JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FROM APRIL 4th, 1893, TO MAY 27th, 1893.

(BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE)

IN THE FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY, QUEEN VICTORIA.

BEING THE 3RD SESSION OF THE 7TH LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1893.

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VOL. XXVI.
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Tuesday, 4th April, 1893.

PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK. [L.S.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To our Faithful, the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of Ontario, and to every of you—GREETING:

O. Mowat, Attorney-General. WHEREAS it is expedient, for certain causes and considerations, to convene the Legislative Assembly of Our said Province, WE DO WILL that you and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, on TUESDAY, the FOURTH day of the Month of APRIL now next, at OUR CITY OF TORONTO aforesaid, personally be and appear for the DESPATCH of BUSINESS, to treat, act, do and conclude upon those things which, in our Legislature of the Province of Ontario by the Common Council of Our said Province, may by the favour of God be ordained. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Ontario to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, The Honourable GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, member of our Privy Council of Canada, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Our Province of Ontario, at Our Government House, in Our City of Toronto, in Our said Province, this TENTH day of MARCH, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and in the fifty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
Tuesday, the fourth day of April, 1893, being the first day of the Third Session, of
the Seventh Legislature of the Province of Ontario, for the Despatch of Business,
pursuant to a Proclamation of His Honour the Honourable George Airey Kirkpatrick,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

2.30 O’CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had laid on the Table the follow-
ing Certificate:—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

This is to Certify that in Virtue of a Writ of Election dated the ninth day of
April, last past, and addressed to Peter Ryan, Esquire, Returning Officer of the
Electoral District of the City of Toronto, for the election of a Member to represent
the said Electoral District of the City of Toronto in the Legislative Assembly of this
Province, in the room of Henry Edward Clarke, Esquire, who has died, Nelson Gordon
Bigelow, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected, accordingly as appears by the Return to
the said Writ of Election, dated the fifth day of May, which is now lodged of record in
my office.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk L.A.

Toronto, 5th May, 1892.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That he had received notifications of vacan-
cies which had occurred since the last Session of the House, and had issued his Warrants
to the Clerk for new Writs for the Election of a Member to serve in the present Legis-
lature for the following Electoral Districts:

The County of Peel.
The City of Toronto.

To Thomas Ballantyne, Esquire,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

SIR.—I beg to notify you that it is my intention to resign my seat in the Legislative
Assembly of Ontario, as a member thereof for the Electoral District of Peel, and I hereby
tender my resignation accordingly.

Witness my hand and seal this ninth day of December, A.D. 1892.

K. CHISHOLM. [L.S.]

Signed and sealed
in presence of

W. H. McFadden.
E. J. Graham.

TORONTO, January, 27th, 1893.

To the Honourable
Thomas Ballantyne,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

We the undersigned, members of the Legislative Assembly for the Province of Ontario,
hereby notify you that there is a vacancy in the representation of the City of Toronto, in
the said Legislative Assembly, caused by the death of N. Gordon Bigelow, one of the members for the said City, who has died since his election as such member.

In witness whereof, we hereby set or hands and seals, this twenty-seventh day of January, A.D. 1893.

ARTHUR S. HARDY, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral Division of South Brant.

RICHARD HARCOURT, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral Division of Monck.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That the Clerk had laid on the Table the following Certificates:—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the tenth day of December, 1892, issued by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to Robert Broddy Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the County of Peel, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of the County of Peel in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of Kenneth Chisholm, Esquire, who had resigned, John Smith, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election, dated this fourth day of January which is now lodged of record in my office.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk L.A.

Toronto, January 4th 1893.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the fourth day of February, 1893, issued by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to Peter Ryan, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the City of Toronto for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of the City of Toronto in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of Nelson Gordon Bigelow, Esquire, who has died, George Sterling Ryerson, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election, dated the third day of March, which is now lodged of record in my office.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk L.A.

Toronto, March 4th 1893.

The House was then adjourned during pleasure.

After some time the House was resumed.

His Honour, the Honourable George Airey Kirkpatrick, the Lieutenant-Governor, then entered the House, and being seated in the Chair on the Throne, was pleased to open the Session by a gracious Speech to the House.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

It gives me great pleasure to meet you as a Legislative Assembly for the first time since my appointment as Lieutenant-Governor; and it is peculiarly gratifying that I am privileged to do so in these beautiful buildings now so nearly completed and so well adapted for your accommodation and the convenience of the public service. I regret that the condition of the work did not admit of my calling you together at an earlier day.
It is to me a source of historical interest to remember that I am addressing the Legislative Assembly of this Province in the first year of the second century of the existence of representative government in Canada. The progress of events from the first Parliament, opened by His Excellency, Governor Simcoe, at Niagara, in 1792, to the opening of this Parliament to-day, shows what great strides have been made towards the development of the country and the enlargement of the privileges of citizenship under the Constitution given to us by the Imperial Parliament. As a native of Ontario, and for many years connected with the public life of Canada, I rejoice to believe that under our present relations with the Empire we can enjoy every right and privilege necessary to the fullest exercise of self-government.

It affords me pleasure to state that the harvest of the past year, while not so abundant as that of 1891, was still a satisfactory one. The general awakening of agriculturists in the Province to the importance of the dairy industry and of its more extended development is apparent from the increasing number of creameries and cheese factories established during the past year. The instruction given by means of the travelling dairy has been attended with gratifying results, and is still eagerly sought for. The appreciation of practical information and advanced methods in all branches of husbandry continues to be very marked. At no previous period has the demand for publications in connection with agriculture been so great as at present. Much activity prevails among Farmers' Institutes and other kindred associations, all of which are enlarging their spheres of usefulness, and becoming more than ever the means of disseminating valuable information with respect to agriculture.

You will be pleased to learn that the Agricultural College is now taxed to its utmost capacity, so great has the desire of farmers' sons become to qualify themselves thoroughly for the profession of agriculturists. The special dairy course in connection with the College has proved so satisfactory that, notwithstanding the liberal provision made for this department, more than half the applicants for admission to the course are unable to find accommodation. You will learn with pleasure that by a course of lectures at the College during the summer holidays, an opportunity is to be afforded teachers to qualify themselves for presenting the rudiments of agriculture in our public schools. I have no doubt that the effect of this will be to render the pursuits of rural life more attractive to the young, and that this and the other measures adopted will tend to make the position of the agriculturist as much to be desired for its pleasures and rewards as that of any other calling or profession.

The report of the Commissioners on the Prison and Reformatory System of the Province has for more than a year been before the public. It affords a valuable contribution to the stock of information regarding the various methods of dealing with the criminal classes in this and other countries and recommends, as the most effective mode of reducing crime, the withdrawal of abandoned and neglected children from criminal and dangerous associations. With this view a measure will be introduced for the better protection of children, the provisions of which I commend to your most careful consideration.

The salutary effects of the Insurance Corporations' Act of last session have already been distinctly seen. A firm administration of the Act has excluded from Ontario numerous fraudulent or speculative societies which professed to secure to persons of small means large sums in the form of endowment or life Insurance. The Province has thus been saved from the loss and distress which, during the past few months, the collapse of such societies has occasioned in the neighboring States of the Union.

I am glad to be able to congratulate you upon the marked improvement in the state of the lumber trade, the prosperity of which is of so much importance to the revenue and other public interests of the Province. This increased activity during the last year afforded a favorable opportunity to sell at public auction the right to cut the pine timber upon a limited area in the southern part of the District of Nipissing, and on some exposed berths on the north shore of Georgian Bay, and some scattered berths in the Western Districts held over from the sale of 1890, containing, in all, about 633 square miles. I am pleased to state that the prices obtained were high beyond precedent, averaging $3,657 per mile, and this although the dues to be paid on the timber when cut were increased by one-fourth as compared with the dues payable on berths formerly sold.
in the Nipissing and Algoma Districts. In addition to the annual rental and timber dues which will be paid into the Provincial Treasury upon the timber when cut, a sum of over $2,250,000 was realized by way of bonus.

The Commissioners appointed to consider the fitness of certain territory in the District of Nipissing, south of the river Mattawa, for the purpose of a Forest Reservation and National Park, have completed the duties assigned to them. They have collected much useful information touching the objects of the Commission, and have made their report, which will be laid before you. A Bill to establish a National Park will be submitted for your consideration.

The extensive systems of drainage which many municipalities had undertaken in order to render their swamp lands fit for tillage, led to difficulties in adjusting private and municipal rights; these difficulties could not be satisfactorily settled without the fullest possible information on all the issues involved; and to procure such information my predecessor caused a Commission to be issued on the whole question of drainage. The report of the Commissioners will be laid before you, and a Bill dealing with the subject will be submitted for your consideration.

The reports of the Commissioners on the dehorning of cattle, and on Assessment Laws, will be laid before you, and will, I trust, be found useful.

A Bill consolidating and amending the various Acts respecting the University of Toronto, a Bill consolidating and amending the Registry Acts, a Bill respecting Labor Liens, and a Bill with regard to Voters' Lists in cities, will, with other Bills, be submitted for your consideration.

The estimates for the current year, will, at an early date, be submitted for your approval. They will be found to have been prepared with all the economy consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

I am glad to feel assured that your Legislative labors during the present session will be characterized by the same earnest care and thoughtful attention which have heretofore marked the work of the Legislative Assembly of my native Province.

His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, was then pleased to retire.

Mr. Speaker reported, That, to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy of His Honour's Speech, which he read.

John Smith, Esquire, Member for the County of Peel, and George Stirling Ryerson, Esquire, one of the Members for the Electoral District of the City of Toronto, having taken the Oaths and signed the Roll, took their seats.

On motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by Mr. Fraser, a Bill was introduced intituled "An Act to provide for the Administration of Oaths of Office to persons appointed as Justices of the Peace," and the same was read the first time.

On motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by Mr. Fraser,

Ordered, That the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to this House be taken into consideration To-morrow.

On motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by Mr. Fraser,

Resolved, That Select Standing Committees of this House, for the present Session be appointed for the following purposes:—1. On Privileges and Election; 2. On Railways; 3. On Miscellaneous Private Bills; 4. On Standing Orders; 5. On Public Accounts; 6. On Printing; 7. On Municipal Law; which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and inquire into all such matters and things as shall be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The House then adjourned at 3.35 p.m.
Wednesday, 5th April, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Field, The Petition of the Township Council of Alnwick.
By the Attorney-General, The Petition of the Ratho Presbyterian Church; also, The Petition of Frederick Mitchell and others; also, Two Petitions of Frederick Mitchell and others, of Oxford.
By Mr. Ross, The Petition of the Strathroy W. C. T. Union.
By Mr. Gibson, The Petition of the Gore Street Methodist Church of Hamilton.
By Mr. Dryden, The Petition of the McMaster University.
By Mr. Bronson, Three Petitions of the City Council of Ottawa; also, The Petition of the Temporal Committee of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa.
By Mr. Meredith, The Petition of the City Council of London.
By Mr. Harty, Two Petitions of the City Council of Kingston; also, The Petition of the Kingston Street Railway Company; also, The Petition of the Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario; also, The Petition of the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario; also, The Petition of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Kingston and others.
By Mr. Kerns, The Petition of the Town Council of Milton.
By Mr. Mack, The Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.
By Mr. Bishop, The Petition of the Village Council of Exeter; also, The Petition of the Town Council of Seaforth; also, The Petition of Alexander Ianes and others; also, The Petition of John Ketchen and others; also, The Petition of J. B. Henderson and others; also, The Petition of John Burns and others, all of Huron.
By Mr. Davis, The Petition of the Newmarket W. C. T. Union.
By Mr. Meacham, The Petition of the Township Council of Ernestown.
By Mr. Gilmore, The Petition of the Toronto Junction W. C. T. Union.
By Mr. Clarke, The Petition of the Mayflower Assembly No. 6564, Knights of Labour, of Toronto; also, The Petition of the Hope of Parkdale Lodge of Good Templars.
By Mr. Hudson, Two Petitions of the County Council of Hastings.
By Mr. Sprague, The Petition of Wellington Division No. 155, Sons of Temperance.
By Mr. Monk, The Petition of District Lodge I. O. G. T., Ottawa, Carleton and Russell.
By Mr. McLearry, The Petition of the Town Council of Thorold.
By Mr. Duck, The Petition of the Township Council of Huron; also, The Petition of the Lucknow Presbyterian Church.
By Mr. Clancy, Three Petitions of the County Council of Kent; also, The Petition of the Presbyterian Congregation of Tilbury East.
By Mr. Connell, The Petition of the Town Council of Fort William.
By Mr. Barr (Renfrew), The Petition of William B. McAllister, and others, of Pembroke.
By Mr. Loughrin, The Petition of Thomas Hale and others, of Pembroke.
By Mr. Robillard, Two Petitions of the County Council of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell.
By Mr. McKeechinie, The Petition of the Town Council of Durham.
By Mr. Gibson (Huron), The Petition of the Lakelet Independent Order of Good Templars.
By Mr. Bush, The Petition of the Town Council of Prescott.
By Mr. Hiscott, The Petition of E. Poole and others, of St. Catharines.
The Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session, having been read,
Mr. Allan moved, seconded by Mr. McKechnie,
That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor thanking him for the gracious speech which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has addressed to this Assembly.
The proposed Address, having been again read, was agreed to, and On motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by Mr. Fraser, it was
Resolved, That the Address mentioned in the Resolution be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor by such Members of this House as are of the Executive Council.

On motion of Mr. Harcourt, seconded by Mr. Dryden,
Resolved, That this House will, To-day, resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.
Resolved, That this House will, To-day, resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Attorney-General delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself; and the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province, until the Estimates for the year 1893 are finally passed, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, April 5th, 1893.
(Sessional Papers, No. 15.)

Ordered, That the Message of His Honour, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars ($700,000) be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Civil Government, and for other purposes (as mentioned in the statement accompanying the Message of the Lieutenant-Governor to this House), from the 1st day of January, 1893, to the passing of the Appropriation Act for the year 1893, and not exceeding the last day of April, 1893. Such expenditures to be confined to the ordinary necessary payments for the different services to which they respectively relate, and a detailed statement of such expenditure to be laid before the House before the second reading of the Appropriation Act of 1893, and the details of the said several services to be included in the detailed Estimates to be brought down to this House, as though this Resolution had not passed; it being declared that the expenditure under the head of "Public Works and Buildings" shall, in all cases, be confined to lapsed appropriations for 1892.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.
Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.
Mr. Balfour, from the Committee of Supply, reported a Resolution, which was read as follows:—

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars ($700,000), be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Civil Government and for other purposes (as mentioned in the statement accompanying the Message of the Lieutenant-Governor to this House), from the first day of January, 1893, to the passing of the Appropriation Act for the year 1893, and not exceeding the last day of April, 1893. Such expenditures to be confined to the ordinary necessary payments for the different services to which they respectively relate, and a detailed statement of such expenditures to be laid before the House before the second reading of the Appropriation Act of 1893, and the details of the said several services to be included in the detailed Estimates, to be brought down to this House, as though this Resolution had not passed; it being declared that the expenditure under the head of "Public Works and Buildings" shall, in all cases be confined to lapsed appropriations for 1892.

The Resolution, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

The House, according to the Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum not exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars ($700,000), to meet the Supply to that extent granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Mr. Balfour, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a Resolution, which was read as follows:—

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum not exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars ($700,000), to meet the Supply to that extent granted to Her Majesty.

The Resolution, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

The Attorney-General delivered to Mr. Speaker a further Message from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself; and the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the year 1893, and to complete the services of the Province for the year 1892, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, 5th April, 1893.
(Sessional Papers No. 15.)

Ordered, That the Message of His Honour, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.
On motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by Mr. Fraser.

Ordered, That when this House adjourns To-morrow, it do stand adjourned until Monday next.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—Presented to the House by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1892 with the Statistics of 1891. (Sessional Papers No. 3.)

Also, Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 4.)

Also, Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 6.)

Also—Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb Belleville. (Sessional Papers No. 7.)

Also—Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories for the year 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 9.)

Also—Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 14.)

Also—Copy of an Order in Council commuting the fees payable to His Honour Judge Baxter, under the Surrogate Courts Act. (Sessional Papers No. 33.)

Also—Copy of an Order in Council respecting the payment of Surrogate Court fees to His Honour Judge Mosgrove. (Sessional Papers No. 34.)

Also—Statement as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes for the year 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 35.)

Also—Statement as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes for the year 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 36.)

The House then adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

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Thursday, 6th April, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), The Petition of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company; also, The Petition of the Hamilton Street Railway Company.

By Mr. Hardy, Two Petitions of the City Council of Brantford.

By Mr. Fraser, The Petition of Joseph Deacon and others, of Leeds; also, The Petition of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 14, of Addison.

By Mr. Dryden, The Petition of the Township Council of Pickering; also, The Petition of The Albert Division No. 31 Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. Harcourt, The Petition of the Township Council of Wainfleet.

By Mr. Bronson, The Petition of the City Council of Ottawa.

By Mr. McMahon, The Petition of the Strabane Presbyterian Congregation; also, The Petition of Thomas Henderson and others, of Wentworth; also, The Petition of the County Council of Wentworth.

By Mr. Smith (York), The Petition of the Scarboro' Junction Division Sons of Temperance No. 254; also, The Petition of the Victoria Square Order of Good Templars.
By Mr. Mack, The Petition of the Cornwall Methodist Church; also, The Petition of the Cornwall W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. McLeary, The Petition of the Township Council of Crowland.

By Mr. Guthrie, The Petition of the Township Council of Puslinch; also, The Petition of the County Council of Wellington; also, The Petition of the Guelph Chalmers Church.

By Mr. Reid, The Petition of Yarker Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Kaladar.

By Mr. Mackenzie, (Lambton West), The Petition of the Town Council of Sarnia; also, The Petition of the Cambachie Circuit Methodist Church; also, The Petition of the Village Council of Oil Springs.

By Mr. Field, The Petition of the Alnwick Congregation Presbytery; also, The Petition of James Russell and others, of Northumberland.

By Mr. Caldwell, The Petition of the Royal Templars of Temperance, No. 357, Elphin.

By Mr. Godwin, The Petition of Walter C. Lewis and others, of Elgin; also, The Petitions of the County Council of Elgin.

By Mr. Fall, The Petition of the Pleasant Valley Lodge, No. 301 of Fenelon; also, The Petition of the Village Council of Omemee.

By Mr. Hiscott, The Petition of the Grimsby W. C. T. Union; also, The Petition of the Township Council of Clinton.

By Mr. Blesard, The Petition of the W. C. T. Union, Lakefield.

By Mr. Toole, The Petition of the West Nissouri Methodist Congregation.

By Mr. Hammell, The Petition of the Alton Congregational Church; also, The Petition of Pride of Albion Lodge No. 355 of Canada.

By Mr. Preston, The Petition of the Atkins Methodist Church.

By Mr. McColl, The Petition of the Fingal Lodge No. 350 of Elgin; also, The Petition of the West Lorne Methodist Circuit.

By Mr. McKechnie, The Petition of the Crawford Congregation of the Presbyterian Church; also, The Petition of the Dundalk Methodist Church; also, The Petition of the Priceville Methodist Church.

By Mr. Rorke, Two Petitions of the Township Council of Collingwood and the Town Council of Thornbury; also, The Petition of the Town Council of Thornbury; also, The Petition of the Township Council of Sullivan.

By Mr. McLenaghan, The Petition of Matthew Tullis and others, of Lanark.

By Mr. Glendinning, The Petition of David Calderwood and others, of Ontario; also, The Petition of the Wilfrid Circuit Methodist Church; also, The Petition of the Township Council of Thorah.

By Mr. Campbell (Durham), The Petition of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church; also, The Petition of the Township Council of Cavan; also, The Petition of the Town Council of Port Hope.

By Mr. Ferguson, The Petition of the Dresden W. C. T. Union; also, Two Petitions of the Town Council of Dresden; also, The Petition of the Keith, Dresden and Thornecliffe Circuit Methodist Church.

By Mr. Carpenter, Three Petitions of the County Council of Norfolk; also, The Petition of the Courtland Methodist Church; also, The Petition of the Little Lake Methodist Church.

By Mr. Sprague, The Petition of the Picton Methodist Church; also, The Petition of T. G. Raynor and others; also, The Petition of Cyrus Giles and others, all of Prince Edward.


By Mr. Magwood, The Petition of the Township Council of North Easthope; also, The Petition of the Stratford St. Andrew's Church.

By Mr. Kirkwood, The Petition of the Hillsburg St. Andrew's Church; also, The Petition of the Salem Council No. 471; also, The Petition of Fergus W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. Monk, The Petition of the North Rideau Methodist Congregation.
By Mr. Bush, The Petition of the Spencerville W. C. T. Union.
By Mr. Davis, The Petition of the Township Council of East Gwillimbury.
By Mr. Clarke, The Petition of the Parkdale Church of Epiphany Band of Hope
By Mr. Clancy, The Petition of the Village Council of Wallaceburg.
By Mr. Willoughby, The Petition of the Hilton Methodist Church; also, The Petition of the Warkworth Temperance Community.
By Mr. Kerns, The Petition of the Trafalgar Christian Endeavour Society; also, The Petition of the Sheridan Division Sons of Temperance.
By Mr. Wood (Brant), The Petition of the Town Council of Paris; also, The Petition of the Princeton W. C. T. Union; also, The Petition of A. W. Vansickle and others; also, The Petition of F. S. Cole and others; also, The Petition of James B. Howell, and others, all of Brant.
By Mr. Waters, The Petition of the West Williams Presbyterian Congregation; also, The Petition of the Township Council of Lcbo; also, The Petition of H. S. Clarke and others; also, The Petition of Archibald Campbell and others, of Middlesex.
By Mr. Barr (Dufferin), The Petition of William Robertson and others, of Dufferin.
By Mr. Balfour, The Petition of the Town Council of Amherstburg.
By Mr. Gibson (Huron), The Petition of the Ethel Division, Sons of Temperance, No. 149.
By Mr. Meacham, The Petition of the Township Council of Amherst Island; also, The Petition of B. E. Aylsworth and others; also, The Petition of Samuel E. Hambly and others; also, The Petition of S. P. Bell and others, all of Lennox.
By Mr. Meredith, The Petition of the London Grosvenor Street Baptist Church.
By Mr. McKay (Oxford), The Petition of the Town Council of Ingersoll; also, The Petition of E. B. Brown and others, of Oxford.
By Mr. McKenzie (East Lambton), The Petition of John D. Paul and others; also, The Petition of John Hunter and others; also, The Petition of G. G. Hartley and others, all of Lambton; also, The Petition of the Village Council of Alvinston; also, The Petition of the Florence Baptist Church.
By Mr. Cleland, The Petition of the County Council of Grey; also, The Petition of the Town Council of Meaford.
By Mr. Dack, The Petition of the Port Elgin Methodist Church; also, The Petition of the Town Council of Kincardine.
By Mr. Campbell (Algoma), The Petition of the Evans Mine Methodist Congregation; also, The Petition of the Town Council of Thessalon.
By Mr. Miscampbell, The Petition of John M. Syme and others, of Simcoe.
By Mr. Marter, The Petition of the Huntsville Lodge No. 99.
By Mr. Snider, The Petition of the Elmira Evangelical Congregation; also, The Petition of the Floradale Evangelical Congregation.
By Mr. Sprague, The Petition of J. E. Lent, and others, of Picton.
By Mr. Field, The Petition of the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific Railway Company.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 70), intituled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Law by prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail." Mr. Marter.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

On motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by Mr. Fraser,

Ordered, That a Special Committee of Twelve Members be appointed to prepare and Report with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, to be composed as follows:—Messieurs Gibson (Hamilton) Hardy, Dryden, Awrey, Baxter, E. F. Clarke, Clancy, Gibson (Huron), Meredith, Monk, McMahon and Wood (Hastings).
On motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by Mr. Fraser,

Ordered, That a Select Committee of Ten Members be appointed to act with Mr. Speaker in the control and management of the Library, to be composed as follows:—The Attorney-General and Messieurs Harcourt, Ross, Clancy, Guthrie, Gibson (Huron), Meredith, O’Connor, Preston and Wood (Hastings).

Mr. Speaker presented to the House:—

A Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library. (Sessional Papers No. 37).

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Annual Report for Upper Canada College for the year ending June 30th, 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 29).

The House then adjourned at 3.35 p.m.

Monday, 10th April, 1893.

3 o’clock P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By the Attorney-General, The Petition of the Thamesford St. Andrew’s Church; also, the Petition of the Innerkip Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of the Village Council of Embro; also, the Petition of John M. Sutherland and others, of Oxford.

By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), The Petition of the Brussels Templars of Temperance; also, the Petition of the Guelph Council, No. 354, R. T. of Temperance; also, the Petition of the Guelph Council No. 127, R. T. of Temperance; also, the Petition of the McKellar Council, No. 141, R. T. of Temperance; also, the Petition of Dougal McCoig and others of Kent; also, the Petition of Ottawa Dominion Methodist Sunday School; also, the Petition of Erskine Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of Rosedale Council, No. 274, R. T. of Temperance; also, the Petition of Jubilee Council, No. 231, R. T. of Temperance; also, the Petition of Parry Sound Council, No. 113, R. T. of Temperance; also, the Petition of Live Oak Council, No. 494, R. T. of Temperance; also, the Petition of Wardville Council, No. 419, R. T. of Temperance; also, the Petition of Paris Council, No. 128, R. T. of Temperance; also, the Petition of Gananoque Council, No. 284, R. T. of Temperance; also, the Petition of Maple Council, R. T. of Temperance; also, the Petition of Rockdale; also, the Petition of Hanover Council, No. 383, R. T. of Temperance; also, the Petition of Listowel Council, No. 136, R. T. of Temperance; also, the Petition of Elphin Council, No. 357, R. T. of Temperance; also, the Petition of Members Council, No. 64, R. T. of T., of Rockwood; also, the Petition of Trenton Council, No. 80, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Wooler Council, No. 484, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Cherry Valley Council, No. 232, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Wellesley Council, No. 75, R. T. of T., of Harriston; also, the Petition of Crescent Council, No. 144, R. T. of T., of Owen Sound; also, the Petition of Glennis Council, No. 373, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Walkerton Council, No. 340, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Bloomfield Council, No. 226, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Bethesda Council, No. 241, R. T. of T., of Ancaster; also, the Petition of Picton Council, No. 281, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Crown Council, No. 333, R. T. of T., of Hamilton; also, the Petition of Springoak Coun...
cill, No. 23, R. T. of T., of Ontario; also, the Petition of Eureka Council, No. 103, R. T. of T., Goderich; also, the Petition of Fergus Council, No. 124, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Atherley Council, No. 461, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Colborne Council, No. 76, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Victor Council, No. 411, R. T. of T., of Fort William; also, the Petition of Belleville Council, No. 297, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Milton Council, No. 61, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Newcastle Council, No. 291, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Tecumseh Council, No. 129, R. T. of T., of Chatham; also, the Petition of Thornadale Council, No. 271, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Columbus Council, No. 313, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Tara Council, No. 380, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Clermont Command, R. T. of T., of Hamilton; also, the Petition of Ashburn Council, No. 413, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Harwich Council, No. 327, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Brussels Council, No. 386, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Christian Council, No. 354, R. T. of T., of Watson's Corners; also, the Petition of Blenheim Council, No. 72, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Holstein Council, No. 476, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Galt Council, No. 65, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of A. A. Fish and others; also, the Petition of Beeton Council, No. 468, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Ailsa Craig Council, No. 269, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of North Oxford Council No. 479, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Eden Grove Council, No. 472, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Winthrop Council, No. 343, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Walter's Falls Council, No. 449, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Heathcote Council, No. 441, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Garden Hill Council, No. 462, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Safety Council, No. 55, R. T. of T., of Port Hope; also, the Petition of Monticello Council, No. 455, of Colborne; also, the Petition of Whitby Council, No. 57, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Union Council No. 56, R. T. of T., of Cobourg; also, the Petition of Empire Council, No. 192, R. T. of T., of Ingersoll; also, the Petition of Kippen Council, No. 393, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Orillia Council, No. 86, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Tilbury Council, No. 328, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition Elora Council, No. 125, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Varna Council, No. 308, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Stony Creek Council, No. 368, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Ridgetown Council, No. 120, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of McKellar Council, No. 141, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Fairbank Council, No. 338, R. T. of T.; also the Petition of Wentworth Council, No. 149, R. T. of T.; also, The Petition of Diadem Council, No. 245, R. T. of T., of Hamilton; also, The Petition of Springhill Council, No. 53, R. T. of T., of King; also, the Petition of Orono Council, No. 82, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Appin Council, No. 145, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Clayton Council, No. 350, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Empress Council, No. 180, R. T. of T., of Hamilton; also, the Petition of Springville Council, No. 447, R. T. of T., of East Durham; also, the Petition of North Star Council, No. 422, R. T. of T., of Chapleau; also, the Petition of Murillo Council, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Beverly Council, No. 445, R. T. of T., of Port Robinson; also, the Petition of Pleasant Valley Council, R. T. of T., of Iron Bridge; also, the Petition of Newmarket Council, No. 45, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Guelph Council, No. 127, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of New Hope Council, No. 66, R. T. of T., of Hespeler; also, the Petition of Grove Council No. 246, R. T. of T., of Dufferin; also, the Petition of Richmond Hill Council, No. 43, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Beaver Council, No. 13, R. T. of T., of Ontario; also, the Petition of Hamilton and Wentworth District Council, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Ontario Grand Council, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Joseph Calwell and others, of South Huron; also, the Petition of Hugh McCully and others, of East Kent; also, the Petition of D. W. Kerr and others, of Prince Edward; also, the Petition of James Kitch and others, of Thessalon; also, the Petition of J.B. Hamilton and others, of Wardsville; also, the Petition of T. A. Howell and others, of North Brant; also, the Petition of Thomas McCrea and others, of Orillia; also, the Petitions of F. W. Krouse and others, of South Wellington; also, the Petition of Beaver Lodge, No. 56, L.O.G.T., of Guelph; also, the Petition of George Campbell and others, of North Lanark; also, the Petition of Rev. Robert Haddow and others, of Milton; also, the Petition of R. Taylor and others, of Harriston; also, the Petition of William Colyer and others, of Ingersoll; also, the Petition of G. V. Burgess
and others, of Toronto; also, the Petition of John D. Mooney and others of East Garafraxa; also, the Petition of Rev. Alexander Wilson and others, of West York; also, the Petition of William E. Bond and others, of Orillia; also, the Petition of J. W. Knowles and others, of Eramosa.

