

Government had a report from Dr. Hodgins and others, which was a very valuable one in reference to what had been done in other countries; and in connection with that question the Government had had the views of Mr. Gzowski, an eminent practical engineer, Professor Chapman, Dr. Wilson, and Professors Nicholson and Young, so that since the time when the subject was first under discussion the Government was in a position to be better informed as to what the school really should be. There were three classes of persons who ought to be able to take advantage of the means of acquiring knowledge furnished by the school. First, the student who proposed to become entirely devoted to the study of practical science. As to the second class, there was a great demand for young men who could take positions as mining engineers, and it was intended that persons who should take a three years' course would be enabled to fill remunerative positions connected with the development of our mineral resources. The third class was the mechanics, and they could only be reached by means of evening classes and lectures. The three classes he had mentioned were those which in England it was sought to reach. The question next was how those classes here could be reached and trained with the greatest economy and with the greatest satisfaction to the students themselves. It appeared to him that it would be desirable to combine with the institution, so far as teaching was concerned, so much of the teaching element of University College as would be required, and to take advantage of certain lectures in that college. The result of this course would be to prevent lecturers being duplicated. It would also be the most economical method, and besides the students of University College and the school could intermingle, which would be beneficial to all. There was a great want in this Province, in addition to the educational institution under discussion, and that was the want of a proper museum of mineralogy. He might here mention that the Commissioner of Crown Lands proposed that an exploration should be made of the district in the neighbourhood of Lake Superior, and a sum for that purpose would be asked for. At the same time it was desirable that the country should possess a museum which should illustrate the various objects on which its mineral wealth depended. It was therefore intended to have such a museum in connection with the school. The proper persons to take charge of it would be in that institution, and it was one of the best means for training pupils. He had introduced a clause in the Bill by which it became incumbent on all persons owning mining locations to send specimens of ores, minerals, and other products to the school, to be placed in the museum. The affiliation of the school with University College had been approved of by a writer in a late number of the *Canadian Monthly*. There was also a clause in the Bill which referred to the Lieut.-Governor having power to dispose of the present building and acquire another property; but this power was not intended to be taken advantage of until the House could see what price could be obtained for the building. This measure was designed as a means for His Excellency to act provisionally until the school could be definitely established, and until a building entirely suitable for it could be obtained. It would appear that the present one could be sold at a sum larger than would be required to erect a better school. The reports were against the present building. Its situation was inconvenient to students, and the rooms were so contrived as not to be suitable for the purposes of the school. A site could be got in the University grounds, and that one would be more convenient; but no change would be made unless it could be done without adding to the capital amount in the Institution.

Mr. CALVIN said that a school of this kind would be necessary in every village in the country in order to carry out the scheme of the Government.

Mr. MACDONALD did not see the necessity for establishing this class of school. The expenditure on Educational Institutes was already large, and the expenses on public works would altogether be so great that it would be better to consider very closely the advisability of the scheme and its probable success before entering upon it. He believed that the whole advantage of the school had been reaped by the city of Toronto, and he thought that the city should pay for it and not the country.

Mr. RYKERT supported the principles of the Bill.

After Recess,

Mr. RYKERT resumed his remarks upon the Bill respecting the Practical Science

School, and said he was glad the members of the Government had now come to the view always expressed by himself and friends on this subject.

Mr. MERRICK opposed the establishment of these technical schools. He believed that they benefited only the localities in which they were situated, and cost a very large sum annually to the Province at large. He would, at a later stage, oppose the Bill, and take a division upon it.

Messrs CLARKE (Norfolk) and DE ROCHE supported the Bill.

Mr. LAUDER objected to the moving of this institution, and would rather see it continued where it was.

Attorney-General MOWAT said that what had been complained of by Mr. Blake was that no Bill had been introduced by the late Government providing for the working of the college. This defect was remedied by the present Bill. The Government intended to make use of University College as far as practicable for the purposes of this school, just as was desired and moved for by Mr. Blake. The Government had, in fact, entirely carried out the opinions expressed by the late Opposition.

The Bill was then read a second time.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

On motion of Hon. Mr. CROOKS, Bill respecting procedure under summary convictions was read a second time.

ESTATES OF INTESTATES.

Attorney-General MOWAT moved the second reading of the Bill respecting the administration of estates of intestates in which the Crown is interested. Carried.

THE ESTIMATES.

The House went into Committee again on the Estimates, Mr. Wood (Victoria) in the chair.

The items under the head of "Education," being next in order to those previously adopted, were first taken up, and the following passed:—For inspection of public and separate schools \$27,315, as against \$25,250 for schools; schools in new and poor townships \$6,000; Collegiate Institutes and High Schools \$80,000, as against \$78,000 for 1872; inspection of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools \$6,450, as against \$4,000 for 1872; county examinations of public school teachers \$1,935, as against \$1,300 for 1872; to aid County Teachers' Institutes \$2,800.

On the item of \$19,608 for superannuated teachers, as against \$12,000 for 1872,

Mr. FERGUSON said it was a great injustice to compel teachers to pay \$4 per year towards the Superannuation Fund.

Mr. MACDONALD thought the opposition to the payment was confined to the High School teachers.

Attorney-General MOWAT said that he was not prepared at present to take any step in a direction towards abolishing the Superannuation Fund, considering the very small pittance received by the teachers for discharging their most important duties. It was not reasonable to expect that they could save anything or make provision for old age. On the other hand, he was not prepared at present to say that the whole of this fund should be provided by the Government. It might come to that some day, but he could not yet propose such a step. There was a very large number of teachers now receiving their allowance from the fund. The Government proposed to make some alteration which would render the scheme more popular than it was at present. It was proposed that when a teacher arrived at the age of sixty he should be entitled to his pension, even though he might not have become infirm, in case he desired to retire from the profession. This year also for the first time the Government proposed to make a considerable addition to the sum which the teachers themselves would contribute, namely, the sum of eight or ten thousand dollars. (Hear, hear) Hitherto the amount received by teachers had been extremely small. The Government proposed to fix the amount so that not less than six dollars a year for each year that the teacher had been engaged in his work should be allowed. These changes had made the scheme acceptable to some teachers who had been opposed to it as it stood previously.

Mr. DEROCHE agreed with the member for South Simcoe that the mass of the teachers in the Province were opposed to the compulsory subscription.

Dr. CLARKE (Norfolk) coincided entirely with the remarks of the previous speaker. He held it to be very unjust that the teachers should be compelled to pay the tax imposed.

Mr. GIBSON thought the teachers gene-