

in connection with it.

Mr. MOWAT said the hon. gentleman overlooked the object of the present scheme. The hon. member had been denouncing University College, as if the Government were giving it further assistance. The very opposite was the fact, for it was proposed that the School of Practical Science should be removed to the University in order to take advantage of that institution. On a proper occasion, if the hon. gentleman chose to attack the University, the Government would do its duty in defending it as having been of great service to the country. The observations of the hon. gentleman did not call for a lengthy reply. The Government did not take up the subject of establishing the School of Practical Science for the first time, for it was taken up by their predecessors, whose chief boast was that they never spent the public money unnecessarily. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Government, after making all due enquiry, came to the conclusion that it was in the public interest to establish the school. That Government had far higher views than those pointed out by the hon. member, who had dwelt on the minor points only. The higher training of students was the object sought. The present Government wished to carry out the plan of the preceding Government, but on a more economical basis. By taking advantage of the existing chairs at the University, a large amount would be saved. The present scheme involved an expenditure of \$5 000 only, whereas that of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald if carried out would have cost \$15 000 yearly. He felt sure the House did not sympathise with the objections of the hon. member. The scheme was one that would be productive of benefit to the country, and would be supported.

The Committee rose and reported the resolution without amendment.

VOTERS' LISTS.

Mr. MOWAT moved the second reading of the Bill to extend the Voters' Lists Act to municipal elections, and was explaining its purpose when the objection was taken that the Bill was not in the hands of members.

FARMERS' SONS' FRANCHISE.

Mr. FRASER having stated that he would consent to objections being raised at a subsequent stage, the Bill to enfranchise the sons of farmers in certain cases received the second reading.

CONCURRENCE.

The House received and concurred in certain resolutions from the Committee of Supply.

EDUCATION BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Education Bill, and was considering the special provisions in reference to township boards, when, it being six o'clock, the Committee rose and reported.

RETURN.

Mr. Wood presented a return of correspondence and papers regarding money received by the late Judge Wilton as representative for the county of Norfolk and the disposition made of such money.

The Speaker then left the chair.

After recess,

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Education Bill, and took up the clauses applying to the establishment of Public School Boards in townships.

Section 3 and its various sub-sections were passed.

Section 4, referring to the adjustment of claims between unions in the same township, as amended by the promoter of the Bill, was carried.

Section 5, respecting the formation and dissolution of union school sections composed of parts of two or more municipalities, was passed.

Section 6, having reference to the amendment as to County Inspectors, and granting power to courts to place schools under County Inspectors, and investing power in the Lieutenant-Governor to form remote districts for inspection, as amended, was passed.

Section 7, as to the assessment and collection of taxes, containing sections as to provisions for ascertaining public and separate supporters for assessment, assessment roll further columns, collectors' rolls further columns, collectors of school rates, provisions permissive, not to impair any provisions of O. S. U. C. ch. 65 or 26 U. C., and providing that it apply also to cities, towns, and villages, was passed.

Section 8, providing for the payment of

the teachers' salaries quarterly, was passed.

Section 9, having reference to county payment, the sums to be levied for various purposes, the extent of accommodation, amending Rev. Stat., c. 192, s. 149, by striking out "City Boards," defining what may create a vacancy in the office of Trustee, and exonerates for compulsory attendance, was, as amended, passed.

As there were many points in the proposed amendments to the High Schools Act, the Committee, on the motion of Mr. CROOKS, rose and reported progress.

THE COUNTY COURTS OF YORK.

Mr. MOWAT moved the third reading of the Bill respecting the County Courts, General Sessions of the Peace, and Surrogate Court of York.

Mr. CAMERON moved, in amendment, "That the Bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole with instructions to strike out the clause respecting the appointment of short-hand writers."

Mr. MOWAT repeated his explanations as to the necessity for short-hand writers in these Courts. The business of the county of York was enormously greater than that of any other county, and hence the reason for appointing a short-hand writer for this county in preference to others. The testimony as to the saving of time and money by the employment of short-hand writers in the courts of the United States was satisfactory.

Messrs. LAUDER and MACDOUGALL (Simcoe) supported the amendment.

Mr. DEACON alluded to the grievance of counsel being stopped by the judge to enable him to take notes, and to the embarrassment occasioned by such stoppages. He would not charge any judge with neglecting to put down anything of importance to which his attention had been directed, nevertheless it did very often happen that such a note was wanting when desired. He thought that if we were to have short-hand writers some control over them should be exercised. He thought that granting this Act to the county of York would open the door to the County Courts and lead to a great increase of expenditure.

Mr. BETHUNE supported the Bill as it stood. He showed what an immense saving of time was effected in whatever Court or business short-hand writers were employed. He believed that if the House refused to sanction the appointment of a short-hand writer, another County Court Judge would have to be appointed. He contended that the practice of employing stenographers in the Courts reduced the expenditure in many cases.

After some further discussion,

Mr. MACDOUGALL (Simcoe) objected to the Bill on the ground that it involved a general tax or burden on the people, and, therefore, fell under Rule 93, which required that a measure of the kind must originate in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SPEAKER decided that the objection in this case could not be sustained.

The House then divided on the amendment, which was lost on the following division:—

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Barr, Barter, Bell, Boulter, Broder, Brown, Cameron, Cede, Coutts, Creighton, Deacon, Fleisher, Harkin, Kean, Lauder, Long, Macdougall (Simcoe), McGowan, McKee, Merrick, Moatyn, Patterson (Essex), Preston, Richardson, Rosevear, Tooley, Wigle, Wills—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Appleby, Ballantyne, Barter, Bethune, Bishop, Bonfield, Chisholm, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Cole, Crooks, Currie, Dawson, Decche, Ferris, Finlayson, Fraser, Gibson, Graham, Grange, Grant, Hardy, Hargrave, Hay, Hodgins, Hunter, Lane, Lyon, McCraney, McMahan, Mills, Miller, Mowat, Patterson (York), Parson, Robinson, Ross, Sexton, Sinclair, Snelinger, Springer, Watterworth, Widdifield, Williams, Wilson, Wood—46.

The Bill was then read the third time and passed.

DENTISTRY ACT.

The Committee then went into Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting Dentistry, which was passed as amended.

The Committee then rose and reported.

ASSESSMENT ACT OF 1869.

The amendments to this Act were considered in Committee, and the Bill reported.

The following Bill was advanced a stage:—

To amend the Act respecting line fences.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Mr. CAMERON asked the Attorney-General if it was the intention of the Government to bring in any supplementary estimates this session, and also if there would be any railway legislation. He said it was