning the same subject, and we replied, as we have always done in such cases, that if the schools were equipped to do work up to our standard we would gladly assist in every possible way. A member of the School Board visited Montreal and the matter was gone into and the affiliation accomplished. Later on Victoria applied for the same privilege, and it was accorded the same advantage in a limited way, Vancouver being affiliated for two years in Arts and Victoria for one. As far as McGill is concerned, it is our settled policy to assist in every way smaller institutions if they are making worthy efforts to advance education. To prove this, I have only to point out that in the Eastern Provinces two of the smaller universities were struggling to do engineering work. They found they were not likely to be very successful if they did the work unaided. They asked us if we would permit them to do two years' work of our course under affiliation, permitting their students to graduate by taking the third and fourth years only. It was represented that this would be in the interest of many deserving students. When we saw that they were equipped to do the work of the first two years, we gladly made the arrangement, knowing that it would result in students from these localities going to these institutions for two years instead of coming to us. If further proof were needed to prove what our traditional policy has been, I have only to refer to the fact that Sir William MacDonald, one of our governors, has himself distributed money freely from the Atlantic to the Pacific in developing lines of educational work through other than University agencies, when these agencies were not suitable. Even Toronto has benefited by his magnificent generosity to the extent of \$200,000, through the Agricultural College at Guelph.

I have referred to the circumstances which brought us in touch with your educational system. Through Vancouver and Victoria we have been working for a number of years. I believe greatly to the benefit of education in their High Schools. Throughout these years no pressure was ever brought to bear by us in any way to bring students to McGill. I believe, as a matter of fact, that the majority of the men who go East come to us, but that is absolutely of their own free will. May I add, that on matriculation we issue certificates to all students: certificates which will permit them to enter any university on this side of the Atlantic, Toronto included, whose certificates we, in turn, accept.

About a year ago it was suggested to us that there was a class of work much needed in British Columbia, viz., advanced scientific work, for which no provision was being made, and that there was an opportunity to take an advanced step in connection with our educational enterprises. Dr. Peterson had already been discussing with me the subject of a visit to our affiliated colleges to enquire into their work. He asked me to go to British Columbia and study the question and report to their Board of Governors. I did so, conferring with gentlemen in Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, the Department of Education, and with those interested in education all over the Province, before finally making up my mind on the matter. I then reported to our Board, requesting them in the name of the University to take the step suggested, with a view especially to supplement what was already being done by advanced scientific work. I recommended that it be done by co-operating with one of the school

boards and the calling into existence of a corporation of gentlemen who would be interested in the subject, the method of government to be fashioned after the Board at home. I frankly stated, and I state now, that I thought as this larger work would be done in the interest of a larger class, its management should be in the hands of men representative of British Columbia as a whole.

Such being the case, the question of method had to be settled. The way open to me was either to ask the Government to appoint a Board and make a Government controlled institution, or to have a private corporation, like McGill, with Government representation. The latter method was decided on for the simple reason that it appealed to me that as the local Government would not be likely for some time to make large contributions, therefore the government of the institution should be so organised as to appeal to the public for private benefactions. It was therefore decided to ask for the incorporation of a group of private citizens of British Columbia, gentlemen interested in such work, through whom the public at large might become interested in the enterprise.

To remove all doubt as to whether McGill had the right to do this work in British Columbia without its consent, it was decided to ask the local Government to give this permission. This Bill has passed without opposition, as even the greatest enemies of McGill would hardly dare say she was not worthy of recognition.

The second Bill is a Bill, the intent of which is to call into legal existence a Board of Management. Its features are: To incorporate a number of representative men under the name of "The Royal Institution for the advancement of learning in British Columbia." The reason for the name is that the official title of the Board of Governors of McGill University is "The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," an organisation through whose instrumentality the University was called into existence. This Board will consist entirely of local men, with the simple exception of Dr. Peterson, who will alone represent the parent institution. The Government will be represented by the Minister of Education and by the Superintendent of Education. The School Board will also be represented. To these men, residents in British Columbia, will be handed over the money McGill puts into the enterprise, and they take, under the Act, the responsibility. McGill has given her name, and under the Act her standard of work will be required.

The clauses of the Bill attacked were 3 and 8. The original clause 3 suggested that the name of the College to be founded be "The University College of British Columbia." It was objected that this was a name that should only be granted to a Provincial Institution controlled by the Government. It was agreed to amend the clause and call the College "The McGill University College of British Columbia."

There are just two things in clause 8.

First. The Royal Institution is given power to negotiate with school boards with a view to taking over its higher educational work.

Second. The school boards are given power to make an Agreement to have this work done.

For the purpose of founding a College the Royal Institution may act:

1st. Independently and anywhere it pleases.

2nd. It may, by agreement with a school board, take on its higher work and build upon that. In the latter case it is confined to three places in B. C., namely, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria, as these are the only High Schools trying to do higher educational work; Vancouver doing two years, Victoria one, and New Westminster, I believe, one. I call particular attention to

this because of so much loose talk about control of schools. The Act confines its operations entirely to higher work, that is, work of a University character.

Doing such work does not touch the High School courses except as provided in the Public School Act of this Province. The mistake has arisen from a misunderstanding of the meaning of ordinary educational terms. I would also call special attention to the fact that the Act gives only power to bargain, not to impose fees on high schools, or to affect courses of study in the slightest possible degree. All talk relating to such matters is absolute nonsense.

I might add that it was suggested to me that the clause might be made more rigid and the School Board, which is elected annually, be given the right to make an engagement for a term of years. My reply was that we were moving, we believed, in the public interest, and if any school board with whom we might associate and who might associate with us, desired to cut free at any time, they should be at liberty to do so. I am satisfied that nothing more could be done to guard the public interest if endangering it were possible.

As to the plan of operation: it is the intention of those who will be incorporated under the Act to call to their assistance a full board of men representing as large an interest as possible and to at once begin to put their plans into operation. Of the details of these plans the public will be informed after the meeting and organisation of the Royal Institution.

With regard to the attitude taken by a few of the Toronto graduates, I have nothing to say. I leave the public to judge in the matter between us. I am glad to believe that university men of British Columbia, as a body, are above sectionalism. Is the thing good for British Columbia or is it not, is the only

question at issue. If it is, whether it is done by McGill University or Toronto University is of no moment. I cannot see how any resident of British Columbia can take any other attitude.

Perhaps I ought to say a word to a few of those interested in the "Methodist Columbian College," as I believe that is the official title of that Institution. I have no quarrel with them. I am a Methodist myself. I pay to support its institutions. I cannot bring myself to believe that the Principal of that Institution was a party to the distribution of an unsigned circular, stating that Toronto University had spent \$45,000 in education in British Columbia through Columbian College. The Methodist people of this country who are struggling to keep alive these institutions by paying their money earned by hard work, will not be gratified to know that their gifts are so spoken of. If the Principal is not responsible he owes it to the Methodist Church and to himself to repudiate it. Yours, etc.,

H. M. TORY.

Vancouver, Feb. 10th, 1906.

To the Editor of the "News-Advertiser."

Sir: The discussion at the meeting of University graduates on Thursday night does not seem to have been sufficiently lofty in tone to suit the tender sensibilities of Mr. R. P. McLennan, of the School Board. The behaviour of the McGill men—as well as their opinions, which he evidently supports—has been that of gentlemen, but from the rest of us graduates he is compelled to withhold his distinguished approval. I might say that I was considerably surprised to see Mr. McLennan at the meeting at all. As it was called for graduates and undergraduates of Canadian universities, and as he is neither one nor the other he had no right there whatever. Nevertheless he intruded himself on the meeting, spoke and voted, and even attempted to move a resolution. He ended up by insulting the graduates present, and expressing his thankfulness that he was not one, and he now takes advantage of his entrenched position on the School Board to pour out his insults afresh. I would remind Mr. McLennan that his prototype, Lord Chesterfield, would not have considered it the part of a gentleman to intrude himself upon a private gathering, much less to play the part he played while there—and since.

There is no justification for the statement that the meeting was sprung on the graduates and undergraduates. If longer notice could have been given, a far greater majority against the Bill would have been present. If Mr. McLennan doubts this, let him get his friends to call another meeting of graduates, and see what will happen.

As to the occurrences at the meeting, I doubt if anyone outside of Mr. McLennan saw or heard anything to justify that gentleman's vitriolic remarks. I fail to find any breach of politeness reported in any of the three daily papers, or any comment indicating anything of the kind. Fault was found, it is true, with a public official, because, according to his own admission, he had originated the Bill and had kept it secret, and it was felt that this secrecy had been adopted to forestall the University Association in its efforts to secure the establishment of a purely Provincial University. This gentleman's conduct came in for some adverse comment in this connection. I absolutely deny, however, that he or any other man was insulted by any graduate or undergraduate there. When a public official assumes, as he did, to concoct a scheme by which the highest educational interests of this City, to say nothing of the whole Province, are to be handed over to an outside and wholly irresponsible body, then his acts, I submit, may become the subject of fair criticism. And Mr. McLennan need not be surprised, if, when the educational policy of a Government is attempted to be foisted upon a Province by one or two individuals, rather than by the accredited representatives of the people, the ratepayers call a spade a spade and, although lacking Mr. McLennan's culture, express their disapproval in good rough-hewn Anglo-Saxon. Yours, etc.,

D. H. WILSON.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 10th, 1906.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

To the Editor of the "News-Advertiser."

Sir,—In his letter to the "News-Advertiser" of the 11th instant, Dr. Tory tells us that his modesty has prevented him from taking part in the university discussion at an earlier date. By a fortunate coincidence, however, its late appearance prevents a reply reaching Victoria before the Bill comes up for third reading on Monday.

Dr. Tory proceeds "to remove the tissue of misrepresentations and side issues which have been brought into the case." First he denies that universities are money-making institutions. No one was ever foolish enough to say that they were. He then expatiates on the wealth of McGill. This, no one ever questioned. Next he states—but not of his own knowledge—that in the early days of the development of high schools in this Province, Vancouver High School asked Toronto University for terms of affiliation, but no notice was taken of the application. In this, of course, Dr. Tory must speak subject to correction. I am informed that Toronto University did answer, but that the letter miscarried. Getting down to the subject in hand, Dr. Tory denies that McGill has ever brought pressure on pupils here to attend McGill. Surely no one was ever stupid enough to aver the contrary. Pressure was and is quite unnecessary. The course of instruction is so arranged that all pupils must prepare for McGill, and cannot do otherwise.

To show that being prepared exclusively for McGill, pupils are not prevented from attending other universities, we are told that on matriculation McGill issues certificates which will permit students to enter any university on this side of the Atlantic. True, but a certificate from McGill will not give her matriculant a place in the class lists at Queen's, Toronto, or Manitoba, and its holder is cut off from competing for scholarships and prizes in all universities but McGill. To poor or ambitious students, what could be more serious. All the other arguments against the unfairness of this portion of the scheme remain unanswered by Dr. Tory.

The Doctor then takes up the negotiations which led to the introduction of the present legislation. On this branch of the subject a good deal of valuable information came out at Thursday night's meeting. The scheme was got up by a McGill graduate who happens to be a teacher here. He professes to have evolved it in the interests of higher education alone. This gentleman admits that he kept the plan a close secret so as not to arouse the opposition of the City of Victoria. A University Association was in existence, one of the chief objects of which was to establish a Provincial University. The scheme was carefully concealed from the members of the Association. This scheming seems to have begun a year ago, yet not a hint got out. The bills were then drawn and revised in Montreal, and next we find them before the Legislature. Admittedly the whole plan was concealed from Victoria and the other cities of the Province. It was hidden from the University Association, the members of which are more closely concerned in such legislation than any one else, and it was kept back from the public. I ask Dr. Tory if this is the proper way to inaugurate any great educational reform? I would also like to know if it was his modesty alone that caused the secret to be so well kept at Montreal as well as here?

Although Dr. Tory has knocked down some straw men of his own making, he has not dealt with any of the following matters:

1. Whatever is the intention now, the original idea seems to have been to prevent the establishment of a separate University. The original Clause 3 of the Bill 23 provided that the McGill enterprise was to be "The University of British Columbia." Happily this was discovered and amended. Is this why the secret was hidden from the University Association?

2. Clause 8 of Bill 23, providing for taking over higher education, purports to apply to all school boards, including, of course, Victoria and New Westminster. It now transpires that the institution is to deal with only one board. Was this also part of the scheme to keep Victoria and New Westminster and other cities quiet?

3. The same clause enables any school board to hand over the lands and money it has received from the public to McGill University. This is to be done without the consent of the electors from whom the School Trustees have received their trust, and this is to be done, although the question has never been made a public one, but on the contrary was studiously concealed from the electors during this last year and while the elections were being held.

4. While the Vancouver College supplies the two first years of University work now, there is no guarantee that under the new scheme the other two years will be provided for a long time to come. It was stated on the floor of the Legislature by one of the promoters of the Bill that it might not be accomplished for some years to come. If this is so, we are offered as a modus vivendi to take the place of a Provincial University, no university at all, but merely the chance which everyone now has of taking the two first years here and the two final years at McGill.

5. In the meantime the project to establish a Provincial University is simply side-tracked instead of receiving the attention and support which it deserves.

6. The charges of jealousy made against other university men are simply unfounded and childish. What we all want is a Provincial University. Every McGill graduate and all other graduates voted for that unanimously on Thursday night. If the Government would set aside a site and an endowment of public lands for such a project, I think all graduates would be well satisfied.

The letter of Dr. Tory does not conclude without casting a slur on graduates who do not sympathise with his views. This comes unexpectedly from a man who parades the niceness of his modesty. I have no doubt, however, that on second thoughts, he would be only too glad to eliminate the remark.

Yours, etc.,

F. C. WADE.

Vancouver, B. C., February 11th, 1906.

To the Editor of the "News-Advertiser."

Sir.—In view of the stage in development Vancouver has reached as a City, the attitude which a number of graduates have assumed on the Higher Education Bill now before the local Legislature, is, to put it mildly, abnormal. In the forced society of our cosmopolitan City, University men are by no means the rare birds that many young ones, and some that are no longer young, seem to plume themselves on being; and the University course must be brief, or serious, or unfrequented, which a man may run without absorbing a broad and lofty conception of the responsibilities and the dignity of citizenship.

So far as has been revealed, opinion in Vancouver is solid respecting the necessity of more adequate provision being made for Secondary or Higher Education. The Government has recognised the public need by introducing a Bill to meet it. The only plan on which opposition has been offered to the Bill is somewhat quixotic, one that certain citizens who are graduates of universities, and are peculiarly subject to sporadic attacks of academic fervor, should be given a special opportunity to air their views on it before it passes into law. It is easy to be mistaken, of course, but it almost seems that the claim of these gentlemen to the special privilege of being heard on the question is not much strengthened by the circumstances that some of them are members of an association which once produced a Bill designed to deal with it, and almost in the act of producing died.

Surely the only "professional" view of the question that can reasonably be regarded as of special value is the view of the teaching profession, and that has been demonstrated to be overwhelmingly in favor of the Bill. Apart from this view, education is a matter for the Government and for the citizen, "college-bred" or not college-bred; and any measure which proposes to deal with it should be considered with due regard to other questions important to the Province at this time. Roads and trails, and bridges, lands and works generally and the eternal question of finance, form part of the science of Government, and ought to enter into the citizen's view of each separate question that is brought into prominence. Surely the Bill is essential.

wholesomely, highly democratic in spirit and in tendency. It broadens the highway of knowledge, and lightens the toll that he who would travel thereon must pay.

We need, and we want, a university in Vancouver, but a university is not of all things the easiest of attainment. The atmosphere of a university town, so subtle and so powerful in nourishing and stimulating the love of learning and the pursuit of knowledge, is—if one may grow recklessly poetical and still live—as fine dust shaken from the wings of the years. There's nothing else just as good. Let a Provincial University come into being as soon as possible, but do not let us throw away an opportunity of making the University of British Columbia that is to be partake in the traditions and in the spirit of an older institution. Educationally, we have already "hitched our wagon to a star." All stars are not equal in brilliance and glory, and the Toronto man, or the McGill man, or the

greater man, or the smaller man, may be left to determine each to his own satisfaction, which is the star of first magnitude; but if he is a citizen whose conception is not a mere matter of drains and sewers, of class, of clan, of creed, or of college—important though these things are in place and in degree—he will welcome legislation that is designed to give strength and volume to the too tiny stream of academic sentiment which mingles with the vigorous flow of life in our growing City.
C.
Vancouver, B. C., February 12th, 1906.

To the Editor of the "News-Advertiser."

Sir,—The most important part of Dr. Tory's letter in your issue of the 11th inst., if not contained in the proverbial postscript, is at least inserted towards the end. The large portion of the letter is merely in explanation of how the horse got out of the stable, interesting no doubt, but of more use to the public had it been published a month ago. The important part to which I refer is this: "Is the thing (Bills 23 and 24) good for British Columbia, or is it not, is the only question at issue," says Dr. Tory, a question which I submit is fair subject for discussion and which I take it was the main theme of the opponents of these Bills at the meeting held in the Board of Trade rooms on Thursday last. Suggestions that we are merely jealous of the preparations of McGill in this matter, and the like, are beside the question and merely tend to confuse the matter at issue. Possibly hard statements were made in the heat of debate, as must always be the case when a sweeping measure of this sort, concocted behind the scenes, is suddenly sprung upon an unorganised opposition. However, the opponents of these Bills were naturally men from colleges and universities other than McGill, for few graduates of any university care to oppose the common feeling of desire for the aggrandisement of their own Alma Mater.

I contend, sir, that the whole opposition was a reply to the question asked by Dr. Tory. We believe that British Columbia should and could, create and maintain a university of her own; that the time is now fully ripe for the careful consideration of the project. We see that all this immense country west of Toronto contains but a single institution of that kind, and we consider it a slur upon the fair fame of this rich and progressive commonwealth that such a state of things exists. We know that the Province of Manitoba at an early and struggling state of her existence had already commenced a university whose career has been, and continues to be, a prosperous one.

We believe that the passing of Bills 23 and 24 will be the administration of a placebo to the body politic, under the soporific influence of which, it will continue to slumber for a term of years, insensible to the needs and the growing needs of its own members, content in a lethargic way that some half measure of education is being given to its children, its own peculiar rights alienated to an Eastern institution, which has consented to act the part of philanthropist to beggar.

This, I maintain, is the substance of the opposition to these Bills, remaining after the smoke of controversy has cleared away.

If our rights of higher education are to be bargained away, it seems to me a question of little moment whether it be to McGill, Toronto or another. The question at issue, as Dr. Tory says, is, "Is this thing good for British Columbia or is it not?" We emphatically answer "No."

Yours, etc.,

J. M. PEARSON.
Vancouver, B. C., February 12th, 1906.

To the Editor of the "News-Advertiser."

Sir,—It was not our desire to enter into a public controversy with regard to the important educational matters now before the Legislative Assembly at Victoria, but since Columbian College has been mentioned in the public press as interfering unduly with matters lying beyond its right of interference and since reflections have been made upon the Principal and Managers of the said institution it becomes necessary for us to state our position.

Columbian College is an institution established and supported by the Methodist Church for the purpose of giving advanced education to persons of both sexes. It was begun in 1892, and was among the first to take active steps in the direction of higher education in British Columbia.

In 1893 it obtained incorporation from the British Columbia Legislature under the title "An Act to Incorporate Columbian Methodist College," which Act gave it power to hold property, &c., and also to grant degrees in Theology. Afterward it was affiliated with Victoria University, then in Coburg, and when the latter institution federated with Toronto University, Columbian College entered that federation as one of the affiliated colleges of Victoria. From this time onward the work of Columbian College has advanced and from time to time privileges of examination and dispensation have been granted by Toronto University. Today students of Columbian College may pursue their studies and take their examinations in all the four years of the General Course in Arts of Toronto University, and also in the Honor department of Modern Languages while in attendance at Columbian College. The papers are sent to be examined by the Toronto authorities and the University of Toronto grants regular class standing and degrees to successful candidates on exactly the same basis as to those in attendance in Toronto.

The policy of the Methodist Church for years has been to enter into federation with any provincial University in every province where her institutions may be located.

With these facts before us, let us consider our relation to the University Bill, treating the latter not as a perfected enactment, but as it appeared when first presented to the people of the Province as a proposed statute of the Legislature.

Let it be understood that Columbian College has obtained very great privileges for the people of the Province, from Toronto University by which it becomes possible for students to obtain a degree in Arts second to none in the Dominion without going outside the Province. Is this sufficient answer to those who have said that McGill is the only University that has done anything for the interests of higher education in the Province? Is this sufficient answer to those who have said that there was no provision for advanced university training in this Province, and that students wishing the same must go outside to obtain it? We are not considering the size of the building nor the amount of capital involved, but simply the fact that the full Arts course in Pass and Honor departments of an accredited University in this Dominion is being done, and has been done, in Columbian College, and we further state that Degrees have been obtained from the University of Toronto by the students of Columbian College and with entire satisfaction in the matter of examination and class standing to the authorities of this Eastern University.

We distinctly disclaim any attempt to interfere even in any indirect manner with the coming to this Province of any accredited university, and we congratulate the Legislature at Victoria on being able to induce an institution of the high standard of McGill University to establish itself in the Province.

But as representing an institution which has shown itself interested in higher education in this Province for years, as an alumnus of Toronto University, and as a private citizen, we utter our protest and engage our effort against any legislation looking to the establishment of a Provincial University under the control of a private corporation, or

the opening of a door by which such private corporation shall be granted any power or privileges which may give it control of any part of higher education of the Province, while the Legislature of the Province, whose sole right it is to control the interests of such education relinquishes this control, which was the manifest course outlined in clause 3 of the first edition of the University Bill.

That the above was contemplated we propose to show. Clause 3: "The Royal Institution may establish at such place in British Columbia as the said McGill University may designate a college for higher education for men and women under the name of 'The University College of British Columbia,' hereinafter referred to as 'the College.'"

In our interview with members of the Government, the Honorable Premier of the Province, the Honorable Minister of Education, the Honorable Minister of Finance, and the Honorable President of the Council, we pointed out that this was clearly the granting to a private corporation, university rights of a provincial character, without due regard to the rights of other universities. It seems needless to say that the interpretation of Clause 3, as handing over the power to establish a Provincial University to a private corporation which was to control the question of location, course of study and federation with other schools or colleges in the Province was shared by leading members of the Legislature (both Government and Opposition), by a representative meeting of the University Graduates in Vancouver, by prominent legal minds in Victoria, and by the President of Toronto University, and the Chancellor of Victoria College in Toronto. The Honorable Minister of Education did not question our interpretation of the clause, although we gave opportunity for any explanation he might choose to make. It was further pointed out that when Columbian College sought incorporation in 1893 under the name British Columbia College the Legislature declared that to assume the term 'British Columbia' suggested the pre-emption of ground that could only be taken by the Provincial University when it should be established. Now, if in 1893 to assume the name of British Columbia College suggested such presumption, surely to establish an institution under the name "The University College of British Columbia" is to do so in no unmistakable terms, and yet we are told this is a private Bill with no thought of the privileges of a Provincial University.

