

fully 60 per cent., of the graduates of the country were graduates of the University of Toronto. A strong point he wished to advance was that the University should be free. If he had a son with enough ability, who could apply it so that he could go to the University, he (the speaker) maintained that he had a right to send him. He was a workingman; it took nearly all he earned to sustain himself, his wife and family, and he was not in a position to pay the present university fees. Someone might say, "But there are scholarships given." Yes, but these scholarships were derived from the entrance fees charged. This is a thing which should not exist; it was an injustice. The University should be free to all, so that their children could obtain the highest education possible.

J. Rooney considered that no man should be forced to support that which was opposed to his conscientious scruples; in other words, one denomination should not be compelled to pay taxes towards the support of another denomination. He believed that every denomination should support its own college. He did not believe in making the masses of the people, the laboring classes, who numbered a majority of the people, pay for the taxes of the rich. The rich were able to pay for their own, and if they came to the working-classes and asked them to pay for the education of their sons, they (the working-classes) ought to have backbone enough to tell them to pay for their sons' education themselves. He believed in higher education, and he was in favor of making it free to his son as well as to the son of the Governor-General. These universities might be, and probably were, taken advantage of by the wealthier classes, and sometimes by the poorer ones, assisted by others. Higher education at present was, comparatively speaking, a failure. It fitted men to become teachers in colleges and schools, but for practical purposes it was a dead letter. He thought that schools or colleges should be instituted for the education of the children of the people in practical callings; mechanics, engineering, practical science, etc.

C. Armstrong asked Mr. Potts if he was in a position to say that the Ontario Legislature intended to endow any denominational college in the Province.

S. Potts explained that resolutions had been passed by the graduates of Victoria College asking that no further aid be granted the Toronto