

universities have grown and developed. I hope I may be pardoned for referring to Manitoba, but it is the province I know most about. It started a unique scheme in this connection. Four colleges—St. John's, Anglican; Manitoba College, Presbyterian; Wesley College, Methodist; and St. Boniface College, Roman Catholic—combined to form the University of Manitoba. I challenge honourable senators to cite a similar example of co-operation in Canada or anywhere else. All that this university did was to grant degrees. Each of these four institutions was entitled to send for examination a designated number of students. The degree-conferring body set the tests and examined the papers. When I went to university the only subject in which I was required to pass an examination there was physics; all the other subjects were taught in one's own college. This system gradually developed into the present University of Manitoba. Most of the colleges I have mentioned are still part of the university and are training young men and women to go up for their degrees. The students come for examination to the synod, composed of the four colleges and the university, and the young people who pass the examinations go out into life carrying degrees from the University of Manitoba.

When the dominion Government introduced its grant for educational purposes, Manitoba's share amounted to \$400,000. The grant is now approximately \$450,000, and will be increased to \$900,000 if the new scheme is approved. In the past this money has been divided on a *pro rata* basis among the educational institutions doing university degree work. There has never been any dispute in Manitoba about the grant, which has always been fairly administered by the university and the colleges. A large portion of the grant has been used to increase the salaries of professors—goodness knows they need the money—and to create scholarships that provide an education which otherwise some students might go without. The proposed doubling of the grant will be a wonderful thing for Manitoba. I cannot speak for the other provinces, but I feel sure that the increase will be welcomed warmly by them also.

There is just one little hitch to this whole plan. I have a great respect for our French-speaking friends of Quebec, who are just as good Canadians as those of us whose native language is English. French Canadians love this country and are anxious to make it a great nation, not from the point of view of armed might or monetary wealth, but as a champion of freedom of speech and religion and a country providing opportunities for men and women to better themselves in life.

There is some dispute between the Government of Quebec and the dominion Government as to whether a federal grant for educational purposes should be made to the universities and colleges of Quebec. I take no sides in this dispute, for I am not affected by it, but I do believe the money that is earmarked for Quebec should be accepted by that province so that its Government, of whatever party it may be, could deal with the money as it saw fit. I certainly feel that the professors and students at colleges and universities in Quebec should have the same opportunity with respect to this federal grant as have their counterparts in the rest of Canada.

It is true that current newspaper reports indicate the provincial Government is giving more money to the universities of Quebec than they would get from a dominion grant, but that money comes from the Quebec people themselves. I am not trying to accuse the dominion Government of anything in this regard, for I am wholeheartedly in support of its proposal, but I would like to see some arrangement made whereby the universities of Quebec would get a share of the grant. I do not intend to enter into any political row as to whether they should take the money in one way or another, but from my knowledge of the French-speaking Canadians I am positive that the day will come when they will realize that other Canadians are not trying to put anything over on them. I do not take sides, and I have such confidence in Canadians generally that I feel this problem can be solved if we want to solve it. It does not matter what we think about the political aspects. The problem does not affect us older people, but it certainly affects boys and girls now at school who will some day have to go out and face the world. We all know that they will be better qualified to do this if they have a university education.

Honourable senators, I am pleased that the Prime Minister proposes to recommend the establishment of a Senate committee to consider what should be done to make better use of land for agriculture and thus to contribute more effectively to the improvement of agricultural production and the incomes of those engaged in it. However, he has limited it to eastern Canada. I admit that we have no bad lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta or British Columbia. Perish the thought!

Hon. Senators: Oh, oh.

Hon. Mr. Haig: But somebody from Manitoba might say to me: "Well, Haig, were you asleep when that resolution went through? Were you out of town? Didn't you know