

borne, as far as possible, by the localities themselves. In reference to the University of Toronto, he proposed to make it clear, in regard to the question of the affiliation of other colleges, that it should depend upon the responsibility of the Senate and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Convocation, which was a fluctuating body, should have the opportunity of discussing matters affecting the University as a whole, but matters of this kind should rest upon the Senate and the Governor in Council. He would go into the details of the measure at a later stage. (Cheers.)

Mr. CAMERON said that the Minister of Education would, he was sure, have the support of the House in making needful amendments to the School Law. He wished to know if persons who were attending the Normal Schools with a view of becoming teachers had to go to these institutions before or after they had secured their certificates.

Mr. CROOKS said that the Intermediate Examination would be equivalent to that for second-class teachers, and the intention was that the educational part of the preparation for the work of teaching should be followed up by the training in the Normal Schools. The system would, however, be made as flexible as possible.

Mr. CAMERON said that he did not quite see the philosophy of the proposed change, which would compel those in the immediate location of High Schools to pay more directly and largely for such schools than those at a distance. They were all interested in higher education, and he thought it would, perhaps, be better to have the expenses of such education paid by the Government. He would not at present express an opinion as to the general character of the proposed amendment.

The motion was carried and the Bill read the first time.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Mr. MOWAT moved, "That the name of Mr. Ballantyne be substituted for that of Mr. Hay in the Public Accounts Committee."

Mr. CAMERON said he had no objection to the motion, as he believed that Mr. Ballantyne would make an efficient member of the Committee. He (Mr. Cameron) was, however, becoming more and more convinced that the Public Accounts Committee was not calculated to perform the functions for which it was intended, namely, to enable the representatives of the people to get a correct understanding of the accounts of the Province. He thought that it would perhaps be necessary to make some change in the system of auditing the public accounts. Some means would require to be devised by which hon. members would have an opportunity of investigating the Provincial accounts at their leisure when the House was not in session. The functions of the Committee might be continued beyond the sittings of Parliament.

The motion was carried.

ESCHEATS AND FORFEITURES.

Mr. MOWAT moved the third reading of the Bill respecting escheats and forfeitures.

The motion was carried and the Bill read the third time and passed.

PAYMENTS OF MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND TO UNORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS AND PARTS OF DISTRICTS.

The House went into Committee on the Bill respecting payments to unorganized townships or parts of districts under the municipal loan fund scheme.

Mr. CAMERON remarked that the Government sought by this Bill to place in their hands the very power to which they objected on the part of their predecessors with respect to the railway aid fund.

Mr. CROOKS said that the money would go much further when expended upon these districts in their infancy than after they were organized. There was no parallel in the two cases, because it was necessary that the money should be expended immediately, and there was no other mode in which it could properly be done. If his hon. friend was willing to trust Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Government with discretionary power in the expenditure of one and one-half millions of money upon railways throughout the Province, he surely might trust the Government to expend to the best advantage among those unorganized districts the sum of \$15,000.

Mr. CAMERON expressed his intention of placing upon record at the proper time his views as to the principle of the Bill.

Mr. MEREDITH suggested that the Bill should be amended by providing that the

sanction of the House should be obtained before the money was expended.

Mr. FRASER said that in that case the districts affected by the Bill would have to wait until the House was called together again.

The Bill was adopted without amendment,
SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, Mr. Clarke (Wellington) in the chair.

On the item Immigration, \$53,137.42,

Mr. WOOD remarked that from information received by the Government during last session, and subsequent to last session, it had not been deemed advisable that large sums should be expended in inducing a general immigration to the country, though there were some classes which they wished to do all they could to secure. There were, for instance, female domestic servants, of whom 144 had been assisted in their passage to the country up to the first of October last. There were a large number of persons who had immigrated to this country, and who had by the exercise of thrift and economy been able to save sums of money. In many cases such people had placed funds in the hands of the Department to assist in bringing out their friends, and no one would doubt that those induced to come to the country in this way were of a class which it was extremely desirable to secure as settlers in the country. (Hear, hear) The Government had therefore felt it to be wise on their part to aid the passages of this class, for no better evidence could be wished that the immigrants were of the right kind for this country than the fact that their friends had since their arrival saved money to help these people to emigrate. One class which it was generally admitted made a very desirable class of immigrants were agricultural labourers. (Hear) Of these 178, including families, had been assisted to come out up to the first of October last, or about 158 adults. There was a gentleman named Mr. Middlemore who had taken a great interest in bringing out to this country boys between the ages of eight and fifteen years, and placing them with farmers. These were of another class of whom they were not likely to secure too many; for as they came to the country at an early age they grew up with all the feelings and sympathies of native-born Canadians, and were therefore very unlikely to leave the country. (Hear, hear) Of these children the passages of 68 had been assisted during the period he had mentioned. They had expended last year for immigration about \$2,063, and the total number of immigrants brought out up to October 31st was 11,039. The Government asked the sum of \$11,637 to meet the balance for previous years due to the Dominion Government (under the arrangement made with them) on account of charges for forwarding immigrants to Ontario; while for 1877 they asked under this head \$10,000 instead of the \$25,000, which had been asked for 1876. For carriage of immigrants in Ontario, including maintenance they asked \$5,000, as against \$8,000 last year. The \$10,000 which he had mentioned, he scarcely thought would be all expended, owing to the general depression of the times, though in view of possibilities arising from the hopefulness of the outlook for the future they deemed it advisable to ask the House for that sum.

The item passed.

On the item, Agriculture, \$76,000,

Mr. MERRICK expressed the opinion that the grants to Agricultural Societies should be considerably increased.

Mr. WOOD said that the Government took the view that they should not incur any heavier drain upon the revenues of the country than possible, in view of the fact that the sources of that revenue would year by year decrease in amount. The Electoral Societies were now receiving such a sum as would stimulate them to local exertion without making them feel too largely dependent upon the Government. They were never, he believed, in a more prosperous condition.

Mr. MERRICK contended that there was too large an amount of aid given to Mechanics' Institutes, which were purely local in their benefits, and too little to the District Electoral Societies, the advantages of which to the people were far more extended.

Mr. CLARKE (Norfolk) averred that the members of the various agricultural societies were doing all in their power by local effort, and that there should be a discrimination in the grants in favour of those societies which, according to the sections in which they were