By Mr. Ross, The Petition of the Town Council of Strathroy; also, the Petition of E. W. Auld and others, of Strathroy; also, the Petition of G. B. Hoskin and others, of Melbourne; also, the Petition of J. M. Kaiser and others, of Middlesex; also, the Petition of the Belmont Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Florence Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of Napier Council, No. 448, R.T. of T.

By Mr. Dryden, The Petition of Francis Linton and others, of Broughton; also, the Petition of Kingsal Lodge No. 259, I. O. G. T.; also, the petition of Utica Division S. of T.; also, the Petition of Columbus Council No. 305, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Whitby W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the County Council of Ontario.

By Mr. Fraser, The Petition of Ever Onward Lodge, I. O. G. T., of Addison.
By Mr. Hardy, The Petition of the City Council of Brantford; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Oakland; also, the Brantford First Regular Baptist Church; also, the Petition of the New Durham Methodist Church.

By Mr. Meredith, The Petition of the City Council of London; also, the Petition of the Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland; also, the Petition of Walter H. Moorhouse and others; also, the Petition of W. J. Mitchell and others, all of London; also, the Petition of the London King Street Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of the London First Presbyterian Church.

By Mr. Guthrie, The Petition of the City Council of Guelph.
By Mr. Misscampbell, The Petition of the Township Council of Medonte; also, the Petition of Unity Lodge, I.O.G.T., of Bardsville; also, the Petition of Butler Lodge, No. 362, O. of G. T.; also, the Petition of Coldwater Circuit Methodist Church.

By Mr. Reid, The Petition of the Camden East Presbyterian Congregation; also, the Petition of the Fermoy Sons of Temperance.
By Mr. Sharpe, The Petition of the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company.
By Mr. Carpenter, The Petition of S. M. Culver and others; also, the Petition of John S. Cole and others; also, the Petition of John Blayney and others, all of Oxford, also, the Petition of the Township of Townsend; also, the Petition of the Village Council of Waterford.

By Mr. Preston, The Petition of Alexander Acheson and others, of Leeds; also, the Petition of the Township Council of South Crosby; also, the Petition of the Lansdowne W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of Brockville St. Paul's Church; also, the Petition of the Township Council of the Rear of Yonge and Escott; also, the Petition of Ellsville Division No. 240, S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Gananoque W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. Rayside, Two Petitions of the County Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Lochiel; also, the Petition of the Indian Lands Congregation; also, the Petition of the Martins-town W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Kenyon Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of the Williamstown Hepzibah Church; also, the Petition of the Breadalbane Baptist Church.

By Mr. Tooley, The Petition of the County Council of Middlesex; also, the Petition of Robert Nichol and others, of Middlesex; also, the Petition of the Thorndale R. T. of Temperance.

By Mr. McCall, The Petition of the County Council of Elgin; also, the Petition of West Lorne Council No. 1431, R. T. of Temperance.
By Mr. Hammell, The Petition of the Caledon Lodge I. O. G. T.
By Mr. McCleary, The Petition of the Port Robinson Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Indian Council, Chippewa Indians, Saugeen; also, the Petition of the Welland W. C. T. Union; also, the petition of the Crowland S. of T., No. 59.

By Mr. Harison, The Petition of the County Council of Lincoln; also, two Petitions of the City Council of St. Catharines.

By Mr. Wyatt, The Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry; also, the Petition of the Village Council of Winchester;
also, the Petition of the Morrisburgh W. O. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Iroquois W. O. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Matilda Methodist Church.

By Mr. Glendinning, The Petition of the Beaverton Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Sunderland Rechabite Division No. 330, S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Housey's Rapids Friends of Freedom Lodge No. 307.

By Mr. Campbell (Durham), The Petition of the Port Hope Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Port Hope W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. McKechnie, The Petition of the Durham Temperance Society; also, the petition of the Durham Methodist Congregation; also the Petition of the Durham Baptist Church.

By Mr. Ryerson, The Petition of the Gordon Union of Toronto; also, the Petition of the Toronto St. John's Lodge I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of the Toronto Lodge No. 827, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of the Parkdale Church of the Epiphany Gospel Mission.

By Mr. Moore, Two Petitions of the Town Council of Galt; also, the Petition of the Galt Evening Star Lodge No. 647, I. O. G. T.

By Mr. McKenzie (Lambton East), The Petition of the Bosanquet Methodist Church; also, the petition of the Village Council of Wyoming; also, the Petition of the Watford Congregational Church; also, the Petition of the Wyoming W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. Rorke, The Petition of the Chatsworth No Surrender Lodge No. 110, I.O.G.T.

By Mr. Monk, The Petition of R. H. Grant and others, of Carleton; also, the Petition of the Rideau Club, Ottawa; also, the Petition of the Richmond W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Goulbourn.

By Mr. Dack, The Petition of Maple Leaf Lodge No. 298, I. O G. T., of Huron; also, the Petition of Rose of Huron, Lodge No. 93; also, the Petition of Pine River Reform Lodge No 92, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of Bethel Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Paisley W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. Paton, The Petition of Cookstown Lodge No. 477, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of the Minesing Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Vespyra; also, the Petition of the Barrie W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. Waters, The Petition of the Park Hill St. James Church; also, the Petition of the Granton Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Centralia Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Township Council of East Williams.

By Mr. McKay (Oxford), The Petition of the Town Council of Ingersoll; also, the Petition of the Salem Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the South Norwich Gore Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Summerville Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Township Council of East Oxford; also, the Petition of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Ingersoll; also, the Petition of the Otterville Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Village Council of Norwich.

By Mr. Wood (Brant), The Petition of the Paris Lodge I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Brantford.

By Mr. Gilmore, Two Petitions of the Town of Toronto Junction; also, the Petition of Bolton Division S.O.T., No. 145; also, the Petition of the Annette Street Methodist Church, Toronto Junction; also, the Petition of the Gough Lodge No. 114, I.O.G.T.

By Mr. Tait, The Petition of the Toronto Incandescent Electric Light Company (Limited); also, the Petition of the International Builders' Labourers Union, Toronto; also, the Petition of Clinton Street Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Parkdale Church of the Epiphany; also, the Petition of the Toronto Proudfoot Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of the Excelsior Lodge No. 12; also, the Petition of the Parkdale Congregational Church; also, the Petition of James Rich and others, of Toronto.

By Mr. Davis, The Petition of Keswick Division S.O.T., 221; also, the Petition of the Stouffville St. James Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of the Lloydtown Circuit Methodist Church.

By Mr. Clarke, The Petition of the Ontario Underwriters Association; also, the Petition of the Dominion Lodge No. 488, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of Harmony Circuit, R.T. of T., Toronto; also, the Petition of the Berkeley Street Methodist Church; also, the Petition of Knox Church, Toronto.
By Mr. Balfour, The Petition of the Township Council of Gosfield South; also, The Petition of the Township Council of Mersea; also, the Petition of the Town Council of Essex; also, the Petition of the Village Council of Tilbury Centre; also, the Petition of the Vaskhi Council No. 275, Kingsville.

Mr. Campbell (Algoma), The Petition of Samuel Rowe and others, of Bruce Mines; also, the Petition of the Town Council of Sault Ste. Marie; also, the Petition of Sudbury Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Sault Ste. Marie; also, the Petition of Sault Ste. Marie Council No. 237, R.T. of T.; also, the Petition of Silver Bay Lodge No. 374, I.O.G.T., of Sault Ste. Marie.

By Mr. Marter, The Petition of the Sinclair Prohibition Fountain Lodge No. 158, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of Katrine Lodge No. 91, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of the Huntsville Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Town Council of Gravenhurst; also, the Petition of Finch Lodge, No. 231, I. O. G. T., of Stephenson; also, the Petition of the Gravenhurst W. C. T. Union.

The following Petitions were read and received:

Of the Village Council of Alvinston, praying that an Act may pass to legalize and confirm two certain agreements between the Village and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, praying that an Act may pass to legalize and confirm two certain agreements between the Company and the Village of Alvinston.

Of the City Council of Brantford and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to confirm By-law No. 468 of the City of Brantford.

Of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm By-law No. 468 of the City of Brantford, and By-law No. 638 of the City of Hamilton.

Of the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm certain debentures granting aid to the Company.

Of the Municipalities of Collingwood and Thornbury, praying that an Act may pass to legalize and confirm certain agreements.

Of the Village Council of Exeter, praying that an Act may pass to empower the issue of certain debentures.

Of the Town Council of Fort William and the Municipality of Neebing, praying that an Act may pass to amend Chapter 70 of 55 Victoria, Ontario, relating to the incorporation of the Town of Fort William.

Of the Hamilton Street Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Kingston and others, praying that an Act may pass to grant or lease to the Corporation of the City of Kingston certain unused burial grounds in trust for the purposes of a public square.

Of the City Council of Kingston, praying that an Act may pass to grant or lease to them, in trust, for the purposes of a public square, certain unused burial grounds in the city.

Of the City Council of Kingston, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to provide out of the general funds of the municipality a certain percentage of the cost of construction of permanent pavements.

Of the Kingston Street Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the McMaster University, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario, praying that an Act may pass constituting churchwardens under any canon passed by the synod, bodies corporate.

Of the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario, praying that an Act may pass to empower the mortgaging of certain property for the benefit of the Parish of Trenton.
Of the Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario, praying that an Act may pass constituting Trustees and their successors a corporation for management of the property known as the "Baker Bequest," in the City of Kingston.

Of the Temporal Committee of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, in connection with the Church of Scotland, praying that an Act may pass to amend Section 13 of Cap. 144, 53 Victoria, re application of moneys from sales of Glebe lands.

Of the City Council of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of certain debentures to assist certain railways.

Of the City Council of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass to confirm certain bonus By-laws relating to the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company.

Of the City Council of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass enabling the construction of certain permanent roadways and empowering the granting of a bonus or gratuity to members of the Fire Brigade who may be injured at fires.

Of William B. McAllister and others, of Pembroke, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Pembroke Southern Railway Company.

Of Thomas Hale and others, of Pembroke, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Sudbury and Nipissing Railway Company.

Of J. S. Clarkes and others, of Lucan, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Woodmen of the World.

Of the County Council of Norfolk, praying certain amendments to the law respecting the power of Judges and Magistrates to commit children of tender years to the Industrial School at Mimico.

Of Joseph Deacon and others, of Leeds and Grenville, praying that there may be no legislation authorizing the holding of Single Court and Chambers at London and Ottawa.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell; also, of the County Council of Hastings; also, of the County Council of Kent; also, of the County Council of Grey; also, of the County Council of Wellington, severally praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the maintenance of Bridges.

Of the Town Council of Kincardine; also, of the Town Council of Meaford; also, of the Town Council of Dresden; also, of the Town Council of Thornbury, severally praying that no change may be made in the law respecting the maintenance of Bridges.

Of the Municipalities of Collingwood and Thornbury, praying certain amendments to the Act respecting the diseases of Fruit Trees, as to appointment of Inspectors.

Of Frederick Mitchell and others, of Oxford; also, of William Robertson and others, of Dufferin; also, of Mathew Tullis and others, of Lanark, severally praying for certain amendments to the Game Law, respecting the close season for rabbits, hares and muskrats.

Of the County Council of Kent, praying certain amendments to the High School Act, respecting the payment of Trustees.

Of the Mayflower Assembly No. 6564, Knights of Labour, Toronto, praying that the principle of Cumulative Voting may be applied to the City of Toronto.

Of the County Council of Kent, praying that a Recording Bureau may be established for the registration of Live Stock.

Of the Town Council of Port Hope, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting representation at meetings of Reeves and Deputy-Reeves called to divide a County.

Of the County Council of Elgin, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the planting of Trees.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry; also, of the Township Council of Alnwick; also of the Township Council of Puslinch; also, of the County Council of Wentworth; also, of the Township Council of Crowsland; also, of the County Council of Norfolk, severally praying that the power of Cities and Towns to collect market fees may be abolished.

Of E. Poole, and others of St. Catharines; also, of the Town Council of Milton; also, of T. E. Lent and others, of Picton, severally praying for the suppression of the liquor traffic.
Of the County Council of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell; also, of the Lakelot I.O.G.T.; also, of the Town Council of Durham; also, of the Gore Street Methodist Church, Hamilton; also, of the Newmarket W.O.T. Union; also, of the Strathroy W.O.T. Union; also, of the City Council of London; also, of the Tilbury East Presbyterian Congregation; also, of the Lucknow Presbyterian Congregation; also, of the Township Council of Huron; also, of the Wellington Division Sons of Temperance; also, of the Township Council of Ernestown; also, of the District Lodge I.O.G.T., of Ottawa, Carleton and Russell; also, of the County Council of Hastings; also, of the Town Council of Thorold; also, of Parkdale Lodge of Good Templars; also, of Toronto Junction W.C.T. Union; also, of the Rاثo Presbyterian Church; also, of the Addison Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 14; also, of the Victoria Square I.O.G.T.; also, of the Township Council of North Easthope; also, of the Salem Council No. 411; also, of the Florence Baptist Church; also, of the Port Elgin Methodist Church; also, of the Village Council of Thessalon; also, of the Floradale Evangelical Congregation; also, of the Evans Mine Methodist Church; also, of the Huntsville Lodge No. 99; also, of the Elmira Evangelical Congregation; also, of the London Grosvenor Street Baptist Church; also, of the Town Council of Amherstburg; also, of the Stratford St. Andrew’s Church; also, of the City Council of Brantford; also, of the Hillsburg St. Andrew’s Church; also, of the Village Council of Alvinston; also, of the Town Council of Ingersoll; also, of the Township Council of Amherst Island; also, of the Ethel Division Sons of Temperance No. 149; also, of the Township Council of Lobo; also, of the West Williams Presbyterian Congregation; also, of the Princeton W.C.T. Union; also, of the Sheridan Division Sons of Temperance; also, of the Walkworth Temperance Community; also, of the Trafalgar Christian Endeavour Society; also, of the Hilton Methodist Church; also, of the Village Council of Wallaceburg; also, of the Township Council of Rawdon; also, of the Parkdale Church of the Epiphany; also, of the Township Council of East Gwillimbury; also, of the North Rideau Methodist Church; also, of the Spencerville W.C.T. Union; also, of the Fergus W.C.T. Union; also, of the Galt Golden Rule Lodge I.O.G.T.; also, of the Galt W.C.T. Union; also, of the Pictou Methodist Church; also, of the Little Lake Methodist Church; also, of the Courtland Methodist Church; also, of the County Council of Norfolk; also, of the Thorncliffe Methodist Church; also, of the Dresden W.C.T. Union; also, of the Township Council of Cavan; also, of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church; also, of the Township Council of Thorah; also, of the Wilfrid Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Cranford Presbyterian Church; also, of the Pricewater Methodist Church; also, of the Dunbar Methodist Church; also, of the West Lorne Methodist Church; also, of the Athens M. Methodist Church; also, of the Pride of Alton Lodge No. 355; also, of the Fingal Lodge of Templars; also, of the Alton Congregational Church; also, of the West Missouri Congregational Methodist Church; also, of the Lakefield W.O.T. Union; also, of the Township Council of Clinton; also, of the Village Council of Onompero; also, of the Grimsby W.C.T. Union; also, of the Fenelon Pleasant Valley Lodge No. 301; also, of the Township Council of Sullivan; also, of the Cornwall W.C.T. Union; also, of the Scarborough Junction Sons of Temperance No. 254; also, of the Cornwall Methodist Church; also, of the Prince Albert Division Sons of Temperance No. 31; also, of the Township Council of Wainfleet; also, of the Township Council of Pickering; also, of the Strabane Presbyterian Congregation; also, of the Elphin Royal Templars of Temperance No. 357; also, of the Township Council of Kaladar; also, of the Cambachie Methodist Church; also, of the Village Council of Oil Springs; also, of the Alvinston Presbyterian Church; also, of the Fårker Methodist Church; also, of the Chalmers Church, Guelph, severally prays that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Of John Burns and others; also, of John Ketchen and others; also, of J. B. Henderson and others; also, of Alexander Innes and others, all of Huron; also, of Frederick Mitchell and others; also, of E. B. Browne, and others, all of Oxford; also, of B. E. Aylsworth and others; also, of S. H. Humbly and others, also, of S. P. Bell and others, all of Lennox; also, of John M. Syme and others, of Simcoe; also, of Walter C. Lewis and others, of Elgin; also, of John Numb and others; also, of G. G. Hartley and others;
also, of John D. Paul and others, all of Lambton; also, of Archibald Campbell and others, of Middlesex; also, of A. W. Vansickle and others; also, of F. S. Cole and others; also, of James B. Howell and others, all of Brant; also, of Cyrus Giles and others; also of T. G. Raynor and others, all of Prince Edward; also, of Thomas S. Henderson and others, of Wentworth; also, of James Russell and others, of Northumberland; also, of David Calderwood and others, of Ontario, severally praying that Agriculturists may be relieved from the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.

Mr. Hardy, from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by the House, presented the following lists as their Report, which was read as follows:

**COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.**—Messieurs Allan, Avrey, Balfour, Barr (Dufferin), Baxter, Biggar, Bishop, Blezard, Bronson, Caldwell, Campbell (Algoma), Campbell (Durham), Carpenter, Charlton, Clarke, Cledland, Connee, Dack, Davis, Dowling, Dryden, Evanturel, Fell, Ferguson, Field, Fraser, Garrow, Glendinning, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gilmour, Godwin, Guthrie, Hammell, Hardy, Hart, Hiscott, Hudson, Kerns, Lockhart, Loughrin, Mack, Mackenzie (W. Lambton), Maywood, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Miscampbell, Monk, Moore, McCleary, McColl, McKay (Victoria), McKechnie, McLenaghan, McMahon, O'Connor, Paton, Porter, Preston, Rayside, Reid, Robillard, Rorke, Ryerson, Sharpe, Smith (York), Smith (Peel), Snider, Sprague, Stratton, Tait, Tooley, White, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Brant), Wood (Hastings), Wylie.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine members.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS.**—Messieurs Allan, Avrey, Balfour, Baxter, Biggar, Bishop, Blezard, Bronson, Caldwell, Campbell (Durham), Carpenter, Clancy, Clarke, Cledland, Connee, Dack, Davis, Dowling, Evanturel, Ferguson, Fell, Field, Fraser, Garrow, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gilmour, Guthrie, Hammell, Harcourt, Hardy, Hart, Hiscott, Hudson, Kerns, Kirkwood, Mackenzie (W. Lambton), Maywood, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Monk, McColl, McLenaghan, McKay (Oxford), McKenzie (E. Lambton), McMahon, O'Connor, Porter, Preston, Rayside, Reid, Robillard, Rorke, Ryerson, Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Peel), Snider, Sprague, Stratton, Tait, Tooley, Waters, White, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Brant), Wood (Hastings), Wylie.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine members.

**MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.**—Messieurs Allan, Avrey, Balfour, Barr (Renfrew), Bishop, Bronson, Bush, Campbell (Durham), Clancy, Clarke, Cledland, Connee, Davis, Dryden, Fell, Ferguson, Field, Fraser, Garrow, Gibson (Huron), Gilmour, Glendinning, Godwin, Guthrie, Hardy, Hiscott, Hudson, Kerns, Kirkwood, Lockhart, Loughrin, Mack, Mackenzie (W. Lambton), Maywood, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Miscampbell, Monk, Moore, McCleary, McColl, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McKenzie (E. Lambton), McKechnie, McMahon, O'Connor, Paton, Porter, Preston, Reid, Robillard, Rorke, Ryerson, Smith (York), Sprague, Stratton, Tait, Tooley, Waters, Willoughby, Wood (Brant), Wood (Hastings), Wylie.

The Quorum of said committee to consist of nine members.

**COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS.**—Messieurs Allan, Barr (Renfrew), Barr (Dufferin), Baxter, Biggar, Bishop, Bush, Campbell (Algoma), Campbell (Durham), Carpenter, Charlton, Cledland, Dack, Davis, Dowling, Fell, Ferguson, Field, Gibson (Huron), Glendinning, Godwin, Hammell, Hudson, Kerns, Lockhart, Loughrin, Monk, McCleary, McKay (Oxford), McLenaghan, Moore, O'Connor, Preston, Rayside, Rorke, Sharp, Smith (Frontenac), Smith (York), Smith (Peel), Snider, Sprague, Stratton, Tooly, Wood (Brant).

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine members.
COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.—The Attorney-General, Messieurs Barr (Dufferin), Blezard, Bush, Caldwell, Charlton, Clancy, Clarke, Connex, Dack, Dowling, Dryden, Evanturel, Fraser, Gibson (Hamilton), Gilmour, Godwin, Harcourt, Hudson, Mack, Meacham, Meredith, Miscampbell, Monk, McKay (Victoria), McKenzie (E. Lambton), McMahon, Paton, Rayside, Rorke, Sharpe, Snider, Tait, Waters, White, Whitney, Wood (Hastings).

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.—Messieurs Balfour, Bishop, Caldwell, Campbell (Algoma), Clancy, Clarke, Dack, Evanturel, Harcourt, Ross, Stratton, Tait, Willoughby, Wood (Hastings).

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of five members.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Messieurs Awrey, Balfour, Caldwell, Clancy, Davis, Garrow, Harcourt, Hardy, Kerns, Mackenzie (W. Lambton), Marter, Meredith, Miscampbell, O'Connor, Smith (York), Waters, Whitney, White, Wood (Brant), Wood (Hastings).

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of seven members.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the above Report.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 71), intituled "An Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to, and better protection of Children."—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 72), intituled "An Act to further facilitate the enforcement of the just rights of Wage earners and Sub-contractors."—The Attorney-General.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 73), intituled "An Act respecting Dower in Mortgaged Property."—The Attorney-General.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 74), intituled "An Act respecting Securities in the Surrogate Courts."—The Attorney-General.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 75), intituled "An Act respecting the office of County Crown Attorney in the County of York and the City of Toronto."—The Attorney-General.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 76), intituled "An Act to extend the time for the Vesting of Estates in Heirs and Devisees."—The Attorney-General.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 77), intituled "An Act to further provide against the Extermination of the Plant called Ginseng."—Mr. Dryden.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.
Bill (No 78), intituled "An Act respecting Married Women."—Mr. Meredith.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 79), intituled "An Act to amend the Voters' Lists Act."—Mr. Balfour.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 80), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. Waters.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 81), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. Waters.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 82), intituled "An Act to Enable Women to Vote for Members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario."—Mr. Waters.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 83), intituled "An Act to Enable Married Women to vote for members of Municipal Councils and upon By-laws requiring the Assent of the Electors."—Mr. Waters.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Meredith, seconded by Mr. Clarke,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of the names of all persons who, during the year 1871, held office under the Crown or were employed in, or in connection with any Department or branch of the Public Service, to whom or in respect of whose office or employment any salary or remuneration was paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, or any special fund applicable for the purpose, or by fees or otherwise, and whether the office or employment was permanent or temporary, together with a statement of the salary or remuneration attached to or payable in respect of each such office or employment, and the amount paid in the said year to each of such persons, and the date when each permanent office was created, and for a like Return for the year 1892; the several branches of the Public Service to which such Return relates to be classified therein as nearly as practicable as the same are classified in the Public Accounts.

On motion of Mr. Meredith, seconded by Mr. Clarke,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing how often, in the past ten years, the office of Registrar of Deeds for the North and East Ridings of the County of Middlesex has become vacant; the dates when the vacancies occurred and when they were filled, and, if the office is now vacant, how long the vacancy has continued.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), Presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Standing Committee on the Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, on the subject of Re-organization. (Sessional Papers No. 1.)

Also—Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the practice of De-horning Cattle. (Sessional Papers No. 2.)

Also—Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 8.)

Also—Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 10.)
Also—Report of the Agriculture and Arts Association for the year 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 11.)

Also—Report of the Entomological Society for the year 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 12.)

Also—Report of the Fruit Growers' Association for the year 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 13.)

Also—Report upon the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts for the year 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 19.)

Also—Report of the Standing Committee on Finance, University of Toronto. (Sessional Papers No. 21.)

Also—Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 22.)

Also—Report on the House of Industry and Refuge, County of Elgin. (Sessional Papers No. 39.)

Also—Report on the House of Industry, County of York. (Sessional Papers No. 40.)

Also—Return to an Order of the House, of the sixth day of April, 1892, shewing the expenditure in each year, since the system of fire ranging has been established for that service, the amount of refunds in each year, and the amount remaining unpaid on account of the licensees share of the expenditure. (Sessional Papers No. 41.)

The House then adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 11th April, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Ross, The Petition of Ezra S. Hunt and others of Middlesex; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Metcalfe; also, the Petition of the Mosa Presbyterian Church.

By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), The Petition of the City Council of Hamilton.

By Mr. Bronson, The Petition of Harmony Lodge, No. 230, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of Ottawa Victoria Jubilee Lodge, No. 86, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of Ottawa Congregational Church; also, the Petition of Harmony Lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of the Ottawa Cameron Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 338; also, the Petition of the City Council of Ottawa.

By Mr. Tait, The Petition of W. S. Lindsey and others, of Toronto.

By Mr. McKay (Oxford), The Petition of the Town Council of Tillsonbury.

By Mr. Harty, The Petition of the School of Mining and Agriculture; also, the Petition of the Town Council of Gananoque and the Thousand Islands Railway Company; also, the Petition of the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company; also, the Petition of the Kingston Cooke's Church.

By Mr. Mywood, The Petition of the County Council of Perth.

By Mr. Smith (York), The Petition of the Searboro' Electric Railway, Light and Power Company (Limited).

By Mr. Reid, The Petition of the Township Council of Oso.
By Mr. Sharpe, The Petition of the Parry Island Council; also, the Petition of the Township Council of McMurrich; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Burpee; also, the Petition of the Parry Sound District of Good Templars; also, the Petition of Parry Sound Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 17; also, the Petition of the Township Council of McDougall.

By Mr. Barr (Renfrew), The Petition of the Beachburg W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Westmeath W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Beachburg Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Westmeath Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Vicksburg Methodist Church; also, the Petition of Charity Lodge, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Aylmer.

By Mr. Evans, The Petition of the Prescott S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Prescott W. C. T. U.; also, the Petition of the Township Council of South Plantagenet.

By Mr. Barr (Dufferin), The Petition of the Town Council of Orangeville; also, the Petition of Henry Graham and others, of Dufferin.

