

the Government of Mr. Blake until he had been promised aid to this road.

Mr. BOULTBEE did not think that the Government was right in attempting to push this matter through without allowing the House an opportunity of seeing the petitions on the subject. He understood that the aid proposed to be granted would not be applied to finish the road, but to cash certain promissory notes that had been made by the Company. He did not think that this mode of applying Government aid came within the purview of the Railway Aid Act.

Attorney-General MOWAT denied that the proposed aid was to go to liquidate notes floated by the Company. It was very unsafe for the hon. member for North York to accept as facts what he heard stated on the other side of the House. Every proof had been given that the aid would be applied towards completing the road. This had been admitted by every deputation and every petition he had seen on the subject. There was no road in the country that was more important and more deserving of aid than this one. The petitions which had been presented to-day did not pretend to say that they had discovered anything new in the case, or that the Railway Company ought not to be aided. What the petitions asked for was a thousand dollars a mile for the municipalities. That request had nothing to do with the question now before the House. That was a matter for consideration under the Municipal Loan Fund resolutions. Instead of being ashamed, the hon. member for North Ontario ought to be proud that he and his family had so largely aided this railway by subscribing for its stock.

Mr. FAREWELL contradicted flatly the statement that he had delayed the presentation of the petition from Whitby. That petition had been presented as early as was possible.

Mr. RYKERT opposed the resolution.

Mr. WOOD (Victoria) said that the cause of the embarrassment of the road was that it had not been aided a year ago. He believed that not one dollar of the notes of the member for North Ontario went to pay up his stock. If the hon. member of South Grey did not know exactly what were the facts of the case he should remain silent in such a personal matter as this. It was most absurd in the hon. gentleman to say that the want of \$40,000 would ruin ten of the best men in the county of Ontario.

Mr. BETHUNE said that the hon. member for South Grey had been guilty of a gross misstatement in saying that the hon. member for North Ontario would be ruined if this Bill was not passed. He (Mr. Bethune) had been engaged as counsel against this company in which the question of the payment of the shares of the hon. gentleman came up, and the most conclusive evidence had been offered that the stock had been fully paid up and not by promissory notes. The hon. member for South Grey had been himself not long ago whining before this House because a newspaper had attacked his personal character, and yet he now took occasion to attack the personal and financial character of a gentleman more honourable than himself.

Mr. LAUDER rose to speak but was ruled out of order.

The motion was then carried.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

On motion of Attorney-General MOWAT a resolution was passed by which it was ordered that for the rest of the session except on Saturdays the House shall meet at one o'clock instead of at three.

RETURNS.

Hon. Mr. PARDEE presented a return of the lots patented in Hagarty, etc.

Also the return moved for respecting the Elgin Association.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The following Bills were read a third time:—

Hon. Attorney-General Mowat—Bill for the better Administration of Justice in the Courts of Ontario.

Hon. Attorney-General Mowat—Bill to amend the law respecting the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, and respecting the trials of such Elections.

Hon. Mr. Crooks—Bill to consolidate and amend the laws having reference to Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. McKellar—The report of the Committee on resolution respecting Agricultural Farm and College was received.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG IDIOTS.

Hon. Mr. PARDEE said that it was not the intention of the Government to proceed this Session with the erection of a training school for idiotic and imbecile children, and he therefore moved that the order for the Bill providing for the establishment of that school be discharged. Carried.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Hon. Mr. CROOKS, in moving the second reading of the Bill to establish a School of Practical Science, said it was not intended to ask for any vote of money for the school, as the institution had been instituted by the late Government, and the sum of \$50,000 had originally been voted for the purpose. The property on the corner of Church and Adelaide streets, in this city, had been acquired for the school; but no scheme of any kind had been introduced to definitely establish the school when the subject was first brought up in the House, either in the shape of an Act or a resolution. The course adopted by the former Government was to introduce an item for the institution in the estimates, and to explain the objects for which the school was to be established. It was now thought desirable that there should be some Act under the provisions of which the institution should have a legal existence, and proper machinery for its regulation provided. The Bill introduced proposed to establish the school and to frame a system for its government. He might mention that the policy of the late Administration which induced them to establish the school was one of which he approved, and of which he thought also the country at large approved. Having regard to the educational system of Ontario, he was of opinion that an institution for the training of persons in practical science was a great desideratum, for it would supply a want which hitherto, it appeared to him, had not been provided for in our educational system. In almost every other respect that system was complete, but for training in those practical arts and sciences which had now so much to do in promoting the progress of the country and in increasing its wealth, our system of schools made no provision for accomplishing these desirable results. In England, of late years, the people had become thoroughly convinced of the advantages arising from a study of practical science, and the first result of that conviction was an improvement in the course of study connected with the national universities. But there was something more required, and in England there had been schools established for the express purpose of supplying the need felt. In these schools the students were enabled to supplement theoretical by practical training, and to become useful in the community. The student might be fitted for some practical position in life, such as that of a mining or railway engineer, and the artisan might have further knowledge in connection with his everyday occupation imparted, which would render him more efficient. He had a report of the Science and Arts Department under the control of the Privy Council for the year 1871, and in connection with that central Board there were establishments in different parts of England which afforded practical training, and these were principally in connection with the different Mechanics' Institutes. In other words, that Council gave life to a number of other institutions. His own opinion was that a similar system might be adopted here, and that we might take advantage of the school established in the same manner as was done in England. He did not think it would be fair to confine the advantages of the school to the artisans and mechanics in this city alone, and in the interval between this session and the next he intended to take steps to utilize the Mechanics' Institutes so that means of instruction in practical science could be afforded in the different towns. In Ireland efforts had been made similar to those in England in the way of establishing means for affording instruction in practical science. A college of science and art had been formed a year or two since, and he had its first report and programme in reference to its educational arrangements for 1872-73. This institution was in co-operation with different institutions throughout Ireland, and was remarkably successful. When the question of establishing the school here was first before the Legislature its object was not very clearly understood by the House, and there seemed to be a difference of opinion as to whether or not it would be a rival to the University; but since that discussion took place the Government had had an opportunity of getting valuable practical suggestions from gentlemen of experience well acquainted with the subject. The late