We further stated as above outlined what the University of Toronto had done through the years in the interests of higher education in British Columbia, and that because of the growth of Columbian College which was made possible by the privileges granted by the University of Toronto, interested supporters of the latter institution had contributed between twenty and twenty-five thousand dollars to the work of Columbian College, which assistance was evidently obtained because of the development of Columbian College and which is quite as representative of the University of Toronto as the

promised benefactions of the gentlemen in Montreal, are of McGill University. Moreover, one of the federated colleges of the University of Toronto, has granted a Scientific Laboratory to Columbian College valued at \$2,500. The patrons of Columbian College, however hard it may be for them to earn their money, as the agent of McGill now in the Province suggests, are neither asking his pity or his sympathy, because they fear they may not get due credit from the institution in whose interests their generosity is expended, nor will they fear that there is any breach of trust when we state that the College has received aid from beyond the Rockies; and if the same gentleman has any loose change he would like to donate toward our work we are prepared to receive it, assuming all risk of giving offence or of doing injustice to any of our supporters, far and near.

We honor the men and women in British Columbia, whose generosity has sustained our work through years, but we show no disrespect to them when we make mention of donations from other places. We received large donations from the late Mr. Hart A. Massey, who one time stood in much the same relation to Toronto University as we understand Sir W. MacDonald does to McGill University to-day.

Columbian College asks for no control of secular education in British Columbia. It has never sought such control. No denominational institution has any right to such control, but we at the same time deny any right of control in these matters to any private corporation whatever its repute may be. We stand for a Provincial University for British Columbia, whose Board of Governors shall not be formed of men from abroad, but of those men, on this side of the Rockies whose untiring efforts have brought us to realise the splendid possibilities of our Province.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Managers of Columbian College.

PRINCIPAL SIPPRELL.

New Westminster, B. C., Feb. 12th, 1906.

MR. WADE'S REPLY TO DR. TORY

UNIVERSITY QUESTION

Detailed Statement of Views in Answer to Explanation by Representative of Mc- Gill—Reference to Previous Proposal to Toronto Uni- versity. p 172/06

Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., has asked The Province to publish the following letter on the university question in reply to Dr. Tory:

"In his letter to the News-Advertiser of the 11th instant, Dr. Tory tells us that his modesty had prevented him from taking part in the university discussion at an earlier date. By a fortunate coincidence, however, its late appearance prevents a reply reaching Victoria before the bill comes up for third reading to-day.

"Dr. Tory proceeds 'to remove the tissue of misrepresentations and side issues which have been brought into the case.' First, he denies that universities are money-making institutions. No one was ever foolish enough to say that they were. He then expatiates on the wealth of McGill. This no one ever questioned. Next he states—but not of his own knowledge—that in the early days of the development of High Schools in this province, Vancouver High School asked Toronto University for terms of affiliation, but no notice was taken of the application. In this of course Dr. Tory must speak subject to correction. I am informed that Toronto University did answer, but that the letter miscarried. Getting down to the subject in hand, Dr. Tory denies that McGill has ever brought pressure on pupils here to attend McGill. Surely no one was ever stupid enough to aver the contrary. Pressure was and is quite unnecessary. The course of instruction is so arranged that all pupils must prepare for McGill, and cannot do otherwise.

"To show that being prepared exclusively for McGill, pupils are not prevented from attending other universities, we are told that on matriculation McGill issues certificates which will permit students to enter any university on this side of the Atlantic. True, but a certificate from McGill will not give her matriculant a place in the class list at Queen's, Toronto, or Manitoba, and its holder is cut off from competing for scholarships and prizes in all universities but McGill. To poor or ambitious students, what could be more serious? All the other arguments

against the unfairness of this portion of the scheme remain unanswered by Dr. Tory.

Kept a Close Secret.

"The doctor then takes up the negotiations which led to the introduction of the present legislation. On this branch of the subject a good deal of valuable information came out at Thursday night's meeting. The scheme was got up by a McGill graduate who happens to be a teacher here. He professes to have evolved it in the interests of higher education alone. This gentleman admits that he kept the plan a close secret so as not to arouse the opposition of the city of Victoria. A University Association was in existence, one of the chief objects of which was to establish a provincial university. The scheme was carefully concealed from the members of the association. This scheming seems to have begun a year ago, and yet not a hint got out. The bills were then drawn and revised in Montreal, and next we find them before the Legislature. Admittedly the whole plan was concealed from Victoria and the other cities of the province. It was hidden from the University Association, the members of which are more closely concerned in such legislation than any one else, and it was kept back from the public. I ask Dr. Tory if this is the proper way to inaugurate any great educational reform. I would also like to know if it was his modesty alone that caused the secret to be so well kept at Montreal as well as here.

"Although Dr. Tory has knocked down some straw men of his own making, he has not dealt with any of the following matters:

What Are Real Ideas?

"1. Whatever is the intention now, the original idea seems to have been to prevent the establishment of a separate provincial university. The original clause 3 of Bill 23 provided that the McGill enterprise was to be the University of British Columbia. Happily this was discovered and amended. Is this why the secret was hidden from the University Association?

"2. Clause 8 of Bill 23, providing for taking over higher education, purports to apply to all School Boards, including, of course, Victoria and New Westminster. It now transpires that the intention is to deal with only one board. Was this also part of the scheme to keep Victoria and New Westminster and other cities quiet?

"3. The same clause enables any School Board to hand over the lands and money it has received from the public to McGill University. This is to be done without the consent of the electors from whom the school trustees have received their trust, and this is to be done although the question has never been made a public one, but on the contrary was studiously concealed from the electors during this last year and while the elections were being held.

"4. While the Vancouver College supplies the first two years of university work now, there is no guarantee that

under the new scheme the other two years will be provided for a long time to come. It was stated on the floor of the Legislature by one of the promoters of the bill that it might not be accomplished for some years to come. If this is so, we are offered as a *modus vivendi* to take the place of a provincial university no university at all, but merely the chance which every one now has of taking the first two years here and the final two years at McGill.

Proposal Is Sidetracked.

"5. In the meantime the project to establish a Provincial University is simply sidetracked instead of receiving the attention and support which it deserves.

"6. The charges of jealousy made against other university men are simply unfounded and childish. What we all want is a Provincial University. Every McGill graduate and all other graduates voted for that unanimously on Thursday night. If the Government would set aside a site and an endowment of public lands for such a project,

I think all graduates would be well satisfied.

"The letter of Dr. Tory does not conclude without casting a slur on graduates who do not sympathize with his views. This comes unexpectedly from a man who parades the niceness of his modesty. I have no doubt, however, that on second thought, he would be only too glad to eliminate the remark."

HIGHER EDUCATION

This community and the Capital have been agitated during the past week because of the introduction into the house and the passage through the committee of the whole of two bills that bear on the higher education of the youth of the province. One of these bills (No. 23) incorporates "The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning" and confers power on the institute to receive gifts and hold, grant, lease, sell or otherwise dispose of real and personal property for the purposes of the corporation. The bill further confers power to create a college for the higher education of men and women, under the name of "The University College of British Columbia," which shall be deemed to be a college of McGill university, and shall provide courses of study leading to degrees of McGill university, and the instruction given to students of the college preparing for degrees shall be of a similar standard to that given in like subjects at McGill university as announced from year to year. Power is conferred on any school trustees or any city council, or any other body in charge of any branch of public education in the province, notwithstanding anything in the education laws of the province, to enter into an agreement with the Royal institution and they may transfer, convey or pay over to the Royal institution such property or money in consideration thereof as may from time to time be agreed upon. The second bill (No. 23) authorises the establishment in the province of a college or colleges of the McGill college or university for the higher education of men and women. The objectors to the measures have nearly all taken the position that the bills will throw the higher education into the hands of McGill college and that all other universities will be practically debarred from participating in the benefits. We do not regard bill 23 in that light. Section 8, about which the stoutest battle is waged, permits the Royal institution to enter into an agreement with any board, or any other body in charge of any branch of public education in the province, for the conduct or administration of any part of the higher education work now carried on by any such bodies. This clause does not require that McGill college shall have a monopoly of the higher education or that all students who go from the prov-

ince under the auspices of the Royal institution shall be assigned to McGill. It merely prescribes that the higher education shall be that of a similar standard to that given at McGill. Any other Canadian university complying

with that standard will stand upon an equal footing with McGill. We cannot detect anything unfair in that requirement, and after giving the matter serious consideration and assuming that our impression that the rights of all Canadian universities are conserved, The World is strongly of the opinion that the bill should be allowed to become law.

CONTROVERSY SUSPENDED.

Legislature Deals With Routine Business, After Expressing Unanimous Sympathy With the Premier in His Loss.—No Evidence Taken at Session of Kai-en Committee.

The Local Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent in the Press Gallery.

Victoria, Feb. 12.—At the opening of the House today Mr. Macdonald expressed sympathy on behalf of the Opposition with Hon. Mr. McBride in his bereavement.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow concurred heartily on behalf of the Government supporters.

It was agreed that, on account of the absence of the Premier, Hon. Mr. Green and other members, no controversial business should be taken up, and the House was occupied wholly with routine business.

The Land Registry Act was passed through Committee, and reported complete.

The Statutes and Journals Act also passed Committee, but not without complaints from Messrs. Henderson and Brown, against the charge of \$15 for the Revised Statutes.

Hon. Mr. Fulton asked that the report of the University Bill stand over till they had heard the representations of the delegation coming from Vancouver.

THEY ARE MUCH IN FAVOR OF M'GILL

Subscriptions Towards Support of Montreal College Are Promised.

Proof was obtained on Saturday that a number of citizens are in favor of a college of McGill university being conducted in Vancouver under the provisions of the bill now before the legislature. Messrs. D. M. and L. F. Robertson were out for a few hours on Saturday and in that time got subscriptions toward the support of the college to the amount of \$3400. These are to be given in five annual instalments. Two of the subscriptions were for \$500 each. The gentlemen were only out for Saturday afternoon and it was in many ways a bad day for getting a chance to talk to business men. They are convinced that the subscription list is but a small fraction of what can be secured. It is significant that there is more to come from the fact that not a single McGill graduate figured on the list. They were left alone, as it is expected that they will work up a share of the endowment fund among themselves. Those who did subscribe it would appear, therefore, did

not do so through any special sympathy with McGill, but because they thought that the idea was a good one.

A WORD FROM MR. FERGUSON.

Editor World:—In a short interview I had with your reporter on Friday last reference was made to Dr. Monro's letter of the previous date. I am reported as saying that "no degrees were conferred by Manitoba university until long after 1887." My reference was to the date which Dr. Monro mentioned in his letter, namely, 1878—the last two figures were evidently transposed. The same mistake is made in reference to the population of the province of Manitoba. I referred to 1873 and not 1887. In my reference to the four denominational schools, I desired to point out that St. Boniface, St. John's, Knox and Wesley were not, properly speaking, colleges doing higher educational work, but more in the line of high schools, although three of them were, as Dr. Monro mentions, affiliated with the university of Manitoba which was at that time and for several years after only an examining body. The first graduates in arts, I think, were in 1881 or 1882. I make these corrections in justice to Dr. Monro.

J. B. FERGUSON.

February 10, 1906.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton then moved, in section 3, line four, to add the word "McGill" at the end of the line.

Mr. Hall moved, in amendment to the amendment, to strike out after the word "The" in the title the words "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," and insert the words "McGill College."

To strike out after the word "The," on the sixth and seventh lines of section 1, the words "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," and to strike out in the seventh and eighth lines of same section, after "Columbia," "hereinafter called The Royal Institution."

To strike out after the word "The," on first line of section 2, the word "Royal," and insert "McGill."

To strike out the word "The," in first line of section 3, the word "Royal," and insert "McGill." Also, to strike out after the word "The," in line four, same section, the word "University," and insert "McGill."

To strike out after the word "The," in first line of section 5, the word "Royal," and insert "McGill."

To strike out after the word "The," in first line of section 6, the word "Royal," and insert the word "McGill," and to do the same in line sixteen of same.

Mr. Henderson said that the preamble spoke of McGill College and University in Montreal. Why did they want to call it a different name here?

Hon. Mr. Fulton read from the prospectus of the University to show that they were using the same name except that they substituted British Columbia for Montreal.

VOTE ON AMENDMENTS.

A division was then taken on Mr. Hall's amendment, which was defeated, on a vote of 23 to 13.

The amendment of the Minister of Education, to add the word "McGill" to make it read "The McGill University of British Columbia," was carried without opposition.

Mr. Hall moved again to insert the word "McGill" in section 5 of the Bill, but was again defeated.

NEW SECTION PROPOSED.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite proposed to add to the Bill a new section, as follows: "9. Nothing contained in this Act shall confer upon McGill University College of British Columbia any special privilege or power or any control of the public educational institutions of this Province."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said they had been assured on the floor of the House that no special privileges were being conferred, but some of them had reason to believe that they were. This amendment would show specifically that McGill University was receiving no special privileges. If, as pointed out by the introducer, and the special champion of the Minister of Education, the handing over of the High School education to McGill was to be a matter of local option, that was contrary to the policy of his party, which believed that the whole responsibility for the education of the rising generation should rest with the State. As the amendment he proposed could do no harm and would remove doubt and suspicion, he hoped it would be allowed to stand.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said the amendment was totally uncalled for. McGill University could not obtain special privileges by the Act itself, and if it could that amendment would not take it away. There were

NO SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

however, and the amendment was quite unnecessary.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said the Minister of Education sometimes made mistakes, as they had known before. They were assured that the Bill conferred no special privileges, but if circumstances should arise by which it did, the people of the Province would be protected by the amendment.

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McGill
21

McGill University Bill Passes Third Reading After Pro- Colonial Fight, Feb. 24

The house resumed the debate on the McGill university bill.

Mr. Henderson moved that the order for the third reading be discharged in order to allow of amendments as follows:

To strike out all after the word "bodies" in the sixth line of section 8.

To add a paragraph:

"9. That this is a public act."

In support of this he argued that unless the first amendment was added the measure would be operative for fifty years, which was opposed to public interest. The second was to place it in a line with English legislation.

Debate on McGill

Hon. Mr. Fulton could not accept the suggestions. The effect of the former amendment would be to confer power on one party to a bargain, but to exclude the other party. As the act now stood the public interest was adequately protected, because no control of high school education could pass to McGill without the full consent both of the education department and the school trustees.

Hon. C. Wilson thought the subject had been discussed "ad nauseam," and unless proposed amendments contained something new there was no pretext for reopening the matter at this stage.

Mr. John Oliver demurred to the statement that school trustees could only make a contract for one year. There was nothing in the act to limit the time and that constituted a public danger.

Hon. F. Carter-Cotton contended that there was no public danger because the ratepayers could at any time by refusing to vote the funds effectively terminate any agreement between school trustees and McGill. It was neither fair nor true to contend, as had been done by the opponents of this bill, that any preference was being given to McGill. The fact was that if Toronto or any other university of status came to the government today with a similar proposal it would meet with the same reception at the hands of the government. The only alternative suggestion of possible value was the establishment of a provincial university, but every honorable member who opposed this measure knew that even if that scheme were started today it would be fifteen or twenty years at least before that university would be in a position to offer the youth of the province what McGill could offer them at once.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald said the only reason why the opposition had been so determined was because, in spite of anything that the government might urge, this bill did confer on McGill an advantage over other seats of learning, and the medium was the diversion of public funds to strengthen the monopoly of a private enterprise. He frankly admitted that for years to come the province could not have a university of its own at all commensurate with McGill, but they had other educational institutions which would suffer in competition with McGill. He considered the provisions of the bill unfair to other seats of learning, unfair to the ratepayers and unfair to sister universities.

Hon. R. McBride contended that this was the revival of a mainland versus island controversy, and an attempt to revive the old animosity between Montreal and the rest of the public

Gill and Toronto universities. The opposition could not screen themselves behind principles because they consistently opposed the government even on measures which it was well known they really favored.

Now it was alleged that McGill was to get a preference. Well, if so, she proposed to pay for it, and why should she not therefore get something in return. Honorable members opposite lost sight of the immense benefits which would be derived by the young men of this province, especially in respect of scientific learning for expert mining. What would be the position if these advantages were repulsed? Toronto university could not offer them; a provincial university could not give them for many years to come. This was a petty spirit and a narrow conception of the way to deal with a great public question. The proposal did not in the slightest degree clash with other universities. The government would hold out both hands to any one who would offer similar advantages. But that was no reason for mistrusting McGill. Her reputation was second to none and she had done more than all other Canadian institutions put together to give the Dominion a status in the eyes of the educational experts all the world over. What more did the opposition require? Something better? Where would they find it? Surely at this stage the opposition would cease and gracefully allow it to go through without party opposition.

Mr. R. Hall said he had always opposed the bill on principle. His objection was the placing of British Columbia high schools under the control of McGill. The dominance of one university was inimical to the interests of other universities and of the high schools. He cared not where they were established so long as they did not become a public charge, and did not destroy the independent character of the high schools and make them simply nurseries for McGill. He was not animated by any sectional feeling; only by a desire to protect the interests of the province.

Mr. Parker Williams did not know that the fundamental principles of Me-

Gill were any different from those of others. His university had been a logging camp, so he did not fully realize the possible subtleties of the discussion. He was not going through the bill with a microscope to find a hidden purpose or an improper motive. He was satisfied with the assurance of the government that there was nothing secret behind it and that it did not prevent other universities from coming in on the same terms. He should vote for the bill.

Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite confirmed the view of his colleague and thought the only object of the member for Yale in putting these amendments on the paper was to advertise himself and he might easily have found a better method.

McGill Bill Carried

The house then divided and the amendments were defeated by 24 to 15.

The bill was carried on a further division by the same vote.

Yeas—Drury, Brown, McNiven, Murphy, Jones, Evans, Tanner, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Patterson, Wells, Hall, Cameron—15.

Nays—King, Davidson, Hawthornthwaite, Williams, Tatlow, McBride, Wilson, Cotton, Clifford, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford, Macgowan, Shatford, Grant, Manson—24.

The bill passed on the following division:

Yeas—King, Davidson, Hawthornthwaite, Williams, Tatlow, McBride, Wilson, Cotton, Clifford, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford, Macgowan, Shatford, Grant, Manson—24.

Nays—Drury, Brown, McNiven, Murphy, Jones, Evans, Tanner, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Patterson, Wells, Cameron—15.

AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

The amendment was defeated by a large majority.

Mr. Hall moved to strike out the present title of the Bill and insert the words "McGill College" instead.

The amendment was defeated, and the Committee rose and reported the Bill complete with amendments.

HON. MR. FULTON moved that the report be considered on Monday next.

from p. 42

METHODIST CHURCH PROTESTS AGAINST UNIVERSITY BILL

**Lieutenant-Governor
Asked to Withhold His
Signature--Attempt-
ed Breach of Faith
by Province is Now
Alleged.**

TORONTO, Feb. 23.—(Special.)—Chancellor Burwash is authority for the statement that a formal protest against the University Bill will be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, asking him to withhold his signature. The protest will be signed by Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church; Dr. Potts, secretary for education, and Chancellor Burwash.

It will point out that since the establishment of Columbian College \$100,000 has been spent in maintenance. It has now a hundred and fifty-five students, eighteen of whom have the standing of Toronto undergraduates. It was founded on the understanding that a provincial university, with which it could affiliate, would be established. The protest will urge the necessity of establishing a provincial university at the earliest possible date.

If the Lieutenant-Governor does not withhold his consent, the matter will be taken up by the Conference in September, and an appeal probably taken to the Dominion Government.

The Daily News-Advertiser.

SUNDAY... ..February 25, 1906

A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

In common with many others we are greatly surprised at the action taken by prominent members of the Methodist General Conference at Toronto in reference to the Bill passed last week by the British Columbia Legislature relative to the offer made by the authorities of McGill University to assist in the work of higher education in this Province. That such a body as the General Conference of the Methodist Church should seriously propose to ask the Lieutenant-Governor to veto a Bill that had been passed by a large majority will be regarded by most people as a most extraordinary thing. The General Conference comprising as it does among its members many of the grave and reverend fathers of one of the greatest religious bodies in the country, is looked up to—and properly so—not only by those belonging to the same communion but by those of other religious denominations, as a body which, by example as well as precept, inculcates moderation in all things. But surely it strayed off the beaten path when it took action which can be regarded as nothing less than an attempt to interfere with constitutional methods; to override the will of the Legislature and to substitute for the decision of those elected by the people and responsible to them the dictation of a body entirely without either mandate or responsibility in the matter.

We cannot but deeply regret that the General Conference should have been let into such a blunder—for it is that and one not solely of a political character. If there is one thing on which the people of British Columbia are practically agreed, it is that the Provincial system of education shall be absolutely free from even a suspicion of sectarianism. At the same time in the public school system men of all the different creeds and sects are found working side by side to make it more efficient and effective for the purpose for which it is designed. The University of McGill is of all our institutions of learning the one most free from either political or religious influence or subordination.

There is no doubt that this fact has largely contributed to its progress and usefulness, and at the same time induced that liberal financial support to be extended to it which has made it, as regards resources and equipment, the foremost of Canadian collegiate institutions.

It is to be hoped that more sober counsels will prevail and that the decision to send a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor will be abandoned. That such a request could be granted has not, we imagine, been regarded as possible even by the authors of the proposal. But the fact of a petition being sent would be in itself an unfortunate circumstance.

USES COMMENT BY METHODISTS

ing Paper's Severe Reference to Action Regarding University.

Westminster, Feb. 26.—(Special) There is a good deal of comment in the Columbian college and Methodist circles generally over the editorial in the Sun-News-Advertiser regarding the action taken by prominent members of the Methodist general conference at Toronto in reference to the bill passed last week by the British Columbia legislature, relative to the offer made by the authorities of McGill university to assist in the work of higher education in this province.

The morning paper says: "That a body as the general conference of the Methodist church should seriously propose to ask the lieutenant-governor to veto a bill that had been passed by a majority will be regarded by most of us as a most extraordinary thing." It estimates that the conference "strayed off the beaten path when it took action, which can be regarded as nothing less than an attempt to interfere with constitutional methods; to override the will of the legislature and to substitute for the decision of those elected by the people and responsible to them the dictation of a body entirely without either mandate or responsibility in the matter."