By Mr. Godwin, The Petition of the Corinth Division, S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Aylmer Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Salem Lodge, No. 450, R. T. of Temperance; also, the Petition of the Staffordville S. O. T., No. 310; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Yarmouth.

By Mr. Glendinning, The Petition of Affington Lodge, I.O.G.T., No. 221; also, the Petition of the Derryville Methodist Church.

By Mr. Sprague, The Petition of the Township Council of Ameliasburg; also, the Petition of the Wellington Methodist Church; also, the Petition of D. W. Kerr and others; also, the Petition of M. R. German and others; also, the Petition of Wilson Searle and others; also, the Petition of E. B. Yarwood and others, all of Prince Edward County.

By Mr. Stratton, The Petition of the County Council of Peterborough; also, the Petition of Oak Leaf Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of the Carswell Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of the North Harvey Total Abstinence Society.

By Mr. Guthrie, The Petition of the Law Society of Upper Canada; also, the Petition of the Guelph Christian Temperance Union; also, the Petition of the Guelph Council, No. 127, R. T. of; also, the Petition of Guelph Beaver Lodge, No. 56; also, the Petition of Erin Bums's Church; also, the Petition of the Guelph Duff's Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of the Rockwood Pinnacle Council, No. 64.

By Mr. McMahon, The Petition of the Township Council of East Flamboro' also, the Petition of the Kirkwall Beverley Presbyterian Congregation.

By Mr. Kirkwood, The Petition of George Robinson and others, of Wellington; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Erin; also, the Petition of the Township Council of West Garafraza; also, the Petition of the North Erin Presbyterian Church.

By Mr. Lockhart, The Petition of H. C. Hoar and others, of Durham; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Darlington; also, the Petition of the Enfield S.O.T.; also, the Petition of the Liskard Methodist Congregation; also, the Petition of the Orono R. T. of; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Clarke.

By Mr. McCol, The Petition of the County Council of Elgin.

By Mr. Charlton, The Petition of Francis Evans and others, of Norfolk; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Woodhouse; also, the Petition of the Washington Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Cultus Methodist Congregation; also, the Petition of the Walkingham Centre Methodist Congregation.

By Mr. Smith (Peel), The Petition of the Burnhamthorpe Division, No. 297, S.O.T.; also, the Petition of the Caledon Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Alton Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Brampton W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of Brampton Division, No. 148, S. O. T.

By Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton West), The Petition of Henry Smith and others; also, the Petition of William Smith and others; also, the Petition of H. T. Madelain and others; also, the Petition of the Town Council of Petrolea; also, the Petition of the Point Edward Methodist Church.

By Mr. Hiscott, The Petition of the St. Catharines St. Paul's Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the St. Catharines W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Town-
ship Council of Gainsboro; also, the Petition of the Township Council of South Grimsby; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Niagara; also, the Petition of the City Council of St. Catharines.

By Mr. Hammell, The Petition of William H. Martin and others; also, the Petition of John Irwin and others, all of Simcoe.

By Mr. Monk, The Petition of Thomas J. Graham and others, of Carleton.

By Mr. Mack, The Petition of the Cornwall Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Iroquois Methodist Indians of Cornwall Island.

By Mr. Kerns, The Petition of the County Council of Halton; also, the Petition of C. Fothergill and others, of Halton; also, the Petition of the Georgetown Congregational Church; also, the Petition of the Appleby Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Nelson St. Paul's Church; also, the Petition of the Town Council of Oakville; also, the Petition of the Halton District Council R. T. of T.

By Mr. Hudson, The Petition of T. W. R. McRae and others, of Belleville; also, the Petition of J. C. Hanley and others; also, the Petition of T. F. Stickney and others; also, the Petition of John Stokes and others, all of Hastings.

By Mr. McLenaghan, The Petition of the Rideau Union Division S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Maberley Methodist Church; also, the Petition of William McGarry and others, of Lanark.

By Mr. Allan, The Petition of the Kenilworth Arthur Methodist Congregation; also, the Petition of the Rothesay Temperance Lodge, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of the Grand Valley Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Arthur W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. Lockhart, The Petition of the Town Council of Bowmanville.

By Mr. Magwood, The Petition of James Dickson and others, of Perth; also, the Petition of the Stafford W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Trowbridge I. O. G. T., No. 197; also, the Petition of Attwood Lodge, No. 193, I. O. G. T.

By Mr. Willoughby, The Petition of the Warkworth Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Castleton S.O.T., No. 287; also, the Petition of the Wooler Methodist Church.

By Mr. Bishop, The Petition of Huron Council, No 95, R T of T, of Seaforth; also, the Petition of the Seaforth R. T. Council, No 95; also, the Petition of the Hullatt Burns Church; also, the Petition of the Town Council of Seaforth; also, the Petition of the Benmiller S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Londonborough North Star Lodge, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of the Toronto District Council, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Brucefield Star Council, No. 219, R. T. of T.

By Mr. Balfour, The Petition of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company; also, the Petition of the St. Mary's Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the St. Mary's Quarterly Official Board of the Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Fullerton; also, the Petition of the Fullerton Summerdale Lodge, No. 175; also, the Petition of Bethel Lodge, No. 180, I. O. G. T.

By Mr. Clarke, The Petition of the North Toronto Union Star Lodge, No. 266; also, the Petition of the Toronto District Lodge, No. 12, I. O. G. T.

By Mr. Davis, The Petition of the Lowell Lodge, No. 137, of King; also, the Petition of the Village Council of Sutton.

By Mr. Paton, The Petition of the Stroud S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Lavender S. O. T.

By Mr. Clancy, The Petition of the Town Council of Dresden; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Chatham; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Tilbury East.

By Mr. Tait, The Petition of the Toronto Centre W. C. T. Union; also, of the Toronto District W. C. T. Union.

Mr. McKay (Oxford), from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented the following as their First Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have carefully examined the following Petitions; and find the notices as published in each case sufficient:

Of the City Council of Kingston, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to provide out of the general funds of the municipality a certain percentage of the cost of construction of permanent pavements.
Of the Village Council of Exeter, praying that an Act may pass to empower the issue of debentures to defray their railway indebtedness.

Of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Kingston in Canada, the Rector and Incumbent and the Churchwardens of St. George's Church in the City of Kingston, and the Trustees of St. Andrew's Church in the City of Kingston, praying that an Act may pass to grant or lease to the Corporation of the City of Kingston certain unused burial grounds in trust for the purposes of a public square.

Of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario, praying that an Act may pass constituting Trustees and their successors a corporation for management of the property known as the "Baker Bequest" in the City of Kingston.

Of the Hamilton Street Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Charter.

Of the Municipalities of Collingwood and Thornbury, praying that an Act may pass to legalize and confirm certain agreements between the said Municipalities.

Of the Village Council of Alvinston, praying that an Act may pass to legalize and confirm two certain agreements between the Village and the Granl Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

Of Wm. B. McAllister and others of Pembroke, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Pembroke Southern Railway.

Of the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario, praying that an Act may pass constituting Church Wardens under any Canon passed by the Synod, bodies corporate.

Of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm By-law No. 468 of the City of Brantford, and By-law No. 638 of the City of Hamilton.

Of the Kingston Street Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of Incorporation.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:

Bill (No. 84), intituled "An Act to amend the Registry Act."—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No 85), intituled "An Act to establish an office of Land Titles for the District of Rainy River."—The Attorney-General.
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 40), intituled "An Act to amend the Charter of the Hamilton Street Railway Company.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 2), intituled "An Act respecting an Agreement entered into between the Corporation of the Township of Collingwood and the Corporation of the Town of Thornbury.—Mr. Rorke.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 7), intituled "An Act respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Village of Exeter.—Mr. Bishop.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 5), intituled "An Act respecting Local Improvements in the City of Kingston.”—Mr. Harty.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 11), intituled "An Act respecting certain Burying Grounds in the City of Kingston.”—Mr. Harty.
Referred to the Commissioners of Estates Bills.
Bill (No. 13), intituled "An Act respecting St. George's Church, Kingston."—Mr. Harty.
Referred to the Commissioners of Estates Bills.

Bill (No. 9), intituled "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Kingston Street Railway."—Mr. Harty.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 28), intituled "An Act respecting the Incorporation of the Synod of the Diocese of Ontario."—Mr. Harty.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 25), intituled "An Act respecting certain agreements between the Village of Alvinston and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada."—Mr. Biggar.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 27), intituled "An Act to ratify and confirm By-law No. 468 of Brantford, and By-law No. 638 of Hamilton."—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton.)
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 30), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Pembroke Southern Railway Company."
Referred to the Committee on Railways.

The Order of the Day for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,
Mr. Harcourt moved,
That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair,
And a Debate having arisen,
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until To-morrow.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House, by command of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor:—
Copy of an Order-in-Council approving of certain agreements in regard to publication of Text Books. (Sessional Papers No. 42.)

Also—Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting a certain indenture of agreement in regard to the publication of the High School French Grammar. (Sessional Papers No. 43.)

Also—Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting the appointment of Lecturers at the School of Pedagogy for the Session of 1892-93. (Sessional Papers No. 44.)

Also—Copy of an Order-in-Council raising the High School at Goderich to the status of a Collegiate Institute. (Sessional Papers No. 45.)

Also—Copy of an Order-in-Council relating to the establishment of a High School at Niagara Falls. (Sessional Papers No. 46.)

Also—Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting the establishment of a High School at Toronto Junction. (Sessional Papers No. 47.)

Also—Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting the performance, during his absence, through illness, of certain of the duties of the Inspector of Model Schools. (Sessional Papers No. 48.)

The House then adjourned at 10.25 p.m.
Wednesday, 12th April, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By the Attorney-General, The Petition of the Embro Council, R. T. of T., No. 304 also, two Petitions of the Oxford Street Baptist Church, of Woodstock.

By Mr. Bronson, The Petition of the Ottawa Eastern Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Ottawa McLeod Street Methodist Church.

By Mr. Dryden, The Petition of Cherrywood I.O.G.T., No. 258; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Whitby.

By Mr. Rose, The Petition of the Strathroy Independent Royal Templars; also, the Petition of the Lambeth Circuit Brickstreet Methodist Church.

By Mr. Meredith, The Petition of the London Dundas Street Methodist Church.

By Mr. Gilmour, The Petition of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

By Mr. Connem, The Petition of H. E. Long and others, of Duluth, U. S. of America; also, the Petition of the Town Council Fort Arthur.

By Mr. Stratton, The Petition of Richard Hall and others, of Peterborough; also, the Petition of the Lakefield Village Council; also, the Petition of the Peterborough W.C.T. Union.

By Mr. Garrow, The Petition of the Town Council of Mitchell.

By Mr. Field, The Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham; also, the Petition of the Village Council of Campbellford; also the Petition of the Township Council of Percy; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Seymour; also, the Petition of the Town Council of Cobourg; also, the Petition of the Cobourg W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Peterborough Bethesda Congregation; also, the Petition of the Centreton Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Baltimore Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Cobourg Division Street Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Balieboro’ Baptist Church.

By Mr. Caldwell, The Petition of Thomas Davidson and others, of Dalhousie; also, the Petition of John Bugler and others, of Almonte; also, the Petition of the Almonte Division S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Pakenham Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Hopetown Council R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Stanley Council No. 353, R. T. of T., Lanark; also, the Petition of the Clayton Methodist Church.

By Mr. Bleazard, Two Petitions of the County Council of Peterborough.


By Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton West), The Petition of the Sarnia Board of Education; also, the Petition of the Petrola W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Point Edward Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Sarnia I. O. G. T.

By Mr. Evanturel, The Petition of the Vankleek Hill W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. Sprague, The Petition of D. B. Sprung and others, of Prince Edward.

By Mr. Fell, The Petition of D. Kellett and others, of Haliburton; also, the Petition of J. D. Naylor and others, of Victoria.

By Mr. McColl, The Petition of the Congregation of the Parish of St. Thomas.

By Mr. McKechnie, The Petition of Gleneagl Zion Methodist Church.

By Mr. Charlton, The Petition of Daniel Woolley and others, of Norfolk; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Houghton.

By Mr. Godwin, The Petition of the County Council of Elgin; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Springfield.

By Mr. Glendinning, The Petition of the Township Council of Uxbridge; also, the Petition of the Cannington Methodist Church.

By Mr. Barr (Renfew), The Petition of the Stand Fast Clark Lodge, No. 329, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of the Chalk River and Point Alexander Congregation.
By Mr. Hiscott, The Petition of the Township Council of North Grimaby; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Caistor; also, the Petition of Surprise Lodge, No. 500, I. O. G. T.

By Mr. Moore, The Petition of the Ayr W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. Willoughby, The Petition of the Township Council of Murray.

By Mr. Mack, The Petition of the Town Council of Cornwall; also, the Petition of the Roxborough Presbyterian Church.

By Mr. Kerns, The Petition of the Oakville Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the East Plains Methodist Church.

By Mr. Reid, The Petition of the Township Council of Camden; also, the Petition of the Yarker Circuit Methodist Church.

By Mr. Ferguson, The Petition of the Township Council of Tilbury East; also, the Petition of the Chatham Waterworks Company; also, the Petition of the Turin Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of the Bothwell Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Zone Baptist Church; also, the Petition of the Chatham Victoria Avenue Methodist Church.

By Mr. Dack, The Petition of the Town Council of Kincardine; also, the Petition of the Wiarton W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of Gilles Hill Lodge, No. 261, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of the Tara Knox Church; also, the Petition of Water Lily Lodge, No. 14, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of the Chesley Temple, No. 39, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of the Village Council of Paisley; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Bruce; also, the Petition of the Paisley Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Pack Head W.C.T. Union.

By Mr. Monk, The Petition of the Sketch's Mills Presbyterian Church.

By Mr. Miscampbell, The Petition of Onward of Bala Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Joselin; also, the Petition of the Municipality of St. Joseph.

By Mr. Allan, The Petition of Zion Lodge, No. 303, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of the Moorefield Temperance Society; also, the Petition of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church.

By Mr. McCleary, The Petition of the Township Council of Crowland; also, the Petition of the Thorold W.C.T. Union; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Thorold.

By Mr. Harty, The Petition of the City Council of Kingston; also, the Petition of the Township Council of South Crosby; also, the Petition of the Kingston W.C.T. Union; also, the Petition of the Town Council of Oshawa and the Oshawa Railway Company.

By Mr. McKenzie (Lambton East), The Petition of the Euphemia Baptist Church; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Warwick.

By Mr. Bush, The Petition of the Kemptville W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Oxford Mills Methodist Congregation; also, the Petition of the Merrickville Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Walford Methodist Congregation; also, the Petition of the Oxford Mills S. O. T.

By Mr. Rorke, The Petition of the Town Council of Thornbury.

By Mr. Wood (Brant), The Petition of the Brantford W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Paris W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. Gibson (Huron), The Petition of Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 357, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of the Blyth Methodist Congregation; also, the Petition of the Wingham Congregational Church; also, the Petition of the Reverend M. J. Totten, of Harwood, North Dakota, U. S. A.; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Hullett; also, the Petition of the Wrocester Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of the Huron County Sabbath School Association.

By Mr. Rayside, The Petition of the Lancaster Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Martintown Presbyterian Church.

By Mr. Balfour, The Petition of the Township Council of Pelee; also, the Petition of the Fullerton Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Scotia Lodge, No. 42, of Malden.
By Mr. McKay (Oxford), The Petition of the County Council of Oxford; also, the Petition of R. Butler and others, of Ingersoll.

By Mr. Clancy, The Petition of the Township Council of Dover.

By Mr. Tait, The Petition of W. S. M. Lindsay and others, of Toronto.

By Mr. Cleland, The Petition of the Town Council of Owen Sound; also, the Petition of John Wheeler and others, of Grey; also, two Petitions of the County Council of Grey.

By Mr. Murter, The Petition of Dwight Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 124; also the Petition of the Township Council of Morrison; also, the Petition of the Huntsville Presbyterian Congregation.

By Mr. Barr (Dufferin), The Petition of George Laking and others, of Dufferin.

The following Petitions were read and received:

Of the City Council of Brantford, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of certain debentures to retire municipal loan fund indebtedness.

Of the City Council of Guelph, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of debentures.

Of the Town Council of Ingersoll, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate the debt of the Town.

Of the City Council of London, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the addition to the City of the adjacent Village of London West, the purchase and maintenance of Electric Works and the purchase of certain debentures.

Of the Township Council of Medonte, praying that an Act may pass to legalize and confirm certain by-laws.

Of the County Council of Ontario, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of debentures.

Of the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to extend the time for completion of the road and for other purposes.

Of the Rideau Club, Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of Incorporation.

Of the City Council of St. Catharines, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate certain debenture debts.

Of the City Council of St. Catharines, praying that an Act may pass to confirm a certain agreement between the Corporation and the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company.

Of the Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Company to sue and be sued, and to acquire and hold real estate.

Of the Town Council of Strathroy, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the municipality to grant bonuses to industrial enterprises.

Of E. W. Auld and others, of Strathroy, praying that the Bill to authorize the Municipality of Strathroy to grant bonuses to industrial enterprises may not pass.

Of the Toronto Incandescent Electric Light Company (Limited), praying that an Act may pass to change the name of the Company and for other purposes.

Of the Town Council of Toronto Junction, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of debentures.

Of G. B. Hoskin and others, of Melbourne, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Woodmen of the World.

Of W. A. Moorhouse and others, also, of W. J. Mitchell and others, all of London, severally praying that no changes may be made in the Ontario Medical Act, except the same be through the Medical Council.

Of the Ontario Underwriters Association, praying certain amendments to the Ontario Insurance Act, respecting the registration of agents.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, praying for certain amendments to the law respecting the power of Judges to commit children to the Industrial Home, Mimico.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting contribution for construction of bridges.
Of the County Council of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the separation of United Counties.

Of the Township Council of Oakland, praying that the power of Cities and Towns to collect market fees may be abolished.

Of the County Council of Middlesex, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the running of bicycles on the public highway.

Of the County Council of Egin, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the imposition of statute labour.

Of R. H. Grant and others, of Carleton; also, of Robert Nicholl and others, of Middlesex; also, of Alexander Acheson and others, of Leeds; also, of John H. Cole and others; also, of S. M. Culver and others; also, of John Blayney and others, all of Norfolk; also, of J. M. Kaiser and others, of Middlesex, severally praying that agriculturists may be relieved from the operation of the Workmen’s Compensation for Injuries Act.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:

Bill (No. 68), intituled “An Act to amend the Act respecting Compensation to Workmen in Certain Cases.”—Mr. Sprague.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 69), intituled “An Act to amend the Municipal Act.”—Mr. Mack.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 86), intituled “An Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act.”—Mr. Meacham.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 87), intituled “An Act to amend the Law relating to Witness Fees.”—Mr. Whitney.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 88), intituled “An Act to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act.”—Mr. Waters.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 89), intituled “An Act respecting Returns by Registrars and Masters of Titles under the Registry Act and Land Titles Act.”—Mr. Monk.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Meredith, seconded by Mr. Monk;

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of all timber berths which have been sold or disposed of which were not under license in the year 1889, and a like Return for each of the years 1890, 1891 and 1892.

On motion of Mr. Whitney, seconded by Mr. Willoughby,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of the timber berths offered for sale at the sale of 13th October, 1892, and of the berths then sold, including those sold by private contract after the auction sale, with the area of each berth, the price per square mile paid, the names of the several purchasers, the sums received on account of purchase money, the dates of the payment thereof and the sums (if any) remaining unpaid on the 1st January, 1893, and shewing whether any, and if so which of the said berths had been previously sold, and when and to whom and for what price, and also for a Return of a copy of the advertisement and conditions of sale, and of the Order-in-Council authorizing the sale.
On motion of Mr. Campbell (Algoma), seconded by Mr. Miscampbell,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of the names of the several purchasers of the timber berths disposed of at the sale of October, 1890, and of the sales, if any, which were not carried out, and of the amounts, if any, remaining unpaid on account of the purchase money, if any, of such of lots and of a copy of the Order-in-Council authorizing the sale and of the advertisement and conditions of sale.

On motion of Mr. Miscampbell, seconded by Mr. Campbell (Algoma),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the amount due in the year 1889, by Alexander McLaren, for dues on timber cut on the berth in the Township of Wilberforce, of which he was licensee and of the amount accepted in payment of his indebtedness and of copies of all correspondence with reference to such indebtedness, and the settlement of it and of all reports by any Officer of the Department in reference thereto, and as to the quantity of timber cut by the licensee and as to the value of the cliense.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:

Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 24.)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the seventeenth day of March, 1892, a Return shewing the number of liquor licenses issued in each year from 1876 to 1891 both inclusive. The gross fund raised from licenses in each of the same years. The sums paid out of the said fund in each of the same years to the Province and the Municipalities respectively, and the sums the Municipalities have imposed by by-law over and above the Statutory Duties in each of the same years. (Sessional Papers No. 49.)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of March, 1892, a Return of copies of all correspondence between Mr. Inspector White and the Board of Separate School Trustees of the City of Ottawa, together with copies of all reports made by the Inspector to the said Board, with reference to the Separate Schools of the City, during the year 1891. (Sessional Papers No. 50.)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fifth day of March, 1892, a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education, Sir Daniel Wilson, and one Manley, late caretaker or janitor of the School of Practical Science, or any other person or persons, relating to the conduct of said Manley while janitor, and his dismissal from said position. (Sessional Papers No. 51.)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of April, 1892, a Return shewing the number of County pupils attending High Schools or Collegiate Institutes in Towns separated from Counties for Municipal purposes, for each of the past three years ending 40th June; the amounts paid by said Counties to the said High Schools and Collegiate Institutes for the same period; the amounts paid by said Counties to the said High Schools and Collegiate Institutes under the High School Act of 1891. (Sessional Papers No. 52.)

The House then adjourned at 4.55 p.m.
Thursday, 13th April, 1893.

3 o'clock P. M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid on the Table the following certificate:

The undersigned have examined the Bill (No. 11), intituled "An Act respecting certain Burying Grounds in the City of Kingston," and report as follows:—

That, presuming the allegations contained in the preamble to be proved to the satisfaction of the House, it is reasonable that said Bill do pass into law, with two formal alterations initialed "J. H. H." and "J. M.," and that the provisions thereof appear to be proper for carrying its purposes into effect.

JOHN H. HAGARTY,
O. J. O.
JAMES MACLENNAN,
J. A.

Dated Osgoode Hall,
12th April, 1893.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 11), respecting certain Burying Grounds in the City of Kingston be referred to the Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Ross, The Petition of James Cox and others, of Strathroy.
By Mr. Harcourt, The Petition of the Village Council of Dunnville.
By Mr. Bronson, The Petition of the Ottawa W. C. T. Union.
By Mr. Meredith, The Petition of the London W. C. T. Union.
By Mr. Harty, The Petition of the Oshawa Railway Company and the Town Council of Oshawa.

By Mr. Tait, The Petition of John McKay and others, of Saulst Ste. Marie; also, the Petition of the Toronto Berean Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Toronto Willard Union.

By Mr. Garrow, The Petition of Maple Leaf Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of the Clinton W.C.T. Union; also, the Petition of the Londesboro' Methodist Circuit; also, the Petition of the North Street Goderich Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Hacketts Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Ashfield Zion Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Village Council of Blyth; also, the Petition of the Town Council of Wingham; also, the Petition of the Clinton Star Lodge, No. 378, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of the Goderich W.C.T. Union.

By Mr. Reid, The Petition of the Newburgh Presbyterian Congregation; also, the Petition of the Owen Sound Knox Church, Sydenham.
By Mr. Barr (Dufferin), The Petition of the Township Council of Mulmur; also, the Petition of James H. Rosewar and others, of Dufferin.

By Mr. Carpenter, The Petition of the Township Council of Windham; also, the Petition of the Windham Centre Star Division, S.O.T., No. 172.
By Mr. Charlton, The Petition of the Loughton Baptist Church.
By Mr. Sprague, The Petition of Joseph Buchanan, of Centre Grey; also, the Petition of Robert Boston and others, of Middlesex.

By Mr. Hiscott, The Petition of J. Pawling and others, of Lincoln; also the Petition of the Rockway W.C.T. Union; also, the Petition of the Village Council of Merritton; also, the Petition of the St. Catharines Y.W.C.T. Union.
By Mr. McLenanahan, The Petition of the Carleton Place Baptist Church.
By Mr. Field, The Petition of the Township Council of Hamilton.
By Mr. Caldwell, The Petition of the Lanark W.C.T. Union.
By Mr. Lockhart, The Petition of the Kirby Methodist Congregation; also, the Petition of the Town Council of Bowmanville.
By Mr. Allan, The Petition of the Arthur Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Moorefield Circuit Quarterly Official Board; also, the Petition of the Damascus Methodist Congregation.
By Mr. Snider, The Petition of the Heidelberg Evangelical Association; also, the Petition of the St. Jacob’s Evangelical Association; also, the Petition of the Woolwich Evangelical Congregation.
By Mr. Monk, The Petition of the Township Council of Nepean.
By Mr. McColl, The Petition of the Shedden Congregational Church; also, the Petition of the Frome Congregational Church.
By Mr. Baxter, The Petition of the Village Council of Caledonia; also, the Petition of Excelsior Lodge, No. 190, I. O. G. T., of Canfield; also, the Petition of the Selkirk Circuit Official Board; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Moulton; also, the Petition of the Springvale Council, No. 23; also, the Petition of the Rainham Evangelical Association; also, the Petition of the Triumph Lodge, No. 313, DeCewsville; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Seneca.
By Mr. Glendinning, The Petition of the Cannington Methodist Congregation; also, the Petition of the Greenbank Division, S. O. T.
By Mr. Whitney, The Petition of the Granley Circuit.
By Mr. Ferguson, The Petition of the Thamesville Presbyterian Church.
By Mr. Magwood, The Petition of the City Council of Stratford; also, the Petition of Listowel Baptist Church; also, the Petition of the Stratford Evangelical Association.
By Mr. Dack, The Petition of the North Kinloss, Riversdale and Enniskillen Presbyterian Church of Bruce; also, the Petition of the Pine River Congregation Presbyterian Church.
By Mr. Moore, The Petition of the Pine Grove W. C. T. Union.
By Mr. Waters, The Petition of the County Council of Middlesex.
By Mr. Bilzard, The Petition of the County Council of Peterborough; also, the Petition of John Dixon and others; also, the Petition of William Graham and others; also, the Petition of John Lang and others; also, the Petition of T. T. Milburn and others all of Peterborough.
By Mr. Biggar, The Petition of the Rawdon Mount Pleasant Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Beulah Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Bethesda Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Belleville W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Rawdon Bethel Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Rawdon Williams Corner’s Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Salem Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Town Council of Trenton.
By Mr. Smith (York), The Petition of the County Council of York.
By Mr. Wood (Brant), The Petition of the Lancaster Baptist Church.
By Mr. Clarke, The Petition of Excelsior Division No. 28, S. O. T.; also, the Petition of Summerhill Lodge, No. 220.
By Mr. Clancy, The Petition of the Township Council of Tilbury East.
By Mr. Awrey, The Petition of Charles M. Counsell and others, of Hamilton.
By Mr. Davis, The Petition of the County Council of York; also, the Petition of the Town Council of Newmarket.
By Mr. Meacham, The Petition of the Robin Circuit Methodist Church.
By Mr. Gibson (Huron), The Petition of the Melville Presbyterian Congregation.

The following Petitions were read and received:
Of the Town Council of Bowmanville, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate the debenture and floating debt of the Town.
Of the Town Council of Gananoque and The Thousand Islands Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to legalize and confirm a by-law relating to the use of several streets in the Town of Gananoque.

3 (J.)
Of the City Council of Hamilton, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the issue of certain debentures.

Of the Kingston, Smith’s Falls and Ottawa Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to confirm certain bonus by-laws, and for other purposes.

Of the Law Society of Upper Canada, praying that an Act may pass enabling the Society to accept the benefits of the will of the late T. B. P. Stewart, and to confirm the devises thereof.

Of the School of Mining and Agriculture, Kingston, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate them.

Of the County Council of Perth, praying than an Act may pass to authorize the issue of certain debentures relating to the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway and the Stratford and Huron Railway Company.

Of W. S. Lindsey and others, of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Niagara and St. Mary Rivers Railway Company.

Of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Acts relating to the Company.

Of the Toronto and Scarborough Electric Railway, Light and Power Company (Limited), praying that an Act may pass to empower the Company to expropriate lands, and for other purposes.

Of the Town Council of Tilsonburg, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their debenture debt.

Of F. W. R. McKenzie and others, of Belleville, praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the assessment of farm property.

Of the Township Council of Oso, praying that the power of Cities and Towns to collect market fees may be abolished.

