

rial from the County Council of Hastings in favor of the establishment of a school. He advocated a school at Kingston because of the benefits which it would confer on the mining and agricultural interests.

Mr. Aylesworth, representing the same county, said that at Deseronto many skilled workmen were employed, but none of them were Canadians. A School of Practical Science would fit Canadians for doing skilled work.

Mr. Sprague, M.P.P. Prince Edward County, presented a memorial from the Prince Edward Council for a school.

Col. Ross, of the same county, spoke briefly in support of the memorial.

Mr. Murton, Warden of Frontenac, spoke for the residents of that county. Their desire was that a Science School should be opened at Kingston.

Mr. Sanders, representing Leeds and Grenville, presented a memorial from that county to the same effect.

James Maclellan, Q.C., selected to represent the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, presented a similar memorial to the foregoing.

Mr. Sandford Fleming said he desired to speak on behalf of Ottawa and the Ottawa valley, stretching up as far as there was settlement. The Ottawa branch of the Queen's College Endowment Association had appointed Mr. Bronson, M.P.P., and himself to appear there. The one point he desired to lay before the Government was this, there should be expended in Kingston, on higher education in some form, a sum which would bear an approximate proportion to the amount to be expended on Toronto University, and which had been expended, and which would bear about the same proportion as the Arts students at Kingston bear to the Arts students in Toronto. As there were representatives present from similar associations in Hamilton and Guelph, he would give place to them.

The Attorney-General remarked that the time was limited, as there were other deputations to be heard, and suggested that it might be arranged to have the points stated without repetition.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell said they would all be satisfied if Principal Grant spoke for them. Principal Grant proceeded to state the points on which all were agreed. In the first place they were all agreed that the Government of Ontario had been aiding and was now aiding higher education. Next, the Government intended to do more in connection with the scheme of University federation. Again, Queen's could not possibly come to Toronto. Further, the best way for the Government to encourage higher education in a new country was in the direction of practical and applied science. He knew of no \$7,000 which was put out to such advantage as the \$7,000 which was spent annually on the School of Practical Science in Toronto. The school, if not beside Toronto University, would cost \$20,000 instead of \$7,000. It would be better to have such a school independent of a University, but in a new country due regard must be paid to economy. He

thought all would admit that \$7,000 a year was a ridiculously small sum for the Province to spend on Practical and Applied Science when they considered the immense natural resources going to waste. The improvements which would be caused by a larger expenditure in this direction would repay the amount tenfold. If they compared what was spent in this direction in Ontario with what was spent in the neighboring State, they would see how insignificant Ontario's expenditure appeared. He thought that a clear case had been made out for the establishment of a school for Eastern Ontario, and therefore confined himself to two points: The first was, What possible objections could there be? He could conceive of only two, and if these were removed, then it followed as a matter of course that such a school should be established. One objection was that it would be more economical to have only one school in Toronto than to have one in Toronto and one in Kingston. The other objection was that the establishment of such a school at Kingston might be taken as a precedent for further expenditure elsewhere. With regard to the first his opinion was that it would be as economical and more in accordance with the general interests of the people to have a school for Eastern Ontario as well as one in Toronto. It would be equally economical for the Government and much more economical for the people of Eastern Ontario. If Queen's came to Toronto they might take it for granted that a site would be given them. They were told that that was equal to \$30,000. That would be the cost of the building, and the number of professors and instructors would be determined by the number of students. Thus it could be seen that what they were proposing would be as economical for the Government. Removal to Toronto would cost the friends of Queen's a quarter of a million of dollars. Therefore what they were proposing would be more economical for the people. The second point he submitted was that it would not be a precedent for unwise expenditure. The friends of Queen's took the position that it would be wise in the Government to establish similar schools whenever and wherever conditions existed similar to those before them, but they thought they could prove that such conditions were not likely to exist for a very long time. He hoped the Government would be able to indicate how far they agreed with the positions the deputation had taken.

Dr. Geikie in a few words pointed out the advantage which a School of Practical Science would be to the medical students of Kingston.

The Attorney-General, in reply to the deputation, said: I am not in a position to discuss the points the Principal has spoken about, but I admit the force with which he has presented them, and the force with which they have been urged by other members of the deputation. The matter is one which we will have to consider immediately, and they may rely upon it that we will consider it with that care with which we consider all questions coming under our jurisdiction.