In this connection it is well to recall the Toronto despatch which has caused the News-Advertiser so much disturbance. It reads as follows:

"Rev. Dr. Carmen, general superintendent of the Methodist church; Rev. Dr. Potts, general secretary of education; and Rev. Dr. Burwash, chancellor of Victoria college, will appeal to the lieutenant-governor of British Columbia to withhold assent to the bill recently passed granting extensive privileges to McGill university in that province. The appeal will assume the form of a petition showing that the Methodist church has spent over \$100,000 in supporting Columbian college at New Westminster during the past fourteen years, that there are now 155 students in the college, 18 of whom are under-graduates of the University of Toronto. The petitioners point out that the college was established on the distinct understanding with the British Columbia government that a provincial university would be established with which the Methodist could affiliate. They will press upon the lieutenant-governor the necessity of inaugurating a provincial university at the earliest possible date, and avoiding any policy which might delay the establishing of such a university. "We feel that if the bill becomes law it will delay indefinitely the inauguration of a provincial university," said Chancellor Burwash. "If the petition has not the desired effect the general conference next September will consider what can be done to secure justice." It is learned that the conference will likely appeal to the Dominion government to disallow the bill if it is passed by the lieutenant-governor."

Methodists are commenting on the severity of the morning paper's comment. One paragraph reads thus: "It is to be hoped that more sober counsels will prevail and that the decision to send a petition to the lieutenant-governor will be abandoned. That such a request could be granted has not, we imagine, been regarded as possible even by the authors of the proposal. But the fact of a petition being sent would be in itself an unfortunate circumstance."

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1906.

A PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY.

The establishment of a provincial university for British Columbia will be the subject of consideration by a meeting to be held next Tuesday evening in the Board of Trade rooms in this city, and there is every likelihood that the gathering will be so large and representative that the movement, begun many years ago, but suspended for lack of support, will again be vigorously brought to the front. While it is true, perhaps, that the recent action of the Legislature, in passing a bill, giving McGill College large privileges and powers in the province, is responsible for the agitation at this time, the design of the promoters of the present movement is not in hostility either to the Montreal University or to the measure of the Government. Among the gentlemen who are behind the project for establishing a British Columbia University are many well known residents of this city, who are graduates of long established institutions in the East, such as Toronto, Queen's, Victoria, McMaster, St. Michael's, Ottawa, Winnipeg and colleges in the maritime provinces. They are now among the most influential and progressive citizens of this province, and it is their desire to see a university established in British Columbia. They point to the fact that the Methodist body already possesses a foundation at New Westminster, in Columbian College, which is in affiliation with Toronto University, that the Presbyterians are about to establish one, and that the Baptists and Roman Catholics also have in contemplation denominational institutions. The proposal is that a British Columbia University should be established with which all these various colleges may become affiliated, thus centralizing the educational system within the boundaries of the province itself, as the system in Ontario is largely centralized in the provincial university at Toronto. To the objection that the money required for the establishment of a university cannot now be obtained, they point to the institutions in the East, and argue that what has been done in such provinces as Ontario and Manitoba can and should be done here and should be done without delay; that loyalty to the province should impel the Government at Victoria to make suitable reserves of

Crown lands for this purpose and that with the growth of the country these resources will before a great while constitute a valuable endowment. It is urged by them that this appropriation should be made without delay as provided for in the British Columbia University Act of 1890-1.

It is impossible not to feel the utmost sympathy with the movement and applaud the loyalty to the province of the gentlemen who are promoting it. We must remember that all of our Canadian Universities in the East were established at a time when money was scarce and population was sparse and that they have had difficulties to contend with quite as great, or rather much greater, than can be anticipated for such an institution in British Columbia, and in all cases their energy and enterprise in the cause of education have been rewarded with success. It would be a pitiful confession of timidity and poverty on the part of this province, a woeful exhibition of disbelief in the future of our resources to say that we cannot do what has been done elsewhere, that we have not the courage to stand on our own feet, but must lean on the strength of a university three thousand miles away. The ultimate advantages of a provincial university cannot be overestimated, and it is abundantly evident that if such an institution is to be established, the present is the time when the Legislature should act by making provision for it. A year or two hence will be much less favorable than now; five years hence may be too late. We would urge all who are interested in the progress of education in British Columbia, which means the real advancement of the best interests of the country to be present at the meeting on Tuesday and take part in the discussion.

WOULD REVIVE UNIVERSITY ACT

Meeting of Gentlemen Interested in Higher Education Decides on Course of Action.

* A meeting of university men held in the board of trade rooms on Tuesday evening adopted the following resolution:

"That this meeting resolves to prepare, and have circulated and signed, a petition to the legislature asking that body to revive the British Columbia university act, as far as it needs revival, and to grant, under that act, power to the lieutenant-governor-in-council to endow the university with a grant of land."

There were 25 present at the meeting. His Honor Judge Henderson was again called on to preside. He called attention to the resolution passed at a previous meeting called to protest against the McGill bill, at which a resolution favoring the establishment of a provincial university passed without dissent.

Dr. Pearson said he had no enmity against McGill, but he would have opposed an act similar to the McGill act if it had referred to his own university. It was wrong to barter away the province's rights in the matter of education. Fifteen years ago a university scheme was considered practicable and a bill was passed. That it had been allowed to lapse was the fault of the promoters in failing to hold the statutory meet-

ing. A provincial university need not be an expensive affair. It need not necessarily be a teaching institution, but an examining body only, with powers to grant application to certain seats of learning, such as that in the neighboring city of Westminster, and such as the Vancouver high school. A school of mining was, par excellence, what should be looked for in British Columbia. Eastern universities sent bodies of students out here for the purpose of getting local knowledge and information about mining, and he thought it showed there were great possibilities and a great necessity for such a thing. Speaking more particularly of the faculty of medicine, he said he considered it lamentable that in all the stretch of country west of Toronto there should be only one teaching body—Manitoba. He thought a faculty of medicine would be required and would be possible very soon. There was already a magnificent hospital in the city which was going to be second to none in the country. He understood from conversation with people around town that an idea very prevalent was that the present bill provided for the full curriculum, the full course in certain lines being taken right here in Vancouver. The act provided for no more than two years in any one particular course, and it would still be

necessary for parents to send their sons east to complete their course.

Rev. Dr. Whittington advocated the formation of an examining board. The introduction of McGill would mar the symmetry of a perfect educational system in the province.

Rev. Dr. Robson went over pretty much the same ground as at the previous meeting. Columbia university, he said, was ready to affiliate with a provincial university.

Rev. R. N. Powell advocated a provincial university on patriotic grounds.

Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., spoke of the unfairness of the burden proposed to be laid on the Vancouver trustees, and through them on the people, objecting that Vancouver had not been consulted when the McGill bill was passed through.

Principal Sipprell, of Columbia university, said the province had surely reached the status when it could select enough men of sufficient educational standing to run a university examining board.

Mr. George H. Cowan held that those who said that the province had not the means to establish a provincial university were surely ignorant of the fact that in this province there were 360,000 square miles, of which at least 92 per cent belonged to the crown and was available for purposes of this kind. Mr. Cowan enlarged upon the importance of higher education, pointed out some directions, places and persons where and among whom it could be pursued to the general advantage. He then moved the resolution quoted above, which was seconded by Mr. G. F. Cane.

Mr. Henderson, of the High school staff, held that the small attendance at the meeting bespoke the lack of interest. Many people evidently thought that the opposition to the McGill bill was ill-timed and that those who were protesting were doing so out of a feeling of disappointment.

Mr. Wade interjected that this was not true.

Mr. Henderson continued that the meeting was small and ill-timed. The action was only calculated to draw support from an institution that was doing two years' university work. It was along the lines of the McGill bill that a provincial university would be founded.

This evoked signs of both assent and dissent, and after some further discussion Mr. Henderson said that perhaps he had done all that was necessary in making it appear that the meeting, small though it was, was not unanimous.

Mr. Wade said that no one favored higher education more than he did, but he did not want the whole burden saddled on Vancouver. Mr. Wade then recapitulated the objections raised at the previous meeting and again took exception to the way in which the bill had been hatched.

Mr. Brough, another school teacher, favored the bill and endorsed the remarks of Mr. Henderson, who was, he said, a graduate of Glasgow university, not of McGill.

The chairman said that some of the things in connection with the inception of the bill were enough to rouse indignation.

Mr. F. M. Cowperthwaite, teacher, opposed the bill.

Mr. J. H. McGill attacked the McGill bill.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, after which a committee was appointed to attend to the carrying out of its provisions.

Provincial ^{20/2} ¹⁰ University

Meeting To Be Held to Press for Resuscitation of Dead Act.

Active steps are to be taken toward the founding of a provincial university in this city. The question will be taken up at the board of trade rooms on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Robson, acting as a leader in the movement, on the request of such citizens as His Honor Judge Henderson, Dr. D. H. Wilson, Dr. McPhillips, Dr. L. N. McKechnie, Mr. G. H. Cowan, Mr. F. C. Wade and others, has convened a meeting at that hour and place, to ask the government to resuscitate the university act of 1890-1. No opposition whatever is intended to the legislation concerning McGill university, passed at the present session of the legislature.

RIVAL SCHEME FOR UNIVERSITY.

Genial Irony Prevails.—Judicial Calm

of the Chairman Ruffled.—Columbian College Strongly Represented.—A Small Meeting and a Big Resolution.

A meeting of University men in the City was held in the Board of Trade rooms last night, to consider the question of taking steps to establish a Provincial University in British Columbia. There was a fair attendance, 25 being present. One of the 25 was a lady. A resolution calling on the Legislature to authorise the Government to make a land grant in aid of a Provincial University was passed unanimously.

Judge Henderson, who was called on to preside, explained the object of the meeting. He remarked that part of a resolution adopted at the meeting held to discuss the University Bill some time ago, was an expression approving of the establishing of a Provincial University, and to this part of the resolution there was no dissent. He pointed out that Manitoba took steps in this direction when her population was but 25,000.

Dr. Pearson, who was the first speaker, said that, as far as he was concerned, he bore no enmity towards the University with which negotiations had been begun. If it had been the University he himself was connected with, he would still have been of opinion that the Province ought not to bargain away the rights in the matter of higher education, which were secured to it by the Act of Confederation. The proposal to establish a Provincial University was within the purview of practical politics. Fifteen or sixteen years ago the then Premier of British Columbia thought that it was. He understood that it was no fault of the Government that the Bill introduced at that time was allowed to lapse, but through the failure of the promoters to hold a statutory meeting within the period fixed by law. The population then was not more than one-third, probably not more than one-fourth, what it was now. He, too, pointed to Manitoba, and said it began in a small way as an Examining Board. A grant was given by the Dominion Government. A Provincial University in B. C. need not be such an expensive affair. It need not necessarily be a teaching institution, but an examining body only, with powers to grant degrees in certain lines, powers to grant

application to certain seats of learning, such as that in the neighboring city of Westminster, and such as the Vancouver High School, where there was remarkable talent and wealth of culture already at disposal. (A laugh). A school of mining was, par excellence, what should be looked for in British Columbia. Eastern Universities sent bodies of students out here for the purpose of getting local knowledge and information about mining, and he thought it showed there were great possibilities and a great necessity for such a thing. Speaking more particularly of the faculty of medicine, he said he considered it lamentable that in all the stretch of country west of Toronto there should only be one teaching body—Manitoba. He thought a faculty of medicine would be required and would be possible very soon. There was already a magnificent hospital in the City which was going to be second to none in the country. He understood from conversation with people round town that an idea very prevalent was that the present Bill provided for the full curriculum, the full course, in certain lines being taken right here in Vancouver. The Act provided for no more than two years in any one particular course, and it would still be necessary for parents to send their sons east to complete their course.

Dr. Whittington, late of the Columbian College, advocated the formation of a board with examining powers. London University, he said, was built up in that way. The ideal he had in his mind for this Province was that there should be an examining body, which would cost so little that students' fees would almost cover it. Its curricula would be the curricula of the several colleges and unification would thus be secured.

McGill was doing magnificent work, but the Province should see to it that its University system was complete in itself, and without appendages of any sort. McGill introduced would mar the symmetry of a perfect educational system in this Province.

Rev. Dr. Robson briefly reviewed the history of education in the Province. He spoke in favor of a Provincial Uni-

versity "with a teaching faculty in Arts and perhaps other departments." He argued that money previously spent in teaching University work in the High School could be applied to defray the cost of teaching in a Provincial University. He said all the various denominations were starting colleges, and if British Columbia was to be left without a University, what was to become of the educational system in the Province? How was anybody going to unify higher education, if these denominational colleges affiliated with their various Universities? It would be a herculean task. He declared Columbian University, with the approval of the leaders of the Methodist Church, was willing to affiliate with a new-born university.

Rev. R. N. Powell, of Princess Street Methodist Church, advocated a Provincial University on patriotic grounds. He thought young men should be "tied down by the most impressionable influences to the Province" in which they were to pass their lives.

Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., argued that the Province contributed only 1-5 of the cost of education, and yet the Provincial authorities, by passing this Bill empowering the School Trustees to bargain with McGill, expected the Trustees to carry out this trust, instead of the trust given them by the ratepayers who paid 4-5 more. Vancouver, he said, was the only city in Canada that furnished two years' University education. It was possible, it was probable, it would not be extraordinary, if the ratepayers gave a little more thought to the question whether this City should furnish not only education leading up to the University, but two years of the University course for every person, come from what part of the Province they might. Proceeding, Mr. Wade told the story of the establishing of Manitoba University, and in concluding, said Vancouver already gave two years University work to the whole Province, and he thought the Province should give two years more and establish curricula which all colleges could conform.

Principal Sipprell, of Columbian College said, said his opposition to the legislation on this question was only on one small item, the name. The educational system was being disintegrated, he said, and the Bill was increasing the difficulty. He believed that the University should not be handled by any private corporation or by any particular denomination, but by the ratepayers as citizens of British Columbia, without regard to any other relationship they might sustain. British Columbia had come to that educational status where she should be able to select a sufficient number of men with intelligence and wisdom sufficient to run a University as an examining board. The curriculum should be prepared by men in British Columbia, to which and on which all the institutions which stand for higher education should work.

Mr. George H. Cowan, in an able and fervent speech, supported the idea of a Provincial University, and criticised supporters of the more generally view. Those who said the Province had not the means to establish a Provincial University were surely ignorant of the fact that in this Province there was 360,000 square miles, of which at least 92 per cent. belonged to the Crown, and was available for purposes of this kind. Mr. Cowan enlarged upon the importance of higher education, pointed out some directions, places and persons where and among whom it could be pursued to the general advantage, and moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting resolves to prepare, and have circulated and signed, a petition to the Legislature asking that body to revive the British Columbia University Act, as far as it needs revival, and to grant, under that Act, power to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to endow the University with a grant of land."

Mr. G. F. Kane seconded.

Mr. Henderson, of the High School staff, said the absence of supporters of the recent Act was conspicuous. He thought the reason of the small attendance was that there was a feeling abroad that this action, taken by opponents of the Act, was ill-timed. He thought the tenor of all the speeches proved conclusively that the stimulus to which this meeting was due was a feeling of disappointment that the Bill had become law.

Mr. Wade: "You are entirely wrong, sir."

Mr. Henderson said that was what he conceived to be reason for the absence of so many people. The meeting was ill-timed. It was very small. There was not much enthusiasm on the part of the public. There was a Bill which was on the point of becoming law. There was an institution in the City giving two years' University work, and this action was going to hurt and withdraw public sympathy and influence and support from that institution. He believed it was along the line of this Bill that the chance of securing a Provincial University was to be found.

Somebody at the back applauded this enthusiastically, and the Chairman said "No! no!" emphatically.

Mr. Henderson said he thought this Bill was the most practical proposal before the Province. Seeing there was not a University in the Province, he could see no ground for Mr. Wade's indignation at the fact that two years' work in a University course was put within reach of the children.

The Chairman: "I don't recollect his expressing indignation at that."

Mr. Wade: "It's pure sophistry."

Mr. Henderson said Mr. Wade had spoken with indignation about money which he said had been diverted for this purpose. He saw no reason for grudging it. If a full-fledged University was in the future, it would be well, instead of opposing this present legislation, as the speakers had done, to welcome McGill, take advantage of the opportunities brought within reach, and help on the work of increasing them. He was opposed to paper Universities, inefficient and badly equipped colleges, which would introduce a lower standard than the standard in existence here—Toronto in the case of New Westminster, and McGill in the case of the High School. He opposed the motion on the ground that it was ill-timed, inopportune—

The Chairman: "And irrelevant."

Mr. Henderson said he moved that no action be taken.

The Chairman ruled that a resolution which was merely a negative was not an amendment.

Mr. Henderson said that perhaps he had done all that was necessary in making it appear that the meeting, small though it was, was not unanimous.

Mr. Wade said nobody was more in

favor of higher education than he. What he objected to was that the education of the entire Province should be saddled on Vancouver.

Then Mr. Wade went back to the beginning of things touching the Bill, and wanted to know how it was hatched.

Mr. Henderson objected to the word "hatched."

Mr. Brough, teacher, discussed the position moderately. He favored the Bill and the views of Mr. Henderson, who, he remarked, was a Glasgow University man.

The Chairman declared with some heat that the proceedings attending the early stages of the movement which resulted in the production of the Bill "was enough to arouse the indignation of any intelligent man who had the commonest knowledge of the principles on which our British constitution is founded."

Mr. Cowperthwaite, of the teaching staff, spoke against the Bill.

Mr. MacGill spoke eloquently and fiercely against the Bill.

The opponents of the resolution left the meeting, and the resolution as moved by Mr. Cowan and seconded by Mr. Kane, was passed unanimously.

A committee was appointed to carry out the provisions of the resolution.

CRITICIZES MR. WADE'S SOPHISM

One Who Attended Last Evening's University Meeting Takes Exception to Some of the Statements There Made.

Though practical unanimity reigned at Tuesday evening's "university" meeting (held in the board of trade rooms) in favor of the proposal to ask the legislature to make immediate provision for the endowment by a large land grant of the future University of British Columbia, strong exception was taken by some of those present to the attitude adopted towards the recently enacted "McGill college bill" by Mr. F. C. Wade, Dr. Robson, and Dr. Pierson. One gentleman, who was compelled to leave the meeting before the discussion reached its climax in the presentation of Mr. Cowan's resolution calling for the preparation of a petition to the legislature, said this morning that he had been very much surprised by the apparent lack of accuracy displayed in several of the statements he had heard. For instance, he pointed out that Mr. Wade, in attacking bill No. 23, over which so fierce a controversy so recently raged, protested against the injustice of the measure, now about to become law, on the ground that it has been "forced" upon the city by legislation "in which Vancouver had had no say." Hon. Messrs. Cotton, Wilson and Tatlow, all residents of Vancouver, and all members of the cabinet, comprising full half the voting strength of that august body, must feel rather small to think the impression has gone abroad that Vancouver had nothing whatever to do with the McGill college bill. So, too, must Messrs. Garden, Macgowan and Bowser, gentlemen sent to Victoria by the electors of Vancouver as their duly appointed representatives. So, too, must the members of the school board, seven in number, all placed in position by the votes of Vancouver's citizens, and all heartily unanimous in support of the measure which enables them, without a cent of extra expenditure, to give the boys and girls under their care more thorough, advanced education than they have ever been able to get in the past.

"Though all these active officials, responsible to the voters and the city, have been material factors in procuring the passage of bill 23," said The World's informant, "they are deliberately ignored by those who, under the guise of sudden interest in a provincial university, are taking advantage of every opportunity they can find to stab

McGill. On a far higher plane was the utterance of Principal Shprell, of Columbian college, an institution directly affected by all legislation, who said that he had no quarrel with McGill's project. He had only protested against the bill in the first place because it had proposed to give the new college a name which would have for all time pre-empted that which should by right belong only to a provincial university. That point settled satisfactorily, he had dropped out of the contest. His interest in it had been whetted by the fact that in 1892, when Columbian college had asked for incorporation, it had sought the title of the "British Columbia college." This had been refused on the ground that the name was too comprehensive for an institution whose final destiny undoubtedly was affiliation with the coming provincial university. The treatment accorded Columbian college, he believed, should be meted out to all other institutions in a similar position, and moved by that belief he had entered the lists. With the amended bill, as it now stood, he had no quarrel.

This view was certainly a far more sane and fair one than that urged by Mr. Wade. Mr. Wade, while protesting that he and others like him were so enthusiastic in their advocacy of the immediate establishment of a provincial university that they were willing to go down in their pockets for its support, protested that education in Vancouver was already costing too much. He referred to the existence of a partial university arts faculty in the high school which gives the boys and girls of the city (and incidentally others from outside points) two years' tuition in university work, and argued that Vancouver had no right to bear the expense of such advanced legislation, since the whole province reaped its advantages. He forgot that when the Vancouver school board undertook the work it did so with a spirit of progressiveness which has not been equalled in any city in Canada. Seeing that the boys and girls of Vancouver were absolutely shut out from the benefits of higher education unless their parents could bear the expense of sending them to the universities of the east, the board decided to do its

best to bridge over the difficulty until the provincial government felt itself financially prepared to commence university work. Accordingly an arrangement was made with McGill whereby, upon the Vancouver school board satisfying the McGill authorities that its teaching staff could do the work, the boys and girls of the high school were allowed to get two years of university education at home, afterwards, if they so desired, going east to complete their final two years at McGill. There they would, and do, enter their third year on an equal footing with other boys and girls who have received their first two years' tuition in McGill. Had the Vancouver school board not had the courage and enterprise to make this arrangement, many of the children of the city would have been deprived of the educational benefits which they have of late enjoyed.

"Mr. Wade now says that Vancouver is bearing the whole expense of higher education in the province, since boys and girls come into this city from outside points to take the first two years of university work in Vancouver col-

lege. He forgets that the presence of these outside pupils does not entail one cent of extra expense. The school board undertook the venture for the sake of Vancouver's students, and as it does not cost it anything extra to do so it generously allows pupils from outside to share in the benefits.

"Again, Mr. Wade urges that the school board has no moral right to make any working arrangement with the newly created 'Royal Institution' whereby the latter shall undertake to carry on and improve the higher educational work which the board is now doing itself. He cannot understand how 'A' and 'B' can get together ('A' being the school board and 'B' the Royal Institution) and dispose of 'C's' money ('C' being the ratepaying public.) Mr. Wade is a sophist—a word trickster. He forgets that 'A' has been elected and duly authorized by 'C' to handle its educational funds and to carry its school system to the highest possible point of efficiency. In practical life it is a very common thing for 'A' and 'B' to get together and dispose of 'C's' money—indeed, nothing is more common or proper. The city council does it, the provincial government does it, the Dominion government does it, and on smaller scales so do church boards, society executives and the officials of charitable institutions. It is the regular thing for 'C,' as in the case of the school board, to endow 'A' with the power necessary to transact its business for it.