Of the County Council of Elgin, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act, respecting actions against municipalities for Accidents on highways.

Of the Guelph W. C. T. Union; also, the Guelph Council R. T. of T., praying for legislation prohibiting boys from smoking on the street.

Of the County Council of Peterborough, praying that no change may be made in the law respecting the number of voters on the lists for the elections of Deputy Reeves.

Of Ezra D. Hunt and others, of Middlesex; also, of Wilson Scarls and others; also, of D. W. Kerr and others; also of E. B. Yarwood and others; also, of M. R. German and others, all of Prince Edward; also, of Henry Graham and others, of Dufferin; also, of George Robinson and others, of Wellington; also, of James Dickson and others, of Perth; also, the Petition of C. Fothergill and others, of Halton: also, the Petition of John Irwin and others; also, the Petition of W. H. Martin and others, all of Simcoe; also, the Petition of W. McQuarry and others, of Lanark, also, the Petition of Francis Evans and others, of Norfolk; also, the Petition of Thomas J. Graham and others, of Carleton; also the Petition of H. T. Madelam and others; also, of Henry Smith and others, all of Lambton; also of J. C. Hanley and others; also, of T. F. Stickney and others; also of John Stokes and others, all of Hastings; also, the Petition of H. C. Hoar and others, of Durham, severally praying that Agriculturists may be relieved from the operations of the Workmen’s Compensation for Injuries Act.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 90), intituled “An Act to amend the Liquor License Act.”—Mr. McKenzie (Lambton E.)

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 91), intituled “An Act to amend the Workmen’s Compensation for Injuries Act.”—Mr. Barr (Dufferin).

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.
Bill (No. 92), intitled “An Act to amend the Ontario Shop Regulations Act.”—Mr. McKenzie (Lambton E.).
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 93), intitled “An Act to amend an Act respecting Contracts in relation to Goods entrusted to Agents.”—Mr. Barr (Durham).
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 94), intitled “An Act to amend the Pharmacy Act.”—Mr. Meacham.
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion, that Mr Speaker do now leave the chair, having been read,
The Debate was resumed, and after some time,
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

The House then adjourned at 7,45 p.m.

Friday, 14th April, 1893.

3 o'clock, P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:

By Mr. Dryden, The Petition of the Goodwood Baptist Church; also, the Petition of Henry Wilson and others, of Ontario.

By Mr. Gibson (Huron), The Petition of the Wingham W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. Carpenter, The Petition of the Kelvin Circuit Methodist Church.

By Mr. Mack, The Petition of the Aultsville W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Moose Creek R. T. of T., of Stormont.

By Mr. Kirkwood, The Petition of the North Luther Presbyterian Congregation.

By Mr. Fell, The Petition of the Omemee W. C. T. Union; also the Petition of the Stanhope Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Dunsford Lodge, No. 340, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of Cameron Lodge, No. 272, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of Fenelon Falls Baptist Church.

By Mr. Rorke, The Petition of the Township Council of Osprey.

By Mr. McKechnie, The Petition of the Durham Presbyterian Church.

By Mr. Barr (Renfrew), The Petition of the Wolftown Lodge.

By Mr. Preston, The Petition of the Athens W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of Westport Methodist Church.

By Mr. Godwin, The Petition of the Bayham Council R. T. of T., of Richmond; also, the Petition of the Aylmer Council.

By Mr. McCall, The Petition of the Duart Presbyterian Church.

By Mr. Moore, The Petition of the Galt Division S. O. T.

By Mr. Paton, The Petition of the Town Council of Barrie; also the Petition of the LeRoy Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. Willoughby, The Petition of the Township Council of Brighton; also, the Petition of A. M. Hamilton and others, of Percy.

By Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton West), The Petition of the Sarnia Consumers' Gas Company; also, the Petition of the Point Edward Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Sarnia W. C. T. Union.
By Mr. Lockhart, The Petition of the Enniskillen Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Village Council of Newcastle.

By Mr. Guthrie, The Petition of the Guelph W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of John Iles and others; also, the Petition of A. L. D. Hill and others, all of Wellington.

By Mr. McCleary, The Petition of the Lyons Creek Methodist Church; also, the Petition of Dells Methodist Church, Port Robinson; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Pelham.

By Mr. Waters, The Petition of Greenway Grace Church, Parkhill.

By Mr. Wood, (Brant), The Petition of the Grand River Division No. 68, S. O. T.

By Mr. Whitney, The Petition of the Grantley Circuit Congregation.

By Mr. Bush, The Petition of the Kemptville Olive Branch Division S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Spencerville Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Oxford Mills W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. Balfour, The Petition of the County Council of Essex; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Colchester; also, the Petition of the Amherstburg Methodist Church.

By Mr. Clancy, The Petition of the Township Council of Raleigh; also, the Petition of the Harwich Circuit.

By Mr. Campbell (Algoma), The Petition of the Copper Cliff Union Congregation; also, the Petition of the Sault Ste. Marie Ministerial Association; also, the Petition of the Town Council of Gore Bay; also, the Petition of the Korah Endeavour Council R. T. of T.

By Mr. Clarke, The Petition of the City Council of Toronto; also, the Petition of the Parkdale Methodist Church.

By Mr. O'Connor, The Petition of the Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

By Mr. Tait, The Petition of the Stonemason's Union of Toronto; also, the Petition of the Goderich Mission Methodist Church.

By Mr. Davis, The Petition of the Aurora W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. Smith (Peel), The Petition of the Cooksville Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Streetsville Division S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Cataract Methodist Church; also, the Petition of Brampton St. Paul's Methodist Church.

By Mr. Gilmour, The Petition of the Town Council of North Toronto; also, the Petition of the Weston W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Lambton Mills Star Division, No. 258.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Chatham Waterworks Company, praying that an Act may pass to increase their capital stock and to enable the borrowing of money.

Of the Township Council of Seymour; also, of the Township Council of Percy; also, of the Village Council of Campbelford, severally praying that the Bill before the House relating to the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific Railway may pass.

Of the City Council of Kingston; also, of the Township Council of South Crosby, severally praying that the Bill before the House relating to the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway may pass.

Of H. E. Mann, F. Long and others, of Duluth, U.S.A., praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Lake Superior, Algoma and Colonization Railway Company.

Of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to change the name of the Company and for other purposes.

Of the Town Council of Mitchell, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate the debt of the Town.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, praying that an Act may pass to repeal or amend Cap. 86, 55 Victoria, respecting the Township of Seymour and the Narrows Bridge.

Of W. J. M. Lindsey and others, of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Niagara and St. Mary Rivers Railway Company.
Of the Town Council of Oshawa and the Oshawa Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to remove all doubts as to the validity of the By-law granting aid to the Oshawa Railway.

Of the Town Council of Port Arthur, praying that an Act may pass to confirm a certain Order in Council and for other purposes.

Of the Congregation of the Church of St. Thomas, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the sale of certain land held for the use of the Church as a Rectory.

Of the Sarnia Board of Education, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the sale to the Town of Sarnia of certain lands held by the Board for school purposes.

Of the Township Council of Tilbury East, praying that an Act may pass to extend the time for payment of certain drainage debentures and other purposes.

Of the County Council of Grey, praying certain amendments to the School Law, respecting the study of agriculture in the schools.

Of the County Council of Peterborough, praying certain amendments to the School Law, relating to the union between High and Public School Boards.

Of the County Council of Elgin, praying certain amendments to the Liquor License Law, respecting the power of Municipalities to issue licenses.

Of Richard Hall and others, of Peterborough, praying that the privilege of local option may be granted to Municipalities with respect to the Single Tax.

Of the County Council of Grey, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act, respecting the number of Councilors and meetings of Council.

Of the County Council of Peterborough, praying that the power of Cities and Towns to collect market fees may be abolished.

Of John Bugler and others, of Almonte; also, of George Laking and others, of Duffrin, praying that the Pharmacy Act may not be allowed to interfere with their rights to sell patent medicines.

Of D. B. Sprung and others, of Prince Edward; also, of D. Kellet and others, of Haliburton; also, of John Naylor and others, of Victoria; also, of John Wheeler and others, of Grey, severally praying that agriculturists may be relieved from the operation of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.

Of the Thamesford St. Andrew's Church; also, of the Innerkip Presbyterian Church; also, of the Village Council of Embro; also, of John M. Sutherland and others, of Oxford; also, of the Brussels Templars of Temperance; also, of the Guelph Council, No. 354, R. T. of Temperance; also, of the Guelph Council, No. 127, R. T. of Temperance; also, of the McKellar Council, No. 141, R. T. of Temperance; also, of Dougald McCoig and others, of Kent; also, of Ottawa Dominion Methodist Sunday School; also, of Erskine Presbyterian Church; also, of the Belmont Methodist Church; also, of the Florence Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Napier Council, No. 448, R. T. of T.; also, of Kinsal Lodge No. 259, I. O. G. T.; also, of Utica Division S. of T.; also, of Columbus Council, No. 305, R. T. of T.; also, of Whitby W. C. T. Union; also, of Ever Onward Lodge, I. O. G. T., of Addison; also, of the Brantford First Regular Baptist Church; also, of the New Durham Methodist Church; also, of the London King Street Presbyterian Church; also, of the London First Presbyterian Church; also, of Unity Lodge, I. O. G. T., of Bardsville; also, of Butler Lodge, No. 362, O. of G. T.; also, of Coldwater Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Camden East Presbyterian Congregation; also, of the Fermoy Sons of Temperance; also, of the Lansdowne W. C. T. Union; also, of Brockville St. Paul's Church; also, of the Township Council of the Rear of Yonge and Escott; also, of Ellisville Division, No. 240, S. O. T.; also, of the Gananoque W. C. T. Union; also, of the Township Council of Lochiel; also, of the Indian Lands Congregation; also, of the Martintown W. C. T. Union; also, of the Kenyon Presbyterian Church; also, of the Williamstown Hespibale Church; also, of the Breadalbane Baptist Church; also, of the Thorndale R. T. of Temperance; also, of West Lorne Council, No. 1431, R. T. of Temperance; also, of Caledon Lodge, I. O. G.T.; also, of the Port Robinson Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Indian Council, Chippewa Indians, Saugeen; also, of the Welland W. C. T. Union; also, of the Crowsland S. of T., No. 59; also, of the County Council of Lincoln; also, of the Village Council of Winchester; also, of the Morrisburgh W. C. T. Union; also, of the Iroquois
W. C. T. Union; also, of the Matilda Methodist Church; also, of the Beaverton Methodist Church; also, of the Sunderland Rechabite Division, No. 330, S. O. T.; also, of the Housie's Rapids Friends of Freedom Lodge, No. 307; also, of the Port Hope Methodist Church; also, of the Port Hope W. O. T. Union; also, of the Durham Temperance Society; also, of the Durham Methodist Congregation; also, of the Durham Baptist Church; also, of the Gordon Union of Toronto; also, of the Toronto St. John's Lodge I. O. G. T.; also, of the Toronto Lodge, No. 827, L. O. G. T.; also, of the Parkdale Church of the Epiphany Gospel Mission; also, of the Galt Evening Star Lodge, No. 647, L. O. G. T.; also, of the Bosanquet Methodist Church; also, of the Village Council of Wyoming; also, of the Watford Congregational Church; also, of the Wyoming W. O. T. Union; also, of the Chatsworth No Surrender Lodge, No. 110, I. O. G. T.; also, of the Richmond W. O. T. Union; also, of the Township Council of Goulbourn; also, of Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 298, I. O. G. T., of Huron; also, of Rose of Huron, Lodge No. 93; also, of Pine River Reform Lodge, No. 92, I. O. G. T.; also, of Bethel Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Paisley W. C. T. Union; also, of Cookstown Lodge, No. 477, I. O. G. T.; also, of the Minsing Methodist Church; also, of the Township Council of Vespra; also, of the Barrie W. O. T. Union; also, of the Park Hill St. James' Church; also, of the Granton Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Centralia Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Township Council of East Williams; also, of the Sa'lem Methodist Church; also, of the South Norwich Gore Methodist Church; also, of the Summerville Methodist Church; also, of the Township Council of East Oxford; also, of St Paul's Presbyterian Church, Ingersoll; also, of the Otterville Methodist Church; also, of the Village Council of Norwich; also, of the Paris Lodge, I. O. G. T.; also, of the Township Council of Brantford; also, of Bolton Division S. O. T., No. 145; also, of the Annette Street Methodist Church, Toronto Junction; also, of the Gough Lodge, No. 114, I. O. G. T.; also, of Clinton Street Methodist Church; also, of the Parkdale Church of the Epiphany; also, of the Toronto Proudfoot Lodge, I. O. G. T.; also, of the Excelsior Lodge, No. 12; also, of the Parkdale Congregational Church; also, the Petition of James Rich and others, of Toronto; also, of Keswick Division, S. O. T.; also, of the Stouffville St. James' Presbyterian Church; also, of the Lloydtown Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Dominion Lodge, No. 488, I. O. G. T.; also, of Harmony Circuit, R. T. of T., Toronto; also, of the Berkeley Street Methodist Church; also, of Knox Church, Toronto; also, of the Township Council of Gosfield South; also, of the Township Council of Mersea; also, of the Town Council of Essex; also, of the Village Council of Tilbury Centre; also, of the Vashti Council, No. 275, Kingsville; also, of the Town Council of Sault Ste. Marie; also, of Sudbury Methodist Church; also, of the Township Council of Sault Ste. Marie; also, of Sault Ste. Marie Council, No. 237, R. T. of T.; also, of Silver Bay Lodge, No 374, I. O. G. T., of Sault Ste. Marie; also, the Sinclair Prohibition Fountain Lodge, No. 158, I. O. G. T.; also, of Katrina Lodge, No. 91, I. O. G. T.; also, of the Huntsville Methodist Church; also, of the Town Council of Gravenhurst; also, of Finch Lodge, No. 231, I. O. G. T., of Stephenson; also, of the Gravenhurst W. C. T. Union; also, of the Township Council of Metcalfe; also, of the Mosc Presbyterian Church; also, of Harmony Lodge, No. 230, I. O. G. T.; also, of Ottawa Victoria Jubilee Lodge, No. 86, I. O. G. T.; also, of Ottawa Congregational Church; also, of Harmony Lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T.; also, of the Ottawa Cameron Lodge, I.O.G.T., No. 338; also, of the City Council of Ottawa; also, of the Kingston Cook's Church; also, of the Parry Island Council; also, of the Township Council of McMurrich; also, of the Township Council of Burpee; also, of the Parry Sound District of Good Templars; also, of Parry Sound Lodge, I.O.G.T., No 17; also, of the Township Council of McDougall; also, of the Beachburg W.C.T.Union; also, of the Westmeath W.O.T. Union; also, of the Beachburg Methodist Church; also, of the Westmeath Methodist Church; also, of the Micksburg Methodist Church; also, of Charity Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Township Council of Albermarle; also, of the Prescott S.O.T.; also, of the Prescott W.O.T.U.; also, of the Township Council of South Plantagenet; also, of the Town Council of Orangeville; also, of the Corinth Division S.O.T.; also, of the Aylmer Methodist Church; also, of the Salem Lodge, No. 450, R.T. of Temperance; also, of the Staffordville S.O.T., No. 310; also, of the Township Council of Yarmouth; also, of Afflinton, Lodge, I.O.G.T.,
No. 221; also, of the Derryville Methodist Church; also, of the Township Council of Ameliasburg; also, of the Wellington Methodist Church; also, of Oak Leaf Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Carswell Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, of the North Harvey Total Abstinence Society; also, of the Guelph Christian Temperance Union; also, of the Guelph Council No. 127, R. T. of T.; also, of Guelph Beaver Lodge, No. 56; also, of Erin Burn's Church; also, of the Guelph Duff's Presbyterian Church; also, of the Rockwood Pinnacle Council, No. 64; also, of the Township Council of East Flamboro; also, of the Kirkwall Beverley Presbyterian Congregation; also, of the Township Council of Erin; also, of the Township Council of West Carleton; also, of the North Erin Presbyterian Church; also, of the Township Council of Darlington; also, of the Enfield S. O. T.; also, of the Lisard Methodist Congregation; also, of Orono R. T. of T.; also, of the Township Council of Clarke's; also, of the Township Council of Woodhouse; also, of the Washington Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Cultus Methodist Congregation; also, of the Walkingham Centre Methodist Congregation; also, of the Burnhamthorpe Division, No. 297, S. O. T.; also, of the Caledon Methodist Church; also, of the Alton Methodist Church; also, of the Brampton W. C. T. Union; also, of Brampton Division, No. 148, S. O. T.; also, of the Town Council of Petrolia; also, of the Point Edward Methodist Church; also, of the St. Catharines St. Paul's Methodist Church; also, of the St. Catharines W. C. T. Union; also, of the Township Council of Gainsboro; also, of the Township Council of South Grimsby; also, of the Township Council of Niagara; also, of the City Council of St. Catharines; also, of the Cornwall Methodist Church; also, of the Iroquois Methodist Indians of Cornwall Island; also, of the Georgetown Congregational Church; also, of the Appleby Methodist Church; also, of the Nelson St. Paul's Church; also, of the Town Council of Oakville; also, of the Halton District Council, R. T. of T.; also, of the Rideau Union Division, S. O. T.; also, of the Maberley Methodist Church; also, of William McGarry and others, of Lanark; also, of the Kenilworth Arthur Methodist Congregation; also, of the Rothsay Temperance Lodge, I. O. G. T.; also, of the Grand Valley Methodist Church; also, of the Arthur W. C. T. Union; also, of the Stafford W. C. T. Union; also, of the Trowbridge I. O. G. T., No. 197; also, of Attwood Lodge, No. 193, I. O. G. T.; also, of the Warkworth Methodist Church; also, of the Castleton S. O. T., No. 287; also, of the Wooler Methodist Church; also, of Huron Council, No. 95, R. T. of T., of Seaforth; also, of the Seaforth R. T. Council, No. 95; also, of the Hallett Burns Church; also, of the Town Council of Seaforth; also, of the Benmiller S. O. T.; also, of the Londonborough North Star Lodge, I. O. G. T.; also, of the Toronto District Council, R. T. of T.; also, of the Brucefield Star Council, No. 219, R. T. of T.; also, of the St. Mary's Methodist Church; also, of the St. Mary's Quarterly Official Board of the Methodist Church; also, of the Township Council of Fullerton; also, of the Fullerton Summerdale Lodge, No. 175; also, of Bethel Lodge, No. 180, I. O.; G. T.; also, of the North Toronto Union Star Lodge, No. 266; also, of the Toronto District Council, No. 12, I. O. G. T.; also, of the Lowell Lodge, No. 137, of King; also, of the Village Council of Sutton; also, of the Stroud S. O. T.; also, of the Lanawler S. O. T.; also, of the Town Council of Dresden; also, of the Township Council of Chatham; also, of the Township Council of Tilbury East; also, of the Toronto Centre W. C. T. Union; also, of the Toronto District W. C. T. Union, severally praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Of Rosedale Council, No. 274, R. T. of Temperance; also, of Jubilee Council, No. 231, R. T. of Temperance; also, of Parry Sound Council, No. 113, R. T. of Temperance; also, of Live Oak Council, No. 249, R. T. of Temperance; also, of Wardville Council, No. 419, R. T. of Temperance; also, of Paris Council, No. 128, R. T. of Temperance; also, of Gananoque Council, No. 284, R. T. of Temperance; also, of Maple Council, R. T. of Temperance; also, of Rockdale; also, of Hanover Council, No. 383, R. T. of Temperance; also, of Listowel Council, No. 136, R. T. of Temperance; also, of Elphin Council, No. 357, R. T. of Temperance; also, of Members Council, No. 64, R. T. of T., of Rockwood; also, of Trenton Council, No. 80, R. T. of T.; also, of Wooler Council, No. 484, R. T. of T.; also, of Cherry Valley Council, No. 322, R. T. of T.; also, of Wellesley Council, No. 75-
R. T. of T., of Harriston; also, of Crescent Council, No. 144, R. T. of T., of Owen Sound; also, of Glennis Council, No. 373, R. T. of T.; also, of Walkerton Council, No. 340, R. T. of T.; also, of Bloomfield Council, No. 226, R. T. of T.; also, of Bethesda Council, No. 241, R. T. of T., of Ancaster; also, of Picton Council, No. 281, R. T. of T.; also, of Crown Council, No. 333, R. T. of T., of Hamilton; also, of Springoak Council, No. 23, R. T. of T., of Ontario; also, of Eureka Council, No. 103, R. T. of T., Goderich; also, of Fergus Council, No. 124, R. T. of T.; also, of Atherley Council, No. 461, R. T. of T.; also, of Colborne Council, No. 76, R. T. of T.; also, of Victor Council, No. 411, R. T. of T., of Port William; also, of Belleville Council, No. 297, R. T. of T.; also, of the Milton Council, No. 61, R. T. of T.; also, of the Newcastle Council, No. 291, R. T. of T.; also, of Tecumseth Council, No. 129, R. T. of T., of Chatham; also, of Thordale Council, No. 271, R. T. of T.; also, of Columbus Council, No. 313, R. T. of T.; also, of Tara Council, No. 380, R. T. of T.; also, of Clermont Command, R. T. of T., of Hamilton; also, of Ashburn Council, No. 413, R. T. of T.; also, of Harrwich Council, No. 327, R. T. of T.; also, of Brussels Council, No. 386, R. T. of T.; also, of Christian Council, No. 354, R. T. of T., of Watson's Corners; also, of Blenheim Council, No. 72, R. T. of T.; also, the Holstein Council, No. 476, R. T. of T.; also, of Galt Council, No. 65, R. T. of T.; also, of A. A. Fish and others; also, of Beeton Council, No. 465, R. T. of T.; also, of Alisa Craig Council, No. 289, R. T. of T.; also, of North Oxford Council, No. 479, R. T. of T.; also, of Eden Grove Council, No. 472, R. T. of T.; also, of Winthrop Council, No. 343, R. T. of T.; also, of Walter's Falls Council, No. 449, R. T. of T.; also, of Heathcote Council, No. 441, R. T. of T.; also, of Garden Hill Council, No. 462, R. T. of T.; also, of Safety Council, No. 55, R. T. of T., of Port Hope; also, of Monticello Council, No. 455, of Cobbeek; also, of Whitby Council, No. 57, R. T. of T.; also, of Union Council, No. 56, R. T. of T., of Cobourg; also, of Empire Council, No. 192, R. T. of T., of Ingersoll; also, of Kippen Council No. 393, R. T. of T.; also, of Orilia Council, No. 86, R. T. of T.; also, of Tilbury Council, No. 328, R. T. of T.; also, of Elora Council, No. 125, R. T. of T.; also, of Varna Council, No. 308, R. T. of T.; also, of Stoney Creek Council, No. 368, R. T. of T.; also, of Ridgetown Council, No. 120, R. T. of T.; also, of McKellar Council, No. 141, R. T. of T.; also, of Fairbank Council, No. 338, R. T. of T.; also, of Wentworth Council, No. 149, R. T. of T.; also, of Diadem Council, No. 245, R. T. of T., of Hamilton; also, of Springhill Council, No. 58, R. T. of T., of Kincardine; also, of Oroville Council, No. 82, R. T. of T.; also, of Appin Council, No. 145, R. T. of T.; also, of Clayton Council, No. 350, R. T. of T.; also, of Empress Council, No. 180, R. T. of T., of Hamilton; also, of Springville Council, No. 447, R. T. of T., of East Durham; also, of North Star Council, No. 422, R. T. of T., of Chapleau; also, of Murillo Council, R. T. of T.; also, of Beverly Council, No. 445, R. T. of T., of Port Robinson; also, of Pleasant Valley Council, R. T. of T., of Iron Bridge; also, of Newmarket Council, No. 45, R. T. of T.; also, of Guelph Council, No. 127, R. T. of T.; also, of New Hope Council, No. 66, R. T. of T., of Hespeler; also, of Grove Council, No. 246, R. T. of T., of Dufferin, also, of Richmond Hill Council, No. 43, R. T. of T.; also, of Beaver Council, No. 13, R. T. of T., of Ontario; also, of Hamilton and Wentworth District Council, R. T. of T.; also, of the Ontario Grand Council, R. T. of T.; also, of Joseph Caldwell and others, of South Huron; also, of Hugh McGulley and others, of East Kent; also, of D. W. Kerr and others, of Prince Edward; also, of James Knich and others, of Thessalon; also, of J. B. Hamilton and others, of Wardsville; also, of T. A. Howell and others, of North Brant; also, of Thomas McCaig and others, of Orillia; also, of F. W. Krouse and others, of South Wellington; also, of Beaver Lodge, No. 56, I. O. G. T., of Guelph; also, of George Campbell and others, of North Lanark; also, Rev. Robert Hadlow and others, of Milton; also, of R. Taylor and others, Harriston; also, of William Coyler and others, of Ingersoll; also, of G. V. Burress and others, of Toronto; also, of John D. Mooney and others, of East Garafraxa; also, of Rev. Alexander Wilson and others, of West York; also, of William E. Bond and others, of Orillia; also, of J. W. Knowles and others, of Eramosa, se verally praying for the suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquor to the limit and extent of the powers and authority vested in the Legislature of Ontario.
Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented the following as their Second Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee have carefully examined the following Petitions, and find the Notices as published in each case sufficient:

Of the Toronto and Scarboro' Electric Railway, Light and Power Company (Limited), praying that an Act may pass to empower the Company to expropriate land, and for other purposes.

Of Thomas Hale and others, of Pembroke, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Sudbury and Nipissing Railway Company.

Of the Town Council of Strathroy, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the municipality to grant bonuses to Industrial Enterprises.

Of the School of Mining and Agriculture, of Kingston, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate them.

Of the Town Council of Gananoque and the Thousand Island Railway Company praying that an Act may pass to legalize and confirm a By-Law relating to the use of certain streets in the Town of Gananoque.

Of the Town Council of Bowmanville, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their debenture and floating debt.

Of the Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Company to sue and be sued, and to acquire and hold real estate, and for other purposes.

Of the Rideau Club of the City of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of Incorporation.

Of the Corporation of the County of Ontario, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of certain Debentures.

Of the City Council of Guelph, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Corporation to issue debentures to the amount of $40,000 to pay floating debt of city.

Of the City Council of Brantford, praying that an Act may pass to empower the issue of certain debentures to retire outstanding debentures.

Of the McMaster University, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

The Council of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass enabling the corporation to grant a bonus or gratuity to members of the Fire Brigade who may be injured at fires, and respecting permanent roadways.

Of the City Council of Hamilton, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the issue of certain debentures.

Of the Town Council of Ingersoll, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate the debt of the Town.

Of the Temporal Committee of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, in connection with the Church of Scotland, praying that an Act may pass to amend section 13 of cap. 144, 53 Victoria, respecting application of moneys received from sales of Glebe Lands.

Of the City Council of St. Catharines, praying that an Act may pass to confirm a certain agreement between the Corporation and the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company.

Of the City Council of St. Catharines, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate certain debenture debts.

Of the City Council of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass to confirm a certain bonus by-law and to authorize the issue of certain debentures to aid and assist the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company.

Of the City Council of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass to confirm a certain bonus by-law and to authorize the issue of certain debentures to aid and assist the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company.

Of the Toronto Incandescent Electric Light Company (Limited), praying that an Act may pass to change the name of the Company, and for other purposes.

Of the Town Council of Toronto Junction, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of debentures.
Of the Law Society of Upper Canada, praying that an Act may pass enabling the Society to accept the benefits of the will of the late T. B. P. Stewart, and to confirm the devises therein.

Of the County Council of Perth, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of certain debentures relating to the Stratford and Port Huron Railway, and the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway.

Of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Acts relating to the Company.

Of the Kingston, Smith’s Falls and Ottawa Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to confirm certain by-laws of municipalities which have granted bonuses, and for other purposes.

Of the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm certain municipal by-laws granting aid by way of bonus.

Of the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario, praying that an Act may pass to empower the mortgaging of certain property for the benefit of the parish of Trenton.

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of Your Honourable House be suspended in this, that the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the 19th day of April, instant.

