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justed it is the practice not to issue the license, although the amount of the disputed item might be small. In such cases and perhaps some others cutting would not be stopped. There are also other cases in which the ground rent is paid and small amounts of dues are allowed to stand, because the parties are not working the limits and do not pay up the arrears until they desire to work again. In such cases and perhaps some others the licenses are not applied for.

Mr. Miscampbell asked what amount of fees were received from culling under the provisions of the Cullers Act up to 31st December, 1891, giving the sums received at each place of examination.

Mr. Hardy replied that the amount was \$1,532, of which \$1,024 was paid into the department, and \$608 at different points—Ottawa, Belleville, Parry Sound, etc., where the examinations were held.

In reply to Mr. Barr (Dufferin), Mr. Mowat said that it is not the intention of the Government during the present session to introduce a bill for the purpose of taxing mortgages, stocks and other investments at the same rate as real estate.

EDUCATION OF FARMERS' SONS.

Mr. McLenaghan moved that in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived in the history of this Province when greater local facilities should be given whereby farmers' sons may receive a better education in their own profession. This is the same resolution he presented to the House last session, and his speech was on the same lines as then. He complained that the schools were not suited to farmers' sons, that every child in the land had not the same opportunity for obtaining an education, that the leaving examination was a failure, that the Government had added to the burdens of rural communities in maintaining schools, that farmers were heavily taxed for high schools and received no corresponding benefit, that the children in rural communities were discriminated against by the unjust distribution of the grants, that the farmers' institutes were not properly carried on, but many places were converted into political schools.

Mr. Dryden said the proposition of Mr. McLenaghan to establish agricultural schools in every municipality in the Province was a very vague one. No idea of the cost was given, whether half a million or a million and a half. He had travelled widely among the farmers of the Province and never heard of any demand for such schools. Whatever pursuit boys may ultimately follow their primary education must be the same. The farmer especially needs this elementary education, but the difficulty heretofore has been to convince him of this. Every farmer ought to have such a training as to fit him to act independently for himself. After a certain stage the educational courses of the young must diverge, each particular calling demanding particular training. Young farmers cannot be given the instruction they require unless there is in connection with the school the means for giving them practical as well as theoretical instruction. The farmer's work may be divided into grain growing, fruit growing, dairying and stock raising, but theoretical lectures on such subjects are of little value, unless, as at the Agricultural College at Guelph, there is added practical demonstration. Mr. Dryden pointed out that the agricultural societies exhibited to young farmers what had been done, and the farmers' institutes taught them how it was done. He declared that it was not true that these farmers' institutes were political schools. The Government had instructed these institutes to avoid political subjects. The usefulness of farmers' institutes will increase as years go on. He would like to see them meet more frequently to discuss topics of interest to farmers. The membership of these institutes had increased four or five fold. The announcement made that the Government would send Agricultural College bulletins free to members of institutes had a great effect in increasing their membership. The travel-

ling dairy had been very successful in giving practical lessons to farmers. The various associations — dairymen's, poultry, hog-breeders', horse-raisers', etc.—with the reports of their annual meetings and other literature were also of immense value to farmers. The Agricultural College at Guelph occupied the same relation to these societies and associations as the high school does to the public school. He believed the Ontario Agricultural College was one of the best institutions of the kind in the world. The graduates of this college are found in every county in the riding. He regretted that the farmers had not seen fit to send their sons there in greater numbers, but the college was never better attended than at present. The cost to the student is very small, not more than \$25 to \$50, and an education there is of more benefit to a young farmer than any other. He intended to make provision this session so that young men who could not take the whole three years' course could take a short course, perhaps three months, especially in dairying. The country, perhaps, was a little weak in horticulture, and it was intended to remedy this defect also. He hoped the mover of the resolution would urge the young farmers of his own county to attend the college. He believed that the farmers of the Province had confidence in the Government and supported its conduct of their interests.

Mr. Awrey said he was sorry that in the discussion of this question such language should have been introduced by the member for South Lanark. The statements made were not borne out by facts. When the member made the statement that politics were brought into the farmers' institute he (Mr. Awrey) could only say that the member did not understand the nature of the language he used, but rushed in, according to the old adage, "where angels feared to tread." He then read the shorthand report of his address at the annual meeting of the institute to show that he had not taken a biased position. There was not a word there, he claimed, that the president of a farmers' institute should not address to a gathering of farmers. He advocated the very things that a delegation from the Dominion Government went to Washington to seek, and that was reciprocity in natural products. What did the hon. member for South Lanark do at this time? Why, he got up in his seat and advocated an increased duty on pork. (Laughter.)

Mr. Awrey then quoted from his address at the institute meeting to show that he pointed out there that our market for cattle, and also for cheese, was in England. He was quite willing to say that the best market in the world—the only market in the world—for our cattle was in England; and our natural and only market for cheese was also in Great Britain. Could anything be broader or fairer than that? He had also pointed out that neither party was to blame for the McKinley tariff and that we had to make the best of it. With regard to other charges, some of them were only worthy of silent contempt. It had been charged that he had received \$200 out of the grant made to the institute. Now, he had never received more than his travelling expenses in carrying on the work of the institute, and this was unanimously voted by the institute, irrespective of any party differences. (Applause.) The hon. member had said that farmers were leaving the institute. He must have been dreaming, and if he had been dreaming he would have been just as near the truth. Three years ago there were only 1,000 or 1,200 members, while to-day there is a membership of 15,000 of the most intelligent farmers in the Province. (Applause.) Was this a sign of falling away? The proposition made by the member would be a hardship and a burden upon the country, and he did not believe it was in accordance with the views of the House. He therefore proposed the following amendment, seconded by Mr. Wood (Brant):—