"Apart, however, from Mr. Wade's rather splenetic opposition to bill No. 23, his address on general university problems was a sound one. I am sorry that he so strongly favors the creation of a 'paper' university (an examining body whose degrees must for years go without weight and be of little practical value to the boys and girls who spend their time and money in working for them.) However, that is a point on which opinions differ, and in any event

it is merely a detail in working out the broader measure of provincial aid for higher educational work. I believe with Mr. Wade that the government should at once set aside a large land reserve—500,000 acres would not be too much when you remember that even now the government is seeking to give the C. P. R. 882,000 acres for the construction of but one section of the Columbia Western railway—and that that reserve should be placed in the hands of trustees who would so handle it as to create in as short a time as possible a sufficient fund with which to commence university work with an efficient teaching staff and an examining board whose degrees would be recognized in the east as of some real value. I believe, too, that Mr. Wade is right when he says the government will yield and make the grant if a little pressure is brought to bear upon it. The government is not in exactly the best of favor with the public just now, and it knows it. It is casting about for a popular measure, and if it can be assured that the endowment of a provincial university will prove popular it will quickly make the endowment. All it wants is evidence that a sufficiently large number of people are interested in the matter to make it worth its while enacting the necessary legislation. Now I believe that every true British Columbian is anxious to see the day when this province can boast of a university of its own, and I hope the petition which is soon to be circulated will be largely signed. I would like to see it even more thoroughly representative than the splendid petition sent to Victoria by The World asking legislation to restrict the sale of harmful patent medicines. It can be made so if every one interested in higher education will get to work and pull together. There is nothing in the resolution passed last night to which any one can object. I assure you that both that resolution and the petition which will follow will receive as hearty support from the men who favored bill No. 23 as from anyone else. All should join hands, get to work, and show the government that the people of this province want proper provision made for the endowment of our coming university."

SCHEME FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the "News-Advertiser."

Sir: At a meeting of university men, held in Vancouver, in the Board of Trade rooms, under the presidency of Judge Henderson, the question of taking steps to establish a university in British Columbia was considered. As one who attended the meeting with a perfectly open mind, without any bias in favor of any university whatever, I was very much struck with the fairness of the remarks made by some of the advocates of a strictly Provincial University and in some measure regretted the action at the meeting of those gentlemen advocating McGill.

The sole object of the meeting was to ventilate the question as to whether a British Columbian University be founded or not. Mr. Wade and others who had opposed McGill frankly accepted the position created by Bill No. 23, having already passed the Legislature. The ultimate object of the meeting was to secure from the Legislature a grant of land to be used for the benefit of future generations. There at the present time 34,000 square miles of land in British Columbia belonging to the Crown, available for this or any other purpose. These lands belong to the people and could be allocated by the people's representatives for the benefit and use of the children of the people of British Columbia. At the present time some of this land is almost valueless, but as railways will from time to time be opened up throughout the Province, lands now almost valueless will then become valuable.

It appears to me that it would be difficult to formulate any proposition more deserving of the favorable consideration of the Legislature than the one now under consideration.

The higher education of the children of this Province means increasing the wealth-producing capacity and well-being of the future population.

The advocates of McGill have gained their point, and I for one, welcome McGill, or any other university, which may help to improve the educational facilities of British Columbia.

Under Section 8 of Bill No. 23, the Trustees appointed by the taxpayers of the City of Vancouver may contract with the authorities of McGill and pay to them moneys collected from the taxpayers of Vancouver City. This is not right, and before any really serious engagement is entered into the Trustees should go to their constituents and ask for their instructions in the matter. They are not elected for such purposes.

It was stated that at the present time Vancouver is paying for the higher education of people from all parts of the Province and also for citizens of the United States. This is a fact which cannot be altogether regretted, because if young men come and locate in Vancouver, whether they be citizens of America or from the interior of British Columbia, they are more likely to become citizens of Vancouver when they are educated here, and as such it is better that they be well equipped. Those who remain in the aggregate will certainly return any advantage they may get in educational advantages, with interest, to the City.

At the present time the Province contributes only one-fifth and the City of Vancouver four-fifths of the cost of education, but I do not think it would be good policy to endorse Mr. Wade's suggestion and debar young people from coming into the City and being educated at the institutions provided by the City.

There was another fact which was brought out very plainly by the Principal of Columbian College and which should have weight with those interested in educational matters. He pointed out that it was not altogether an advantage to be affiliated with Eastern colleges, and he would welcome the establishment of a British Columbia University. A number of men of sufficient intelligence and wisdom could be selected to run the University, as an Examining Board. He said it would be better that the curriculum should be prepared by men in British Columbia, and pointed out the disadvantages that students in British Columbia had to undergo when the examination papers were set by professors three thousand miles away. Students studying under those professors had the advantage of being acquainted with their pet theories and were evidently in a better position than those in British Columbia.

Now, Sir, coming to the practical side of the question: It is impossible for the Legislature to revive the British Columbia University Act and to grant power to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to endow a British Columbia University with a grant of land. There are 334,000 square miles of land at the disposal of

the people of this Province, and we cannot do better than set apart, at once, one-quarter of a million acres, or about 390 square miles. A representative committee should select this land from time to time in districts where new railways and mining operations are opening up. There would then be sufficient revenue derived from such lands to carry on a strictly Provincial University, and without a single cent being taken from the ratepayers.

There are many men, standing high in the universities of Great Britain, who owe their education to the wisdom of King Edward VI (who has been dead over 350 years), in setting apart land then belonging to the Crown for the endowment of public grammar schools.

If the people of the Province give this matter due attention a University of British Columbia is easily obtainable. Let us act at once.

FRANK RICHARDS, J. P.
Vancouver, March 1st, 1906.

FIRST MEETING OF ROYAL INSTITUTION

WORLD ——— Mar 27, 1906.

Official Statement of Aims and Objects of McGill in British Columbia

The first meeting of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning of British Columbia was held on March 19, 1906, at 11 o'clock a.m. in the office of the board of school trustees, Vancouver.

The members present were Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, W. J. W. Creighton, Hon. F. J. Fulton, minister of education; Mr. A. Robinson, B.A., superintendent of education. There were present also Dr. H. M. Tory of McGill University; Dr. F. Eaton, Victoria, and the following gentlemen from Vancouver: Messrs. Campbell Sweeny, David Robertson, Dr. Tunstall, R. P. McLellan, James Ramsay, James C. Shaw, W. P. Argue and L. Robertson. Hon. F. J. Fulton was called to take the chair.

The following persons were made members of the Royal Institution: Dr. Tunstall, Campbell Sweeny, Dr. Robertson, Ralph Smith, M.P., Colonel Gregory, Victoria; Dr. Eaton, Victoria, and W. P. Argue.

The following gentlemen, named by the board of school trustees, Vancouver, were made additional members of the Royal Institution: R. P. McLennan, James Ramsay, J. B. Ferguson.

The officers of the Royal Institution were appointed as follows: President, Hon. F. Carter-Cotton; treasurer, A. C. Flumerfelt; secretary, W. P. Argue.

The following committees were appointed:

Rules and Regulations—Dr. Tunstall, A. Robinson, W. P. Argue.

Finance—Campbell Sweeny, R. P. McLennan, Dr. Tunstall, J. W. Creighton, D. Robertson, Colonel Gregory.

The finance committee was empowered to call to its assistance such persons outside the board as the members may deem advisable.

It was agreed that a public statement be made in the press of the aims and plans of the Royal Institution.

Dr. Tory was authorized to expend for science equipment a sum not to exceed \$3,000 for the present year.

A very hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Tory was passed for the work done by him in the establishment of the Royal Institution.

That the public may be able to judge of the aims of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning in British Columbia, the following is submitted for its consideration:

First—The Royal Institution, although it has been called into existence through the instrumentality of McGill University, is a British Columbia institution. Only one member of the board, namely, Dr. Peterson, the principal of McGill University, is a non-resident. Though a private corporation in the sense that it is self-perpetuating, it seeks only to do public service by bringing the benefits of higher education to the young men and women of British Columbia.

Second—To this end it has asked and been empowered by the legislature to establish a university college where instruction in the higher branches of learning may be given, especially those branches of scientific study which lie at the basis of the industrial and economic development of the province of British Columbia.

Third—Believing that it is in the interest of education that the principle of non-sectarianism, upon which the public and high school systems are based, should be applied throughout the higher branches of learning, the Royal Institution declares itself to be a non-denominational body. No religious test will be applied to its members. It asks only for a genuine interest in the cause of education and a desire to see that cause promoted.

Fourth—The college which the Royal Institution proposes to establish, while Christian, will be non-denominational in character, and no denominational test will be applied to either students or professors. It will demand character and efficiency from all.

Fifth—Believing also that it is in the interest of education that a university college should have a non-political management, the Royal Institution, while called into existence under a public act, is in the form of a private corporation.

This is but following the example of many of the greatest universities on the continent, including Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, John Hopkins, Chicago and McGill. At the same time, in order that the public may have confidence that the work done under its management is done in the public interest, the department of education of the province is represented by the minister of education and the superintendent of education.

Sixth—The Royal Institution declares itself to be absolutely free from any desire to antagonize any other institution doing educational work in the province, and the college which it is empowered to establish will be established without any such purpose. It simply desires to give the benefits of education on broad and generous lines, and in the widest possible way to the young men and women of British Columbia. It desires in this way to assist in the development of a high sense of citizenship and of high ideals in thinking and acting.

Seventh—The college is to be a college of McGill University in so far as the course of study and the standard of work is concerned. Provision is especially made in the act of incorporation to enable changes to be made in the course of study from time to time in such a way as to meet local demands, if local demands should arise along lines not already provided for by that university. The course of study thus provided, the examination standard set and the certificates issued will from the start assure to students the same standing as is given to the students of McGill University. No work which cannot be done up to that standard will be undertaken. It is believed that this will give a Dominion recognition to the work of the college, a recognition which an institution of merely local standing could not acquire for many years. To the student particularly this will be a most valuable asset. To this end McGill University has, under a separate act of the legislature, been given the right to

exercise in British Columbia all the powers and functions granted under her royal charter. She proposes, if the Royal Institution be given public support and sympathy, to assist in developing the McGill University College as an institution through which these university powers shall be exercised. The college which is developed will be in competition with McGill as with other seats of learning. The entire management, moreover, is in the hands of a local board—the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning—which body controls the expenditure, the amount of work undertaken, the appointment of its own members and of members of the staff, the salaries paid, etc.

Eighth—It is proposed to begin the realization of these plans by establishing the University College in the city of Vancouver in connection with the work already being done under the direction

of the school board. This work consists of the first two years of the arts course, with a limited number of options in the second year. The department of education, in providing for this work through the high schools, does so in accordance with the practice of all the provinces of Canada, as seen in the courses prescribed for the collegiate institutes, high schools and academies. The reason for so doing is to supply the training necessary for the highest teachers' diplomas, and for that reason the department of education gives the high school financial assistance. The Vancouver high school will be asked simply to continue the work it is now doing. To this the Royal Institution, through the University College, will add instruction in a larger range of subjects in the second year arts, so as to give the same choice as is given in McGill, or any of the larger eastern universities. To secure co-ordination of work the school board is to be represented in the Royal Institution by the Superintendent of city schools, Mr. W. P. Argue, and by three others elected by the board.

In addition to the above courses those required for the first two years of applied sciences will be added. This will be at once possible because these courses are largely the same for all departments of engineering, specialization beginning at the third year. At this point elaborate and expensive equipment is absolutely necessary. For the securing of these time and money will be required. These new courses will include chemistry with chemical laboratory, biology, advanced mathematics, dynamics, physics with physical laboratory, kinematics of machinery, surveying, mechanical drawing, freehand drawing, lettering, descriptive geometry. To these will be added assaying and metallurgy as quickly as possible. These courses will cover the work of two full years. Two further years at McGill or any other eastern university, will give a student the B. A. degree, if a student in arts, and the B. Sc. degree if a student in engineering. In the latter case it will be open to the student to select his course along any of the following lines:

1. Architecture.
2. Mining.
3. Electrical engineering.
4. Civil engineering and surveying.
5. Chemistry.
6. Metallurgy.
7. Transportation.
8. Mechanical engineering.

The complete arts course will be added along definite lines in classics, mathematics, modern languages, philosophy, history, and science, as soon as the number of students desiring to take the degree is large enough to warrant the expenditure. In the meantime, an effort will be made by means of scholarships and exhibitions to assist such students as desire it, and need assistance, to go forward to their degree at any university for which they may express a

preference. This work cannot be done properly along recognized modern lines without a considerable expenditure of money and the employment of specialists in individual subjects. This, however, will be faced as soon as the development of the lower work has created a demand. In the meantime, it is deemed infinitely better to make the arrangement above stated.

10th—The cost in excess of that which the local school board is now undertaking will be provided for by the Royal Institution. To meet this cost the authorities of McGill University have placed certain monies for a term of years at the disposal of the Royal Institution. The Royal Institution asks for such public support in addition as will enable it to realize its plans.

11th—The Royal Institution also wishes to declare its desire to facilitate in any way the establishment of residential and theological halls by the religious denominations or other interested bodies. The teaching facilities of the University College will be open to all on equal footing. This will result in a great saving of money and energy. At McGill University, Montreal, the theological halls of the Methodist, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Congregational bodies are affiliated. All, on equal footing, take advantage of the courses of study offered by the university, carrying on at the same time their secondary school and theological work under their own management. Due representation is given them on the university senate. Co-operation is invited and offered in the belief that the good of all can be best secured by such a union of forces.

12th—The Royal Institution will undertake through its staff to secure suitable lodgings under proper supervision for young men or women attending either the High School courses or those of the University College. This will be done until such time as a residence is established. For the present applications may be made to Principal Shaw of the High School, who will have authority to deal with the matter.

13th—The work of the college will be begun next autumn in the rooms in the High School at present unoccupied.

(Continued from Peg 5).

These have been kindly placed at the disposal of the college by the school board.

14th—The Royal Institution respectfully asks the co-operation of the public in realizing its plans. Criticism, the value of which is recognized, is invited so long as it is fair and honest. Further details of plans will be made public as rapidly as they progress.

F. CARTER-COTTON, President.

W. P. ARGUE, Secretary.

1906.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

CHAP. 28.



CHAPTER 28.

An Act respecting McGill University.

[12th March, 1906.]

WHEREAS it is desirable, in the interest of higher education in Preamble.
the Province of British Columbia, that a College or Colleges of
McGill College and University be established for the higher education
of men and women :

And whereas doubts exist as to the powers of McGill University in
that behalf :

Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the
Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as
follows :—

1. The Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill College and McGill University
may establish a Col-
lege in this Province.
University may establish, or cause to be established, or co-operate in
the establishment of, a University College or Colleges for the higher
education of men and women in the Province of British Columbia,
and may exercise and enjoy in the said Province all the powers,
rights, privileges and functions conferred upon them by the charter
granted to them by His late Majesty King George IV. in the second
year of his reign, and amended by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in
the sixteenth year of her reign.

VICTORIA, B. C.:

Printed by RICHARD WOLFENDEN, V.D., I.S.O., Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1906.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD WILL MOVE FOR A PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY

It is expected that the Presbyterian Synod which is at present in session in Vancouver, will memorialize the Government, asking that provincial University be established.

A committee consisting of several members of the Synod was appointed this morning for the purpose of drawing up a resolution and presenting it to the Synod for approval.

This action in regard to supporting the proposition looking to the establishment of a provincial university, seems to meet the hearty approval of all the members of the Synod. It was brought about by a deputation from the University Graduates' Association, consisting of His Honor Judge Alexander Henderson, Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., Mr. George H. Cowan, K. C., and Dr. R. Pearson, which waited on the Synod at this morning's session and presented arguments for the establishment of a provincial hall of learning.

To Revive Statute.

The visitors requested the Synod to use its influence, through a petition from that body to the Government, asking that a certain statute which has lain inoperative should be revived and that its dates be amended so as to make it the basis of a provincial university.

The request was presented, not in any spirit of antagonism, but rather for the anticipation of the educational system. They desired that the Government be approached for a land grant as a means of endowment.

The members of the Synod listened attentively and with much interest to the addresses of the members of the deputation, and were very favorably impressed with the proposition, and immediately appointed a committee to frame the desired resolution. It is expected that the committee will present this resolution to the Synod either to-day or to-morrow, and that it will pass unanimously, is practically already assured.

Home Missions Question.

Other important business came up for discussion and action at the morning session of the Synod. The home missions question was resumed. The lack of men in this work was the basis of most of the discussion; also the best method of awakening sufficient interest in the high and holy work of the ministry.

Petitions from various Presbyteries regarding the need of dividing the Synod were read. A committee consisting of the clerk, Rev. J. A. Logan, Dr. Herdman and Mr. Beet was appointed to draft an overture from the

Synod concerning its division and to transmit it to the Assembly.

Overtures to the Assembly from Presbyteries regarding the establishment of a preparatory school of theology were presented.

Rev. Dr. Herdman addressed the Synod on this matter. He intimated that Dr. Kilpatrick stated that he was willing to come out West for three months and give his services as professor free. Also that the libraries of Rev. Dr. Warden of Toronto, Rev. Dr. John Campbell, late of Montreal, and Rev. Dr. Robertson, late superintendent



Rev. Duncan Campbell, the new Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod, now in session in Vancouver.

dent of missions, had been gratuitously promised for such an institution.

The question of quarterly payment of ministers' salaries came up and a lively discussion was indulged in by many of those present. Many of the delegates were in favor of the scheme, and a resolution to this effect, which was presented, was heartily endorsed.

A report on church property was submitted by Dr. McCrae.

Last Night's Meeting.

At last evening's session of the Synod, the greater portion of the time was given up to the discussion of the ever-present and ever-pressing needs of home missions, and its far-reaching work.

The speakers of the evening were Dr. Herdman, superintendent of missions for the Synod, Dr. McLaren, who seemed much at home in his old pulpit,

and Dr. Douglas Fraser of Toronto, the well known publisher of the Sunday-school papers of the church.

Dr. Herdman spoke in his usual stirring and instructive way. He pleaded for a more enlightened and enthusiastic hold of the home mission problem.

He pointed out that the population of Alberta had enormously increased during the past few years. He indicated that home missions had advanced at a similar rate in its effectual attempt to keep pace with the ever-increasing population. Over a hundred mission fields had been added since he became superintendent four years ago. He declared that the time was ripe for theological training within the bounds of the Synod, and said that the greatest need of the church was "men," rather than money. Dr. Herdman paid a loving tribute to the manliness and heroic conduct of the army of home missionaries doing humble but faithful work in the two provinces.

Dr. McLaren's Address.

Dr. McLaren followed with a most interesting and graphic account of some of his experience among the foreign element of the Canadian population. He waxed eloquent over the heroism of many of our missionaries in such districts, "Forgetting the world and of the world forgot. Whose life's story is written in heavenly annals, and whose impress is being left on the character of Canada in the making more heroic than the missionary's wife." A thrill of sympathy flashed through the audience as Dr. McLaren told of the devoted woman who came from a home of ease and comfort to an unfurnished shack. Who attended to her own family, consisting of husband two children, father and mother, and who cared for the Hungarian and Galician scholars from a distance from Monday to Friday, who often transformed the study into a hospital, tending the sick who came to her for medical treatment. Yet her unflinching devotion and uncomplaining contentment was unknown outside her own circle.

Rev. Dr. Douglas Fraser delivered a delightful address to the interested audience. Many of those present had the pleasure of seeing him for the first time, whose name is known in nearly every Sunday school in the church, and to listen to one whose words they had so often read. Throughout his address he advocated methods by which the Sunday school, a subject dear to him, might be advanced. He laid great stress on the importance of having good teachers. "Last year," he said, "the Sunday school scholars contributed over \$30,000 to the schemes of the church."

Dr. Fraser left this afternoon for Victoria.

FAVOR LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE BILL

Prov May 10
SYNOD TAKES ACTION

Telegram Sent To-day to Mr.
R. G. Macpherson, M. P., at
Ottawa -- Resolution Ad-
vises Endowment of Pro-
vincial University--Closing
To-day.

Several important measures came up
for consideration and action at this
morning's session of the Presbyterian
Synod.

It was decided that hereafter the
sacrament of the Lord's Supper should
be observed at the first morning sede-
runt after the constitution of the
Synod.

The Sunday Observance Bill, which
is at present before the House of
Commons at Ottawa, was brought be-
fore the Synod, and it was decided to
send the following telegram to Mr. R.
G. Macpherson, M. P.:

"The Presbyterian Synod of British
Columbia and Alberta, in session in
Vancouver, desires to express respect-
fully to the Government at Ottawa its
hearty approval of the Lord's Day Ob-
servance Bill, and its conviction that
the passing of this legislation will be
a helpful measure to all the provinces
of the Dominion."

The telegram was signed by Rev.
Duncan Campbell, moderator, and Rev.
J. A. Logan, clerk of the Synod.

X The committee on higher education
submitted its report through Rev. W.
L. Clay.

Favors University.

The committee advised the estab-
lishment of a provincial university
through the revision of an act which is
still on the statute books and the set-
ting apart a suitable tract of land from
the public domain as an endowment
for such a university.

The report of the committee was
unanimously endorsed and adopted by
the Synod. X

In the matter of theological training
of catechists and students in British
Columbia it was decided to defer action
for the present and to transmit the
overture of Kamloops Presbytery pray-
ing for a beginning to be made in such
educational work to the General As-
sembly, which meets in London, Ont.,
next month.

After a vote of thanks had been
passed to the ladies of St. Andrew's
church, and to the presiding the Synod
closed its session.

This afternoon the delegates to the
synod are being entertained by a trolley
drive around the city and out-
rough Stanley Park.

UNIVERSITY FOR THE CAPITAL

DUNSMUIR TO ENDOW

**Former Premier and Prospective Lieutenant-Governor
Will Give \$100,000 if Others Will Aid the Scheme
—Vancouver's Opportunity Must be
Seized at Once.**

Victoria, B. C., May 7.—(Special)—With a desire to see a truly British Columbia university established at the capital, it is understood that James Dunsmuir, former premier and prospective lieutenant-governor, has offered to endow such an institution to the extent of \$100,000, conditional upon sufficient supplemental subscriptions being obtained to assure the establishment and

maintenance of an institution thoroughly first-class in equipment and pedagogic talent. The offer is now being considered by a number of leading citizens interested in educational affairs, with a view to seeing if the conditions cannot be met.