Ordered, That the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the nineteenth day of April next.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:

Bill (No. 33), intituled “An Act to incorporate the Sudbury and Nipissing Railway Company.”—Mr. Loughrin.
Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 51), intituled “An Act respecting the Rideau Club.”—Mr. Monk.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 26), intituled “An Act respecting the School of Mining and Agriculture.”
—Mr. Hardy.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 24), intituled “An Act respecting the floating debt of the City of Guelph.”
—Mr. Guthrie.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 54), intituled “An Act to confirm certain municipal by-laws granting aid to the Kingston, Smith’s Falls and Ottawa Railway.”—Mr. Harty.
Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 20), intituled “An Act to confirm the will of the late T. B. P. Stewart, and to enable the Law Society of Upper Canada to accept the devises and bequests thereunder.”—Mr. Guthrie.
Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 19), intituled “An Act respecting the City of St. Catharines.”—Mr. Hiscott.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 18), intituled “An Act to consolidate the debt of the City of St. Catharines.”—Mr. Hiscott.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.
Bill (No. 46), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Toronto Junction."—Mr. Gilmour.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 36), intituled "An Act to confer certain powers on the Town of Strathroy."—Mr. Ross.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 34), intituled "An Act to amend an Act respecting St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa."—Mr. Bronson.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 45), intituled "An Act respecting certain local improvements in the City of Ottawa, and for other purposes."—Mr. Bronson.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 43), intituled "An Act to provide for the railway debt of the County of Perth."—Mr. Magwood.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 8), intituled "An Act to enable the Corporation of the County of Ontario to issue certain Debentures.—Mr. Dryden.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 12), intituled "An Act to amend the Charter of McMaster University."—Mr. Dryden.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 23), intituled "An Act to consolidate certain debentures of the City of Hamilton.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 14), intituled "An Act respecting the Standard Life Assurance Company."—Mr. Meredith.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 50), intituled "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company."—Mr. Balfour.
Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 15), intituled "An Act to enable the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario to mortgage certain lands in the Town of Trenton."—Mr. Biggar.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 42), intituled "An Act respecting the Toronto and Scarboro' Electric Railway, Light and Power Company."—Mr. Gilmour.
Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 3), intituled "An Act to consolidate the debt of the Town of Bowmanville."—Mr. Lockhart.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 6), intituled "An Act to Consolidate the Debt of the Town of Ingersoll."—Mr. McKay (Oxford).
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.
Bill (No. 95), intituled "An Act to amend the General Road Companies' Act." Mr. Wood (Brant).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented to the House by command of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor:—

Report upon the Hospitals of the Province for the year 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 33.)

Also—Statement of Bonds and Securities registered by Officers of the Province during the year 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 53.)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fifth day of March, 1892, a Return giving the names of all persons who have been appointed to, who have resigned and been dismissed from positions in the Toronto Normal School, the Toronto Model School and the School of Pedagogy, within the last five years, together with copies in each case of all correspondence relating to the same between the Minister of Education or any member of the Government, or any officer of the Department of Education and the parties in question, or any other person or persons. Also, copies of all petitions, memorials and communications addressed to the Minister of Education, or any member of the Government, on the part of any, or all of the students of the Toronto Normal School, the Toronto Model School and the School of Pedagogy, within the last five years, and of any replies thereto on the Department of Education or the Government. (Sessional Papers No. 54.)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April, 1892, a Return shewing the names of all authors and publishers of Public and High School text-books, with the respective books published by them and the prices thereof. Also, for the copies of all correspondence by or with the Minister of Education, or any officer of his department, respecting the price or publication of Public or High School text-books, subsequent to that already brought down. (Sessional Papers No. 55.)

The House then adjourned at 4 p.m.

Monday, 17th April, 1893.

3 o'clock, P. M.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,
That the Clerk had received from the judges appointed to inquire into, and report on Estate Bills, their report in the following case:—

Bill (No. 13), respecting St. George's Church, Kingston.

The Commissioners to whom Estate Bill (No. 13) has been referred, have the honour to report as follows:—

Assuming the truth of the Petition, the frame and scope of the Bill (No. 13) seem unobjectionable, except that the power to build upon the premises should also be with the consent of the vestry, because the power to build implies the creation of mechanics' liens under which the land might be as effectually sold as if a mortgage had been created. It is worth while considering whether the epithet "Lord" should be prefixed to "Bishop" in Acts of the Legislature relating to Anglican, Roman, or other religious bodies.

J. A. BOYD, C.
THOMAS FERGUSON, J.

Osgoode Hall,
APRIL 14th, 1893.
Ordered, that Bill (No. 13), respecting St. George's Church, Kingston, be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the table:—

By the Attorney-General, The Petition of the Shakespeare Lodge of Good Templars; also, the Petition of Strathallan Circuit Methodist Church.

By Mr. Hardy, The Petition of the Township Council of Oakland.

By Mr. Monk, The Petition of the Merivale and Bell's Corners Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of the North Gower Methodist Church.

By Mr. Gibson (Huron), The Petition of the Bluevale I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of William Waite and others; also, the Petition of John Cuming, the elder, and others, all of Huron.

By Mr. Preston, The Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville; also, the Petition of the Athens Council, No. 498, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Sand Bay Division.

By Mr. McKay, (Victoria), The Petition of the Woodville W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Manilla Lodge I. O. G. T., No. 269; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Eldon; also, the Petition of the Village Council of Woodville; also, the Petition of the Dalrymple Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of Little Britain Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 664, of Cresswell.

By Mr. Kirkwood, The Petition of the Village Council of Fergus; also, the Petition of W. L. Gordon and others, of Wellington.

By Mr. Field, The Petition of the Wicklow Methodist Church.

By Mr. Ryerson, The Petition of the Toronto Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; also, the Petition of the Parkdale W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of F. S. Spencer, of Toronto.

By Mr. Barr (Renfrew), The Petition of the Pembroke Methodist Church.

By Mr. Glenfinning, The Petition of the Siloam Division, S. O. T.

By Mr. Rorke, The Petition of the Thornbury Blue Mountain Division S. O. T.

By Mr. Rayside, The Petition of the Apple Hill and Gravel Hill Presbyterian Churches; also, the Petition of the Maxville Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of the Maxville W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Glend-and-Field Patrons of Industry.

By Mr. Campbell (Algoma), The Petition of the Town Council of Sault Ste. Marie.

By Mr. McCleary, The Petition of the County Council of Welland.

By Mr. Tait, The Petition of G. S. Lindsey and others, of Toronto; also, the Petition of the Toronto Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union, No. 1; also, the Petition of the Toronto Iron Moulders' Union, No. 28.

By Mr. Miscampbell, The Petition of the North River Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Hampshire Mills Methodist Church.

By Mr. Clarke, The Petition of the Toronto Eastern Union W. C. T. W.

By Mr. Ferguson, The Petition of the Township Council of Tilbury East.

By Mr. Balfour, The Petition of the Toronto Railway Company.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of Charles M. Counsell and others, of Hamilton, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Hamilton Electric Railway Company.

Of the Town Council of Oshawa and the Oshawa Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to remove all doubts as to the validity of a by-law granting aid to the Oshawa Railway.

Of James Cox and others, of Strathroy, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Strathroy and St. Thomas Railway Company.

Of John McKay and others, of Sault Ste. Marie, praying that an Act may pass to extend the time for commencement and completion of the Sault Ste. Marie and Huron's Bay Railway Company.
Of the County Council of Peterborough, praying that an Act may pass to empower the passing of a by-law to abandon the Pigeon Creek Floating Bridge.

Of the Township Council of Tilbury East, praying that an Act may pass to extend the time for payment of certain drainage debentures, and for other purposes.

Of the Village Council of Downsville, praying that no change may be made in the law respecting the maintenance of bridges.

Of the Township Council of Nepean, praying that the power of Cities and Towns to collect market fees may be abolished.

Of the County Council of York, praying certain amendments to the Voters’ Lists Act respecting the manner of revision.

Of John Dixon and others; also, of T. T. Milburn and others; also, of William Graham and others; also, of John Lang and others, all of Peterborough; also, of J. Pavling and others, of Lincoln; also, of James Buchanan and others, of Grey; also, of Robert Boston and others, of Middlesex; also of J. H. Rosewar and others, of Dufferin, several praying that Agriculturists may be relieved from the operation of the Workmen’s Compensation for Injuries Act.

Of the Embro Council, R. T. of T., No. 304; also, of the Oxford Street Baptist Church, of Woodstock; also, of the Ottawa Eastern Methodist Church; also, of the Ottawa McLeod Street Methodist Church; also, of Cherrywood I.O.G.T., No. 258; also, of the Township Council of Whitby; also, of the Strathroy Independent Royal Templars; also, of the Lambeth Circuit Brickstreet Methodist Church; also, of the London Dundas Street Methodist Church; also, of the Lakefield Village Council; also, of the Peterborough W. C. T. Union; also, of the Cobourg W. C. T. Union; also, of the Peterborough Bethesda Congregation; also, of the Centreton Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Baltimore Methodist Church; also, of the Cobourg Division Street Methodist Church; also, of the Balteboro’ Baptist Church; also, of the Almonte Division, S.O.T.; also, of the Pakenham Methodist Church; also, of the Hopetown Council R. T. of T.; also, of the Stanley Council, No. 353, R. T. of T., Lanark; also, of the Clayton Methodist Church; also, of the Rockwood W. C. T. Union; also, of the Petrolea W. C. T. Union; also, of the Point Edward Methodist Church; also, of the Sarnia I.O.G.T.; also, of the Vankleek Hill W. C. T. Union; also, of Gleneng Zion Methodist Church; also, of the Cumnington Methodist Church; also of the Stand Fast Clark Lodge, No. 329, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Chalk River and Point Alexander Congregation; also, of the Township Council of North Grimsby; also, of the Township Council of Caistor; also, of Surprise Lodge, No. 500, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Ayr W. C. T. Union; also, of the Township Council of Murray; also, of the Roxborough Presbyterian Church; also, of the Oakville Methodist Church; also, of the East Plains Methodist Church; also, of the Township Council of Camden; also, of the Yarker Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Turin Presbyterian Church; also of the Bothwell Methodist Church; also, of the Zone Baptist Church; also, of the Chatham Victoria Avenue Methodist Church; also, of the Wiarton W.C.T. Union; also, of Gillies Hill Lodge, No. 261, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Tara Knox Church; also, of Water Lily Lodge, No. 14, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Chesley Temple, No. 39, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Village Council of Paisley; also, of the Township Council of Bruce; also, of the Paisley Methodist Church; also, of the Pack Head W.C.T. Union; also, of the Skead’s Mills Presbyterian Church; also, of Oneward of-Bala Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Township Council of Joselin; also, of the Municipality of St. Joseph; also, of Zion Lodge, No. 303, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Moorefield Temperance Society; also, of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church; also, of the Township Council of Crowland; also, of the Thorold W. C.T. Union; also, of the Township Council of Thorold; also, of the Kingston W.C.T. Union; also, of the Euphemia Baptist Church; also, of the Township Council of Warwick; also, of the Kempville W.C.T. Union; also, of the Oxford Mills Methodist Congregation; also, of the Merrickville Methodist Church; also, of the Walford Methodist Congregation; also, of the Oxford Mills S.O.T.; also, of the Brantford W.C.T. Union; also, of the Paris W.C.T. Union; also, of Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 357, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Blyth Methodist Congregation; also, of the Wingham Congregational Church; also, of the Reverend M. J. Totten, of Harwood, North Dakota, U.S.A.; also, of the Township Council of Hullett; also, of the Wroxeter Presbyterian Church; also, of the Huron
County Sabbath School Association; also, of the Lancaster Methodist Church; also, of the Martintown Presbyterian Church; also, of the Township Council of Pelee; also, of the Fullerton Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Scotia Lodge, No. 42, of Malden; also, of the Township Council of Dover; also, of Dwight Lodge, I.O.G.T., No. 124; also, of the Township Council of Morrison; also, of the Huntsville Presbyterian Congregation; also, of the Ottawa W.C.T. Union; also, of the London W.C.T. Union; also, of the Toronto Berean Methodist Church; also, of the Toronto Willard Union; also, of Maple Leaf Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Clinton W.C.T. Union; also, of the Loundesboro' Methodist Circuit; also, of the North Street Goderich Methodist Church; also, of the Hacketts Methodist Church; also, of the Ashfield Zion Methodist Church; also, of the Village Council of Blyth; also, of the Town Council of Wingham; also, of the Clinton Star Lodge, No. 378, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Goderich W.C.T. Union; also, of the Newburgh Presbyterian Congregation; also, of the Owen Sound Knox Church, Sydenham; also, of the Township Council of Windham; also, of the Windham Centre Star Division, S.O.T., No. 172; also, of the Loughton Baptist Church; also, of the Rockway W.C.T. Union; also, of the Village Council of Merriton; also, of the St. Catharines Y.W.C.T. Union; also, of the Carleton Place Baptist Church; also, of the Township Council of Hamilton; also, of the Lanark W.C.T. Union; also, of the Kirby Methodist Congregation; also, of the Arthur Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Moorefield Circuit Quarterly Official Board; also, of the Damascus Methodist Congregation; also, of the Heidelberg Evangelical Association; also, of the St. Jacob's Evangelical Association; also, of the Woolwich Evangelical Association; also, of the Shedden Congregational Church; also, of the Frome Congregational Church; also, of the Village Council of Caledonia; also, of Excelsior Lodge, No. 190, I.O.G.T., of Catfield; also, of the Selkirk Circuit Official Board; also, of the Township Council of Moulton; also, of the Springvale Council, No. 23; also, of the Rainham Evangelical Association; also, of the Triumph Lodge, No. 313, DeCewsville; also, of the Township Council of Seneca; also, of the Cannington Methodist Congregation; also, of the Greenbank Division, S.O.T.; also, of the Granthly Circuit; also, of the Thamesville Presbyterian Church; also, of Listowel Baptist Church; also, of the Stratford Evangelical Association; also, of the North Kinloss, Riversdale and Enniskillen Presbytery of Bruce; also, of the Pine River Congregation Presbyterian Church; also, of the Pine Grove W.C.T. Union; also, of the Rawdon Mount Pleasant Methodist Church; also, of the Bedford Methodist Church; also, of the Bethesda Methodist Church; also, of the Belleville W.C.T. Union; also, of the Rawdon Bethel Methodist Church; also, of the Rawdon Williams Corner's Methodist Church; also, of the Salem Methodist Church; also, of the Town Council of Trenton; also, of the Lancaster Baptist Church; also, of Excelsior Division, No. 28, S.O.T.; also, of Summerhill Lodge, No. 220; also, of the Roblin Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Melville Presbyterian Congregation, severally praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:

Bill (No. 31), intituled "An Act to enable the City of Brantford to issue certain debentures to retire the debentures issued for the payment of the Municipal Loan Fund Indebtedness."—Mr. Wood (Brant).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 97), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. Rayside.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 98), intituled "An Act to amend the Real Property Limitation Act."—Mr. Barr (Dufferin).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.
Bill (No. 99), intituled "An Act to facilitate the registry of Mortgages."—Mr. Monk.  
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 100), intituled "An Act to amend the Pharmacy Act."—Mr. McKay (Oxford).  
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the house by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:

Report of the Toronto General Trusts Company for the year 1892.  (Sessional Papers No. 56.)

The House then adjourned at 3.40 p.m.

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Tuesday, 18th April, 1893.

3 O'Clock P.M.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,
That, subject to the existing rules and orders of the House regulating the admission and withdrawal of strangers, the galleries of the House will hereafter be opened for the admission of visitors and strangers at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each sitting day, except when a member, desiring to mention or discuss any matter with closed doors, shall have so acquainted the Speaker in time to allow of the withdrawal or exclusion of strangers from the House.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:

By the Attorney-General, The Petition of the Plattsville Methodist Congregation.  
By Mr. Dryden, The Petition of the Port Perry W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Whitby Division, No. 34, S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Uxbridge Baptist Church; also, the Petition of the Town Council of Oshawa.  
By Mr. Ross, The Petition of the Napier W. C. T. Union; also the Petition of the Lambeth Methodist Church.  
By Mr. Harcourt, The Petition of the Forks Road Division, S. O. T.  
By Mr. McMahon, The Petition of the Dundas Baptist Church; also, the Petition of the West Burlington Plains Congregation, of East Flamboro.  
By Mr. Stratton, The Petition of the County Council of Peterborough; also, the Petition of the Peterborough Trades and Labour Council.  
By Mr. McKay, The Petition of G. H. Hopkins and others, of Sturgeon Point.  
By Mr. Willoughby, The Petition of the Village Council of Brighton.  
By Mr. Davis, The Petition of Robert Davis and others, of Toronto.  
By Mr. Clarke, The Petition of the Toronto Homoeopathic Hospital.  
By Mr. Hiscott, The Petition of Smithville Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Beamsville Baptist Church; also, the Petition of Beamsville Cyclone Lodge, No. 501.  
By Mr. Monk, The Petition of the Township Council of Nepean.  
By Mr. Caldwell, The Petition of the Fitzroy Harbor Circuit Methodist Congregation; also, the Petition of the Lanark Village, S. O. T.
By Mr. Barr (Renfrew), The Petition of the Locksley Methodist People; also, the Petition of the Pembroke Temperance Society; also, the Petition of the Pembroke W.C.T. Union.

By Mr. Glendinning, The Petition of the Severn Bridge and Barkway Methodist Church.

By Mr. Rorke, The Petition of the Township Council of Euphrasia.

By Mr. Dack, The Petition of James B. Muir and others, of Bruce; also, the Petition of the Port Elgin; also, the Petition of the Zenith Lodge, No. 63, I. O. G. T.

By Mr. Fell, The Petition of the Township Council of Verulam.

By Mr. Field, The Petition of the Township Council of Alnwick.

By Mr. McKenzies (Lambton East), The Petition of the Forest W.C.T. Union; also, the Petition of the Village Council of Arkona; also, the Petition of the Watford and Warwick Presbyterian Congregation; also, the Petition of the Arkona Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Warwick Methodist Congregation.

By Mr. McColl, The Petition of Samuel Johnston and others, of Huron; also, the Petition of Jonathan Hickling and others, of Grey; also, the Petition of William Broomfield and others, of Ontario.

By Mr. Lockhart, The Petition of the Orono Methodist Church.

By Mr. McKay (Oxford), The Petition of the Township Council of West Oxford; also, the Petition of the Newark Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the New Road Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Township Council of North Norwich; also, the Petition of the Delmer Division, No. 366, S.O.T.; also, the Petition of the Township Council of North Oxford; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Dorset.

By Mr. Smith (Peel) The Petition of the Brampton East Circuit.

By Mr. Paton, The Petition of the Angus Circuit Methodist Church.

By Mr. Godwin, The Petition of the Maple Dell Division, No. 311.

By Mr. Waters, The Petition of the Village Council of Ailsa Craig.

By Mr. Bush, The Petition of the Cardinal Methodist Church.

By Mr. Campbell (Algoma), The Petition of the Morrisonia Lodge, I. O. G. T.

By Mr. Miscampbell, The Petition of Ardtrea Circuit Methodist Church.

By Mr. Marter, The Petition of the Township Council of the United Townships of Medora and Wood; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Ryde; also, the Petition of the Monck Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of the Brucebridge Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of the Burk's Falls Baptist Church; also, the Petition of the Burk's Falls Lodge, No. 365, I. O. G. T.

By Mr. Harty, The Petition of George P. Brophy and others, of Ottawa.

By Mr. Gilmour, The Petition of the Ontario Association of Architects; also, the Petition of the Mimico Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Toronto.

By Mr. Balfour, The Petition of the Kirkton Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Avonbank Division, S. O. T.

By Mr. Tuit, The Petition of the Toronto Western Union.

By Mr. Allan, The Petition of the Drayton Bethel Lodge, No. 753, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of James Duncan and others, of Wellington.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Sarnia Consumers' Gas Company, praying that an Act may pass to change the name of the Company, and for other purposes.

Of the City Council of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to empower the issue of debentures, and for other purposes.

Of the Toronto Stonemasons' Union, praying that the principle of Cumulative Voting may be applied to elections in the City of Toronto.

Of the County Council of Essex, praying certain amendments to the Public Health Act respecting the placarding of infected houses in townships.

Of the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, praying that the Bill before the House relating to the Law Society of Upper Canada may not pass.
Of the Goodwood Baptist Church; also, of Henry Wilson and others, of Ontario; also, of the Wingham W. C. T. Union; also, of the Kelvin Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Aultsville W. C. T. Union; also, of the Moose Creek R. T. of T., of Stormont; also, of the North Luther Presbyterian Congregation; also, of the Omemee W. C. T. Union; also, of the Stanhope Methodist Church; also, of the Dunsford Lodge, No. 340, I. O. G. T.; also, of Cameron Lodge, No. 272, I. O. G. T.; also, Fenelon Falls Baptist Church; also, of the Township Council of Osprey; also, of the Durham Presbyterian Church; also, of the Wolftown Lodge; also, of the Athens W. C. T. Union; also, of the Westport Methodist Church; also, of the Bayham Council, to R. T. of T., of Richmond; also, of the Aylmer Village Council; also, of the Duart Presbyterian Church; also, of the Galt Division, S. O. T.; also, of the Town Council of Barrie; also, of the Lefroy Sons of Temperance; also, of the Township Council of Brighton; also, of A. M. Hamilton and others; also, of Percy; also, of the Point Edward Methodist Church; also, of the Sarnia W. C. T. Union; also, of the Enniskillen Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Village Council of Newcastle; also, of the Guelph W. C. T. Union; also, of the Lyons Creek Methodist Church; also, of Dells Methodist Church, Port Robinson; also, of the Township Council of Pelham; also, of Grevyway Grace Church, Parkhill; also, of the Grand River Division, No. 68, S. O. T.; also, of the Grandy Circuit Congregation; also, of the Kempville Olive Branch Division, S. O. T.; also, of the Spencerville Methodist Church; also, of the Oxford Mills W. C. T. Union; also, of the Township Council of Colchester; also, of the Amherstbury Methodist Church; also, of the Township Council of Raleigh; also, of the Huron Circuit; also, of the Copper Cliff Union Congregation; also, of the Sainte Marie Ministerial Association; also, of the Town Council of Gore Bay; also, of the Korah Endevour Council, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Parkdale Methodist Church; also, of the Gooderham Mission Methodist Church; also, of the Aurora W. C. T. Union; also, of the Cookville Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Streetsville Division, S. O. T.; also, of the Cataract Methodist Church; also, of Brampton St. Paul’s Methodist Church; also, of the Town Council of North Toronto; also, of the Weston W. C. T. Union; also, of the Lambton Mills Star Division, No. 258, severely praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Of A. S. Hill and others; also, of John Iles and others, all of Wellington, severely praying that Agriculturists may be relieved from the operations of the Workmen’s Compensation for Injuries Act.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their First Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 2), “Respecting an Agreement entered into between the Corporation of the Township of Collingwood and the Corporation of the Town of Thornbury;” Bill (No. 7), “Respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Village of Exeter;” Bill (No. 5), “Respecting Local Improvements in the City of Kingston,” and Bill (No. 40), “Respecting the Hamilton Street Railway Company,” and have made certain amendments thereto respectively.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:

Bill (No. 101), intituled “An Act respecting Embalming.”—Mr. McMahon. Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 102), intituled “An Act to amend the Municipal Act.”—Mr. McMahon. Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 103), intituled “An Act to amend the Agriculture and Arts Act.”—Mr. Stratton. Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 104) intituled “An Act to amend the Assessment Act.”—Mr. Tait. Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.
Bill (No. 105), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. Tait.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 106), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. McCleary.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 107), intituled "An Act to establish the Algonquin National Park of Ontario."—Mr. Hardy.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, having been read,
The Debate was resumed,
And after some time,
The Motion, having been again put, was carried, and the House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)
Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the services of the year 1893, the following sum:—
1. To defray the expenses of Government House, Toronto, $1,950.00.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. O'Connor reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—


The House then adjourned at 10.50 p.m.

Wednesday, 19th April, 1893. 3 o'clock, P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), The Petition of the Eden Grove R. T. of T; also, the Petition of the Hamilton Central W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Hamilton St. Paul A. M. E. Church; also, the Petition of Hamilton Erskine Church, S. O. O. E.; also, the Petition of the Barrie Council, No. 109, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Hamilton W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Hamilton Central W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of Thomas McClymont and others; also, the Petition of Humphrey Dayman and others, all of Huron; also, the Petition of A. N. Hobson and others; also, the Petition of Fredrick Mitchell and others; also, the Petition of L. E. Edwards and others,
all of Innerkip; also, the Petition of G. L. Mickle and others, of Essex; also, the Petition of E. V. Dyer and others; also, the Petition of Alexander Walsh and others, all of East Durham; also, the Petition of Gasper Scott and others, of Clarke; also, the Petition of William Colclough and others, of Mount Forest; also, the Petition of the Burlington Prohibition Club; also, the Petition of W. F. Hewgill and others, of East Grey; also, the Petition of Vincent Bradford and others, of North Leeds; also, the Petition of the Barrie Council, No. 109, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of John Seiler, the Younger, and others, of Eden Grove; also, the Petition of the Smith's Falls Baptist Church; also, the Petition of the South Lanark Methodist Church; also, the Petition of James T. Eddy and others, of Newcastle; also, the Petition of Dundalk Methodist Church; also, the Petition of Oakville Golden Rule Council, No. 60; also, the Petition of the Georgetown R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Elderslie Regular Baptist Church; also, the Petition of the Guelph Council, No. 127; also, the Petition of Holmesville Council, R. T. of T., No. 508; also, the Petition of the Weston R. T., No. 50; also, the Petition of the Stouffville Council, No. 92, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Bronte Division; also, the Petition of Ayr Council, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Malton S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Wellington W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Greenbank Council; also, the Petition of Oakland, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Smith's Falls St. Paul's Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of the Oakville Methodist Congregation; also, the Petition of the Vasshi Council, No. 275, of Kingsville; also, the Petition of the Rideau Council, R. T. of T., of Smith's Falls; also, the Petition of the Alton Congregational Church; also, the Petition of the St. Lawrence Council, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Hamilton Erekine Church; also, the Petition of the Corinth S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Oakville Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Mimico Division, No. 255, S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Finch Lodge, No. 231, I. O. G. T. of Parkerville; also, the Petition of the Boston S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Mimico Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Hamilton Knox Church; also, the Petition of the Streetsville Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Goderich Eureka Council, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Victoria Square Rising Star Lodge; also, the Petition of the Pickering Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Innerkip Council, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Credinton Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Epworth League, Cobourg; also, the Petition of the Methodist Church of the Glenelg Mission; also, the Petition of the Agincourt, Mt. Meldrum Division, S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Cardinal W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Hamilton Road Prohibition League, London; also, the Petition of the Warton Council, No. 382; also, the Petition of the Kemptville S. O. T.; also, the Petition of Brighton R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Kingston St. Lawrence Division, S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Wicklow Council, No. 511; also, the Petition of Inglewood Lodge, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of the St. Catharine's Epworth League; also, the Petition of the Oil City Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of the Oil City W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Oil City Epworth League; also, the Petition of the Oil City Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Mark Street E. L. of Ashburnham; also, the Petition of Woodstock Dundas Street Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Black Bank S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Kippen Epworth League; also, the Petition of the West Oxford Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Salford Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Ingersoll Empire Council, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Pickering Council, No. 98, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Keswick Division, S. O. T.; also, the Petition of the Fergus Council, No. 124.
By Mr. Rainside, The Petition of the William-town St. Andrew's Congregation; also, the Petition of W. J. McNaughton and others; also, the Petition of D. C. McRae and others; also, the Petition of James H. Reid and others, all of Glengarry.

By Mr. Fell, The Petition of the Township Council of Laxton, Digby and Longford; also, the Petition of the Haliburton Methodist Church.

By Mr. Bishop, The Petition of the Walton Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of Teeburn I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of the Londesborough Knox Church of Huron; also, the Petition of the Seaforth First Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of the Winthrop Council R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Brucefield Union Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Tuckersmith.

By Mr. Barr (Dufferin), The Petition of George Isedul and others, of Dufferin.

By Mr. Guthrie, The Petition of the City Council of Guelph.

By Mr. Field, The Petition of the Grafton Methodist Church; also, the Petition of John Maus and others of Paris, Brantford and other places.

By Mr. Kirkwood, Three Petitions of the Town Council of Mount Forest.

By Mr. Lockhart, The Petition of Richard Varcoe and others.

By Mr. Willoughby, The Petition of the Township Council of Cramahe.

By Mr. Ryerson, The Petition of R. B. Struthers and others of Sudbury; also, the Petition of T. H. Beven and others of Sault Ste Marie; also, the Petition of M. Miller and others of Webbwood; also, the Petition of F. C. Murney and others of Sault Ste. Marie; also, the Petition of George Burrows and others of Wells; also, the Petition of T. J. McCauley and others of Goulais Bay; also, the Petition of John Cole and others of Parkinson.

