

whereby public money has been wasted or expenditures improperly made. If there is anything in any Bill brought down of another nature more perfect in its form, more in the public interest, better calculated to conserve the rights of Parliament, or more in accord with public opinion, I have not seen it since I have had the honour to be a member of this House. I think the Bill should pass, that the country should be congratulated upon its progressive nature and that we should get along with it without much further delay.

Amendment (Mr. Carvell) negatived.

On section 4—apportionment of money; veterinary colleges:

Mr. G. BOYER (Vaudreuil): (Translation.) Mr. Chairman, I wish to draw the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to clause 4 which is at present under consideration, and provides that an amount of \$20,000 shall be distributed between the **veterinary schools of the country in proportion to the number of students attending such schools.**

To my mind, it is not so much the number of pupils in each college that the Government should consider as the equipment of the laboratories in those schools. We have to-day only two veterinary schools really well organized and receiving pupils: one at Toronto and the other at Montreal.

That veterinary school at Toronto receives pupils coming from all parts of the country, and is accordingly on a much larger scale than that of Laval university at Montreal, where the attendance is much smaller, as it receives pupils from the province of Quebec only. However, that school has also duties to fulfil and numerous obligations to discharge. At present veterinary schools are expected to give courses on chemistry and bacteriology and histology to meet the requirements of the various positions which young vets are called upon to fill, either in the employ of the Government, or of large private concerns, as inspectors of meats, of contagious diseases, etc. Then again pupils are expected to follow courses towards qualifying later on as inspectors of food products and others, and that requires the equipment of a complete laboratory of which pupils may largely take advantage.

When this Bill was introduced in this House, the council of the Laval Veterinary school took cognizance of it, and one of its delegates, Dr. Dauth, I think, conferred with the Secretary of State who promised him to see the Minister of Agriculture in that connection, and I believe that was done.

If the Government grants that amount of \$20,000, as mentioned in this Bill, one of the schools will receive much more than

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the other, though it will have as heavy obligations to meet in connection with the giving of courses and the equipment of its laboratories.

I understand full well that the Ontario school is more important than that of Montreal; but on the other hand the courses which are being given in Montreal are as important as those which are given in Toronto; the only difference is in the attendance; there is none in the tuition.

Now, I am of opinion that in order to effectively assist these schools, the Minister should provide in his Bill that each one will receive in the first place a lump sum of \$5,000, while the remaining \$10,000 will afterwards be divided between the two in proportion to the number of their pupils. That, to my mind would be much more effective. The Montreal veterinary school is not rich; it is only within the last two or three years that it has been receiving a grant of some importance. And here tofore it has had to provide for its own needs, not having received any endowment towards extending its courses. The council of the Montreal veterinary school has come to the conclusion, after due consideration, that the distribution should be made on the basis of the tuition given, rather than on that of attendance. The Montreal school has a smaller attendance than that of Toronto, it is true, but its curriculum being the same, it requires the same number of laboratories to teach the applied veterinary sciences: bacteriology, chemistry, histology, as applied to the inspection of food products, to the prevention of contagious diseases, etc. The equipment for such laboratories, at any rate as respects the illustration apparatus, has to be the same, whatever the number of pupils. Indeed it is precisely in that part of veterinary science that progress is in order and that there is a field open to scientific research of a nature helpful to agriculture and the trade in food products.

I have no doubt that the Minister of Agriculture is well disposed, and I am pleased to think that he will be so kind as to consider the remarks I have just made. As a matter of fact, I am of opinion that he should introduce in the Bill an amendment providing that lump sum of \$5,000 to each college as I have just suggested, I understand that owing to increasing requirements, a veterinary school will soon be established in the West and that the Government will soon grant further aid to that new school, and then may be in a position to increase its grant. I am satisfied that the granting of these \$20,000 would give better results if they were distributed in the way I have just suggested, rather than in the manner implied in section 4. I make that proposal in good faith,