The above despatch is of a nature which should put advocates of the establishment of a provincial university in Vancouver on their mettle, as it shows that the island advocates of the scheme are dead in earnest in their effort to capture the institution for the capital city. At all the meetings held on the question locally it has been the one thought, based upon logical conclusions, that Vancouver was the proper location, as the metropolis of the province, for the proposed university. But the wire shows conclusively that strong pulling will be done to locate the institution in Victoria and the only way in which this city can meet the question is to get down from words to deeds and pledges; in other words, to more than meet Victoria half way. It cannot be doubted that among those who have openly come out

locally in favor of a provincial university there are those who can unitedly put up a financial backing which will eclipse everything the islanders can offer. It is now plainly up to them to step forward and by pledges, the concrete, evidence the faith their words, the abstract, have intimated in the past they have in the scheme. Only in such a manner will it be possible to meet the claims Victoria is now putting forth.

A BRITISH COLUMBIA UNIVER- SITY. *May 1906.*

Many persons have either an exaggerated idea or a very imperfect idea of what a university is. Most persons have in mind an aggregation of buildings, divided into departments with a large array of professors, such as are contained in McGill, Montreal, or Cornell at Ithica, N. Y. Or our ideas may be borrowed from Oxford or Cambridge, where the university represents an aggregation of colleges; or we may regard any degree conferring institution, such as we find in large numbers in the United States, as a university, upon the principle that a book's a book, though there's nothing in it. We have, therefore, some very great universities and we have some very insignificant and shoddy ones. As a matter of fact, however, it is not necessary to have either buildings or professorial staff to have a university. The university of London, for instance, is simply an examining body, and much is possible in British Columbia without considering too seriously the question of location. We can have a provincial university without worrying too much about details, allowing existing institutions in the province or institutions elsewhere to supply the material. Or we could have a college in Victoria and another in Vancouver, both branches of the same institution. It all depends upon what we have in view, and how much we want to make it one of the civic and tourist attractions, to which we can point with pride, or as a real seat of learning, or as a nucleus for future developments. It all depends in fact, upon our understanding of our wants whether it is going to cost millions of dollars or may be a nominal institution to develop according to the conditions of the country and according to the population and wealth. If the views which the Colonist has expressed as to the establishment of certain institutions in Victoria, are carried into effect, the process of development will be very much more rapid than otherwise, and the benefits to Victoria correspondingly greater.

The Nelson News, in discussing the question, from a certain point of view, sees so with a great deal of sanity, and its remarks are well worth consideration. It says that "a university without adequate revenues and poorly equipped would be of no real benefit to this province. As a matter of fact, it is questionable, if it is really desirable that British Columbia should have a university until its population has reached at least the million mark. We have in McGill university an educational establishment of which every Canadian can

feel justly proud. There are other universities of lesser fame, but still of recognized standing in the educational world, which with McGill, provide adequate university facilities for a sparsely settled country such as Canada still is. The cost of maintaining the universities already established is very great and to add to their number is not wise until the growth of population and the increase in the national wealth make additional facilities imperative and practicable. In due season British Columbia will have a university, but there is no pressing need for one at present and it will be the course of wisdom to delay definite action in the matter for several years to come. In the meantime the formation of a university fund should be heartily encouraged."

Many of the advantages of a university may be obtained by carrying on what is known as university extension

work, and we have no doubt that we could, with the limited facilities we have, provide, under the authorization of a British Columbia University Act, for this in a way that would receive the recognition of the leading universities of the world. Such a plan has led to important results in Great Britain, and in some instances to the establishment of permanent institutions of higher learning, and talking of endowment, we must have an institution of some kind in existence, before rich men and women will think of endowing it.

AN INTERESTING REPORT

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

At the meeting of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning in British Columbia, held on Thursday at noon in the office of School Superintendent Argue, secretary of the institution. Besides him there were present School Trustee R. P. McLennan, F. Carter-Cotton, M. L. A., Campbell Sweeny, David Robertson, Principal Shaw and Col. Gregory. Dr. Tory wrote that he had secured the services of Prof. H. K. Batchelor as instructor of the science department at the college here. He is a graduate of McGill and has been lecturing at McGill on civil engineering. He is also a graduate in electrical engineering. Dr. Tory is now in England purchasing the equipment for the science department. He expects to be back here in September. The committee decided to get to work at once on the preparation of a comprehensive plan for a canvass of the city for funds for the aid of the institution.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Promoters Plead for Revival of Act Establishing University.

New Westminster, July 13.—(Special.)—His Honor Judge Henderson, Dr. J. M. Pearson and Mr. G. H. Cowan of Vancouver representing the Provincial University board addressed the Baptist convention yesterday morning. They dwelt upon the needs of higher education in the province and requested the convention to endorse their effort to get the Provincial government to set apart certain public lands as the nucleus of an endowment fund for a Provincial university. Mr. Cowan said that what was desired was the revival of the old British Columbia university act which has been allowed to become a dead letter. The land should be set apart now. In this question all denominations could unite on common ground. Dr. Pearson said 46 students went to McGill college from British Columbia. These alone would be sufficient for a start for a university in B. C. Judge Henderson supplemented this by saying that the movement was in no way antagonistic to McGill college as the statement had been publicly made. McGill was ready to step down and out as soon as the Province of British Columbia was prepared to care for a university herself.

The board of education submitted the following resolution:

“Whereas the steady advance of education standards necessitates that better and more extended provisions should be made for the higher education of the youth of this province, Resolved that this convention declare itself in favor of the immediate establishment of a Provincial examining university with which all colleges within the province, attempting university work could become affiliated, and resolved that this convention is in favor of the establishment, as soon as practicable, of a teaching university supported and conducted by the Provincial government. Resolved that the government of British Columbia be requested to set aside one-fourth of all public lands in the province to be known as educational lands, the proceeds of the sale or lease of such lands to be devoted to the maintenance and promotion of secondary and university education within the province and further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the minister of education, requesting him to take action in reference thereto and that a committee of three or more of the educational board wait upon the minister to urge that such a policy be at once inaugurated.”

This resolution was considered satisfactory by the deputation. But the hour of adjournment was reached and discussion was adjourned.

UNIVERSITY OPENS COMING MONTH

THE COURSES AVAILABLE

Examinations Will Begin Early in Month--First Year in Applied Science for the Coming Session--Fair Number of Students Expected on Opening.

University examinations in connection with Vancouver College will begin on September 10 and university issues will meet on September 19. The first day for receiving reports of residence will be September 26.

The McGill first-year course in applied science is offered by Vancouver College for the session of 1906-1907, and for the following session the second-year course as well. A full equipment and an efficient staff of instructors have been secured for the work. Indications are that at least a dozen or fifteen students will enter for the course at the start.

The immediate aims of the college in its university course include courses in biology and chemistry (arts and medicine) and in assaying and metallurgy. It is announced that the complete arts course (third and fourth years) will be added along definite lines in classics, mathematics, modern languages, philosophy, history and science, as soon as the number of students desiring to take the degree is large enough to warrant the expenditure.

The question of a college residence for outside students is under consideration. In the meantime a list of approved houses may be obtained from the college authorities. Students are required to report their place of residence to the principal within a week from the date of their admission.

The university department staff of instructors and their work is as follows: Principal Shaw, B. A., A. M., M. A., mathematics; Mr. L. F. Robertson, M. A., classics; Mr. J. K. Henry, B. A., science and English; Mr. Henry Chodot, B. A., modern languages; Mr. James Henderson, M. A., logic and psychology; Mr. D. B. Johnston, B. A., European history, and Mr. D. C. Little, B. A., Latin.

from p. 63

The Rev. A. J. Saunders, of Summerland, who was appointed by the Baptist board to investigate the possibilities for the establishment of a Baptist college in British Columbia, reported that three free sites were offered in Summerland, one of 20 acres, and two of 10 acres each. The committee, of which Dr. Rugg was a member had decided to accept of the offer of Mr. James Ritchie, Summerland, of 20 acres on what for two years had been called "college hill" in anticipation that some day a college would be erected there. This site is considered an ideal one situated on the face of a hill, overlooking Okanagan Lake. A fine water supply would be obtainable.

For the building fund, Mr. Ritchie also promised \$20,000. The sustentation fund, Mr. Saunders said, would be the hardest to maintain. The plan proposed is to have shares of \$100, payable ten per cent. each year. Five hundred such subscriptions, Mr. Saunders said, would guarantee the work going ahead. He had confined his canvass practically to Summerland, with a little in Peachland, and over \$20,000, in addition to Mr. Ritchie's grant, had been promised for the sustentation fund. As Summerland is not yet four years old, this is a record showing when the free site and building subscriptions are also considered.

The course proposed is: A regular collegiate course, a business training, music, painting and expression; manual training, and scientific horticulture. Mr. Saunders secured the opinion of Dr. McDermid, of Brandon college. His opinion was that the business course should pay expenses and make a little profit; the music department could be made self-supporting by engaging a teacher to take charge on the basis of receiving a per centage of the earnings of the department. The expense would be as to the collegiate and horticulture course. As to the latter Mr. Saunders said some gentlemen in Summerland who own fruit lands propose to establish such a school at their own expense. The students would be boarded free and also be paid a little for the work. Then there could be teaching in tree grafting, pruning, etc., which the men would teach but for which the college could collect a fee in return for the use of rooms. Rev. Mr. Saunders waxed eloquent on the attractions of Summerland. There were only two kinds of weather, "simply delightful" and "unusual."

The scheme was fully discussed and the recommendation of the committee endorsed which was, in part, as follows: Resolved, that this committee gratefully accept the proffered resources with the responsibility of organizing and managing through its education board such school or schools as may be possible without pledging the property or credit of the convention."

The Mission and education boards are joint owners of a property in Vancouver bequeathed several years ago for educational purposes. An offer of \$4,400 has been received for the property and the education board recommended that the offer be accepted. It will be dealt with during the convention.

N. P. UNIVERSITY

Movement.—Central Park Wants Proposed Institution.

A public meeting has been called for Thursday evening, November 1st in Central Park and at this meeting it is proposed to take steps to advance the claims of the district as the site for the proposed provincial university. The meeting has been called by the Central Park Agricultural Association of which Mr. Maxwell Smith, Dominion Fruit Inspector, is President. It will be remembered that at the formal opening of the fair last month Mr. Smith pointed out the claims Central Park had as a university site. He now intends to see that nothing that will tend to realize this desire is left undone.

"It is our intention to feel the public pulse in this matter," said Mr. Maxwell Smith, according to the New Westminster "Columbian," "and if it is found that encouragement is given to the idea of locating the university at Central Park, the residents there will do everything in their power to accomplish that end. It is likely that at the meeting a resolution setting forth the claims of the locality to the university will be passed, and a committee will probably be appointed to foster the movement.

I think that the people of Vancouver and New Westminster should co-operate on this question, and pull to have the university at Central Park. Let that place be neutral ground between the two cities. There are advantages at Central Park for a university which are not possessed by any other place on the Mainland. In the first place, the position is midway between Vancouver and New Westminster. It is high ground, being some four hundred and fifty feet above sea level, the highest between Point Gray and Coquitlam. There is at Central Park a government reserve of some two hundred and forty acres, which was set aside for park purposes. I think that the park would be improved by the erection of the university buildings. Then at a short distance there are Deer and Burnaby Lakes, which might be used for university athletics.

Many of the residents of Central Park some time ago determined that when the proper time came they would advance the claims of that place as a university site, and we believe the time to do so has now arrived."

Mr. Andrew Elliott of Galt, Ont., will deliver an address on "The Building Up and Care of the Soil" at this meeting, and Miss Laura Rose of the Guelph Agricultural College will speak on "Home Dairying and Mistakes in Butter-making."

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION

Governing the Affairs of the McGill University College of British Columbia Appoints the Teaching Staff. — Takes Initial Steps in Connection with the Establishment of a Chemistry and Mining Department.

The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning in British Columbia held two long sessions yesterday, one commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the other at 8 o'clock in the evening. Those present were the Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton, Chairman; Mr. Alexander Robinson, Provincial Superintendent of Education; Dr. F. H. Eaton, Victoria; Colonel F. B. Gregory, Victoria; and Messrs. J. C. Shaw, W. P. Argue, Dr. H. M. Tory, R. P. McLennan, Dr. Funstall and David Robertson, of Vancouver.

A great deal of labor and consideration were given to the appointment of

THE TEACHING STAFF

of the McGill University College of B. C., and the following names were finally decided on: J. C. Shaw, A. M., (Harvard), M. A. (McGill), Dean of Faculty and Acting Principal, Professor of Latin, Lecturer in English; Lemuel F. Robertson, M. A. (McGill), Professor of Greek and Lecturer in Latin; George E. Robinson, B. A. (Dalhousie), Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics; J. Kaye Henry, B. A. (Dalhousie), Professor in English, Lecturer in Physics; Henri Chodah, M. A. (McGill), Professor of Modern Languages; H. K. Dutcher, M. Sc. (McGill), Professor of Civil Engineering; J. G. Davidson, M. A. (Toronto), Professor in Physics, Lecturer in Applied Mathematics; W. B. Burnett, B. A. (Acadia), M. D. (McGill), Lecturer in Biology.

To be appointed: Professor of Mining and Chemistry, during the Summer of 1907; Professor of Mechanical Engineering, during the Summer of 1907.

It was agreed that Dr. Tory and Professors Dutcher and Davidson should arrange for the purchase of

ADDITIONAL APPARATUS,

to cost in the neighborhood of \$1,500.

Mr. W. H. Malkin was elected a member of the Royal Institution.

It was agreed that a calendar should be prepared setting forth the courses of study and other matters relating to the Royal Institution. The calendar will be published during the present Winter.

The Board had also specially under its consideration the question of the establishment of a

CHEMISTRY AND MINING DEPARTMENT,

for which it had received a generous endowment from Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir. It was resolved to make a careful investigation of the needs of the Province in this respect, and it was accordingly arranged that a representative of the Board should go into the Interior and observe the conditions with a view to determining what steps should be taken to meet the growing demand for mining education in this Province. During the Winter and the following Spring this matter will be carefully and thoroughly investigated with a view to taking some definite action.

It was reported that financially favorable progress was being made towards securing endowment for the University.

TO TEACH PHYSICS.

Professor Davidson Takes Position on Staff of Vancouver College.

New Westminster, Nov. 15.—(Special.)—Professor Davidson, formerly of the teaching staff of the Columbian College, but who, of late has been studying the higher branches of science at Palo Alto University, was in the city yesterday on his way through to Vancouver, where he has taken a position on the staff of Vancouver College.

Professor Davidson for a long time occupied a position on the staff of the Columbian College, being one of the most valued of the instructors of that institution. He lectured in mathematics and physics, and such distinction did he gain in those sciences, that about two years ago he was offered a fellowship in Berkeley University. Professor Davidson accepted the fellowship, and for the past eighteen months, with the exception of a short visit to British Columbia, he has been studying at the university.

On the occasion of his last visit here he was approached by the Vancouver School Board with a view to his engagement for the teaching staff of the college. The professor accepted the offer, and will hereafter lecture physics in that institution.

*See Davidson's letter
to B. C. Education
Nov. 15. He
will be on the staff
of the school with
physics and
they are all in
agreement
as to his
value.*

The Daily News - Advertiser.

THURSDAY.. . . November 22, 1906

MCGILL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The Board of Management of McGill University College has been assiduous in its efforts to promote the interests of that institution and to carry into effect without delay the provisions of the Acts creating the College and prescribing its methods that were passed at the last session of the Legislature. A few weeks ago we published an official statement from the Board of Management of the College giving details of what had been done. From that statement it was seen that a very considerable number of students had already entered the college; that professors had been appointed to several of the chairs it was the intention of the Board to establish; that considerable equipment had been purchased and that the work the college was designed to do was already in operation as regards several departments in the collegiate economy. Much satisfaction was expressed in many quarters at the progress made in the organisation of the institution and it was felt that Sir William Macdonald and the authorities of McGill University would see in the activity that the Board had displayed how greatly their generous aid for the advancement of education in Western Canada was appreciated by the people of British Columbia.

The Board of Management felt, however, that something more was required than the mere utilisation of the munificent grant by Sir William Macdonald and that it devolved on the people of British Columbia to show that, as far as their means permitted, they were prepared to take their share of the financial responsibility that the full development of the scheme of the McGill University College would involve. The Board considered that immediate steps should be taken to raise an endowment fund so as to place the College on a permanent position as regards its income and provide for the additional expenditure that the enlargement of its sphere of usefulness would incur. After careful consideration the Board has arrived at the conclusion that at least \$150,000 should be raised as the nucleus of a permanent Endowment Fund, the revenue from which would be available for the purposes of the College.

With this view the Board appeals for support to all those who are in sympathy with the scheme of the McGill University College and who desire that the advantages which such an institution can afford should be within the reach of those who otherwise could not enjoy them. To many of our youth the establishment of such a college in British Columbia may mean the opening of a path to success and distinction in various callings requiring

a knowledge of scientific and technical matters. To the people of a province so deeply interested in the development of mining and industrial enterprises as British Columbia is, the training of men to direct and manage such undertakings must strongly appeal. That the training necessary to equip men for such positions should be acquired within the Province should be a matter both of Provincial patriotism, and of concern from a utilitarian and economic standpoint. Even from a more sordid—but none the less an interested point of view—the fact that an institution is being founded that in its full fruition will afford educational facilities in the Province similar to those that are now only to be found in Quebec or Ontario, should remove any doubt that the Board of Management of the College will receive cordial and practical support.

From a statement from the Board that we publish elsewhere, it appears that \$70,000 of the \$150,000 proposed to be raised, has already been subscribed. The Board therefore appeals with confidence to the people to raise the required balance of \$80,000, and trusts that the response will be so prompt and substantial that within a short time the Board may see its way clear to carry out to completion the great and important work that it has been appointed to do. If everyone in sympathy with the undertaking—and that we take it includes every man and woman of intelligence who is loyal to British Columbia—assists in proportion to his means, the result of the Board's appeal cannot be in doubt.

M'GILL COURSES

OPEN ON SEPT. 10

Large Number of Pupils Are Expected To Take the Examinations

The McGill university courses in connection with the Vancouver college will open with examinations on September 10. University classes will meet on September 19, and September 26 will be the last day for receiving reports of residence.

The question of a college residence for outside pupils is now under discussion, and in the meantime a list of houses is being procured by the authorities, where pupils may stay.

The university department staff of instructors is as follows: Principal Shaw, B.A., M.M.A., mathematics; Mr. L. F. Robertson, M.A., classics; Mr. J. K. Henry, B.A., science and English; Mr. Henry Chodat, B.A., modern languages; Mr. James Henderson, M.A., logic and psychology; Mr. D. B. Johnston, B.A., European history; and Mr. D. C. Little.

home with
Nothing can be done
he added sorrowfully, as he
cell and the iron door clanged behind
him.

A Com
he a
cell and the
him.

The exposure of the design of
Chinese to fill this province with
countrymen will undoubtedly call
much correspondence from local
bodies. May we not ha
are meeting with

The following large donations to the Fund are reported by the Board of Governors to date:

His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir for the endowment of a Chair of Chemistry and Mining, to be known as the Robert Dunsmuir Professorship, the sum of \$1,500 per annum to be replaced by a permanent endowment of \$60,000.

Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, toward the endowment of a Chair of Civil Engineering, \$500 per annum, to be replaced by a permanent endowment of \$10,000.

Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, toward the endowment of a Chair of Pure and Applied Mathematics, \$500 per annum, to be replaced by a permanent endowment of \$10,000.

These three subscriptions make the sum of \$70,000 of the \$150,000 which the Board desires to raise and it hopes that in a short time it will be able to report that the whole amount has been subscribed.

McGILL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

As will be seen by the report published elsewhere of the meeting yesterday of the Board of Governors of McGill University College, good progress is being made with the work of this institution. Much of the important preliminary work of organization has already been done and the benefits that the College will confer on the youth of this Province are becoming more and more apparent. The Governors have appointed professors to a number of the chairs being enabled to do this by the substantial financial support that has already been promised. No time is being lost in getting the necessary equipment and apparatus for the engineering, chemical and other departments.

It is understood that the Board of Governors is considering projects for the extension of the usefulness of the College to all parts of the Province. It was decided at yesterday's meeting, among other proposals, to send an agent into the Interior to see what aid could be given to put into practical shape the desire so often expressed in Kootenay for the establishment of a school of mines. If the project is found to be capable of being carried out on such a sound and effective basis as the Board would require as a necessary condition of its co-operation, it is probable that the scheme will be in full operation in the course of next year.

The policy so strenuously followed at McGill University of efficiency and completeness in every detail of its operation, is being carefully adhered to in the British Columbia offshoot, and it is the aim—as we believe it will be the achievement—of the management that those who have passed through the curriculum of the College shall find that fact a valuable aid to them in their later careers. One thing should appeal to the people of British Columbia and cause them to extend liberal and hearty support to University College and that is the fact that without any Government aid the institution is already in full operation, with a considerable number of students, and laying the foundations of what will unquestionably prove to be an undertaking of Provincial utility.

MCGILL COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

The generous donations, aggregating \$70,000, which have been made by three residents of this province to the endowment fund of the McGill University College of British Columbia will go a considerable way toward placing that institution on a safe financial basis. By the promoters of the project for the establishment of this college this generosity is regarded as likely to stimulate others to contribute toward the institution, and without doubt it may have that result. It cannot be denied, in fact there will be no disposition to deny, that the enterprise of McGill in founding the college here is very commendable and is worthy of encouragement if not direct assistance by our own citizens. It will furnish the province with an institution of higher education equipped at once for the work which is to be done or equipped at least to a very large extent. That in itself is a matter for gratification, as it will be of undoubted benefit to the people here, especially to students who could not afford to go to eastern colleges to receive the training they desire. It is impossible, then, not to sympathize with the efforts which are being put forward to secure the full amount of money necessary for the project and wish well for the future of the institution.

In the mind of some of the people of British Columbia, however, the McGill College is regarded as a rival, and even a possible supplanter, of a provincial university, and for this reason there is a hesitancy in some quarters to encourage or assist it in its foundation. That its existence will for some time to come render the establishment of a provincial university unnecessary is obvious. We, as yet, are lacking in the population to make two rival institutions in this province necessary, and any such competition would unquestionably result to the disadvantage of both. Time, however, will assuredly remedy that. With the development of our resources and the great increase of population which that will involve there will be room for both, and their rivalry then will be beneficial rather than the reverse. While therefore we are disposed to regard the McGill College project as one which should receive recognition and encouragement from our people, as it will give us, far sooner than we could otherwise have expected, the higher educational advantages which British Columbia ought to possess, we hold that the idea

of a provincial university ought not to be allowed, even temporarily, to be lost sight of. A provincial university is essential to our provincial system of education, and it should be a great public college rounding off and making perfect that system. For that reason the agitation for a large grant of public land, some thousands of acres, so situated that it will quickly appreciate in value, to be set apart as an endowment, ought to be kept up, and Government assistance toward this branch of higher education should be reserved for this institution alone.