By Mr. Biggar, The Petition of the Stirling Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Frankford Methodist Church.

By Mr. Hiscott, The Petition of the Beamsville Methodist Church.

By Mr. Mack, The Petition of the Avonmore W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. Wood (Brant), The Petition of the Town Council of Paris.

By Mr. McCleary, The Petition of the Port Robinson Division, S. O. T.

By Mr. Campbell (Algoma), The Petition of the Sault, Ste. Marie W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. Clarke, The Petition of the Toronto College Street Baptist Church.

By Mr. Miscampbell, The Petition of Uthaff Methodist Church.

By Mr. Ferguson, The Petition of Archibald McKellar of Hamilton.

By Mr. Davis, The Petition of the Village Council of Stouffville.

By Mr. Harty, The Petition of the City Council of Kingston.

By Mr. Gilmour, The Petition of the County Council of York.

The following Petitions were read and received:

Of G. S. Lindsay and others, of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Niagara and St. Mary Rivers Railway Company.

Of the Township Council of Tilbury East, praying that an Act may pass to extend the time for payment of certain drainage debentures, and for other purposes.

Of the Toronto Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the County Council of Leeds and Grenville, praying certain amendments to the High School Act, respecting alleged discrimination in counties.

Of the Iron Moulders, No. 28; also, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; also, of the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union, No. 1, all of Toronto, severally praying that the principle of Cumulative Voting may be applied to the City of Toronto.

Of John Cuming, Senior, and others; also, of William Waite and others; also, of W. L. Gordon and others, of Wellington, severally praying that Agriculturists may be relieved from the operation of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.

Of the Shakespeare Lodge of Good Templars; also, of Strathallan Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Township Council of Oakland; also, of the Merivale and Bell's Corners Presbyterian Church; also, of the North Gower Methodist Church; also, of the Bluevale I. O. G. T.; also, of the Athens Council, No. 498, R. T. of T.; also of the Sand Bay Division; also, of the Woodville W. C. T. Union; also, of the Manila Lodge, I. O. G. T.,
Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, beg leave to present the following as their Third Report, which was read as follows, and adopted:

The Committee have carefully examined the following Petitions and find the Notices as published in each case sufficient:

Of the County Council of Peterborough praying that an Act may pass to empower the passing of a By-law to abandon the Pigeon Creek Floating Bridge.

Of the Parish Congregation of St. Thomas, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the sale of certain lands held for the use of the Parish as a Rectory.

Of the Town Council of Port Arthur, praying that an Act may pass to confirm a certain Order-in-Council, and for other purposes.

Of John McKay and others, of Sault Ste. Marie, praying that an Act may pass to extend the time for commencement and completion of the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson's Bay Railway.

Of the Town Council of Mitchell, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate the debt of the Town.

Of the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to extend the time for the completion of the road and other purposes.

Of the Township Council of Tilbury East, praying that an Act may pass to extend the time for the payment of certain drainage debentures and for other purposes.

Of H. E. Long and others, of Duluth, United States of America, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Lake Superior, Algoma and Colonization Railway Company.

Of the Chatham Water Works Company, praying that an Act may pass to increase their capital stock and to enable them to borrow money.

Of the Town Council of Tilbury, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their debenture debt.

Of the Township Council of Medonte, praying that an Act may pass to legalize and confirm certain By-laws.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read a first time:

Bill (No. 23), intituled "An Act to amend an Act respecting the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough."—Mr. Stratton.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 21), intituled "An Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of Tilsonbury."—Mr. McKay (Oxford.)
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 52), intituled "An Act to confirm and legalize certain By-laws of the Corporation of the Township of Medonte"—Mr. Miscampbell.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 1), intituled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company."—Mr. Sharpe.
Referred to the Committee on Railways.
Bill (No. 53), intituled “An Act to authorize the sale of certain lands by the Congregation of the Church of England, in the Parish of St. Thomas.”—Mr. McColl.
Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 4), intituled “An Act to consolidate certain debts of the Town of Mitchell.”—Mr. Garrow.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 64), intituled “An Act to confirm certain By-laws granting aid to the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific Railway.”—Mr. Field.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 65), intituled “An Act to authorize the City of Ottawa to issue certain debentures in aid of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway.”—Mr. Bronson.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 37), intituled “An Act to amend the Act respecting the Chatham Water Works Company.”—Mr. Ferguson.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 66), intituled “An Act to authorize the City of Ottawa to issue debentures in aid of the Kingston, Smith’s Falls and Ottawa Railway Company.”—Mr. Bronson.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 41), intituled “An Act to incorporate the Lake Superior, Algoma and Colonization Railway Company.”—Mr. Conmee.
Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 61), intituled “An Act respecting the Toronto Incandescent Electric Light Company (Limited).”—Mr. Tait.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 48), intituled “An Act to consolidate and extend the debenture debt of the Township of Tilbury East contracted for the construction of the Forbes Drainage Works.”—Mr. Clancy.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 49), intituled “An Act respecting the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson’s Bay Railway Company.”—Mr. Tait.
Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 108), intituled “An Act to amend the Municipal Act.”—Mr. Campbell (Durham).
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 109), intituled “An Act to prevent fraud in the sale of Milk.”—Mr. Ryerson.
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 110), intituled “An Act to amend the Public Health Act.”—Mr. Ryerson.
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 111), intituled “An Act to amend the Ditches and Water-courses Act.”—Mr. Whitney.
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 112), intituled “An Act to amend the Municipal Act.”—Mr. Whitney.
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Friday next.
Bill (No. 113), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. Meredith. 
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 114) intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. Gilmour. 
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 115), intituled "An Act to amend the Land Titles Act."—Mr. Clarke. 
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 116), intituled "An Act to amend the Registry Act."—Mr. Clarke. 
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Wood (Hastings), seconded by Mr. Clancy, 
Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing, separately for each 
County, the expenditure on Colonization, Government, or County Roads and Bridges, by 
the Crown Lands Department, in the Counties of Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, 
Addington and Frontenac during the year 1892, with the location and amount expended 
on each road and bridge, and giving the name of the overseer in charge, and the amount 
received by such overseer, for his own services out of each expenditure.

On motion of Mr. Wood (Hastings), seconded by Mr. Whitney, 
Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of copies of all correspondence 
in connection with an application for a new Bridge over York Branch River, between 
lots 20 and 21, in the Township of Carlow, in the County of Hastings, during the year 
1892, and all papers or memoranda connected therewith.

Mr. Clarke moved, seconded by Mr. Ryerson, 
That, in the opinion of this House, the provisions of the Revised Statutes respecting 
the representation of the Legislative Assembly as to the representation of the Electoral 
District of Toronto are inadequate and unjust, and no reason exists for maintaining 
the anomalous, exceptional and unfair method of electing representatives for the said Elec-
toral District which was established by the said Act.

Mr. Davis moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Wood (Brant), 
That all the words of the main Motion after the first word "That," be omitted there-
from, and that instead thereof there be inserted the following: "Prior to 'The Franchise 
and Representation Act, 1885,' the City of Toronto was divided into two Electoral Dis-
tricts, each of which returned one Member to the Legislative Assembly of this Province. 
That when said Act was passed the system popularly known as 'Minority Representation' 
had not been tested by actual operation within the Province. That it was desirable and 
expedient that such a test should be made, and that said City, having regard to its then 
area and population, was especially well suited for the making of such a practical test. 
That by the said Act the division of said City into two Electoral Districts was abolished, 
and said City, with the adjoining Town of Parkdale, was constituted one Electoral Dis-
trict returning three Members to said Legislative Assembly on a basis of Minority Repre-
sentation. That the application of said system of representation to said Electoral District 
was understood, and was intended, to be experimental. That since the passing of said 
Act two General Elections to said Legislative Assembly have been held in this Province, 
and in addition, and within the past twelve months, two Bye-elections to the same 
Assembly have taken place in said City. That these several Elections, and notably, the 
two Bye-elections, apparently demonstrate that the form of Minority Representation now 
applied to said City is, in its practical working out, unsatisfactory, inconvenient and 
expensive. And it is, therefore, the opinion of this House that there should be a readjust-
ment of the representation of said City in said Legislative Assembly, and that the system 
of Minority Representation now applied to said City should be abolished."
Mr. Tait moved in amendment to the Amendment, seconded by Mr. Baxter,
That there be added to the proposed Amendment the words following: "And this
House is further of opinion, that in view of the great increase of population in said City
since the said Act of 1853 was passed, the said City is entitled to increased representa-
tion in this House."

And a Debate having arisen,
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time:—
Bill (No. 80), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The House then adjourned at 6.10 P.M.

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Thursday, 20th April, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—
By Mr. Dryden, The Petition of the Pickering Methodist Church.
By Mr. Stratton, The Petition of H. E. Carter and others, of Montreal.
By Mr. McKenzie (Lambton E.), The Petition of the Warwick Methodist Congre-
gation.
By Mr. Balfour, The Petition of Thomas Fuller and others; also, the Petition of
M. C. Ketchum and others, all of Essex; also, the Petition of S. A. King and others, of
Kingsville.
By Mr. Sharpe, The Petition of the Township Council of Chapman; also, the Peti-
tion of the Picton W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of Ahmic Harbour Lodge, I. O. G. T.;
also, the Petition of Midlothian Lodge, No. 115, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of the
Township Council of Ryerson; also, the Petition of Chetwynd Lodge, No. 132, I. O. G. T.;
also, the Petition of the Powassan Lodge, No. 233.
By Mr. Caldwell, The Petition of William Thorburn and others; also, the Petition
of the Rev. A. E. Mitchell and others, all of Almonte.
By Mr. Kirkwood, The Petition of Amos Barton and others; also, the Petition of
H. McEwan and others, of Ontario.
By Mr. Barr (Dufferin), The Petition of Simeon M. Carey and others, of Dufferin.
By Mr. Miscampbell, The Petition of Edwin Cottrell and others, of Orillia.
By Mr. Glendinning, The Petition of Kissisibetta Lodge, No. 111, of Rama; also,
the Petition of W. T. Robinson and others; also, the Petition of E. Y. Breen and others,
all of Uxbridge.
By Mr. Korke, The Petition of the Ready Baptist Church; also, the Petition of
Temple Hill Presbyterian Church; also, the Petition of Desboro Lodge, No. 85,
I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of Berkeley Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of Knox
Presbyterian Church, of Holland.
By Mr. Magwood, The Petition of Stratford Lodge, No. 247, I.O.G.T.
By Mr. Wood (Hastings), The Petition of the Marmora Methodist Church; also,
the Petition of Gunter Ontario Church; also, the Petition of the Madoc Congregation of
St. Columbia and St. Pauls.
By Mr. McKechnie, The Petition of the Woodland Presbyterian Congregation.
By Mr. Charlton, The Petition of James Gamlin and others, of Woodstock; also, the Petition of William Douglas and others, of Port Rowan.
By Mr. O'Connor, The Petition of Whitechurch Lodge, No. 286, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of Lucknow Methodist Church; also, the Petition of Edgar's Congregation; also, the Petition of the Salem Methodist Society; also, the Petition of Dewdrop Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of Walkerton Knox Church; also, the Petition of Culross Star Lodge, No. 224, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of Lucknow Lefroy Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of Walkerton Branch W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Bruce County W. O. T. Union; also, the Petition of Henry Thompson and others, of Bruce.
By Mr. Lockhart, The Petition of George A. Jacobs and others, of Ontario.
By Mr. Allan, The Petition of the Laurel Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of James Connell and others, of Wellington.
By Mr. Guthrie, The Petition of Joseph Ryan, of Guelph.
By Mr. Commee, The Petition of Frederick Henry Clarke, of Port Arthur.
By Mr. Wood (Brant), The Petition of Carlake St. Paul's Congregation.
By Mr. McKay (Oxford), The Petition of Salford W. C. T. Union.
By Mr. Tait, The Petition of the City Council or Toronto; also, the Petition of the Toronto Sherbourne Street Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Toronto Lacrosse and Athletic Association (Limited); also, the Petition of Labour Assembly 2,622, Knights of Labour.
By Mr. Cleland, The Petition of J. J. Johnston and others, of Meaford; also, the Petition of A. W. Manley and others, of Owen Sound; also, the Petition of N. E. Low and others, of Wiarton.
By Mr. Marter, The Petition of the Hillside Methodist Mission; also, the Petition of William H. Porter and others, of Dutton.

The following Petitions were read and received:—
Of the Ontario Association of Architects, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act respecting the Profession of Architects.
Of the Toronto Homeopathic Hospital, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate them under the name of the Grace Hospital.
Of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to change the name of the Company, and for other purposes.
Of George H. Hopkins and others, of Sturgeon Point, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of Sturgeon Point.
Of Robert Davis and others, of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Toronto, Sudbury and Nipissing Railway Company.
Of the Township Council of Euphrasia, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act, respecting the maintenance of bridges.
Of the Peterborough Trades and Labour Council, praying that the Principle of Cumulative Voting may be applied to elections for Members of the Legislature and others.
Of George P. Brophy, and others, of Ottawa, praying certain amendments to the Game Law, respecting the close season for deer.
Of James Duncan, and others, of Wellington; also, of Samuel Johnston, and others, of Huron; also, of William Broomfield, and others, of Ontario; also, of Jonathan Hickling, and others, of Grey; also, of James B. Muir, and others, of Bruce, severally praying that Agriculturists may be relieved from the operation of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.
Of the Plattsville Methodist Congregation; also, of the Port Perry W. C. T. Union; also, of the Whithy Division, No. 34, S. O. T.; also, of the Uxbridge Baptist Church; also, of the Town Council of Oshawa; also, of the Napier W. C. T. Union; also, of the Lambeth Methodist Church; also, of the Forts Road Division, S. O. T.; also, of the Dundas Baptist Church; also, of the West Burlington Plains Congregation, of East Flamboro'; also, of the Village Council of Brighton; also, of Smith-
ville Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Beamsville Baptist Church; also, of the Beamsville Cyclone Lodge, No. 501; also, of the Township Council of Napan; also, of the Fiteroy Harbor Circuit Methodist Congregation; also, of the Lanark Village, S. O. T.; also, of the Locksley Methodist People; also, of the Pembroke Temperance Society; also, of the Pembroke W. C. T. Union; also, of the Severn Bridge and Barkway Methodist Church; also, of the Port Elgin Methodist Church; also, of the Zenith Lodge, No. 63, I. O. G. T.; also, of the Township Council of Verulam; also, of the Township Council of Alnwick; also, of the Forest W. C. T. Union; also, of the Village Council of Arkona; also, of the Watford and Warwick Presbyterian Congregation; also, of the Arkona Methodist Church; also, of the Warwick Methodist Congregation; also, of the Orono Methodist Church; also, of Township Council of West Oxford; also, of the Nework Methodist Church; also, of the New Road Methodist Church; also, of the Township Council of North Norwich; also of the Délimer Division, No. 366, S. O. T.; also, of the Township Council of North Oxford; also, of the Township Council of Dereham; also, of the Brampton East Circuit; also, of the Angus Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Maple Dell Division, No. 311; also, of the Village Council of Ailsa Craig; also, of the Cardinal Methodist Church; also, of the Morrisonia Lodge, I. O. G. T.; also, of the Ardntree Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Township Council of the United Townships of Medora and Wood; also, of the Township Council of Ryde; also, of the Monck Presbyterian Church; also, of the Bracebridge Presbyterian Church; also, of the Burks Falls Baptist Church; also, of the Burks Falls Lodge, No. 365, I. O. G. T.; also, of the Mimico Methodist Church; also, of the Kirkton Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Avonbank Division, S. O. T.; also, of the Toronto Western Union; also, of the Drayton Bethel Lodge, No. 753, I. O. G. T.; also, of James Duncan and others, of Wellington, severally praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fourth Report, which was read as follows and adopted: The Committee have carefully examined the following Petitions and find the Notices as published in each case sufficient:

Of the Toronto Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of Incorporation.

Of W. S. Lindsay and others, of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Niagara and St. Mary Rivers Railway Company.

Of the Sarnia Board of Education, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the sale to the Town of Sarnia of certain lands held by the Board for Public School purposes.

Of the Sarnia Consumers' Gas Company, praying that an Act may pass to change the name of the Company and for other purposes.

Of the City Council of London, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the addition to the City of the adjacent Village of London West, the purchase and maintenance of electric works, and for other purposes.

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51, of the Honourable House be suspended in this, that the time for introducing Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the 26th day of April, instant.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Second Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 51), "Respecting the Rideau Club," Bill (No. 25), "Respecting certain agreements made between the Village of Alvinston and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and Bill (No. 12), "To amend the charter of McMaster University," and report the same without amendment.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 12), upon the grounds that the said Bill relates to Educational Institutions.
The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 18), “To consolidate the debt of the City of St. Catharines,” and have made certain amendments thereto.

They have also considered Bill (No. 11), “Respecting certain Burying Grounds in the City of Kingston,” and have made certain amendments thereto in accordance with the suggestions of the Commissioners on Estate Bills; they have also made certain other amendments to the said Bill.

They have also considered Bill (No. 36), “To confer certain powers on the Town of Strathroy;” Bill (No. 24), “Respecting the Floating Debt of the City of Guelph;” Bill (No. 34), “To amend an Act respecting St. Andrew’s Church, Ottawa,” and Bill (No. 3), “To consolidate the debt of the Town of Bowmanville,” and have made certain amendments thereto respectively. They have also amended the preambles to the said Bills respectively, so as to make the same accord with the facts as they appeared to the Committee.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill (No. 34), upon the grounds that the said Bill relates to religious matters.

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of the Honourable House be suspended in this, that the time for introducing Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the 26th day of April instant.

Ordered, That the time for presenting Private Bills to the House be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the 26th day of April instant.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 34), St. Andrew’s Church, Ottawa, and on Bill (No. 12), McMaster University.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:

Bill (No. 96), intituled “An Act respecting the Sarnia Consumers’ Gas Company, and to change its name to the Sarnia Gas and Electric Light Company.”—Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton W.).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 60), intituled “An Act to enable the Board of Education for the Town of Sarnia to convey certain lands to the Corporation of the Town of Sarnia.”—Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton W.).

Referred to the Commissioners on Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 59), intituled “An Act respecting the Toronto Railway Company.”—Mr. Ryerson.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 32), intituled “An Act to incorporate the Niagara and St. Mary Rivers Railway Company.”—Mr. Tait.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 10), intituled “An Act respecting the City of London.”—Mr. Meredith.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 118), intituled “An Act to amend the Municipal Act.”—Mr. Rorke.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:

Bill (No. 74), Respecting Securities in the Surrogate Courts.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 75), Respecting the Office of County Crown Attorney in the County of York and the City of Toronto.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.
Bill (No. 76), To extend the time for the Vesting of Estates in Heirs and Devisees.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 77), To further provide against the extermination of the plant called Ginseng.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 80), To establish an office of Land Titles for the District of Rainy River.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply

(In the Committee).

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the services of 1893, the following sums:—

2. To defray the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor's Office ........... $3,980 00
3. To defray the expenses of the Executive Council and Attorney-General's Department ........................................ $20,650 00
4. To defray the expenses of the Education Department ............... $19,950 00
5. To defray the expenses of the Crown Lands Department .......... $58,600 00
6. To defray the expenses of the Department of Public Works ......... $21,650 00
7. To defray the expenses of the Treasury Department ................ $42,515 00
8. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Board of Health ......... $8,350 00
9. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Secretary's Department ... $19,755 00
10. To defray the expenses of Inspection of Public Institutions ....... $15,625 00
11. To defray the expenses of the Insurance Branch ................... $6,100 00
15. To defray the expenses of Legislation ................................ $121,700 00
16. To defray the expenses of the Supreme Court Judicature ........ $36,756 00
18. To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Criminal and Civil Justices... $320,334 00
53. To defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of Government House ............................................................. $7,500 00
54. To defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of the old Parliament Buildings ............................................. $1,200 00
55. To defray the expenses of maintenance of new Parliament and Departmental Buildings .............................................. $28,180 00
56. To defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of the Education office .......................................................... $9,200 00
57. To defray the expenses of miscellaneous expenditure on Public Buildings ............................................................. $3,260 00
58. To defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of the Normal and Model School, Ottawa ............................................. $3,750 00
59. To defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of the School of Practical Science, Toronto ............................................. $3,000 00
| 60. | To defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs to the Agricultural College, Guelph | $6,750.00 |
| 61. | To defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs at Osgoode Hall | $8,640.00 |
| 88. | To defray the expenses of Public Works | $33,595.00 |
| 91. | To defray the expenses of the Refund Account on Education Account | $1,000.00 |
| 92. | To defray the expenses of the Refund Account, on Crown Lands | $18,500.00 |
| 93. | To defray the expenses of the Refund Account, on Municipalities Fund Account | $1,459.92 |
| 94. | To defray the expenses of the Refund Account, on Land Improvement Fund Account | $2,541.23 |

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:

Copy of Commission appointing the Honourable George Airey Kirkpatrick, P.C., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and of the instructions thereto attached. (Sessional Papers No. 57.)

Also—Report of the Royal Commission on Forest Reservation and National Park. (Sessional Papers No. 31.)

Also—Papers and Reports upon Forestry, Forest Schools, Forest Administration and Management in Europe, America and the British Possessions. (Sessional Papers No. 59.)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the tenth day of April instant, for a Return shewing how often, in the past ten years, the office of Registrar of Deeds for the North and East Ridings of the County of Middlesex has become vacant; the dates when the vacancies occurred and when they were filled, and, if the office is now vacant, how long the vacancy has continued. (Sessional Papers No. 58.)

The House then adjourned at 9.30 p.m.
Friday, 21st April, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,

That, the Clerk had received from the judges appointed to inquire into and report on Estate Bills, their report in the following case:

Bill (No. 20), Respecting the Will of the late T. B. P. Stewart.

We, John Hawkins Hagarty, Chief Justice of Ontario, and George William Burton, one of the Justices of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, two of the Commissioners appointed to report on the Bill (No. 20), beg to report that having considered the said Bill and the will referred to therein, we are impressed with the fact that the principal and primary object which the Testator had in view was manifestly to provide law books for the use of students attending the Law School, and the Law Society, being charged by the Legislature with the education of young men preparing for the practice of Law, found a Trust imposed upon them to seek to obtain the requisite legislation to carry out the wishes of the Testator.

It becomes our duty under the Statute to state whether it is reasonable that such Bill do pass into law and whether the provisions thereof are proper for carrying its purposes into effect, and what alterations or amendments (if any) are necessary in the same.

We beg, therefore, to report that, no reasons in our opinion exist why such Bill should not pass into law, if such be the pleasure of the House, and the provisions seem to us quite sufficient for the purpose without alteration or amendment. We have accordingly signed the same with our approval.

John H. Hagarty,
Geo. W. Burton, J.A.

Osgoode Hall, April 20th, 1893.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 20), Respecting the Will of the late T. B. P. Stewart be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same, with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:

By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), The Petition of the Villa Nova Council, R.T. of T.; also, the Petition of Otter Council, No. 34, R.T. of T., Otterville; also, the Petition of Otterville and Bookton Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of Brucefield Star Council, R.T. of T., 219; also, the Petition of the Methodist Church, Dundas; also, the Petition of Centralia Council, R.T. of T.; also, the Petition of Christian Endeavour Society, of Welland; also, the Petition of Platteville Council 137, R.T. of T.; also the Petition of Knox's Congregation, Ripley; also, the Petition of Epworth League of O. E., Listowel; also, the Petition of Epworth League, Malton; also, the Petition of Sons of Temperance, Galt; also, the Petition of Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, Burlington; also, the Petition of Royal Templars of Temperance, Eden Grove; also, the Petition of Presbyterian Church, Burlington; also, the Petition of Comber Council, No. 310, R.T. of T.; also, the Petition of Atherley Council, Royal Templars; also, the Petition of R.T. of T. Council 454, Strathmairn; also, the Petition of the Trustee Board, Niagara Falls; also, the Petition of the Methodist Church, Addison; also, the Petition of the Methodist Church, Dundalk; also, the Petition of Epworth League of Christian Endeavour, Dundalk; also, the Petition of the North Luther Presbyterian Congregation, Wellington; also, the Petition of North Luther and Woodland Session Congregations of Wellington and Grey; also, the Petition of Comet Lodge, 375, Rothsay; also, the Petition of Star Division, No. 172, S. of T., Windham Centre; also, the Petition of Wellington Division, S. of T.; also, the Petition of Millbrook Council, R.T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Prohibition Club, Peterborough; also, the Petition of the Y.B.S.C.E., of Fletcher; also, the Petition of Mt. Zion I.O.G.T., No. 596, Violet Hill, Mono; also, the
Petition of Albert Lodge, of Port Albert; also, the Petition of the Methodist Church, Athol; also, the Petition of the Y.P.S.C.E., Deseronto; also, the Petition of Talbotville Council, No. 427; also, the Petition of Drayton Council, No. 212, R.T. of T.; also, the Petition of Komoka Council, R.T. of T.; also, the Petition of Peterborough Council, R.T. of T.; also, the Petition of W.C.T.U., Peterborough; also, the Petition of Forwich Council, R.T. of T.; also, the Petition of Y.P.S.C.E., Glencoe; also, the Petition of Glencoe, Council, No. 417, R.T. of T.; also, the Petition of Welland Division, S. of T.; also, the Petition of Woodford Council and Y.P.S.C.E.; also, the Petition of S. of T., Delmer; also, the Petition of R.T. of T., Holstein; also, the Petition of Pine Orchard Division, S. of T.; also, the Petition of Zion Tabernacle, Hamilton; also, the Petition of Cookstown Lodge, No. 477, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of Arthur Council, No. 122, R.T. of T.; also, the Petition of Maitland Lodge, No. 304, I.O.G.T., Auburn; also, the Petition of Beachville Council, R.T. of T.; also, the Petition of Forward Council, No. 510, R.T. of T. Haslings; also, the Petition of Fountain Council, R.T. of T., Flesherton; also, the Petition of Lanark W.C.T. Union; also, the Petition of Y.M.C.A., Gananoque; also, the Petition of Bay Council, Collingwood; also, the Petition of R.T. of T., Picton; also, the Petition of the Epworth League, King Street Methodist Church, Cobourg; also, the Petition of the Methodist Church, Port Carling; also, the Petition of Wallsley Council, No. 75, Harriston; also, the Petition of Walkerton Council, No. 340; also, the Petition of Sovereign Council, R.T. of T., Hamilton; also, the Petition of Bruce Council, No. 115, Kincardine; also, the Petition of Huron Council, R.T. of T., Seaforth; also, the Petition of Epworth League of Christian Endeavour, Baltimore; also, the Petition of Victory Council, Tliessalon; also, the Petition of the Methodist Church, Simcoe Street, Hamilton; also, the Petition of the W.C.T.U., Madoc; also, the Petition of Presbyterian Y.P.S.C.E., Newtonville; also, the Petition of Clearview Methodist Church, Swannidale; also, the Petition of Leamington Council, No. 436, R.T. of T.; also, the Petition of Leeburn Lodge, No. 213; also, the Petition of Advance Council, Exeter; also, the Petition of Peerless Council, No. 428, Stormont; also, the Petition of W. H. McRibbon and others, of Otterville; also, the Petition of R. A. Abbey and others, of Port Robinson; also, the Petition of William Smith and others, of South Norwich; also, the Petition of Sydenham Council, No. 400, R. T. of T., Poplar Hill; also, the Petition of Gordon W. Britton and others, of Listowel; also, the Petition of the Y.P.S.C.E., Villa Nova; also, the Petition of J. A. Henney and others, of Villa Nova; also, the Petition of Maple Grove Division; also, the Petition of A. H. Lafford and others, of West Northumberland an: Cobourg; also, the Petition of James J. Barnwell and others, of Komoka; also, the Petition of Edward Storehouse and others, of Brampton; also, the Petition of Brampton Division: Sons of Temperance; also, the Petition of James Norris and others, of Arthur; also, the Petition of Wm McCulloch and others, of Toronto; also, the Petition of D. D. Rolston and others, of Walkerton; also, the Petition of C. E. Wigle and others, of Leamington; also, the Petition of V. Wait and others, of Harriston.

By Mr. Meredith, The Petition of the City Council of London.

By Mr. Cleland, The Petition of the Meaford Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Clavering Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Keppe!; also, the Petition of the St. Vincent Circuit Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Meaford W.C.T. Union.

By Mr. Barr (Dufferin), The Petition of the County Council of Dufferin.

