

buildings. That does not include residences. The cost of residences has to be put on top of that, and if you can estimate the expanding number of students and apply these two factors, then you get what the total cost will be. It will run into substantial millions of dollars.

Senator CAMPBELL: I would like Dr. Stewart to say whether or not funds are available from any other sources by way of loans for university purposes? My understanding is that it is practically impossible to borrow money for construction of this kind, university residences or buildings.

Dr. STEWART: I know of no other source.

Senator CAMPBELL: So that if you are to achieve your objective, then it will be essential to make some changes in the legislation to enable some public body to make these loans. The normal way would be either through the provinces or C.M.H.C. It seems to me that the machinery is completely set up for this purpose through Central Mortgage, providing there is an amendment made to authorize them to make these loans. Since this procedure has been followed in the United States, it is one that certainly deserves the most serious consideration of the Parliament of this country.

Senator WALL: Has there been any experience in the last 10 or 15 years where any university was able to raise, say, 20 per cent or 40 per cent of the capital cost of a university residence and then was able to go to some financial institution and borrow the remainder? Has there been any experience where they were able to use commercial financial institutions for that purpose?

Dr. STEWART: I do not know of any, and I gather my colleagues here do not know of any either.

Dr. FLEMINGTON: May I say a word in connection with what Senator Wall said a few minutes ago about having a complete picture before us. We three represent the N.C.C.U. in an official sense, really. Dr. Matthews is the Executive Secretary of the National Conference but, on the other hand, Dr. Stewart and I represent in a sense different phases not only of the country but of its universities as well.

Dr. Stewart comes to you this morning as the President of N.C.C.U., and the pale colour on his face is indicative of the fact that he has not had a chance to do any fishing this past week. On the other hand, I come to you after a week's fishing in Ontario. Senator Burchill might wonder why a Maritimer would come up here to fish, and I must say that what I caught does not compare with Miramichi salmon but I did have a delightful time, as you can see from the tan on my face. Dr. Stewart represents, you might say, the western part of Canada which has its university in each province. I come from an older part of the country where universities very largely grew up before the provinces entered the picture. We have 16 degree-conferring institutions in the Atlantic provinces and a great many of them are church foundations. The Anglicans, the Roman Catholics, and the United Church all have foundations there. In that sense we are not, you see, receiving any money from the provincial Governments. When I say that I am speaking of the Atlantic provinces as a whole.

Senator ISNOR: Except special grants.

Dr. FLEMINGTON: Yes, except special grants. New Brunswick has become rather enlightened in that respect in that it is giving an annual grant to all universities irrespective of foundations, whether church or not. I think Nova Scotia this year for the first time is following that plan and is giving a quarter of a million dollars to the universities regardless of whether they are denominational or not. As a matter of fact, we have no provincial universities in the Maritimes, with the exception of the University of New Brunswick. The rest of us are private and church foundations. The fact has been stated here again and again that it would be a nice thing to have residences. Down in the