In the meantime individual contributors toward such a praiseworthy object as McGill College cannot fail to excite general approval.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1907.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT. *P.*

The announcement that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has donated, on certain conditions, the sum of \$50,000 to the McGill University College of British Columbia may or may not be a matter for public satisfaction. The gift is a generous one, and as far as Mr. Carnegie is concerned he certainly deserves the thanks of all who delight in seeing capital giving its aid to the establishment of educational institutions. Nor need there be any hesitation displayed by the community in endorsing the acceptance of this large contribution by the college authorities if it was made voluntarily by the giver and with an understanding of the circumstances surrounding the establishment of the McGill College in British Columbia. Otherwise, we take it, not only will there be no approval of the action of the college management but there will be emphatic censure.

It will hardly be denied that the people of British Columbia are entitled to a direct voice in regard to the affairs of this college. They were made to lend their approval to its establishment, by the action of the provincial Government in practically placing the curriculum of our higher schools here under the control of the McGill University Council; and this was done in face of the strongest opposition from many quarters and from rival educational institutions both in this province and beyond our borders. By the action of the Legislature British Columbia has been made, in its educational matters, tributary to the University at Montreal. This being the case, we have a right to say that nothing that is done

for or by the branch university to be established here shall be derogatory to the dignity or self-respect of the province. Now, if Mr. Carnegie freely and of his own will offered this \$50,000, that is one thing; but if he were solicited to give this money, that is a very different thing. Mr. Carnegie is distributing much of his money for educational purposes, and, in looking over the field to see where he could place this or that sum to the best advantage, if he asked to be allowed to give a substantial donation toward the college here, there is no infringement of our dignity in accepting it. Mr. Carnegie is interested in the cause of general education, and finds that \$50,000 invested in British Columbia will bring good returns; then, agreeing with his conclusion, why should we thwart him? To approach him, however, with mendicant air and represent our need, our poverty, and the good he could accomplish by generously considering us, is quite the reverse of a self-respecting course. As a province we would not do that for ourselves, and we consider that no one has a right to do it for us. British Columbia is not suing to become one of Mr. Carnegie's beneficiaries, either educationally or otherwise.

And who will tell us that this donation of \$50,000 is not the reward of mendicancy? Did not the McGill authorities, who are occupied with the establishment of their branch here, ask Mr. Carnegie for the money? How would he have known otherwise that a college was to be established in this province?

PRINCIPAL SHAW TO TAKE HEALTH TRIP

Mr. J. C. Shaw, principal of the Vancouver High School, and dean of the faculty of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning of British Columbia, will in all probability leave Vancouver the latter part of March or early in April for an extended visit to Mediterranean watering-places. For a long time Mr. Shaw's health has been gradually falling under the strain of his multifarious duties, and he is now in such a condition that a change of climate and plenty of rest are essential, in order that he may regain his physical strength.

It is reiterated by those in close touch with Mr. Shaw that there is nothing in the rumor that he intends to resign the principalship of the High School in the near future. Mr. Shaw will retain that office till his duties in connection with the Royal Institution reach such proportions as to require his entire attention, and not till then will he hand over the direction of High School affairs to a successor.

CARNEGIE'S GRANT TO BUILDING FUND

Donation Comes Toward Erection of College in British Columbia—Letter Is Received from Doctor Tory.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$50,000 for a university in British Columbia.

Mr. F. Carter-Cotton, M. L. A., announced yesterday at a meeting of the finance committee of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning of British Columbia that he had received a letter from Dr. Tory, who is in Montreal, to the effect that Mr. Andrew Carnegie had given a donation of \$50,000 to the building fund of the McGill University College of British Columbia, conditional on a similar amount being raised within a certain period.

This gift from Mr. Carnegie makes a substantial foundation for the fund of \$100,000, which is the sum that the board of management of the college considers should be raised before the actual work of construction is under way.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE TO BE ESTABLISHED

Dr. Maclaren Declares That General Assembly will Endorse Favorable Report of Committee.

Winnipeg, Feb. 23.—(Special.)—Dr. E. D. Maclaren of Toronto, secretary of the Board of Missions of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, passed through this city yesterday from Vancouver. The trip of Dr. Maclaren to the far West was for the purpose of attending a meeting of the committee named by last General Assembly, to consider the establishment of a theological seminary on the Pacific coast. Dr. Maclaren reported that the finding of the committee was favorable to the establishment of the college in British Columbia, and it is regarded as certain that the plan will consequently meet with the fullest approval of the General Assembly. The original seminary will act in conjunction with the branch of McGill University which has been established in Vancouver.

Support for the college is promised by many Presbyterians of the coast, and it is believed that all the funds required can be easily provided there.

Feb 25th
1907.

LOTS RESERVED FOR ROYAL INSTITUTION

Three lots in district lot 526, the plot which is to be put on the market next month by the C. P. R., have been reserved in the interests of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning of British Columbia, the intention of this body being to ultimately erect on the property a building for the purposes of McGill College. It is reported that the lots reserved lie at no great distance from the High School.

With McGill College and the provincial Normal School built in the vicinity of the High School, that particular district of Fairview will be the centre of higher education in Vancouver.

WESTERN STUDENTS AT MCGILL.

The Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, each of which is making ample provision for a fully-equipped modern State University, present a contrast with this Province in respect to the question of higher education. In this connection it is to be noted that the Montreal Gazette says:

"Principal Peterson states that one hundred and twenty students from points west of Winnipeg are attending McGill University. The university has been built up and is being maintained today, except for the \$3,000 granted by the Quebec Government, chiefly by the generosity of Montreal citizens. While it was providing a higher education for the youths of the west as well as of the east, last year it was running into debt to the extent of nearly \$66,000. The West owes other things to the East than those that have been the subject of recent comment."

When the University of Saskatchewan and the two other State Universities between it and the coast are in full operation, perhaps the tables will be turned and students from Eastern Canada, as well as students from this Province, will go west to obtain the higher educational advantages which only the East can provide as yet.

Jan 11th, 1907.

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD: V

NOW N. VANCOUVER WANTS UNIVERSITY

Municipal Council Inclined to Enter Lists Against Central Park.

North Vancouver does not propose to allow Central Park to have it all her own way in regard to the university site question. The North Vancouver council took the matter up on Wednesday night. The matter came up in the form of a petition from the Central Park people asking endorsement of Central Park as a location for a university. Reece Kealy said that North Vancouver had 2000 acres and a good site and he thought that they might get up a petition on their own account.

It was decided to have the finance committee prepare a petition and the clerk was instructed to send regrets to Central Park.

Lorenzo Reid was notified that the council could not allow him any rebate on account of the time for which he paid license when his house was unoccupied.

Mr. George Wagg offered to donate land opposite his property to make Lonsdale avenue 100 feet wide. He thought it should be that width throughout. It was decided to thank Mr. Wagg and to ask the other property owners if they would be willing to do the same.

Contractors who have been held back on street work by the wet weather were granted an extension of time.

It was reported by Councillor Morden that C. Telford had been appointed caretaker at the water works intake and that the hose and nozzle needed by the fire department had been ordered.

The request for a subscription from the Vancouver Tourist association was laid over till next year.

The resolution regarding an old folks' home passed at the recent meeting of delegates from various municipalities in the city was read and will be dealt with later.

The petition from the immigration committee of New Westminster regarding the bringing in of unskilled labor was laid over. The members of the council expressed the view that sufficient unskilled labor was coming to the province now.

Bylaws to widen Keith road, to open Philip avenue and Farm street and to divert the course of Bridge street were left open for next year's council to deal with. When these were being discussed it was discovered that there is both a Hope street and a Hope avenue.

UNIVERSITY BILL INTRODUCED TO-DAY

Jan 28 1908
One Hundred Clauses Outline
What is Very Broad
Measure.

NO LOCATION MENTIONED

Interesting Discussion May
Occur Before End of
Present Week.

Victoria, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—The most important bill of the session, an act to incorporate the University of British Columbia, was introduced in the House this afternoon by the Minister of Education, Dr. Young. It will receive its first formal reading to-day, its second reading, when the House will debate its various provisions, may close the week.

These provisions are contained in one hundred clauses set out in the first closely printed pages of the bill. Their scope foreshadow a university broad based in its facilities for higher education in keeping with the largest, and in potential wealth, richest province of the Dominion.

The bill deals solely with the creation of the university, as that of last year did with the land reserve in aid of its support, and makes no mention of its proposed location. That will be a matter for the Executive Council.

The property powers of the university which, according to the incorporation clause, shall consist of a chancellor, convocation, board of governors, senate and faculties, are very wide, while those dealing with instruction, convocation, president, senate and faculties are in many respects similar to those of the large universities of the East.

Clause 89 provides affiliation of normal schools with the university, while Clause 90 makes the university strictly non-sectarian. But while, in the university, no religious creed shall be taught, degrees may be conferred by affiliated theological colleges.

Clause 92 provides for the education of women in the university "in such manner as it shall deem most fitting," no woman, by reason of her sex, being deprived of any advantage or privilege accorded to male students.

The first seven clauses, which deal with the property powers, are as follows:

"The corporation may acquire, by gift, purchase, or any other manner, and hold for the purposes of the said university, any and all property, real and personal, of every nature and kind whatsoever, and subject to the terms of any gift, devise or bequest of any property to the university; shall have power to mortgage, sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of all its property, real or personal, and to make and execute all necessary and proper conveyances or transfers for carrying the same into effect.

"The corporation shall have power to invest for the benefit of the university all or any sums of money belonging to it and available for investment in any of the following securities: the bonds, stocks, debentures or securities of the Dominion of Canada or of any province thereof; the debentures of any municipality in the province; or first mortgages of any freehold property in the province, or the purchase of rental-bearing real estate therein; and shall have full power and authority to take, hold and dispose of any real or personal property therein for the purposes aforesaid.

"The corporation shall have power to acquire, take and hold all such property, both real and personal, as shall be bona fide mortgaged, hypothecated or pledged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted or purchased at judicial sales upon levy for indebtedness, or otherwise purchased for the purpose of avoiding a loss to the university in respect thereof or to the owners thereof.

"Real property which shall at any time be vested in the university shall not be liable to be entered upon, used or taken by any municipal or other corporation, or by any person possessing the right of taking lands compulsorily for any purpose whatsoever; and no power to expropriate real property hereafter conferred shall extend to such real property, unless in the act conferring the power it is made in express terms to apply to such real property.

"The university shall have full power and authority, without the consent of the owner thereof or of any person interested therein, to enter upon, take and appropriate all such real property as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of the university, making due compensation therefor to the person or persons entitled thereto:

"(b) In the event of no mutual agreement as to amount of compensation being arrived at within the period of sixty days from the date of such entry, then in that event the amount of compensation shall be fixed and determined by two arbitrators, one to be appointed by the university and the other by the party or parties owning the land so taken:

"(c) The two arbitrators so appointed shall have power to appoint an umpire:

"(d) The provisions of the Arbitration Act shall apply to and govern such arbitration.

OBJECTION FROM NELSON TO HENDERSON SUGGESTIONS

University Club of Interior City Finds
Fault With Proposed Amendments
to University Bill.

Special to the "News-Advertiser."

Nelson, February 15. — The University Club of Nelson objects to Mr. Stuart Henderson's amendments to the Provincial University Bill throwing open the convocation to other than British universities, on the ground that if foreign universities be included the convocation cannot exclude graduates of unrecognized institutions or men holding purchased degrees. It also objects to the amendment requiring the name to be on the Provincial voters' list, thereby excluding all women graduates; also to the exclusion of the Minister and Superintendent of Education from the Senate; also to the amendment permitting affiliated theological colleges to give degrees of B. D. and D. D. to non-graduates.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

HON. DR. YOUNG moved the second reading of a Bill to establish and incorporate a university for the Province of British Columbia. He said that last year he had presented a Bill dealing with the establishment of a Provincial University, a Bill of great importance, which was introduced as the fulfilment of a pledge previously made. The Bill he was now presenting to the House was the final step in this matter so far as the Government was concerned.

The history of legislation in connection with this subject was somewhat checkered. The Government had first introduced a bill for the establishment of McGill University College here in 1896, and many people seemed to confuse that Bill with the Bills more recently before them; and the Government had been accused of aiming to assist the McGill University by these Bills. The Bill of 1906 was opposed largely on the grounds of collegiate jealousy, by persons who claimed that they were opposed to the domination of educational privileges by any one institution. The Government was inundated by letters of protest from other institutions, and they replied to these that the assistance given to McGill did not preclude them from establishing a Provincial University. Dr. Peterson, Principal of McGill Univer-

sity, had also written explaining that it was not the desire of McGill University to dominate the educational institutions of the Province, but that they were merely following a plan of collegiate extension which was part of their policy. At the same time, they would willingly step out and make way for a Provincial University when the time came.

Hon. Dr. Young said that while in the East last Summer he had seen Dr. Peterson and he had repeated that declaration. He had discussed this matter with many eminent educationists while in the East, and was agreeably surprised to find the keen interests they took in our affairs, and their splendid knowledge of the subject, which showed that they must have followed the discussions on it very closely. Toronto University had always been quoted as one strongly opposed to the establishment of McGill College here, but he had discussed these matters with Dr. Faulkner, the Principal of Toronto University; and Dr. Faulkner had assured him that when British Columbia should need the help of Toronto in establishing a university it would get it as readily and generously as from McGill. He had also discussed it with Dr. Gordon, Principal of Queen's University, and he had said practically the same thing. Everywhere he had met with the greatest encouragement and had found none of that narrowness and jealousy of which they had heard so much.

WHERE MCGILL STANDS.

"To show where McGill really stands," said Dr. Young, "I have here a letter written by one of the McGill professors of Mineralogy, a man who is in a good position to speak for his university. The letter speaks for itself." He then read the following letter from Dr. Porter, of McGill University. "I wish to preface my remarks with the very definite statement that McGill has no intention of using my mining school proposals or the larger Royal Institution schemes in Vancouver as a device for securing possession of the educational field in British Columbia. The University of McGill as a non-political, non-sectarian body occupies a position which differs from that of any other university in Canada. We are distinctly Canadian, or even Imperial, rather than Provincial in our aims. For years it had been our policy to promote and unify advanced teaching in the East as well as the West by helping local institutions whenever possible, and thus establish standards which could scarcely be maintained by separate and weaker bodies. In attempting what we now propose in British Columbia we are merely extending this work. Our experience and prestige will undoubtedly be useful to British Columbia for a few years at least, and whenever you are in a position to get on without us we shall quite contentedly drop out. Our proposals are made with a view to this ultimate separation; and the last thing we want is to impose any yoke on the educational schemes of your Province."

Dr. Young said this should show the position of McGill clearly enough. What the Government aimed at now was to establish a university that should be purely Provincial. During the recess between sessions he had met and talked with many of the leading educationalists of the Province, and he found it to be their opinion that any objection they might have had in the past was due rather to hesitation in waiting for coming events than anything else, and now that the Government placed the proposal clearly before them he believed they would receive their generous support.

Dr. Young continued that he had heard it said that British Columbia was not yet ready for a Provincial university and it would degenerate into a sort of second-rate school. But what were the facts? He found in the East that all the universities were filled to overflowing. Toronto had to-day more students than any other university in the Empire, outside of Edinburg. In Kingston, where they had only a few buildings a few years ago, he found they had a magnificent pile of structures to-day and they were well occupied. The portions of McGill that had been burnt down were being rapidly rebuilt on a larger scale. In short, everywhere the call was for more money, more buildings and more room in the universities. In our Province, all the university wanted was some hand to give it a start and guide it for a while, and he believed it would soon become the peer of any of them.

MANY PUPILS HERE.

"We have to-day in our Province more of the university element than in any other Province. We have not that mixture of Doukhobors, Mennonites, Galicians and other nationalities that we see distributed through other Provinces; and we have come to the place where people recognise that they can afford to give their children the higher education and desire to do so. A short examination will show what they are doing already. During the past five years from 50 to 60 pupils have been leaving this Province for Eastern universities every year. These are only the children of the parents who can afford to send them East, and figuring on this basis and including the large number who cannot afford it, we shall find that right at our own doors we can fill every faculty of the University from our own population."

Dr. Young pointed out that in addition to these he had mentioned, McGill College in Vancouver had eighty students taking the university course, and Columbian College in New Westminster was well filled, as were also the High Schools of Vancouver, Victoria and other points. It was gratifying to note also that of 84 students who had matriculated for McGill last year in the whole Dominion of Canada, 61 came from British Columbia, and they included the winner of the Governor-General's gold medal.

(Applause). Further than that, of the first 30 who passed, 25 were from British Columbia. In addition to the 61 students who had passed matriculation, how many others would have gone East, only they could not afford it. They would, therefore, see that in founding a university their first aim would be to provide for adequate teaching and not to fritter away the money in a pile of stately buildings. (Hear, hear!)

Speaking more strictly to the Bill itself, Hon. Dr. Young said that in looking into this question he found that there had been a swinging of the pendulum since the old days when universities were governed by men devoted to teaching only. They lived in a very much detached way and had not troubled much about business affairs. Then the pendulum swung to the other extreme, teaching was relegated to the background and the business side was looked upon as everything. He had endeavored to strike the happy mean in drafting that Bill, and in doing so had consulted gentle-

men in the East who were thoroughly conversant with these affairs. Particularly as representative of the business side of university management, he mentioned Sir William Meredith, Chief Justice of Ontario, while Principal Gordon of Queen's and Dr. Peterson of McGill had represented the teaching side as men prone to give prominence to that element. In considering how to adjust these two important elements, he had drafted the Bill so that the business side would be in the hands of the Board of Governors, and the teaching portion would be managed by the Senate.

ON BROAD LINES.

Under the heading of "Instructions," in section 8 of the Bill, he had drawn up as rapidly as possible the aims and objects of the university. He knew that the commonly accepted idea was that a university turns out a lot of lawyers and doctors. That was true once, but the first thing that they had borne in mind in providing for this university was the development of the mining, forestry and agricultural resources of the Province, and an education that would aid in this. By establishing these faculties they had tried to bring about some immediate good instead of wasting money in expensive buildings.

In the government of the university the first thing to be considered was the Convocation. In this he had tried to interest all sections in the Province. While it was to be composed in part of all university graduates in the Province it was also to contain 25 men selected by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. It would thus be left to the Government to choose men suited for the purpose from different walks of life. In the East, the chancellor of a university was selected by the Lieutenant-Governor, but he had taken a different position and left his election to the Convocation of the university.

The chancellor was at once chairman of the Board of Governors and a member of the Senate so that he acted as an intermediary between the Governors and the teaching staff. The Board of Governors, beside the chancellor and the president of the university, was to consist of nine persons selected by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. He considered it only right that the Board of Governors representing the business management of the university should be appointed by the Government by whom it had been instituted. Besides this they would have representatives of the various teaching bodies of the Province on the Convocation and all the Faculties.

The Senate controlling the teaching element would be representative of all interests affiliated with the university, and would be a deliberative body. He had provided for the representation of the high schools, colleges and Provincial Teachers' Institute, and in addition to this had provided for the affiliation of the normal schools, so that the Senate would be thoroughly representative of all the educational interests of the Province. The university would be free and non-sectarian, and women would be on the same basis as men.

BEGINNING OF THE WORK.

Having thus briefly sketched the administration of the university, Hon. Dr. Young next outlined the manner in which it was proposed to begin the work. They wished particularly to begin with studies that would tend to the elucidation of the development of the natural industries of the Province of which he instanced mining. He said that they had not in the Interior sufficient material to establish classes at once, and they intended to work in conjunction with the mining students of McGill in the meantime. It was proposed to extend the high school system by establishing night schools in the Interior; and thus give boys who were working a chance to avail themselves of university studies. He had spoken to several managers of mines and other industries about this, and they had promised to so adjust the work that the studies of the young men would not be interfered with. In this way they hoped to make some good use of the good material that was abundant in the Interior of the Province.

To-day there were hundreds of boys in the Province who were trying to push their way forward by means of correspondence schools. They would not go to the ordinary night school because it would not increase their earning power; but he saw no reason why, with an eight-hour day and changing shifts boys should not be able to pursue studies leading up to a university course.

The Government also intended in the near future to set aside sufficient land, from five hundred to a thousand acres, for a college of agriculture. Here the technicality of irrigation, the analysis of soils and the management of orchards might profitably be taught.

"This," he concluded, "is so far an outline of what we propose to do. Our scheme will necessarily mean the working out of an immense mass of detail. That has already been provided for, and I hope during the coming Summer to have it so far perfected that we will have night schools running. In one year we should have a Faculty established, and in two years if this scheme is not yet perfected we shall have scholarships established so that a boy who wins them may go to any university he may select till our own is established. Thus a spirit of competition will be established, and in the end it must be a great aid to our university scheme. I would like also to see a biological department established, so that our fisheries might get the benefit of the knowledge thus acquired. I would like to see also some practical method of utilising our vast water power taught. I had some other matters to present, but will wait till this Bill is in committee before going further. I hope this Bill will have the cordial support of the House. I don't think that anything that I have said should lead to hostile criticism; but I trust that such criticism as may be given will be in support of the scheme itself." (Applause).

MR. HENDERSON moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 5.15 p.m.

VICTORIA AFTER UNIVERSITY

Citizens Think It Should be There Instead of in Educational Centre of the Province.

Victoria, January 7. —There never has been any doubt among Victorians that the best interests of the Provincial University to be established in British Columbia demand that its seat be in the Capital City, which offers sites not to be equalled elsewhere in the Province, all the advantages which only a capital city affords. A small body of citizens has been working quietly for some time to forward Victoria's interests, but it is felt that now the time has come to enlist the sympathies of the citizens as a whole for the accomplishment of an end which all desire.

It was with the object of making a start in this direction and preparing for the presentation of the city's claims to the Government that a meeting of citizens, representing all the important civic bodies and all classes, was held in the City Hall yesterday afternoon. Trustee George Jay, chairman of the Public School Board, was unanimously called to the chair, and H. D. Helmcken, K. C., was asked to act as secretary pro tem.

Among others present were Mayor Hall, Chief Justice Gordon Hunter, Rev. Father Brabant (administrator of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Victoria), D. R. Ker, J. A. Mara, E. B. Paul, John Jardine, M. P. P. Frederick Davey, M. P. P., H. F. W. Behnken, M. P. P., Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Rev. T. W. Gladstone, O. H. Lugin, R. H. Pooler, Rev. W. W. Bolton, Ald. Henderson, John W. Lang, Rev. T. E. Halling, Mrs. C. E. Cooper, Miss Grease, John Nelson, Rev. Father Letorme. A. W. McCurdy was prevented from attending at the last moment by business. Mr. Paul was in receipt of letters from several gentlemen promising to act with any committee formed.

Mr. Jay explained what had been done on the initiative of the School Board towards the formation of a strong and representative committee, to bring before the Government the desirability of establishing the Provincial University here. He thought there could be no question that the proper place, from every point of view, was the Capital, and from the point of view of site Victoria was unsurpassed.