By Mr. Blessard, The Petition of E. E. Howard and others, of Port Hope; also, the Petition of W. T. Harrison and others, of Keene.

By Mr. Smith (York), The Petition of the Hope Methodist Church, East Toronto.

By Mr. Campbell (Durham), The Petition of Maude Haskell and others; also, the Petition of T. H. Robinson and others of Port Hope; also, the Petition of A. Jones and others; also, the Petition of D. H. Lent and others, all of Durham; also, the Petition of W. J. Crothers and others; also, the Petition of S. S. Hawkins and others; also, the Petition of George A. Bassett and others; also, the Petition of Charles Cornwallis and others; also, the Petition of J. K. Smith and others, all of East Durham; also, the Petition of the Port Hope W.C.T. Union.

By Mr. Smith (Peel), The Petition of the Township Council of Chinguacousy.

The following Petitions were read and received:—
Of the City Council of Kingston, praying that the Bill before the House relating to the Kingston Street Railway Company may not pass.
Of John Mauz and others, of Paris, Brantford and elsewhere, praying for an Act that will apply to Provincial and Municipal legislation, the methods of popular control known as "The Initiative" and "The Referendum."
Of Richard Varcoe and others, praying for certain amendments to the Game Law respecting the close season for Deer.
Of the Town Council of Paris, praying that no change may be made in the law respecting the maintenance of Bridges.
Of the County Council of York, praying certain amendments to the School Law respecting the liability for school rates.
Of D. C. McRae and others; also, of W. J. McNaughton and others; also, of James H. Eaden and others, all of Glengarry; also, of George Island and others, of Dufferin, severally praying that Agriculturists may be relieved from the operation of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), from the Standing Committee on Private Bills presented their Third Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—
The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 6), to consolidate the Debt of the Town of Ingersoll, and Bill (No. 26), respecting the School of Mining and Agriculture, and have made certain amendments thereto respectively. They have also amended the preamble to the said Bill (No. 26), so as to conform with the facts as they appeared to the Committee.
The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill (No. 26), upon the grounds that the said Bill relates to Educational Institutions.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 26) School of Mining and Agriculture.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—
Bill (No. 119), intituled "An Act to amend the Limited Partnership Act."—Mr. Sprague.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 120), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery."—Mr. Waters.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 121), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. Bishop.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 127), intituled "An Act to amend the Division Courts Act."—Mr Wood (Brant).
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 123), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting Joint Stock Companies for supplying Cities, Towns and Villages with Gas and Water."—Mr. Guthrie.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Mr. Meredith moved, seconded by Mr. Wood (Hastings),
That there be laid before this House a Return of copies of all correspondence between Adam Scott, a superannuated public school teacher, and the Department of Education on the subject of his annual allowance out of the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, and of all applications made by Mr. Scott for an increase in the allowance made to him.
And a Debate ensuing, the motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

5 (J.)
The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 79), An Act to amend the Voters' Lists Act.
Referred to a Select Committee, to be called the Legal Committee, composed as follows: The Attorney-General and Messieurs Balfour, Biggar, Clarke, Davis, Fraser Garrow, Guthrie, Hardy, Meredith, Munk, O'Connor, Whitney and Wood (Hastings).

Bill (No. 68), To amend the Act respecting Compensation to Workmen in certain cases.
Referred to a Select Committee to be composed as follows: Messieurs Barr (Dufferin), Barr (Renfrew), Clarke, Dryden, Garrow, Harty, Hiscott, McCall, Miscampbell, Mackenzie (Lambton West), Sprague, Waters, Whitney and Wood (Brant).

Bill (No. 88), To amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 91), To amend the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.
Referred to the same Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 68), Workmen's Compensation Act.

Bill (No. 97), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 2), Respecting an agreement entered between the Corporation of the Township of Collingwood and the Corporation of the Town of Thornbury.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 5), Respecting Local Improvements in the City of Kingston.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 51), Respecting the Rideau Club.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 25), Respecting certain agreements between the Village of Alvinston and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 12), To amend the Charter of McMaster University.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 92), To amend the Ontario Shops Regulation Act having been read,
Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), Presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Analysis of Reports of Electoral District and Township Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in Ontario, for the year 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 60).

Also—Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1892. (Sessional Papers No. 61).

The House then adjourned at 5 p.m.
Monday, 24th April, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,
That the Clerk had received from the Judges appointed to enquire into and report upon Estate Bills, their Reports in the following cases:—
Bill (No. 60), To enable the Board of Education for the Town of Sarnia to convey certain lands to the Corporation of the Town of Sarnia.
Bill (No. 53), To authorize the sale of certain lands by the congregation of the Church of England in the Parish of St. Thomas.

The undersigned, two of the Commissioners of Estate Bills to whom has been referred Bill (No. 60), intituled "An Act to enable the Board of Education for the Town of Sarnia to convey certain lands to the Town of Sarnia," report as follows: Assuming that the Board of Education for the Town of Sarnia duly represents the Union of the Trustees of Public and High Schools and the Joint Board and the Joint Board of Grammar and Common School Trustees of the Town of Sarnia under the School Acts, and that no trusts or conditions, other than as mentioned in the proposed Bill, exist as to said lands, and that the allegation contained in the preamble be proved to the satisfaction of the House, it seems reasonable that such Bill do pass into law, and the provisions thereof seem proper for carrying the purposes into effect.

John H. Hagarty,
C.J.O.

F. Osler,
J.A.

The Commissioners to whom Estate Bill (No. 53), has been referred have the honour to report as follows:—
The Petition does not supply sufficient information to enable us to pass an opinion upon the proposed legislation.
1. If the whole of the land specifically designated is sold, nothing is said as to the application of the money. Is it not to go to the erection of a new rectory?
2. If part is sold, nothing is said as to the application of the price of this part, while the trustees are to be allowed to mortgage the rest (not sold) for the purpose of raising what may be necessary to erect a new rectory (we suppose, elsewhere).
3. The Petition seeks like power to mortgage any other lands acquired by the trustees for like purposes i.e. (we suppose) the erection of a new rectory. If this clause relates to lands not vested in the trustees, the lands should be in some way designated as those meant by the vestry in its vote. But if the claim extends to lands to be acquired in the future, it is not desirable to legislate so as to bind future vestries, and in this view we think this particular clause should be struck out.

J. A. Boyd,

Thomas Ferguson,

Osgoode Hall,
April 21st, 1893.

Ordered, That Bill (No 60), to enable the Board of Education of the town of Sarnia to convey certain lands to the corporation of the town of Sarnia, and Bill (No. 53), Relating to the sale of certain lands of the congregation of the Church of England, in the Parish of St. Thomas be referred to the standing Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.
The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Tooley, The Petition of P. C. Kearns and others, of Middlesex.
By Mr. Gilmore, The Petition of the County Council of York.
By Mr. Clarke, The Petition of John Ward and others, of Toronto.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Toronto Lacrosse Athletic Association (Limited), praying that an Act may pass to legalize and confirm By-law No. 1,401 of the Township of York.
Of Frederick H. Clarke, of Port Arthur, praying that an Act may pass enabling him to practise as a chemist.
Of Joseph Ryan, of Guelph; also, of W. H. Porter and others, of Dutton, severally praying that the Bill before the House relating to the suppression of the liquor traffic may become law.
Of Edwin Cottrell and others, of Orillia; also, of H. E. Carter and others, of Montreal; also, of H. J. Gould and others, of Uxbridge; also, of J. J. Johnston and others, of Meaford; also, of N. E. Low and others, of Wiarton; also, of A. W. Manley and others, of Owen Sound, severally praying certain amendments to the Game Law respecting the close season for hares.
Of George A. Jacobs and others, praying certain amendments to the Game Law respecting the close season for deer.
Of M. C. Ketchum and others of Essex; also, of G. A. King and others, of Kingsville; also, of Thomas Fuller and others, of Leamington; also, of W. Douglass and others, of Point Huron; also, of J. Gamlin and others, of Woodstock, severally praying certain amendments to the Game Law respecting the shooting of ducks.
Of H. McEwan, and others, of Ontario, praying that the Superior Courts of the Province may be decentralized and the jurisdiction of the Division Courts increased.
Of Amos Barton and others of Ontario, praying certain amendments to the assessment law respecting the assessment of mortgages, railway, bank and companies' stocks and debentures.
Of S. M. Carey and others of Dufferin, praying that the Pharmacy Act may not be so amended as to interfere with their rights to sell patent medicines.
Of Labour Assembly, No. 2,622, K. of L. Toronto, praying that the principle of cumulative voting may be applied to elections in Toronto.
Of Henry Thompson and others, of Bruce; also, of James Connell and others, of Wellington, severally praying that agriculturists may be relieved from the operation of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.
Of Thomas McClymont and others; also, of Humphrey Dayman and others, all of Huron; also, of A. N. Hobson and others; also, of Frederick Mitchell and others; also, of L. E. Edwards and others, all of Innerkip; also, of G. L. Wickle and others, of Essex; also, of E. V. Dyer and others; also, of Alexander Walsh and others, all of East Durham; also, of Gasper Scott and others, of Clarke; also, of William Coleleigh and others, of Mount Forest; also, of the Burlington Prohibition Club; also, of W. F. Hargill and others, of East Grey; also, of Vincent Bradford and others, of North Leeds; also, of the Barrie Council, No. 109, R. T. of T.; also, of John Veller, the younger, and others, of Eden Grove; also, of the Smith's Falls Baptist Church; also, of the South Lanark Methodist Church; also, of James T. Elby and others, of Newcastle; also, of Dundalk Methodist Church; also, of Oakville Golden Rule Council, No. 60; also, of the Georgetown R. T. of T.; also, of Georgetown Division, S.O.T.; also, of W. H. Withrow, of Toronto; also, of Euclid Council, R. T. of T., of Toronto; also, of the Appleby Division, S.O.T.; also, of the St. Mary's Gough Council, R. T. of T., No. 101; also, of the Toronto Berkeley Street Methodist Church; also, of the Port Robinson Beverley Council, R. T. of T.; also, of the Woodstock Methodist Church; also, of the Newbury Council, R. T. of T.; also, of the West Lorne Council, R. T.; also, of the Haliburton Methodist Church; also, of the Burlington Methodist Church; also, of the Elderslie Regular Baptist Church; also, of the Guelph Council, No. 127; also, of the Holmesville Council, R. T. of T., No. 508; also, of the Weston R. T., No. 50; also,
the Stouffville Council, No. 92, R. T. of T.; also, of Bronte Division; also, of Ayr Council, R. T. of T.; also, of the Malton S.O.T.; also, of the Welland W.C.T. Union; also, of the Greenbank Council; also, of Oakland R. T. of T.; also, of Smith's Falls St. Paul's Presbyterian Church; also, of the Oakland Methodist Congregation; also, of the Vashi Council, No. 270, of Kingsville; also, of the Rideau Council, R. T. of T., Smith's Falls; also, of the Alton Congregational Church; also, of the St. Lawrence Council, R. T. of T.; also, of the Hamilton Erskine Church; also, of the Corinith S.O.T.; also, of the Oakville Methodist Church; also, of the Mimico Division, No. 255, S.O.T.; also, of the Finch Lodge, No. 231, I.O.G.T., of Parkyvers; also, of the Beeton S.O.T.; also, of the Mimico Methodist Church; also, of the Hamilton Knox Church; also, of the Streetsville Methodist Church; also, of the Goderich Eureka Council, R. T. of T.; also, of the Victoria Square Rising Star Lodge; also, of the Pickering Methodist Church; also, of the Innerkip Council, R. T. of T.; also, of the Crediton Methodist Church; also, of the Epworth League, Cobourg; also, of the Methodist Church of the Glenegy Mission; also, of the Agincourt, Mt. Meldrum Division, S.O.T.; also, of the Cardinal W. C. T. Union; also, of Hamilton Road Prohibition League, London; also, of the Wiarton Council, No. 382; also, of the Kemptville S.O.T.; also, of Brighton R. T. of T.; also, of the Kingston St. Lawrence Division S.O.T.; also, of the Wicklow Council, No. 511; also, of Inglewood Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, of the St. Catharines Epworth League; also, of Oil City Presbyterian Church; also, of the Oil City W.C.T. Union; also, of the Oil City Epworth League; also, of the Oil City Methodist Church; also, of the Mark Street E. L. of Ashburnham; also, of Woodstock Dundas Street Methodist Church; also, of the Black Bank S.O.T.; also, of the Kippen Epworth League; also, of the West Oxford Methodist Church; also, of the Sutford Methodist Church; also, of Ingersoll Empire Council, R. T. of T.; also, of the Pickering Council, No. 98, R. T. of T.; also, of the Keswick Division, S.O.T.; also, of Fergus Council, No. 124; also, of A. E. Mitchell and others; also, of W. T. Robinson and others, severally praying for the suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquors to the limit and extent of the powers and authority vested in the Legislature of Ontario.

Of the Eden Grove R. T. of T.; also, of the Hamilton Central W. C. T. Union; also, of the Hamilton St. Paul A. M. E. Church; also, of Hamilton Erskine Church, S.O. E.; also, of the Barrie Council, No. 109, R. T. of T.; also, of the Hamilton W. C. T. Union; also, of the Hamilton Central W. C. T. Union; also, of the Williamstown St. Andrew's Congregation; also, of the Township Council of Laxton, Digby and Longford; also, of the Haliburton Methodist Church; also, of the Walton Circuit Methodist Church; also, of Teescum I.O.G.T.; also, of the Londesborough Knox Church of Huron; also, of the Seaforth First Presbyterian Church; also, of the Winthrop Council R. T. of T.; also, of the Brucefield Union Presbyterian Church; also, of the Township Council of Tuckersmith; also, of the Grafton Methodist Church; also, of the Town Council of Mount Forest; also, of the Township Council of Cramahe; also, of the Stirling Methodist Church; also, of the Frankford Methodist Church; also, of the Beamsville Methodist Church; also, of the Avenmore W. C. T. Union; also, of the Port Robinson Division, S.O.T.; also, of the Saul Ste. Marie W. C. T. Union; also, of the Toronto College Street Baptist Church; also, of Uhlthoff Methodist Church; also, of the Village Council of Stouffville; also, of the Pickering Methodist Church; also, of the Warwick Methodist Congregation; also, of the Township Council of Chapman; also, of the Picton W. C. T. Union; also, of Ahmic Harbour Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, of Midlothian Lodge, No. 115, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Township Council of Ryerson; also, of Chetwynd Lodge, No. 132, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Powassan Lodge, No. 233; also, of Kississebeta Lodge, No. 111, of Rama; also, of the Ready Baptist Church; also, of Temple Hill Presbyterian Church; also, of Desboro' Lodge, No. 85, I.O.G.T.; also, of Berkeley Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, of Knox Presbyterian Church of Holland; also, of Stratford Lodge, No. 247, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Marmora Methodist Church; also, of Gunter Ontario Church; also, of the Madoc Congregation of St. Columba and St. Paul's; also, of the Woodland Presbyterian Congregation; also, of Whitechurch Lodge, No. 286, I.O.G.T.; also, of Lucknow Methodist Church; also, of Edgar's Congregation; also, of the Selain Methodist Society; also, of Devdorpe Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, of Walkerton Knox Church; also, of Cullra Star Lodge, No. 224, I.O.G.T.; also, of Lucknow Lefroy Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, of Walkerton Branch W. C. T. Union; also, of the Bruce County W. C. T.
Union; also, of the Jasper W.C.T. Union; also, of the Laurel Circuit Methodist Church; also, of Carlisle St. Paul's Congregation; also, of Salford W.C.T. Union; also, of the City Council of Toronto; also, of the Toronto Sherbourne Street Methodist Church; also, of the Hillside Methodist Mission, severally praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 124), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. McLenaghan. Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 125), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Profession of Architects."—Mr. Gilmour Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 7), Respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Village of Exeter. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 40), Respecting the Hamilton Street Railway Company. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 18), To consolidate the debt of the City of St. Catharines. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 11), Respecting certain Burying Grounds in the City of Kingston. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 36), To confer certain powers on the Town of Strathroy. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 24), Respecting the floating debt of the City of Guelph. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 34), To amend an Act respecting St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 3), To consolidate the debt of the Town of Bowmanville. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 6), To consolidate the debt of the Town of Ingersoll. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 95), To amend the General Road Companies Act. Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 100), To amend the Pharmacy Act. Referred to a Select Committee to be composed as follows:—Messieurs. Ross, Meredith, Baxter, Meacham, Gilmour, Willoughby, Dowling, Preston, Ryerson, McMahon, Wylie, Wood (Hastings), Bishop, Waters, McKay (Victoria), Carpenter, Field, Gibson (Huron) and McKay (Victoria).

The Quorum of the said Committee to consist of seven members

Bill (No. 168), To amend the Municipal Act. Referred to the Municipal Committee.
On motion of Mr. Preston, seconded by Mr. Wood (Hastings).

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return giving, except that already brought down, the dates of all Crown Timber Sales from 1871, as follows: The date of sale, the number and extent of the different timber berths in square miles, and the prices obtained at each such sale, per square mile.

On motion of Mr. Preston, seconded by Mr. Wood (Hastings).

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return, giving the report of the Committee of the Senate of the University of Toronto appointed to inquire into the erection of the Biological Buildings, with the evidence upon which the said report is based; also, copies of all correspondence with the Government regarding the proposed Park Hospital, and all papers relating to the said Park Hospital, and all reports of any action taken in regard to the said Park Hospital scheme, or regarding any action which may have been or may be in contemplation by the Senate of the University of Toronto, the University Trustees or the Park Hospital Trustees, in connection with the lots leased to the Park Hospital Trustees; also copies of any correspondence with the Government having reference to matters bearing upon Medical Education in Ontario and the relation of the University of Toronto thereto.

Mr. Whitney moved, seconded by Mr. Wood (Hastings).

That there be laid before this House a Return of copies of all correspondence between any member of the Government and any other person or persons respecting the appointment, or the conduct while in office, of W. A. Quibell, a Police Magistrate for the Districts of Algoma and Nipissing.

And a debate arising, the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Gibson, (Hamilton) presented to the House by command of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor:—

Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the 12th day of April, 1893, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of the timber berths offered for sale at the sale of 13th October, 1892, and of the berths then sold, including those sold by private contract after the auction sale, with the area of each berth, the price per square mile paid, the names of the several purchasers, the sums received on account of purchase money, the dates of the payment thereof and the sums (if any) remaining unpaid on the 1st January, 1893, and shewing whether any, and if so which of the said berths had been previously sold, and when and to whom and for what price, and also for a return of a copy of the advertisement and conditions of sale, and of the Order-in-Council authorizing the sale. (Sessional Papers No. 62.)

Also, Return to an Order of the House of the 4th day of April, 1892, for Return of copies of all correspondence between the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any officer of the Department of Crown Lands and George Paget and John Regan, or either of them, on the subject of, or with reference to an action in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, between F. F. Jones plaintiff, and James Sharpe, Peter McDermott, George Paget and John Regan defendants, which said action was tried, or partially tried, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Rose at Hamilton, on the 2nd day of October, 1890 and settled by the parties thereto. Giving also, copies of all correspondence between the said Commissioner, or any such officer, and any other person or persons on the subject of or with reference to, the said action. (Sessional Papers No. 63.)

The House then adjourned at 4.25 p.m.
Tuesday, 25th April, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), The Petition of the Hamilton Board of Trade; also, the Petition of the Methodist Congregation at Eden and Elizabethville; also, the Petition of the Eady Sons of Temperance of Simcoe; also, the Petition of Good Hope Division, No. 401, at Price's Corners of Simcoe; also, the Petition of Temple, No. 17, I.O.G.T., Parry Sound; also, the Petition of Maple Grove Council, No. 420, R.T. of T., Bolden's Corners, Oxford; also, the Petition of Stormont Council R.T. of T., Cornwall; also, the Petition of the Epworth League of Christian Endeavour of Frankford; also, the Petition of Fear Not Lodge, No. 503, I.O.G.T., of Smithville; also, the Petition of Valetta Christian Endeavour Society of Valetta; also, the Petition of White Rose Council R.T. of T., Toronto; also, the Petition of the Methodist Church, Smithville.

By Mr. Fraser, The Petition of James Cumming and others, of Brockville.

By Mr. Barr (Dufferin), The Petition of T. J. Parks and others; also, the Petition of Thomas Nicholas and others; also, the Petition of Mathew Lanktree and others; also, the Petition of James McGeehan and others; also, the Petition of James Mournahan and others; also, the Petition of Charles Morrison and others; also, the Petition of J. H. Carreth and others; also, the Petition of Robert Murphy and others; also, the Petition of William Love and others; also, the Petition of John A. McCann and others, all of Dufferin.


By Mr. McCleary, The Petition of J. T. Bean and others, of Welland.

By Mr. Lockhart, The Petition of the Orono Division, S. O. T.

By Mr. Dack, The Petition of Ripley Knox Church; also, The Petition of D. N. McIntyre and others, of Brant.

By Mr. Kyerson, The Petition of the City Council of Toronto; also, the Petition of T. Linton and others, of Pickering; also, the Petition of Thomas H. Pearen and others, of Wood Hill.

By Mr. Wood (Brant), The Petition of William Clarkson and others of Halton.

By Mr. Tait, The Petition of John Pearce and others; also, the Petition of Benjamin Kirk and others, all of Toronto; also, the Petition of James Gray and others, of Bolton; also, the Petition of John Watkins and others, of Norval.

By Mr. Balfour, The Petition of the County Council of Essex.

By Mr. Bush, The Petition of Oxford Mills Division, No. 237, S. O. T.

By Mr. Kerns, The Petition of W. H. Glassco and others, of Saltfleet.

On motion of Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), seconded by Mr. Ross, Ordered, That the Rules of the House be suspended, and that the Petition of W. H. Glassco and others, of Saltfleet, already presented to the House, be now received and read.

The following Petition was then read and received:—

Of W. H. Glassco and others, of Saltfleet, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of Hamilton Beach.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the County Council of Dufferin, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the publication of a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures.

Of the Villa Nova Council, R. T. of T.; also, of Otter Council, No. 34, R. T. of T., Otterville; also, of Otterville and Bookton Circuit Methodist Church; also, of Brucefield
Star Council, R. T. of T., No. 219; also, of the Methodist Church, Dundas; also, of Centralia Council, R. T. of T.; also, of Christian Endeavour Society, of Welland; also, of Plattsville Council, 137, R. T. of T.; also, of Knox Congregation, Ripley; also, of Epworth League of C. E., Listowel; also, of Epworth League, Malton; also, of Sons of Temperance, Galt; also, of Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, Burlington; also, of Royal Templars of Temperance, Eden Grove; also, of Presbyterian Church, Burlington; also, of Comber Council, No. 310, R. T. of T.; also, of Atherley Council, Royal Templars; also, of R. T. of T. Council 454, Strathnairn; also, of the Trustee Board, Niagara Falls; also, of the Methodist Church, Addison; also, of the Methodist Church, Dundalk; also, of Epworth League of Christian Endeavour, Dundalk; also, of the North Luther Presbyterian Congregation, Wellington; also, of North Luther and Woodland Session Congregations of Wellington and Grey; also, of Comet Lodge, 375, Rocksay; also, of Star Division, No. 172, S. of T., Windham Centre; also, of Wellington Division, S. of T.; also, of Millbrook Council, R. T. of T.; also, of the Prohibition Club, Peterborough; also, of the Y. B. S. C. E., Fletcher; also, of Mt. Zion I. O. G. T., No 596, Violet Hill, Mono; also, of Albert Lodge, of Port Albert; also, of the Methodist Church, Athol; also, of the Y. P. S. C. E., Deseronto; also, of Talbotville Council, No. 427; also, of Drayton Council, No. 212, R. T. of T.; also, of Komoka Council, R. T. of T.; also, of Peterborough Council, R. T. of T.; also, of W. C. T. U., Peterborough; also, of Fordwich R. T. of T.; also, of Y. P. S. C. E., Glencoe; also, of Glencoe Council, No. 417, R. T. of T.; also, of Welland Division, S. of T.; also, of Woodford Council and Y. P. S. C. E.; also, of S. of T., Delf; also, of R. T. of T., Holstein; also, of Pine Orchard Division, S. of T.; also, of Zion Tabernacle, Hamilton; also, of Cookstown Lodge, No. 477, I.O.G.T.; also, of Arthur Council, No. 122, R. T. of T.; also, of Maitland Lodge, No. 304, I. O. G. T., Auburn; also, of Beachville Council, R. T. of T.; also, of Forward Council, No. 510, R. T. of T., Hastings; also, of Fountain Council, R. T. of T., Flesherton; also, of Lanark W. C. T. Union; also, of Y. M. C. A., Gananoque; also, of Bay Council, Collingwood; also, of R. T. of T., Picton; also, of the Epworth League, King Street Methodist Church, Cobourg; also, of the Methodist Church, Port Carling; also, of Walkley Council, No. 75, Harrison; also, of Walkerton Council, No. 340; also, of Sovereign Council, R. T. of T., Hamilton; also, of Bruce Council, No. 115, Kincardine; also, of Huron Council, R. T. of T., Seaforth; also, of Epworth League, of Christian Endeavour, Baltimore; also, of Victory Council, Thamesville; also, of the Methodist Church, Simcoe Street, Hamilton; also, of the W. C. T. U., Madoc; also, of Presbyterian Y. P. S. C. E., Newtonville; also, of Clearview Methodist Church, Sunnidale; also, of Leamington Council, No. 436, R. T. of T.; also, of Leeburn Lodge, No. 213; also, of Advance Council, Exeter; also, of Peerless Council, No. 428, Stormont; also, of W. H. McCrabb and others, of Otterville; also, of R. A. Abbey and others, of Port Robinson; also, of William Smith and others, of South Norwich; also, of Sydenham Council, No. 400, R. T. of T., Poplar Hill; also, of Gordon W. Britton and others, of Listowel; also, of the Y. P. S. C. E., Villa Nova; also, of J. A. Henney and others, of Villa Nova; also, of Maple Grove Division; also, of A. H. Pafford and others, of West Northumberland and Cobourg; also, of James J. Barnewall and others, of Komoka; also, of Edward Stonehouse and others, of Brampton; also, of Brampton Division Sons of Temperance; also, of James Norris and others, of Arthur; also, of Wm. McCulloch and others, of Toronto; also, of D. D. Rodin and others, of Walkerton; also, of C. R. Wigle and others, of Leamington; also, of V. Wait and others, of Harriston; also, of E. E. Howard and others, of Port Hope; also, of W. T. Harrison and others, of Kenne; also, of M. Haskell and others; also, of T. H. Robinson and others, of Port Hope; also, of A. Jones and others; also, of D. H. Lent and others, all of Durham; also, of W. J. Crothers and others; also, of S. S. Hawkins and others; also, of George A. Basset and others; also, of Charles Cornthwaite and others; also, of J. K. Smith and others, all of East Durham; also, of the Port Hope W. C. T. Union, severally praying for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor to the limit and extent of the powers and authority vested in the Legislature of Ontario.

Of the Meaford Methodist Church; also, of the Clavering Methodist Church; also, of the Township Council of Kepkel; also, of the St. Vincent Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Meaford W. C. T. Union; also, of the Township Council of Chinguacousy; also, of
the Golden Rule Council, No. 60, R. T. of T., Oakville; also, of the Hope Methodist Church, East Toronto, severally praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), from the Standing Committee on Private Bills presented their Fourth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 8), "To enable the Corporation of the County of Ontario to issue certain debentures." Bill (No. 52), "To confirm and legalize certain by-laws of the Corporation of the Township of Medonte." Bill (No. 43), "Respecting the Railway debenture debt of the Corporation of the County of Perth;" and Bill (No. 22), "To consolidate certain debentures of the City of Hamilton," and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively. They have also amended the preambles to the said Bills, Nos. 43 and 22, so as to make the same accord with the facts as they appear to the Committee.

The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 14), "Respecting the Standard Life Assurance Company," and have amended the preamble to the said Bill, so as to make the same conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:

Bill (No. 56), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Port Arthur."—Mr. Connee.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 126), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. Dack.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 127), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting Private Asylums."—Mr. Biggar.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 128), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Waterworks Act."—Mr. Ferguson.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 129), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. Waters.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 74), Respecting Securities in the Surrogate Courts, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.
Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 75), Respecting the office of County Crown Attorney in the County of York and the City of Toronto, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.
The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 77), To further provide against the extermination of the plant called Ginseng, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 85), To establish an office of Land Titles for the District of Rainy River, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 71), For the prevention of cruelty to and better protection of children. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply

(In the Committee).

