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would need nothing from gentlemen opposite.

Dr. Willoughby said there never was so much queer work in any election as that in Northumberland, where Mr. Awrey had assisted. That gentleman should remember that people in glass houses ought not to throw stones, because chickens, like curses, came home to roost. (Roars of laughter.) He denied that there was any attempt made to antagonise the public and the high schools.

Mr. Waters said that the scheme proposed to establish an agricultural school in every township was altogether out of the question. The utmost facility was at present afforded to all who wanted to get a sound practical education in agriculture. The Agricultural College of this Province was admitted to be second to none on this continent, and there was still room there for all who wished to participate in its advantages. Fault was found with the college because all those educated there did not return to the farm; but it was impossible to regulate this any more than they could regulate the same difficulty in other professions. Many of those educated there accepted more lucrative and responsible positions, and they could not blame them if, under the circumstances, they did not go back to the farm. He claimed that if any child could not get a good education under our present school system it was not the fault of the Government, but of the people themselves. The whole trouble, he thought, would be found in the poor salaries paid to teachers. The average salary to male teachers was only \$389, while the average for female teachers was only \$266. There was too much looking around for cheap teachers, and he thought the school trustees of the country should show more liberality in this respect. (Applause.)

Mr. White said in reply to some remarks made by the member for South Wentworth regarding his loyalty, that he was as loyal as anyone in the House. He was in the House as the representative of a respectable constituency, and he challenged the hon. member to bring in a resolution calling for his expulsion.

Mr. White was proceeding to speak of the advantages of political union. This, he considered, was the best of all the schemes submitted regarding the future of the country.

The Speaker interrupted Mr. White, and said that he could reply to any charges made, but could not enter upon the discussion of an irrelevant subject.

Proceeding, Mr. White spoke of the record of his ancestors, and claimed that he was not in any way opposed to the institutions of this country.

Mr. Tait said it did not concern the House as to the actions of the hon. member's ancestors. The member for Essex, he said, referred at length to the royal record of his ancestors, but said very little concerning his own loyalty. Coming to the question at issue, he asked what more in the way of agricultural facilities could the hon. gentlemen opposite reasonably desire? They claimed to be in sympathy with the college and then proceeded to bring all the arguments they could against it. If the college was a success it would not be in any way to their credit. He then dealt with the investigation at Ottawa into the Cochrane charges, where it was shown that petty offices were sold and notes were given for political purposes, one of which was signed by the member for East Northumberland (Dr. Willoughby). The cries raised by the members opposite were of the most paltry kind and would not go down with the intelligent farmers of the Province. He spoke in scathing terms of the policy pursued by the Opposition during the past few years. They had taken up the Irish cry and the Ross Bible, and now they had come down to the agricultural question. To hear their speeches one would think the farmers were oppressed and downtrodden and were not receiving sufficient encouragement. He had always

regarded the farming community as a sort of semi-aristocracy, and he was sure they would feel flattered by the sympathy of the gentlemen opposite. (Applause.)

Mr. McLenaghan expressed surprise that his resolution should have met with so much opposition, and especially that an amendment should be introduced by the president of the Central Institute. He repeated some of the statements made in introducing the motion, and again expressed surprise that the Government did not take up his motion.

Mr. Rayside referred somewhat humorously to the coolness of the members opposite in asking them to vote on charges of mismanagement, want of confidence and so on in the Minister of Education and the Department of Agriculture. He could speak in the strongest terms of the benefit of the farmers' institute in his riding, and he did not think that this cry for more education came from the farmers. The experiments made at the college had been handed down by experienced, practical men to the farmers of the country, and in this way great advantages had been placed within the reach of all.

This closed the debate at 11.05, and a vote was called for. As the members who had been out of the chamber entered and took their seats they were greeted with applause from their respective sides.

FIRST DIVISION OF THE SESSION.

The vote was then taken on the amendment to the amendment, moved by Mr. Preston, to the effect that the House cannot approve of the continually increasing disproportion between the sums it is asked to vote for primary and secondary education, and desires to record the opinion that the cost of secondary education should be borne to a greater extent than at present by those who avail themselves of the means provided for obtaining it, and that the course of study in the public schools should be so arranged as to give greater prominence to elementary instruction in agricultural subjects.

This amendment was lost on the following division:—

Yeas—Barr (Dufferin), Bush, Campbell (Algonia), Campbell (Durham), Clancy, Clarke, E. F. (Toronto), Felt, Glendinning, Godwin, Hammell, Hiscott, Hudson, Kerns, McColl, McLenaghan, Magwood, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Miscampbell, Monk, Preston, Reid, Smith (Frontenac), Tooley, White, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Hastings), Wylie—30.

Nays—Allan, Awrey, Balfour, Baxter, Bishop, Blezard, Barr (Renfrew), Caldwell, Carpenter, Charlton, Chisholm, Connee, Dack, Davis, Dowling, Dryden, Ferguson, Field, Garrow, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gilmour, Guthrie, Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Kirkwood, Lockhart, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McMahon, Mack, Moore, Mowat, O'Connor, Paton, Rayside, Robillard, Ross, Sharpe, Smith (York), Snider, Sprague, Stratton, Tait, Waters, Wood (Brant)—47.

Mr. Awrey's amendment was declared carried on the same division. It is as follows:—"That this House heartily approves of the measures that have been taken for providing useful information amongst the farming community, and for promoting the education of the youths of the Province, and expresses its great satisfaction with the special efforts made for the education of farmers' sons by establishing an institution exclusively devoted to furnishing them with a training especially fitted to enable them to prosecute their life's work with success, and relies with confidence on further facilities being provided for the education of farmers' sons as the requirements of the country may from time to time demand."

There were four pairs as follows:—

Liberals.	Conservatives.
Bronson,	McCleary,
Cleland,	Rorke.

There were eight Liberals absent without pairs:—Messrs. C. Mackenzie, in attendance on his brother; H. McKenzie, ill; Evanturel, at the Prescott election; Loughrin; Biggar, ill; Porter, ill; Fraser, ill; McKechnie. The death of Mr. H. E. Clarke left a vacant seat for Toronto, and reduced the House to 90 members. The first division this session therefore