

ing staffs, and if necessary let new Normal Schools be established. Our Public Schools are below the proper standard of efficiency. There is one way and only one way of improving them, and that is by improving the teacher. How to eliminate the transient or "stepping-stone" teacher, and how to secure a body of mature, scholarly and earnest Public School teachers is one of the most serious problems of our educational future. I feel sure that what I propose would be a long step towards the solution of this problem, and would result in an immense improvement in our Public Schools, an improvement which nobody desires more earnestly than myself.

At the risk of unduly prolonging my remarks, I shall refer to one question more of university reform of quite special urgency, viz., financial reform. In my programme of reform under this head there are three items. The first is money, the second is money, and the third is more money. I do not need to refer to ways and means of economizing and administering what we have. Our cramped resources have left us little to learn in this respect: the great problem is how to increase our revenues.

The beginning of our necessities dates approximately from the passing of the Federation Act in 1887. Our total expenditure in 1887 was \$70,149; our expenditure last year was \$135,720.87. This sum includes scholarships, etc. (the proceeds of special gifts to the University), but does not include expenditure on the Medical Faculty. The increase has resulted in part from the additional requirements arising out of federation and in part from general expansion.

The passing of the Federation Act marked an epoch of hope in university finances: subsequent years have been years of disappointment. The financial problem was thought then to have been solved: it still awaits its solution. The increased necessities of the University were not unforeseen at the time of federation. I myself was requested in 1885 to prepare an estimate of the increased annual revenue requisite to properly finance the federation scheme. I reckoned the sum total at \$40,000 annually, to be immediately available. It was the intention of the government then in power to provide liberally for the University, and while absent in Germany in 1887, I was informed on high authority that at least \$30,000 would be forthcoming. This sum was to be the outcome of the transaction respecting the old Upper Canada College block. As you know, these expectations were never realized, and the scheme in question has resulted most disastrously to the University from a financial point of view. Meanwhile, we have been in financial straits, the stringency increasing year by year. Almost our only resource has been the increase of fees, undesirable in itself, and which has now reached its limit. The Government has been applied to more than once, and although a sum of \$7,000 annually has been granted in extinction of outstanding claims, no other assistance has been afforded. Last year we renewed our application without success.

Meantime a new factor in the case has arisen. A demand is put forward on behalf of Queen's University for Government aid, and even