

The motion to refer the Bill to Committee of the Whole was then carried.

TILE DRAINAGE.

Mr. Wood's Bill respecting the investment of public money in debentures issued for the construction of tile drains in township municipalities was read the second time.

SUPPLY.

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

The consideration of the item of \$2,680 for the School of Practical Science was resumed.

Mr. CROOKS would offer no further remarks, as he had fully explained the item on a previous occasion.

Mr. MEREDITH regretted that the Minister of Education had abandoned the scheme which he had inaugurated last year, and made the School of Practical Science merely an adjunct to the University of Toronto. He read from a recent address by Prof. Huxley to English workmen recommending the establishment of classes as the best means of promulgating and fostering a study of practical science among the working classes. Great as might be the claims of the agricultural portion of the community, the artisan classes had also claims upon the Government. He should have been pleased to have seen the Government come down with some scheme for the support and establishment of such classes as Prof. Huxley spoke of.

Mr. CROOKS said that the Treasurer last year had introduced a scheme which provided assistance to Mechanics' Institutes, and these institutes established classes similar to that referred to. In England the question of technical education was of more importance than in this Province; but in this country with its vast mineral wealth it was more desirable that young men should have a thorough and sound knowledge of the physical sciences, and especially mineralogy. The former College of Technology had for its foundation a report from two gentlemen, showing that the subject of technical education had received great attention in the United States, and numerous colleges of technology had been started in connection with the Universities. The Science and Art Department at Kensington had not only classes established in connection with all the Mechanics' Institutes throughout the country; but was giving lectures daily of a practical character on all the different branches of physical science. He had had the opportunity of personally visiting that institution and the College of Practical Science at Dublin, and of noticing the beneficial results of their labours. Evening classes were advantageous to the artisan, but it was also necessary that the fullest knowledge should be laid before those who desired to receive a higher education of a more practical nature. The artisan merely desired to learn such things in connection with practical science as would be useful in earning his livelihood, but it was necessary that young men of ability should be encouraged to devote their whole time to the study of practical science. Instead of being injured by being an adjunct to the University, the School of Practical Science would be benefited. It would have the benefit of the knowledge of the whole staff of professors. The professor of chemistry, the professor of natural philosophy, the professor of mineralogy and geology, the professor of botany, zoology, etc., all would contribute to render the School an entire success. For the small sum of five thousand dollars per annum this School, offering so many inducements to the youth of Ontario can be maintained. The peculiar province of England was in the realms of manufactures; and that of Ontario was at present essentially agrarian; but there was a necessity that young men here should be educated to assist in making this a great manufacturing country.

Mr. MEREDITH complained that it was unjust and absurd to expect young men to come all the way from London to Toronto to be educated on this particular subject. He desired to see classes started in London and elsewhere.

Mr. CAMERON said it had been always found that it was prejudicial to put an institution of this class under the shadow of the walls of a university. He desired that the School should be entirely a school of practical science, and separate from the University. If necessary a chair could have been established in connection with the University for this School, but the School itself should have been entirely distinct from the University. If the old building on Church-street no longer answered the purpose, another building could have been had in the city.

Mr. FRASER, in reply to Mr. Lauder, said that \$17,000 had already been expended on the building, and \$5,000 more of the appropriation remained to be expended.

Mr. LAUDER thought that moving the School to the University grounds was a mistake. The professors of the University will not enter very enthusiastically into the scheme unless they get extra salary.

Mr. CROOKS—They are not to receive any additional salary.

Mr. LAUDER thought that perhaps one professor would be enthusiastic enough to attend the school, but the whole would not. There was not the demand for the peculiar teaching of this school at present, and it would be very poorly attended at first.

Mr. HARDY said that every intelligent man in the country would appreciate the importance of the school, and he agreed with the hon. member for London (Mr. Meredith) that the benefits of the institution should be extended directly to the different parts of the Province.

The item was then passed, and the Committee reported the estimates adopted.

Mr. CAMERON asked the Treasurer if the House were to be treated to any supplementary estimates.

Mr. WOOD replied in the affirmative.

Mr. MOWAT moved the adjournment of the House, and the House adjourned at 10:40 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.

The Speaker took the chair at eleven o'clock.

Prayers were read by the Rev. J. A. R. Dickson.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. CLARKE (Wellington) presented the sixth report of the Committee on Printing, which was adopted.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Mr. DEROCHE introduced a Bill respecting Express Companies.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.

Mr. HARDY moved, "That the House will at the second session to-day resolve itself into Committee to consider a certain proposed resolution relating to brewers and distillers." He said the object of the resolution was to provide a fund from which to repay the license fees, interest, fines, etc., paid by brewers under the License Act in the years 1874, 5, 6, and 7. In the years 1874 and 1875 the sum of \$50 was payable to the Government and \$50 to the municipality by each brewer who took out a license. The money paid in these years went into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the resolution provided that the Government should repay to the brewers both what they paid to the Government and what to the municipalities, so that they might not be obliged to look to various sources for payment. It was also provided that upon the distribution of the license fund, the Government should be refunded from it in the amount that had been handed over to the brewers on behalf of any municipality. The total amount which had gone into consolidated revenue, including license fees, fines, and interest, amounted to \$4,541. The sums payable in 1876-7 were much more considerable, and they had been left in the hands of