Mr. Helmcken recalled the work already done by the voluntary committee of citizens, of which Chief Justice Hunter was chairman, F. B. Pemberton vice-chairman, himself secretary, and which numbered among its members the then Mayor, Rev. Mr. Clay, A. W. McCurdy and others. In 1904 a very favorable offer of a site was received from the Hudson's Bay Company, but

owing to no progress being made at that time the property in view was sold. A second application had been made to the company but up to the present, while it was known that a favorable reply would be received, it had not yet been communicated by the directors. The committee had seen the necessity for vigorous action on the part of Victoria in order to secure what all desired, but at the time the matter had not been taken up as generally by citizens as the committee thought was necessary before approaching the Government. That general interest was now being aroused, however, and the time was opportune for action. Many sites had been suggested, the one in view being near Cadboro Bay. The committee had been working quietly and welcomed the opportunity to co-operate with others.

Mr. Lugin thought it was rather premature at this stage to raise the question of any particular site in Victoria. The first thing to be done was to let it be known publicly that Victoria wanted the university established here, because this was the most advantageous place for it, and that the citizens are in earnest in their desire to have it here. The members of the Government as a whole would be in favor of a site here and from personal conversation with very many of the members from the Interior he knew that the majority of them preferred Victoria to any other part of the Province. The citizens should place themselves on record as wanting the university here, and a strong and influential deputation should wait on the Government and urge Victoria's claims.

It was resolved, on motion of Mr. Lugin, seconded by Mr. Mara, that this be done.

Rev. W. Leslie Clay pointed out that a useful part of the committee's work would be to bring the question of the endowment of the university before the people. One of the first questions the Finance Minister would ask would be what amount of aid this city would give. The city as a city, and citizens individually, would both have to be appealed to. Mr. Clay proposed a sub-committee of seven to deal with this phase.

This was agreed to and the committee named were: Chairman Jay, Mayor Hall, D. R. Ker, J. A. Mara, Rev. W. L. Clay, A. S. Flumerfelt and A. W. McCurdy.

Mr. Nelson urged the necessity of getting together data so as to present a strong case to the Government, setting forth in detail all the advantages Victoria had to offer as a university city. Until this was done the committee would be only beating the air.

Rev. T. E. Heeling endorsed this idea and considered that after the committee had prepared the case and before waiting on the Government there should be another meeting of the full committee. Mr. Heeling spoke of the situation in Saskatchewan, where half-a-dozen cities seek the honor of being the seat of the university. The Government had appointed a commission to visit all the sites, but the chances all seemed to be that Regina, as the capital, would be the choice. This would be for the same reason, in part, as Victoria was the best site in British Columbia, the advantages which a capital offered.

Chief Justice Hunter, being called on said that as a university man and as a Victorian, he naturally desired to see the Provincial University established in the place that was best suited to be the home of such an institution. He would have no hesitation in saying, even if he lived in Vancouver that Victoria was the proper place and the best place for the University of British Columbia, for many reasons. As it was essentially a matter of business one must look the question squarely in the face, and for himself he proposed to consider it as if he were a member of a Government which had to deal with the matter. The Government would have many difficulties to face. One city in particular would put up a strong fight for it, a city with over double the population of Victoria, and the commercial centre of the Province. As far as the monetary aspect was concerned, it would be almost hopeless for Victoria to compete with Vancouver, but outside that he saw no advantage that could be offered by the latter city, while Victoria had a host of advantages.

When the Government came to deal with

the matter of site, the Chief Justice thought the fairest thing to do would be to select a committee of prominent educationists from the East and bring them out to decide as to the proper site from every point of view. The longer the matter was thought over the more that would be seen to be the course the Government should adopt. One could readily understand that there was strong influence being brought to bear from Vancouver and vicinity, and Victoria should be alive. It had the great advantage of being the capital of the Province, and could offer any one of half a dozen more desirable sites than any other city.

"If we have confidence in our own case, and we undoubtedly have, we should welcome such a settlement of the question of site," continued the Chief Justice. "We should get a committee to work and get up our case. One thing we must do, and that is, eliminate any question of politics. (Hear, hear). We all desire to see the university established here, both because it is the best place that can be found for it and because we wish to see such an institution in our midst, and we must work together to one end. We should press for the appointment of such a board by the Government, for our case is so strong that we have nothing to fear from any other city when we present it."

The Chief Justice approved of the appointment of subcommittees to prepare data, examine into financial possibilities and consider possible sites. Speaking of the advantages which Victoria would offer to the young people attending the university, he said they would be infinitely superior to what could be offered anywhere else.

On motion of John Nelson, it was decided to appoint a sub-committee of seven to prepare the case for Victoria, to consist of Chief Justice Hunter, Bishop Perrin, Rev. Father Brabant, Rev. T. E. Heeling, Rev. W. W. Bolton, John W. Laing and E. B. Paul.

The committees appointed will get to work at once.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE UNIVERSITY SITE.

To the Editor of the "News-Advertiser"

Sir—I had the pleasure of being present at the banquet given on the 23th of February at the Carleton Cafe, in the City of Vancouver, by the alumni of the University of Toronto and listening to the many and most entertaining and eloquent addresses that were given by different gentlemen present, and it appears to me that it is much to be regretted that such short reports of all that was said on that occasion were published in the local newspapers.

The establishment of a Provincial University is, I think, conceded by all the people of British Columbia to be a most necessary institution for the intellectual culture of the coming generation of this fast growing, progressive and, geographically, most advantageously situated of all the provinces of the vast territory comprising the Dominion of Canada.

For natural sources of wealth, pleasant and healthy climatic characteristics, scenery and many other attractive features, I doubt if there is any other country in the world that can equal British Columbia—there certainly is not one that can excel her.

Many very cogent reasons were given by men especially qualified to give substantial and most valuable opinions on all subjects connected with educational matters, why it would be desirable to have the future University located in the vicinity of the City of Vancouver; and I trust the few remarks I make—and I think these gentlemen were right in recommending that locality—may add a little to their almost unanswerable arguments on that important subject, and give a suggestion regarding a site for the University buildings that may be worthy of consideration.

During several years past, through the public press of this City, and in addresses I gave to the Canadian Club and to the Art, Historical and Scientific Association of Vancouver, I explained my reasons for getting the western terminus of the first Canadian transcontinental railway—the Canadian Pacific Railway—located on Burrard Inlet, and also why I took the initial step necessary to get railway communication with the railway systems to the south of the 49th Parallel of Latitude, and also to obtain railway communication through the country north and extending from Vancouver to Dawson.

These railways, together with the Canadian Northern Transcontinental Railway, ensure a commercial prosperity to Vancouver which will make it the great Western Canadian metropolis of the Dominion and most probably one of the largest cities on the west coast of North America, and as it will be the shipping port for immense quantities of grain and also the receiving port for a large trade from various countries, accessible by means of the Pacific Ocean, I strongly advocated a large and comprehensive development of all harbor accommodation that it was impossible to obtain by improving False Creek and English Bay—a development system, I regret to see, which is fast being rendered almost an impossibility by the short-sighted and reprehensible acts of men elected to guard the best interests of the City.

I furthermore advocated the construction of a tunnel under the entrance to False Creek, between the City and the Indian Reserve, and an electric railway from the City along the shore of English Bay, passing by the Country Club and thence, skirting the shore of the peninsula between English Bay and the north arm of the Fraser River, reaching New Westminster.

On the westerly portion of that peninsula, on the high ground overlooking the Gulf of Georgia, would be a magnificent site for the proposed University, and it is easy to picture what an imposing effect the various fine architectural buildings, which would doubtless form the University group, would have upon all persons travelling past this prominent point. The fame of the University would spread to all lands and tend greatly to its prosperity as well as to that of Vancouver.

Now, it might not be amiss for those gentlemen who may have the selecting of the site for the great educational institution of British Columbia, to consider very carefully if it would not be advantageous to have it where I have suggested, where it would be within a few minutes' travel of the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster, and where the location could not be better, regarding health and drainage, and conveniently located for sea bathing, boating and all the athletic sports that university men take great interest in. Yours etc.

WALTER MOBERLY.

Vancouver, March 4th, 1910.

UNITED THEY STAND ON QUESTION OF SITE

Lower Mainland First, Central
Park Second, for
University.

COMMITTEE IS NAMED

This Will Nominate Institutions
to be Represented on General
Committee—Harmony
at Last Night's Meeting.

The lower mainland as the home of the provincial university, and the government's 240 acres at Central park as the most desirable site on the lower mainland.

The first was the unanimous view, and the second the opinion of nearly all who attended this meeting held in the city hall last night called by the worship for the discussion of the subject for the formation of a committee to present to the commission the claims of the lower mainland. The only difference of opinion expressed was as to ways and means of attaining that end.

A general committee was finally suggested, to be composed of representatives of the various educational institutions and public bodies as well as the cities and districts of the lower mainland, a committee of five being appointed to name these public bodies, cities and districts to be represented, each selecting its own members.

That nominating committee consisted of the mayor of Vancouver, the mayor of New Westminster, Mr. C. M. Woodworth, President Stone of the board of trade, and Principal Robinson.

Mr. Woodworth, who spoke for the committee of Vancouver Alumni and Association of the University of Toronto in the absence of its chairman, I. Wilson, proposed the resolution that the lower mainland be the site of the university, to which all agreed. Mr. W. P. Argue and Rev. A. E. Hetherton suggested the nominating committee of five.

Twenty representatives of public bodies and educational interests of the city, New Westminster and Central Park attended the meeting the object of which the mayor, who presided, explained. Mayor Lea of the Royal City brought photographs of Deer lake, the front door of Central Park, to emphasize his choice.

Archdeacon Pentreath announced that the Anglican church was only awaiting the decision of the site of the provincial university to commence the erection of their theological college to be known as St. Marks, as he understood a free site close to the home of the provincial seat of learning would be provided by the government for such colleges in affiliation, while Dr. Kendall declared that the time was rapidly approaching when a medical college would be imperative. He believed the university would be established in or near Vancouver, while he was sure that Greater Vancouver would be the site of the medical college.

The other representatives who took part in the discussion were Rev. Merton Smith, Mr. Maxwell Smith, Rev. Dr. Whittington, Principal Burns of the normal school, Mr. Stone and Prof. Burwash of Columbian college. Rev. A. E. Hetherington voiced the views of Dr. Sipprell, principal of Columbian college, who was unable to attend.

Mainland vs. Island.

The case for the lower mainland, from the point of view of population, college, high and public school students and school teachers was in the opinion of the meeting fully presented by Mr. Woodworth and Principal Burns.

"The lower mainland has not only 75 per cent. of the population of the province," said Mr. Woodworth, "but it has 16,374 college and school pupils compared with a total of 4360 for the lower end of Vancouver island. In addition Vancouver has at least four-fifths of the law students of the province."

"Of the 56 students in training for teachers," said Principal Burns of the provincial normal school, "seven come from Vancouver island; 39 from Vancouver, and 10 from the balance of the lower mainland."

Mr. Woodworth's Vancouver-Victoria comparison, on the basis of college and high school attendance was favorable to the Terminal City by nearly 1000, the figures being 1310 and 314, while Vancouver had 8662 public school pupils compared with Victoria's 3081.

"These are the figures for last year," added Mr. Woodworth. They would be much more favorable to Vancouver if we had this year's figures."

This was his general comparison on the basis of the mainland and island college, high and public school attendance:

Lower mainland—University college, 106; high schools, 1045; other establishments, 157; public schools in cities, 10,661; rural municipalities, 4904. Total, 16,874.

Island—University college, 21; high schools, 293; public schools in cities, 3081; rural municipalities, 965. Total, 4360.

Statistics for 1908-9 — Vancouver University college, 108; Vancouver High schools, 810; New Westminster High school, 184; Chilliwack High school, 51; Westminster hall, Columbia college, \$100; private schools, 57; total, 1310.

Victoria University college, 21; Victoria High school, 293; total, 314.

Nanaimo High school, 61; Cumberland High school, 20; Ladysmith High school, 21; total, 102.

Public schools, 1908-9—Vancouver city, 8662; New Westminster city, 7409; Chilliwack city, 249; North Vancouver city, 341; total 10,661.

Victoria city, 3081; Nanaimo, 982; Ladysmith, 512; Cumberland, 293; total, 4868.

Rural municipalities — Mainland 4904; island, 965.

Has All Advantages.

In support of his array of figures Mr. Woodworth outlined the general advantages of the lower mainland as the site of the university, particularly in regard to population.

"Within a radius of 40 or 50 miles of this hall we have fully 75 per cent. of the total population of the province while we have over 50 per cent. within six or seven miles," he declared.

The university would serve the poor as well as the rich and it was the convenience of the former that was chiefly to be considered. A few years ago Victoria was the legal as well as the political capital. Today Vancouver was the legal centre of the province and had four-fifths of the law students. Then the lower mainland had by far the larger number of medical students and hospitals.

"We must first be united upon the claims of the lower mainland," he concluded, "and I therefore submit this motion: 'That in the opinion of this meeting the University of British Columbia should be established on the lower mainland.'"

"And not more than 40 or 50 miles from Vancouver," he added.

But this was not incorporated in the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

"I second the resolution, but I do not think it goes quite far enough," said Mayor Lea, holding up the photographs of Deer Lake district in the government's 240 acres at Central Park in dramatic approval of that site. He suggested that Vancouver appoint a committee to act with committees of New Westminster, Central Park, Chilliwack and other municipalities in investigating the various sites on the lower mainland, agree upon the best, which he had no doubt would be Deer Lake, and emphasize its claims before the commission.

Mr. Maxwell Smith agreed that Central Park was the university site of sites, extending a general invitation to the meeting of the Central Park Provincial University association next Thursday night.

This As "The Limit."

Rev. Merton Smith also agreed that in Central Park was the ideal site. Still the commission should be allowed some latitude. (Laughter.)

"I would limit Mr. Woodworth's 40 miles from Vancouver to 12. That would take in New Westminster; but let that be the limit." (Renewed laughter.)

"The common sense view of the situation undoubtedly points to the lower mainland," said Rev. Dr. Whittington, "and when we set to the lower mainland the common sense view of the situation again points to Central Park."

It should have, and would no doubt have, with the 240 acres of government land there, a fine campus for the theological colleges to be established in affiliation with the university.

Rev. Mr. Hetherington thought that the mainland was as far as this meeting should go, leaving individual claims for later consideration as they were likely to suggest factions which might defeat the object as voiced in the resolution for the lower mainland. Central Park could stand upon its own merits. The old idea of universities, privileged places for privileged persons was not the idea of today. They must be near the centre of population, affording every advantage to the people, and he had no doubt the commission would so decide.

"More than 300 students from British Columbia are today attending universities in eastern Canada and the United States, all of whom would have been numbered among the students of the provincial university were it established today," said Principal Burns, after referring to the greater proportion of teachers in training from Vancouver as compared with the other districts and the faculty of pedagogy already promised for the university. He added that it was those who were endeavoring to obtain a university course upon their own earnings that were more to be considered than the rich, or those attending such an institution merely because it was the fashionable thing to do.

"Upon the lower mainland, and as near to Vancouver as possible," was Archdeacon Pentreath's personal choice. He, however, thought this meeting should merely favor the mainland, approving the suggested formation of a general committee, and a committee to decide upon the institutions to be represented by it.

"I would favor something more definite than the lower mainland," added Mayor Lea. And after picturing one great city in the near future, "Hastings, North Vancouver, Vancouver, Point Grey, the North Arm of the Fraser and New Westminster," he concluded: "Can we not all agree that the site should not be south of the Fraser or north of the inlet, but between Vancouver and New Westminster?"

Following a general discussion the committee of five was appointed to name the public bodies and institutions to be represented on the general committee.

SITE NEAR VANCOUVER

Friday -- March 4
University Meeting in City Hall De-
cides to Press Claims of
This District.

MAYOR LEE SUGGESTS

DEER LAKE LOCATION

Central Park Country Regarded Fav-
orably—Many Speakers in City
Hall Last Night.

Three resolutions regarding the choosing of the University site were passed at the meeting convened by the Mayor at the City Hall last night. There were representatives of the various educational institutions present, and many representatives of districts interested in the matter, including Mayor Lee of New Westminster.

In short, the meeting decided that the proposed University should be situated on the Lower Mainland of British Columbia and that a committee be formed to carry out the above object, and aid another committee to be appointed later.

In proposing the first resolution, Mr. C. M. Woodworth spoke at length, and forcibly, on the many reasons why the site should be chosen on the Mainland and not on the Island. To the rich man it mattered very little where the University was situated, as he could afford to send his sons where he liked, but to the poor man it was necessary to have the University as near his door as possible. He, himself, had been poor, so he spoke feelingly.

He stated, as he had previously done, that 75 per cent. of the students who would attend would be residents of the Mainland. To prove this he took the attendance at the various schools and colleges on the Mainland, and the Island for 1908-9.

Mainland College figures—Vancouver University College, 108; Vancouver High Schools, 810; New Westminster High Schools, 184; Chilliwack High School, 51; Westminster Hall and Columbian College, 100; private schools, 57. Total, 1,310.

Island College figures—Victoria University College, 21; Victoria High School, 293. Total, 314.

Nanaimo High School, 61; Cumberland High School, 20; Ladysmith High School, 21. Total, 102.

Mainland Public Schools—Vancouver City, 8,662; New Westminster City, 1,409; Chilliwack City, 249; North Vancouver City, 311. Total, 10,631.

Island Public Schools—Victoria City, 3,081; Nanaimo City, 982; Cumberland, 293; Ladysmith, 512. Total, 4,868.

Mainland Rural Municipalities—Burnaby, 286; Chilliwack, 518; Coquitlam, 181; Delta, 374; Kent, 123; Langley, 394; Maple Ridge, 343; Matsqui, 370; Mission, 238; Point Grey, 129; Richmond, 317; Surrey, 464; North Vancouver, 64; South Vancouver, 1,103. Total, 4,904.

Island Municipalities—North Cowichan, 209; Oak Bay, 127; Saanich, 525; North Saanich, 104. Total, 965.

These figures showed, he said, that the Lower Mainland has a total of 16,874 against the Island's total of 4,360. In these figures the Island north of Ladysmith had been omitted on account of being nearer, by transportation, to Vancouver.

He thought that this was the strongest plea for the choice of a Mainland site, viz., that it be convenient to the majority of the students.

IS LEGAL CENTRE.

Speaking from the legal students' side, Victoria was the political centre, but Vancouver was undoubtedly the legal one. The Court of Appeal sat as often, if not more often, in this City than in the Capital, and most of the legal business of the Province was attended to here. At least four-fifths of the law students would come from Vancouver, and it was desirable to have the University within a reasonable distance, say not further than 40 miles of the City.

There were others present, he thought, who would speak from the medical point of view. He thought that New Westminster had good points to offer in that direction. If climate were going to be the main platform in the choice of a site, he thought Kamloops or the Okanagan would have something to say.

Mayor Lee, of New Westminster, in seconding the motion, gave a glowing description of a site he had been over at Deer Lake. That, he said, he thought was the ideal spot. There was a lake for aquatic sports, there were 240 acres of rising land, gorgeous scenery which could not be surpassed—it was necessary in education to cultivate the aesthetic taste as well as all other good tastes—and here the beauty of the surroundings would be its own best advocate. The site was situated five miles from Vancouver, and four from New Westminster, and the cars ran alongside. In a few years New Westminster and Vancouver would be practically one great City, and the University would be situated in the very heart of it. He was sure that every one of the municipalities in that direction, as far as Ladner, would support this site.

urged that one particular site be chosen by the committee, so that when the Commission came the committee would be in a position to say, "Here is the site we have chosen," not, "Here are half a dozen, take what you like." He preferred that they all pull together on one site, and pull strongly.

Mr. Maxwell Smith endorsed the views of both speakers.

Mr. Merton Smith said he took exception to one remark of Mr. Woodworth, that the site be within a radius of 40 miles of Vancouver. He thought it ought to be within a few miles: New Westminster was the limit. At this there was loud laughter. He objected to any settled place being chosen, that the wise men from the East should have a chance to use their judgment.

MEDICAL ADVANTAGES.

Dr. Kendall said from a medical point of view it was most advantageous to have the University as near Vancouver as possible, as here the students would be in the best position to follow their work. There were, at present, 500 beds in the hospitals and that was enough for any university. But the capacity of the hospitals was being taxed too heavily, that extra beds were being put up where they should not be, and the hospital would soon have to be enlarged.

Rev. Whittington said that for the well-being of the students it would be good to have a campus, and he favored the Central Park neighborhood. He hoped to see theological college spring up round it, and in this district this would be possible.

Professor Burns said he had to pay his own fees, and had he been forced to travel far for a university he could not possibly have benefited by its educational facilities. He pleaded for the poor man, who strove to get his education by hard work. This was the man who came out in after life, not the rich man's son. These men who earned the fees were the men who made leaders.

Superintendent Argue proposed that a committee be formed to carry out the objects of the first resolution, and aid the committee to be appointed the manner of the appointment to be determined hereafter.

Mr. Woodworth seconded it, and it was passed unanimously.

Amongst the other speakers were Rev. A. E. Hetherington, Mr. A. H. Stone and Archdeacon Pentreath.

THE PROBLEM OF A UNIVERSITY

Views Expressed Relative to Establishment of Institutions in Western Provinces.

DR. J. RENWICK MATHESON, in the "Western Canada Medical Journal," editorially discusses the question as to whether the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan should jointly establish a university or whether each should have its provincial university, as in the case of Manitoba. This discussion in part is as follows:

"It is pleasing to note the spirit higher regarding the question of higher education and the founding of a university or universities in Western Canada. Yet, although the Government of Saskatchewan has legislated for the institution of a Provincial university there are some who express the belief that such an institution is not warranted until there be a much greater population in the three western Provinces, and especially in the cities, than exists at the present time. Taking their stand on the ground they claim that the Manitoba College is quite sufficient for the present requirements, if not for those of many years hence. Others there are who maintain that the three Provinces, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan should jointly establish a university and at a point as generally convenient and suitable as possible, whilst others as strongly maintain, and it may not be without good reason, that each Province should establish her own university, and they thus express themselves in full accord with this Province's recent legislation toward that end.

There still remains the consideration whether Provincial universities should be established or one common to the three Provinces already named. A good deal might be said in favor of either view. Those who stand by the former have a strong and abiding faith in the future population, wealth and greatness of his own Province. At the same time he may not have considered what an enormously expensive plant a university is, that is to say, a university whose equipments are such as will secure to the student within her walls a course of instruction equal to the best he can procure in the land. Those who favor the other proposition urge the point that it is better by far to have one great resourceful university than several institutions which, in their opinion, could not justly lay claim to the distinction. Yet, these same individuals may not have given

due weight to the thought of how difficult it is to secure parliamentary co-operation that will best serve the interest and ideals of the university, since, as is often if not usually apparent, the majority of any parliamentary body are very much in the position of "Hall O'The Wynd who fought for his own head," instead of occupying the high ground of statesmanship and employing his strongest efforts in the best interests of the commonwealth, of which education is an essential part. If, then, that be a difficulty that must be seriously reckoned with by the few righteous of any one Government, how much more complicated and grave would become the question, and the many questions necessarily touching the life and well-being of the university, when put for solution before three different parliamentary bodies having nothing in common unless likely a mutual spirit of antagonism and distrust.

But the question, so far as Saskatchewan is concerned, is settled, and in reading over the legislation as employed in the University Act, I cannot but admire the courage of the undertaking, guided by the wisdom and breadth of view shown in every section. An important feature of the act is that the general education of the Province is well represented among the members of the university senate, an important body in the general working of the institution. This is as it should be, since, as already hinted, it will allow of a close and healthy co-operation between the Public Schools and the university, which should be their natural development. And this it is which every country is striving for that has clear ideas of the course and especially the method of instruction which best secures a liberal and sound education. In building and strengthening our education structures in this new Province we have the advantage of all the other systems in the world to choose from, and it is our duty to avail ourselves of their best features.

The success of the university, judged from the standard of the mental clearness of her graduates, will, in large proportion, depend upon the method of instruction her students will have received in their Primary and High School course of work. The true value of their cargo will not be measured

by the amount of knowledge they bring to the university, nor even by the amount they take from it, not by the quantity as matriculates or as graduates they may be able to throw upon examination papers, but by the process of reasoning, the modus operandi they display in arriving at that knowledge or a part of it. The question is not so much that of the accumulation of knowledge as of the exact process of intellectual discipline. Nor is it necessary that all branches of the physical sciences should be taught in the schools—that would be foolish to attempt and impossible to accomplish—but it is of the greatest significance that the teaching of any subject should be practical and that the student be given the widest latitude in calling upon his own faculties to the fullest extent possible and in drawing his own conclusions from accurate observations so that when he leaves school and is turned into the world to make his own way he shall be able to employ the discipline he has thus received in approaching the many problems, economical, social or political that as a citizen, it is his duty to meet and honestly deal with, or if fortune should favor him with a further course of instruction in the university where the same methods of investigation would be employed in the search for truth, he come out among his fellow citizens with his mind a focus of intellectual power directed to the highest good of his kind.

NUMBER OF MESSAGES BREATHE LOYAL SPIRIT TO THE ALMA MATER

Devotion to Interests of B. C.
University Is Note Struck at
Annual Meeting of the
Toronto Club.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR ENSUING YEAR

28 March 1913
Arrangements to Be Made for
Reception to Dr. Wesbrook
on His Arrival Here.

More than usually interesting was the annual meeting of the Toronto University club in the Vancouver club last night. The retiring president, Mr. F. C. Wade, read a number of telegrams from President Falconer and many of the principal professors of the Toronto university.

All the messages breathed deep loyalty to the alma mater, but besides that a new note was struck, one of devotion to the interests of the new university of British Columbia.

President's Greeting.

The telegram from President Falconer read as follows: "Greetings to Toronto alumni. Glad to hear of success endeavoring here to maintain 'varsity's reputation. Hope Toronto alumni will help greatly the new university of British Columbia."

From Principal Hutton, of the Toronto university college: "Look forward to day when East and West shall be united in university college graduates."

From Dr. Ellis: "Best wishes for all Toronto men, one and all, now and always."

From Dean Galbraith: "Best wishes to alumni association, shall drink in spirit to you tonight sincerely."

From Professor Baker: "May the new university have as loyal sons as the old." There was also a most interesting telegram in a similar strain from Professor Mavor.

New Officers.

The election of new officers and executive was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:

President, Dr. J. W. Pearson; vice-president, Mr. E. B. Herman; secretary-treasurer, Mr. R. J. Sprott; executive committee: Dr. J. G. Davidson, Mr. W. H. Greenwood, Mr. R. R. Maitland, Mr. W. J. Baird, Dr. R. Crosby, Dr. G. Seldon, Mr. N. R. Robertson, Mr. P. H. Buchan, Mrs. J. H. MacGill and Mrs. Drummond.

After the election votes of thanks were unanimously returned to the retiring president, Mr. F. C. Wade, and the secretary, Mr. R. J. Sprott.

In order to secure representation from the dental faculty it was arranged that the president should confer with that faculty with a view of securing suitable representatives. It was also decided, on motion of Dr. Davidson, seconded by Mr. Wade, that the executive should confer with the executives of the alumni of other universities, so that suitable preparations might be made for the reception of Dr. Wesbrook, the president of the University of British Columbia, on his arrival in Vancouver.

VANCOUVER NOT THE PLACE.

Columbian Aug. 21/90

EDITOR COLUMBIAN—Sir:—I see by yesterday's *News-Advertiser* there was a meeting held in Vancouver, last night, for the discussion of matters connected with the proposed university, and I regret that the only representative from our city, who spoke on that occasion, forgot or ignored the superior facilities New Westminster affords for a seat of learning.

It is not necessary for me to say anything to your intelligent readers respecting the incorrect and inconsiderate statement that "Vancouver has many superior advantages" over all other parts of the Province. At present, it will be enough to merely say to the Rev. E. Robson, who made this reckless and groundless assertion, the other night, that if he thinks he can make the people of the Royal City believe it, or that he can induce them to "co-operate with the Terminal City" to make that uncertain, mushroom, abortive town the great education centre, he was never more in error in his life. No! let the C. P. R., Mr. Robson, his relatives and friends, stick to their legitimate and ordinary means of booming town lots at English Bay, and no doubt, a few of our "interested" citizens will "co-operate" with them in this object; but let them not count on the support of any honest graduate or honorable man of learning, when they attempt to prostitute the cause of higher education to the furtherance of so base an end.

ÆSCULAPIUS.

MR. WADE'S REPLY TO DR. TORY

UNIVERSITY QUESTION

Detailed Statement of Views in Answer to Explanation by Representative of Mc- Gill—Reference to Previous Proposal to Toronto Uni- versity.

Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., has asked The Province to publish the following letter on the university question in reply to Dr. Tory:

"In his letter to the News-Advertiser of the 11th instant, Dr. Tory tells us that his modesty had prevented him from taking part in the university discussion at an earlier date. By a fortunate coincidence, however, its late appearance prevents a reply reaching Victoria before the bill comes up for third reading to-day.

"Dr. Tory proceeds 'to remove the tissue of misrepresentations and side issues which have been brought into the case.' First, he denies that universities are money-making institutions. No one was ever foolish enough to say that they were. He then expatiates on the wealth of McGill. This no one ever questioned. Next he states—but not of his own knowledge—that in the early days of the development of High Schools in this province, Vancouver High School asked Toronto University for terms of affiliation, but no notice was taken of the application. In this of course Dr. Tory must speak subject to correction. I am informed that Toronto University did answer, but that the letter miscarried. Getting down to the subject in hand, Dr. Tory denies that McGill has ever brought pressure on pupils here to attend McGill. Surely no one was ever stupid enough to aver the contrary. Pressure was and is quite unnecessary. The course of instruction is so arranged that all pupils must prepare for McGill, and cannot do otherwise.

"To show that being prepared exclusively for McGill, pupils are not prevented from attending other universities, we are told that on matriculation McGill issues certificates which will permit students to enter any university on this side of the Atlantic. True, but a certificate from McGill will not give her matriculant a place in the class list at Queen's, Toronto, or Manitoba, and its holder is cut off from competing for scholarships and prizes in all universities but McGill. To poor or ambitious students, what could be more serious? All the other arguments against the unfairness of this portion of the scheme remain unanswered by Dr. Tory.

Kept a Close Secret.

"The doctor then takes up the negotiations which led to the introduction of the present legislation. On this branch of the subject a good deal of valuable information came out at Thursday night's meeting. The scheme was got up by a McGill graduate who happens to be a teacher here. He professes to have evolved it in the interests of higher education alone. This gentleman admits that he kept the plan a close secret so as not to arouse the opposition of the city of Victoria. A University Association was in existence, one of the chief objects of which was to establish a provincial university. The scheme was carefully concealed from the members of the association. This scheming seems to have begun a year ago, and yet not a hint got out. The bills were then drawn and revised in Montreal, and next we find them before the Legislature. Admittedly the whole plan was concealed from Victoria and the other cities of the province. It was hidden from the University Association, the members of which are more closely concerned in such legislation than any one else, and it was kept back from the public. I ask Dr. Tory if this is the proper way to inaugurate any great educational reform. I would also like to know if it was his modesty alone that caused the secret to be so well kept at Montreal as well as here.

"Although Dr. Tory has knocked down some straw men of his own making, he has not dealt with any of the following matters:

What Are Real Ideas?

"1. Whatever is the intention now, the original idea seems to have been to prevent the establishment of a separate provincial university. The original clause 3 of Bill 23 provided that the McGill enterprise was to be the University of British Columbia. Happily this was discovered and amended. Is this why the secret was hidden from the University Association?

"2. Clause 8 of Bill 23, providing for taking over higher education, purports to apply to all School Boards, including, of course, Victoria and New Westminster. It now transpires that the intention is to deal with only one board. Was this also part of the scheme to keep Victoria and New Westminster and other cities quiet?

"3. The same clause enables any School Board to hand over the lands and money it has received from the public to McGill University. This is to be done without the consent of the electors from whom the school trustees have received their trust, and this is to be done although the question has never been made a public one, but on the contrary was studiously concealed from the electors during this last year and while the elections were being held.

"4. While the Vancouver College supplies the first two years of university work now, there is no guarantee that under the new scheme the other two years will be provided for a long time to come. It was stated on the floor of the Legislature by one of the promoters of the bill that it might not be accomplished for some years to come. If this is so, we are offered as a *modus vivendi* to take the place of a provincial university no university at all, but merely the chance which every one now has of taking the first two years here and the final two years at McGill.

Proposal Is Sidetracked.

"5. In the meantime the project to establish a Provincial University is simply sidetracked instead of receiving the attention and support which it deserves.

"6. The charges of jealousy made against other university men are simply unfounded and childish. What we all want is a Provincial University. Every McGill graduate and all other graduates voted for that unanimously on Thursday night. If the Government would set aside a site and an endowment of public lands for such a project, I think all graduates would be well satisfied.

"The letter of Dr. Tory does not conclude without casting a slur on graduates who do not sympathize with his views. This comes unexpectedly from a man who parades the niceness of his modesty. I have no doubt, however, that on second thought, he would be only too glad to eliminate the remark."

THE PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENT

WORLD — Nov. 11/61
THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

Editor World: The recent interesting and important convocation in connection with the Vancouver College has brought up the university question afresh. It is clear that excellent educational work is being done and the fact that the number of students has grown from seventy to three hundred in a few years shows that a large number of the young people in this province eagerly desire higher education. The McGill graduates amongst us deserve much credit for the intense loyalty they manifest towards their Alma Mater and for the interest they have taken in the educational situation here. It is to their credit that they are trying to secure for our students the privilege of taking here the second year in connection with that great university, and that they are even endeavoring to secure special travelling rates for those who wish to go to Montreal to finish their course to graduation. But it must be apparent to every one that anything like a permanent affiliation of our school system with McGill is out of the question. If we are to have affiliation with some outside institution there are other universities of good standing in Eastern Canada which should be considered at least to the extent of arranging a uniform matriculation with the privilege to the student of taking the remainder of his course in any one of them he pleases. The question of expense is an important one to students and to parents, and it might be easier from that standpoint and more convenient for a student from here to graduate at Winnipeg, or some other university city, than at Montreal. While the present condition of things lasts we think he should have that choice, and the fact that McGill does not yet admit lady students in medicine might necessitate the choice of another seat of learning in some cases. But even apart from that it seems clear that the people of this province should resolutely set themselves to secure a university in British Columbia. Not only is the cost of going to an eastern university prohibitive of that course to the vast majority of the students here, but the affiliation with any such institution means that our province is being weakened by losing her

young people and by helping to support educational centres outside our own borders. Is it not about time for this province to get out of swaddling clothes, to assert her own strength, and to build up within her own territory institutions that will help her sons and daughters to hold their own anywhere? Would not a movement in this direction enhance our position in the eyes of the world, give more stability to our whole life and put the iron of hopeful courage into our country's blood?

The experience of other young countries ought to be valuable to us and it is because citizens have asked me many questions as to the rise and growth of a provincial university in Manitoba, my native province, that I write this letter.

The university of Manitoba was founded when that province, being only seven years old, had a crude educational system without high or normal schools and when the city in which it now has its location was little more than a struggling town. The funds at the disposal of the university consisted of a grant of \$250 a year from the provincial government. To begin with, the

university was simply an examining and degree-conferring body, the teaching being done in the schools and in the colleges of the various churches, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike. To-day that university has a thousand graduates holding prominent positions in all parts of the country; it has a splendid site in Winnipeg, the largest city in the province; it has an endowment of nearly half-a-million dollars; it has a staff of professors in science and has a science building with all the latest equipment; and those who are acquainted with the history of that country know that the university has been a tremendous source of strength to it. Before the founding of the university a few students of the wealthier class made their way to universities in the east and either remained there or came back to find themselves out of touch with the country and their places occupied by outsiders; but the university placed higher education within reach of the young people of the province and instead of occupying positions subordinate to that of educated people from other parts they have taken hold of the most prominent places in the land in which they live. Parents here want to see their children have a similar chance in life.

The real founder of the university of Manitoba was Lieutenant-Governor Morris, who in 1877 practically insisted on his advisers bringing down a bill in the local legislature to set it in motion. Even the member of the government, Hon. Joseph Royal, who introduced the bill, said "the government think the bill premature, but have been so urgently pressed to bring it down that they have done so." The body of the university was formed by the graduates of all universities in British dominions, then resident in Manitoba, who should register in the office of the provincial secretary and out of these as well as from the teachers in the schools and colleges an examining body was instituted. By mutual arrangement a curriculum was settled and the first examination was held in 1878. In 1885 the Hon. John Norquay, the then Premier and one of the native-born, secured from the Dominion government a grant of 150,000 acres of land for the university and this has become an exceedingly valuable endowment. An old Hudson's Bay man, Mr. A. K. Isbister, left \$80,000 to the institution, many medals and scholarships are provided, and the university of Manitoba is, in many ways, one of the most important in the dominion.

Here in British Columbia we have an excellent system of public, normal and high schools and several of the churches have promising educational institutions. There is a splendid opportunity for leadership in this province just now. If we have enough public men who are statesmen rather than mere politicians, and if the schools and churches and people do their duty there is no reason why, with the great resources of this province, we should not have a provincial university at an early date. We have been enriching other portions of the dominion and ought to do more at home. We have poured enough money into the coffers of the dominion since confederation to justify us in hoping for aid from that quarter and many of our wealthy citizens would be glad to have the privilege of assisting so great and enduring a work.

R. G. MacBETH.

Vancouver, November 9, 1901.

(Continued from Page 1.)

after which the Dominion and provincial governments should be approached at an early date for a permanent endowment to provide funds for the carrying on of the work of the university. An expression of opinion regarding the holding of a meeting from those interested is earnestly requested.

ALEXANDER S. MONRO.

Injustice to Columbia College

The principal of Columbian college, New Westminster, has gone to Victoria to look into this question. The Methodist church is greatly interested in the subject. A despatch from Toronto quotes Chancellor Burwash, of the Victoria college, as characterizing the bill as "a serious injustice to the Methodist church and to the Columbian Methodist college at New Westminster."

"Some years ago," he said, "we applied to the provincial government for a charter granting the college university standing, with courses in arts and theology. The charter giving power to confer degrees in arts was refused on the ground that a provincial university had been provided for, and no other institution should be allowed to pre-empt the prerogatives which belonged to the provincial university. The Methodist church accepted that decision, and has founded its institution and carried on the work with a view to affiliation with the provincial university and unity of action as soon as it was established. Now to grant McGill university the powers refused the representatives of the Methodist church will be to do a very serious injustice to that church and to Columbian college."

President Loudon, of Toronto university, said the matter will probably be considered by the senate at its meeting Friday evening. "If," he added, "that bill goes through it simply means that the college to be located at Vancouver will be a feeder for McGill university, and I think it quite unfair that one university should receive such an advantage over other eastern universities."

—LOW, 24:30, 13:52; HIGH, 8:36, 17:07

CE

**LAST
EDITION**

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

UNIVERSITY SITE ON THE CROWN OF POINT GREY

Provincial Government Makes
Selection—Sets Apart 175
Acres Next Naval Reserve.

CHOOSE MAGNIFICENT SPOT

Unsurpassed View from the
Grounds—Plenty of Agricul-
tural Ground Is Also Provid-
ed—Will Have Extensive
Waterfrontage.

The exact location of the University of British Columbia has been selected by the Provincial Government. The site chosen consists of 175 acres almost on the crown of Point Grey and overlooking the sea on three sides. A plan showing the land selected is now being prepared by the surveyor-general and will be published in a few days.

From Point Atkinson to the mouth of the Fraser River, the hill in the center of the new university grounds command one of the finest scenic views imaginable, and in addition to this there is plenty of land on the area chosen suitable for agricultural requirements—so that the selection of the government is generally deemed the wisest that could be made, in that the site combines beauty with utility, both of which are admittedly neces-
— for college location purposes.

The site selected comprises the land south of lot 129 and includes lot 122, a portion of lot 123, lots 124 and 125, the westerly portion of lots 115 and 116, lots 126, 127, 132, 133, 134, the westerly portion of lot 135, lots 140 to 145 inclusive, lots 128, 131, 133 and 139.

The South Boulevard, as it appears on the present plans of Point Grey, will be deflected at the junction of lots 122 and 123 through 123 in a northerly direction to meet the North Boulevard at the corners of lots 136 and 137. The South Boulevard as thus deflected, will form the eastern boundary. The site has a sea frontage of one mile along the Marine Drive.

Commission Favored Site.

It is understood that the members of the university commission were very favorable to this location as a possible site for the institution although they also considered the land fronting on the North Arm on both sides of the Indian reserve as being very advantageous owing to the value of the soil for agricultural purposes. However, embraced in the 175 acres which the government is now setting apart, there is sufficient rich, low-lying land to provide plenty of room for the energies of the young farmers in the proposed provincial institution of learning. The borders of the tract run, it is said, out from the mouth of the North Arm right over to English Bay and the area lies immediately to the east of the Dominion Government naval reserve on the very tip of Point Grey. The Provincial Government land overlooks all the rest of the municipality of Point Grey.

Plan is Comprehensive.

In addition to showing the limits of the university site, the government plan which is being prepared will also present a sketch of what it is proposed to do in the way of laying out the grounds from a landscape point of view. Provision is being made to construct the main college building on the summit of the elevation near the middle of the grounds. Winding walks and drives are shown stretching from the proposed building site to the foot of the hill on all sides, some of them running to the salt water beaches while others extend over to the city side of the grounds.

The recently adopted street car franchise in Point Grey made provision for street car lines running out to the edge of the provincial reserve so it is anticipated there will be plenty of transportation accommodation by the time the university is ready to serve the needs of the young men and women of British Columbia.

Upon the motion for adoption of the report on the Royal Institution of Learning bill, Hon. Mr. Fulton introduced an amendment to make clear that school property may not be transferred under authority of section eight.

This was adopted.

Then came Mr. Hawthornthwaite's amendment providing that "nothing in this act contained shall confer upon McGill university college of British Columbia any special privileges or powers or any control of the published educational institutions of the province."

He held that it was most desirable that such protection should be incorporated in the bill. The opinion was gaining ground that McGill was by this bill gaining discriminatory advantages, and also that the government was paving the way for a general handing over to a private institution of the upper departments of the public educational system of British Columbia. He so interpreted the powers conferred, and held that this legislation would be a grave mistake. The same principle had caused the downfall of the conservative government in England, and its present course the government was riding to a fall. If the government was defeated in the near future it would be largely due to the president of the council and to this bill. The member for Richmond had declared that this bill was important from the standpoint of the workmen and was so viewed by Vancouver. It was strange, indeed, that he had received quite a contrary statement from the Trades and Labor Council of that city, who viewed the bill in the same light that he (Mr. Hawthornthwaite) did. He hoped to have the support of both sides for his amendments.

Hon. Mr. Fulton again contended that there was no intention in the bill or out of it to hand over the educational work to any private institution. Section 8 merely provided that school boards or city councils might, if desired, make arrangements with the local McGill for taking over the higher educational work, which was not the general work of the high schools, but something distinct and apart that certain of the high schools were now doing, to prepare those of the students who proposed later on taking university courses. This work was now being done in both Victoria and Vancouver under the general school act.

But, inquired Mr. Hawthornthwaite, if authority for carrying on this work already exists under the school act, why the necessity of this section?

Hon. Mr. Fulton explained that it was because it was proposed to have instruction given, if desired by the interested boards, by McGill instead of the regular high school staffs. The minister of education added that if any other university sought kindred powers to those conferred by the act upon McGill, the government would unquestionably grant them.

Mr. Oliver took exception to the wording of the bill, and to the multiplicity of contradictions in its explanation. It was not stated that the work it was proposed to turn over to the McGill instructors was an indefinite something known as "higher education," quite outside of the high school curriculum. Yet it was now taught by teachers in the high schools paid out of moneys collected for general public school purposes. This

certainly looked like a handing over of public moneys for a service apart from anything in connection with the general high school work. Then as to Chilliwack—

Hon. Mr. Fulton interjected an explanation that Chilliwack not having an affiliated high school college, the bill would not apply—only to Victoria and Vancouver.

Mr. Oliver pressed his objection to the diversion of public moneys for education not contemplated in the general high school system. On this ground he hoped the house would see fit to kill this bill.

Hon. Mr. Cotton defended the diversion of moneys referred to, by stating that it was approved by the local authorities of the cities that paid the bills. He reiterated that there was no power contemplated in the bill not now existent and exercised.

Mr. Oliver—Then why the necessity of this legislation?

Hon. Mr. Cotton—The change proposed will reduce the cost of higher education to the people. The proposition was a businesslike, a reasonable one, and must commend itself to all who think.

Mr. Macdonald, while favoring anything to improve the educational system or add desirable new departments to higher educational work, protested against any legislation that would destroy the necessary uniformity of high school work throughout the province. It was now proposed in effect to make the high schools of Victoria and Vancouver colleges of McGill, thus making the high school system of British Columbia ununiform. The higher educational work would be handed over and the lower grades retained, with the result that there would be two high school systems in the province.

"I have already explained," said Hon. Mr. Fulton, "that it is only the higher

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