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of 1893, the following sums:—

12. To defray the expenses of the Department of Agriculture .......................... $18,400 00
13. To defray the expenses of the Immigration Office ................................. $1,800 00
14. To defray Miscellaneous Expenses .................................................... $9,650 00
17. To defray the expenses of Surrogate Judges and Local Masters ................ $23,612 00
62. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto .... $7,545 00
63. To defray the expenses of works at Mimico branch ............................... $18,480 00
64. To defray the expenses of Asylum for Insane, Brockville ...................... $149,500 00
65. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, London ...... $26,535 00
66. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton .... $27,700 00
67. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, Kingston .... $14,650 00
68. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia ............. $4,100 00
69. To defray the expenses of works at the Reformatory, Penetanguishene .... $6,605 00
70. To defray the expenses of works at the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females, Toronto ................................................................. $2,645 00
71. To defray the expenses of works at the Central Prison, Toronto .............. $63,590 00
72. To defray the expenses of works at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville $15,055 00
73. To defray the expenses of works at the Blind Institute, Brantford .......... $2,030 00
74. To defray the expenses of works at the Agricultural College, Guelph .... $17,600 00
75. To defray the expenses of works at the Normal and Model School, Toronto $2,800 00
76. To defray the expenses of works at the Normal School, Ottawa........ $6,000 00
77. To defray the expenses of works at the School of Practical Science... $13,720 00
78. To defray the expenses of works at Osgoode Hall.......................... $3,500 00
79. To defray the expenses of works at Government House .................. $5,000 00
80. To defray the expenses of equipment, works, furnishing and fitting up of new Parliament and Departmental Buildings ............................ $87,891 00
81. To defray the expenses of works in the District of Algoma.............. $2,500 00
82. To defray the expenses of works in the Thunder Bay District......... $1,800 00
83. To defray the expenses of works in the Muskoka District.............. $1,600 00
84. To defray the expenses of works in the Parry Sound District........... $1,600 00
85. To defray the expenses of works in the Nipissing District.............. $4,500 00
86. To defray the expenses of works in the Rainy River District .......... $4,500 00
87. To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous works................. $200 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), Presented to the House, by Command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the first day of April, 1892, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of the Order in Council for the appointment of a Commissioner to examine into the claims of the Township of Proton in respect of the Land Improvement Fund, of the Commission issued in pursuance thereof, and for a statement in detail of all expenses incurred in respect of the enquiry and report. (Sessional Papers No. 64).

The House then adjourned at 11.25 p. m.

Wednesday, 26th April, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—
By Mr. Dryden, The Petition of the Township Council of Reach.
By Mr. Bronson, The Petition of the Ottawa No Surrender Temple, I.O.G.T.
By Mr. Cleland, The Petition of the Township Council of St. Vincent.
By Mr. Barr (Renfrew), The Petition of the Township Council of Pembroke.
By Mr. Fell, The Petition of the Village Council of B'raygson; also, the Petition of the County Council of Victoria; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Emily; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Fenelon.
By Mr. Wood (Hastings), The Petitions of the Madoc W. C. T. Union.
By Mr. Moore, The Petition of the Canada Conference of the Evangelical Association.

By Mr. McKay (Victoria), The Petition of the Manilla Circuit Methodist Church. By Mr. McCleary, The Petition of the Port Robinson Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Fort Hill Circuit Methodist Church.

By Mr. Hiscock, The Petition of the Grantham Division, No. 72, S. O. T., St. Catharines; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Grantham; also, the Petition of Virgil Division, No. 87, S. O. T.

By Mr. Paton, The Petition of the Churchill Presbyterian Church.

By Mr. Baxter, The Petition of J. H. Best and others; also the Petition of William Dobbin and others; also, the Petition of Charles Walker and others, all of Halldimauel.

By Mr. Wood (Brant), The Petition of Princeton and Etonia Methodist Congregation.

By Mr. McKay (Oxford), The Petition of the Ingersoll W.C.T. Union.

By Mr. Gilmour, The Petition of the Weston Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Fine Grove Society of Christian Endeavour, Vaughan.

By Mr. Campbell (Algoma), The Petition of the Municipality of Hilton.

By Mr. Davis, The Petition of the Lloydtown Division, S.O.T.

By Mr. Marter, The Petition of the Huntsville W.C.T. Union; also, the Petition of the Peninsular Canal, Y.P.S.C.E.; also, the Petition of the Ufford Lodge, No. 102, I.O.G.T.

By Mr. McKenzie (Lambton East), The Petition of the Watford Methodist Congregation.

By Mr. Tait, The Petition of the City Council of Toronto; also, the Petition of the Metropolitan Church of Toronto; also, the Petition of Local Assembly, No. 5,143, of Bookbinders.

By Mr. Clancy, The Petition of Thomas C. Renwick and others, of Kent.

By Mr. MacKenzie (Lambton West), The Petition of R. A. Bain and others, of Enniskillen; also, the Petition of Oil City W.C.T. Union.

The following Petitions were read and received:

Of the County Council of York, praying that the Bill before the House respecting the incorporation of the Toronto, Suidbury and Nipissing Railway Company may pass.

Of P. D. Kearn and others, of Middlesex, praying that Agriculturists may be relieved from the operation of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.

Of John Ward and others, of Toronto, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the licensing of milk dealers.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fifth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have carefully examined the following Petitions, and find the Notices as published in each case sufficient:

Of George H. Hopkins and others, of Sturgeon Point, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of Sturgeon Point;

Of the Toronto Homoeopathic Hospital, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate them under the name of "Grace Hospital";

Of the Town Council of Fort William and the Municipality of Neebing, praying that an Act may pass to amend Cap. 70 of 55 Victoria, relating to the incorporation of the Town of Fort William;

Of Frederick H. Clarke, of Port Arthur, praying that an Act may pass enabling him to practise as a Chemist;

Of the Toronto Lacrosse Athletic Association, praying that an Act may pass to legalize and confirm By-law No. 1,401, of the Township of York;

Of the Town Council of Oshawa, praying that an Act may pass to remove all doubts as to the validity of By-law number 363, granting aid to the Oshawa Railway Company;
Of Robert Davis and others, of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Toronto, Sudbury and North-West Railway Company;

Of W. H. Glassco and others, of Saltfleet, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of Hamilton Beach;

Of James Cox and others, of Strathroy, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Strathroy and Western Counties Railway;

Of the City Council of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to empower the issue of certain debentures, and for other purposes.

The Committee recommend that Rule number 51 of the Honourable House be further suspended in this, that the time for introducing Private Bills be further extended until and exclusive of Friday, the 28th day of April instant.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Sixth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have examined the two Petitions of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to change the name of the Company and for other purposes, and find that one of the said petitions asks for power to extend their line of railway to certain places in the County of York, and also for power to build branches extending into the Counties of Simcoe and Wentworth; the other of the said Petitions asks for power to extend their line of railway to certain places in the County of York only. The Committee also find that notice of the proposed application to this Legislature, in this matter, was inserted only in a newspaper published in the County of York, viz., the York Liberal, and in the Ontario Gazette, in both of which publications the said notice appeared for the space of six weeks as required by the Rules of the Honourable House.

The notices as aforesaid appear to the Committee to comply with the Rules of the Honourable House, in so far as the proposed extensions or branches in the County of York are concerned, but to be insufficient in so far as the proposed extensions or branches into the Counties of Simcoe and Wentworth are concerned.

The Committee therefore recommend that the attention of the Private Bills Committee be directed to the Bill prayed for by these Petitions and that the powers of extension authorized by the said Bill be limited to the County of York.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Seventh Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have examined the Petition of the County Council of Northumberland and Durham, praying that an Act may pass to repeal or amend Chapter 86 of 55 Vict., respecting the Township of Seymour and the Narrow's Bridge, and find that notice of the proposed application to this Legislature appeared in the Ontario Gazette and in the Cobourg World, a newspaper published in the County of Northumberland, for the period of six weeks as required by the rules of the Honourable House.

The Committee also find that the said Petition and the notice as published in the Ontario Gazette agree, but that the notice as published in the Cobourg World aforesaid differs from the Petition in that the Petition prays for the passing of an Act to repeal or amend Chapter 86 of the Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, while the notice in the said Cobourg World newspaper, prays "for an Act to repeal the Statute of 55 Vict. Chapter 36, or to amend the same."

The Committee, however, considering that in all probability the difference in the numbering of the Chapter has occurred through a typographical error, would recommend that the Rule be suspended in this case and that the notices be held sufficient.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Fifth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:
The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 28), "Respecting the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario;" Bill (No. 15), "To enable the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario to mortgage certain lands in the Town of Trenton;" Bill (No. 96), "Respecting the Sarnia Consumers' Gas Company, and to change its name to the Sarnia Gas and Electric Light Company," and Bill (No. 60), "To enable the Board of Education for the Town of Sarnia, to convey certain lands to the Corporation of the Town of Sarnia," and report the same without amendment.

The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 65), "To authorize the City of Ottawa to issue certain debentures in aid of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company;" Bill (No. 66), "To authorize the City of Ottawa to issue certain debentures in aid of the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company," and Bill (No. 13), "Respecting St. George's Church, Kingston," and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively. They have also amended the preamble to the said Bill (No. 13), so as to conform with the suggestions of the Commissioners on Estate Bills.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bills (Nos. 28, 15 and 13), upon the grounds that the said Bills relate to ecclesiastical matters. They also recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 45), "Respecting certain Local Improvements in the City of Ottawa and for other purposes," the said Bill having been withdrawn by the promoters thereof; also on Bill (No. 17), "To incorporate the Woodmen of the World," the said Bill not having been introduced into the Honourable House.

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of the Honourable House be further suspended in this, that the time for introducing Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Friday, the 28th day of April instant.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 28), Diocese of Ontario; Bill (No. 15), Trenton lands; Bill (No. 13), St. George's Church, Kingston; Bill (No. 45), Local Improvements in Ottawa, and on Bill (No. 17), Woodmen of the World.

Ordered, That the time for introducing Private Bills be extended to and inclusive of Friday, the twenty-eighth day of April instant.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 57), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Fort William and the Municipality of Neebing"—Mr. Connee.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 62), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Village of Sturgeon Point."—Mr. McKay (Victoria).
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 55), intituled "An Act respecting the Narrow's Bridge in the Township of Seymour."—Mr. Field.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 63), intituled "An Act to enable the Ontario College of Pharmacy to admit Frederick Henry Clarke to practice as a Chemist and Druggist."—Mr. Connee.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 58), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Village of Hamilton Beach."—Mr. Kerns.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.
Bill (No. 47), intituled "An Act to legalize and confirm By-law No. 1,401 of the Township of York, relating to the Toronto Lacrosse and Athletic Association (Limited)."—Mr. Tait.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 38), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Sudbury and North-West Railway Company."—Mr. Davis.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 39), intituled "An Act respecting the Metropolitan Street Railway Company."—Mr. Gilmour.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 35), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Toronto."—Mr. Clarke.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 16), intituled "An Act to incorporate Grace Hospital, Homœopathic."—Mr. Clarke.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 130), intituled "An Act to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act."—Mr. Reid.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 131), intituled "An Act to amend the Act for the Protection of Game and Fur-bearing Animals."—Mr. Reid.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 132), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting Pounds."—Mr. Waters.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 133), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting Police Magistrates."—Mr. Allan.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 134), intituled "An Act respecting the Law of Insurance."—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill No. (135), intituled "An Act to consolidate the Acts respecting the Registration of Instruments relating to Lands."—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Mr. Clancy moved, seconded by Mr. Whitney,

That in the opinion of this House the practice which prevails of making living and other allowances in addition to their salaries to officers employed in the Public Institutions is objectionable in principle, unsatisfactory in practice, and has led to abuse and extravagance, and ought to be discontinued; and if and where the salaries are, without such allowances, inadequate, additions should be made to them, and the full amount of the remuneration of the officer be voted by the House and appear in the Public Accounts.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), moved in Amendment, seconded by Mr. Ross,

That a.1 words of the main Motion after the first word "That" be omitted therefrom and the following be substituted therefor, "having regard to the efficient and proper management of the Public Institutions of the Province, it would be highly
objectionable to wholly discontinue the practice which has prevailed since long prior to Confederation, of making to certain of the officials and servants employed in these institutions, living and other allowances in addition to the money salaries voted by this House from time to time for such officials and servants: and this House has confidence that the Government will only make such allowances in proper and necessary cases, and will adopt every feasible and possible precaution and safeguard to ensure that such allowances, where made, will not in any instance, or for any purpose, be in excess of what, having regard to the services performed by the person receiving the same, is economical, just and reasonable."

And the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division:

**YEAS:**

Messieurs

| Allan,  | Dack,       | Hartly, | O'Connor,|
| Balfour,| Davis,      | Kirkwood,| Paton,   |
| Barr (Renfrew), | Dowling, | Lockhart,| Rayside, |
| Baxter, | Dryden,     | Loughrin,| Robillard, |
| Biggar,  | Evanturel,  | McKay (Oxford), | Ross, |
| Bishop,  | Ferguson,   | McKay (Victoria),| Sharp, |
| Blizard, | Field,      | McKeech,| Smith (York), |
| Bronson, | Gibson (Hamilton), | McKenzie, H.,| Smith (Peel), |
| Caldwell,| Gilmour,    | McMahon,| Sprague, |
| Carpenter, | Guthrie, | Mack, | Tait, |
| Charlton,| Harcourt,   | Mackenzie, C.,| Waters, |
| Cleland,| Hardy,      | Moore, | Wood (Brant) — 49. |
| Conmee,  |            |        |          |

**NAYS:**

Messieurs

| Barr (Dufferin), | Hiscott, | Meacham, | Smith (Frontenac), |
| Bush,            | Hudson,  | Meredith,| Tooley, |
| Campbell (Algoma), | Kerns, | Miscampbell,| White, |
| Clancy,          | McCleary,| Preston, | Whitney, |
| Dack,            | McColl,  | Reid,    | Willoughby, |
| Godwin,          | McLennaghan, | Rorke, | Wood (Hastings), |
| Hammell,         | Marter,   | Ryerson,| Wylie—30. |

The Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried on the following division:

**YEAS:**

Messieurs

| Allan,  | Dack,       | Hartly, | O'Connor,|
| Balfour,| Davis,      | Kirkwood,| Paton,   |
| Barr (Renfrew), | Dowling, | Lockhart,| Rayside, |
| Baxter, | Dryden,     | Loughrin,| Robillard, |
| Biggar,  | Evanturel,  | McKay (Oxford), | Ross, |
| Bishop,  | Ferguson,   | McKay (Victoria),| Sharp, |
| Blizard, | Field,      | McKeech,| Smith (York), |
| Bronson, | Gibson (Hamilton), | McKenzie, H.,| Smith (Peel), |
| Caldwell,| Gilmour,    | McMahon,| Sprague, |
| Carpenter, | Guthrie, | Mack, | Tait, |
| Charlton,| Harcourt,   | Mackenzie, C.,| Waters, |
| Cleland,| Hardy,      | Moore, | Wood (Brant) — 49. |
| Conmee,  |            |        |          |
NAYS:
Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin),
Bush,
Campbell (Algoma),
Clancy,
Fell,
Glendinning,
Godwin,
Hammell,

Hiscott,
Hudson,
Kerns,
McCleary,
McLenaghan,
Magee,
Marter,

Meacham,
Meredith,
Miscampbell,
Preston,
Reid,
Rorke,
Ryerson,

Smith (Frontenac),
Tooley,
White,
Whitney,
Willoughby,
Wood (Hastings),
Wylie—30.

And it was.

Resolved, That having regard to the efficient and proper management of the Public Institutions of the Province, it would be highly objectionable to wholly discontinue the practice which has prevailed since long prior to Confederation of making to certain of the officials and servants employed in these institutions, living and other allowances in addition to the money salaries voted by this House from time to time for such officials and servants; and this House has confidence that the Government will only make such allowances in proper and necessary cases, and will adopt every feasible and possible precaution and safeguard to ensure that such allowances, where made, will not in any instance or for any purpose, be in excess of what, having regard to the services performed by the person receiving the same, is economical, just and reasonable.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills:

Bill (No. 2), Respecting an agreement entered between the Corporation of the Township of Collingwood and the Corporation of the Town of Thornbury.
Bill (No. 5), Respecting Local Improvements in the City of Kingston.
Bill (No. 51), Respecting the Rideau Club.
Bill (No. 25), Respecting certain agreements between the Village of Alvinston and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.
Bill (No. 12), To amend the Charter of McMaster University.
Bill (No. 7), Respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Village of Exeter.
Bill (No. 40), Respecting the Hamilton Street Railway Company.
Bill (No. 24), Respecting the floating debt of the City of Guelph.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 26), Respecting the School of Mining and Agriculture.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 8), To enable the Corporation of the County of Ontario to issue certain debentures.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 52), To confirm and legalize certain by-laws of the Corporation of the Township of Medonte.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 43), Respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the County of Perth.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.
Bill (No. 22), To consolidate certain debentures of the City of Hamilton. 
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 14), Respecting the Standard Life Assurance Company.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Copy of an Order-in-Council adopting the first agreement of submission to the Arbitrators appointed for the settlement of the accounts between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and as between the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. (Sessional Papers No. 65.)

Also—Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, with respect to cholera approved by Order-in-Council, dated 11th April, 1893. (Sessional Papers No. 66.)

Also—Copy of an Order-in-Council approving of the Regulations respecting the sources of supply and the place of storage of ice intended for domestic use or cooling purposes, adopted by the Provincial Board of Health. (Sessional Papers No. 67.)

Also—Return in part, to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing by Townships the amount remaining unpaid on the 31st December last on lands sold, of (1) Crown Lands, (2) Common School Lands, (3) Grammar School Lands, (4) Railway Lands, and the aggregate amount due in respect of each of the said classes of lands, distinguishing the amounts due for principal and interest respectively (Sessional Papers No. 68.)

The House then adjourned at 11.30 p.m.

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Thursday 27th April, 1893. 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. McMahon, The Petition of the Town Council of Dundas.
By Mr. Glendinning, Two Petitions of the County Council of Ontario.
By Mr. Mack, The Petition of the Aultsville W. O. T. Union.
By Mr. McColl, The Petition of George Nowell and others; also, the Petition of James A. Glen and others, all of Elgin.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of James Cumming and others of Brockville, praying certain amendments to the Game Law respecting the close season for Deer and Hares.
Of the Wellington Division, Patrons of Industry, praying certain amendments to the Game Law, respecting further protection to farmers and to the killing of the cotton tail Rabbit.
Of J. T. Beam and others, of Welland; also, the Petition of D. N. McIntyre and others, of Bruce, severally praying that Agriculturists may be relieved from the operation of the Workmen’s Compensation for Injuries Act.
Of James Gray and others, of Bolton; also, of John Watkin and others, or Norval; also, of Thomas H. Pearson and others, of Wood Hill; also, of P. Linton and others, of Pickering; also, of William Clarkson and others, of Malton, severally praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the licensing of Milk Dealers.

Of the Hamilton Board of Trade, praying that no further aid be given to the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway.

Of John Pearce and others; also, of Benjamin Kirk and others, all of Toronto severally praying that the principle of Cumulative Voting may be applied to Toronto.

Of the County Council of Essex, praying, that as little change as possible be made in the direction of reducing the number of County Councillors.

Of the City Council of Toronto, praying that the Municipal Franchise may be conferred upon Married Women having property qualification.

Of Oxford Mills Division S. O. T., praying that the Bill before the House respecting the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors may pass.

Of the Ripley Knox Church, praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Of the Methodist Congregation at Eden and Elizabethville; also, of the Eady Sons of Temperance of Simcoe; also, of Good Hope Division, No. 401, at Price's Corners of Simcoe; also, of Temple, No. 17, I.O.G.T., Parry Sound; also, of Maple Grove Council, No. 420, R. T. of T., Folden's Corners, Oxford; also, of Stormont Council, R. T. of T., Cornwall; also, of the Epworth League of Christian Endeavour of Frankford; also, of Fear Not Lodge, No. 503, I. O. G. T., of Smithville; also, of Valetta Christian Endeavour Society of Valetta; also, of White Rose Council R. T. of T., Toronto; also, of the Methodist Church, Smithville, severally praying for the suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquors to the limit and extent of the powers and authority vested in the Legislature of Ontario.

Of T. J. Parks and others; also, of Thomas Nicholas and others; also, of Matthew Lanktree and others; also, of James McGowan and others; also, of James Mourndham and others; also, of Charles Morrison and others; also, of J. H. Carveth and others; also, of Robert Murphy and others; also, of William Love and others; also, of John A. McCann and others, all of Dufferin, severally praying that the Pharmacy Act may not be so amended as to interfere with their right to sell patent medicines.

Mr. Fraser, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their First Report, which was read as follows, and adopted:

The Committee have carefully considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively:

Bill (No. 30), intituled “An Act to incorporate The Pembroke Southern Railway Company.”

Bill (No. 33), intituled “An Act to incorporate The Sudbury and Nipissing Railway Company.”

The Committee have also carefully considered the following Bills, and report the same without amendments:

Bill (No. 49), intituled “An Act respecting the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson's Bay Railway Company.”

Bill (No. 1), intituled “An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company.”

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Sixth Report, which was read as follows, and adopted:

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 31), “To enable the City of Brantford to issue certain debentures to retire the debentures issued for the payment of the Municipal Loan Fund Indebtedness, and have amended the preamble thereto so as to conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee. They have also amended the title to the said Bill so that it now reads “An Act respecting the debenture debt of the City of Brantford.”
The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 37), "Respecting the Chatham Waterworks Company," and Bill (No. 46), "Respecting the Town of Toronto Junction," and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively. They have also amended the preambles to the said Bills so as to conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee.

Mr. Balfour, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their First Report, which was read as follows:

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed:

- Report on the Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto. (Sessional Paper No. 1.)
- Report of the Commissioners on Dehorning Cattle. (Sessional Paper No. 2.)
- Report of the Minister of Education. (Sessional Paper No. 3)
- Report of the Inspector of Insurance. (Sessional Paper No. 4.)
- Report on Education and Instruction of the Blind. (Sessional Paper No. 6.)
- Report on Education of Deaf and Dumb. (Sessional Paper No. 7.)
- Report on Lunatic and Idiot Asylums. (Sessional Paper No. 8.)
- Report on Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories. (Sessional Paper No. 9.)
- Report on Houses of Refuge, Orphan and Magdalen Asylums. (Sessional Paper No. 10.)
- Report of the Agricultural and Arts Association. (Sessional Paper No. 11.)
- Report of the Entomological Society. (Sessional Paper No. 12.)
- Report of the Fruit Growers' Association. (Sessional Paper No. 13.)
- Report on Tavern and Shop Licenses Act. (Sessional Paper No. 19.)
- Report on Finance, University of Toronto. (Sessional Paper No. 21.)
- Report of the Ontario Agricultural College. (Sessional Paper No. 22.)
- Report of the Commissioner of Public Works. (Sessional Paper No. 24.)
- Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario. (Sessional Paper No. 14.)
- Estimates of the Province of Ontario. (Sessional Paper No. 15.)
- Report for Upper Canada College. (Sessional Paper No. 29.)
- Report upon the Hospitals of the Province. (Sessional Paper No. 38.)
- Report of the Royal Commission on Forest Reservation. (Sessional Paper No. 31.)
- Papers and Reports upon Forestry and Forest Schools. (Sessional Paper No. 59.)
- Return showing number of Liquor Licenses issued. (Sessional Paper No. 49.)
- Copy of Commission appointing Lieutenant-Governor of Province of Ontario. (Sessional Paper No. 57.)
- Report of the Master of Titles. (Sessional Paper No. 61.)
- Return showing number of pupils attending High Schools. (Sessional Paper No. 52.)
- Return showing expenditure of Fire Ranging. (Sessional Paper No. 41.)
- Return showing Timber Berths offered for sale October 13th, 1892. (Sessional Paper No. 62.)

The Committee recommend the following documents be not printed:

Order in Council commuting fees to His Honour Judge Baxter. (Sessional Paper No. 33.)
Order in Council commuting fees to His Honour Judge Mosgrove. (Sessional Paper No. 34.)
Return as to disposal of Revised Statutes. (Sessional Paper No. 35.)
Return as to disposal of Sessional Statutes. (Sessional Paper No. 36.)
Report of Librarian on state of Library. (Sessional Paper No. 37.)
Report on House of Industry, County of Elgin. (Sessional Paper No. 39.)
Order in Council approving agreements in regard to publication of Text Books. (Sessional Paper No. 42.)
Order in Council respecting publication of High School French Grammar. (Sessional Paper No. 43.)
Order in Council respecting Lecturers, School of Pedagogy. (Sessional Paper No. 44.)
Order in Council raising High School of Goderich. (Sessional Paper No. 45.)
Order in Council relating to High School at Niagara Falls. (Sessional Paper No. 46.)
Order in Council relating to High School at Toronto Junction. (Sessional Paper No. 47.)
Order in Council respecting the Inspector of Model Schools. (Sessional Paper No. 48.)
Return of Correspondence between Minister of Education and one Manley. (Sessional Paper No. 51.)
Statement of Bonds and Securities. (Sessional Paper No. 53.)
Report of the Toronto General Trusts Company. (Sessional Paper No. 56.)
Return showing how often the office of Registrar of Deeds, County of Middlesex, has become vacant. (Sessional Paper No. 58.)
Analysis of Reports, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. (Sessional Paper No. 60.)
The Committee recommended that One Hundred copies of the Municipal Index by A. M. Dymond be purchased, and that each member of the Legislative Assembly be presented with one copy.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:

Bill (No. 136), intituled "An Act to amend the Judicature Act."—Mr. O'Connor. Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 137), intituled "An Act to make further provision as to Voter's Lists in Cities."—The Attorney-General. Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill (No. 77), To further provide against the extermination of the plant called Gin-eng.
Bill (No. 85), To establish an office of Land Titles for the District of Rainy River.
Bill (No. 2), Respecting an agreement entered between the Corporation of the Township of Collingwood and the Corporation of the Town of Thornbury.
Bill (No. 5), Respecting local improvements in the City of Kingston.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee).

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of 1893, the following sums:

19. To defray the expenses of Public and Separate Schools .................. $242,197 30
20. To defray the expenses of Schools in unorganized districts and Poor Schools ................................................. $35,000 00
21. To defray the expenses of Kindergarten Schools ........................ $4,286 25
22. To defray the expenses of Night Schools ................................ $1,518 00
23. To defray the expenses of Public School Leaving Examinations ........ $3,000 00
24. To defray the expenses of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools .... $100,000 00
25. To defray the expenses of Model Schools ................................ $9,150 00
26. To defray the expenses of grant to French Training School ............ $800 00
27. To defray the expenses of Schools in unorganized districts for training District Teachers ................................. $1,000 00
28. To defray the expenses of Teachers' Institutes ................................ $2,400 00
29. To defray the expenses of the Inspection of Schools ......................... $58,300 00
30. To defray the expenses of Departmental Examinations ...................... $19,150 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.00 p.m.

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Friday, 28th April, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:

By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton). The Petition of Salem Council, No. 471; also, the Petition of Superior Council, No. 423, R. T. of T. of Schreiber; also, the Petition of Bethesda Council R. T. of T., Ancaster; also, the Petition of the Ellisville Division S. of T., No. 240, of Ellisville; also, the Petition of Vienna Division S. of T.; also, the Petition of Kingston Council, No. 478, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of R. T. of T., Portsmouth; also, the Petition of Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 87, Windermere; also, the Petition of Hopetown Council R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of First Presbyterian Church, London; also, the Petition of St. Catharines Council R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Cheyne Church, Saltfleet; also, the Petition of Knox Church, Binbrook; also, the Petition of Tilsonburg Council, No. 42, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Star of Gesto Lodge, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of Newmarket Council R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Zion Methodist Church; also, the Petition of Zion Sunday School; also, the Petition of Stephen's Methodist Church, also, the Petition of Bloomfield Council; also, the Petition of Christian Church, Township of Minto; also, the Petition of Thomas Smith and others, of Portsmouth; also, the Petition of Rev. J. H. Ainsworth and others; also, the Petition of R. M. Graham and others, all of Portsmouth; also, the Petition of William Galbraith and others, of Toronto East; also, the Petition of James Thomson and others; also, the Petition of Ben. H. Spence and others; also, the Petition of John Sharpe and others, all of Toronto; also, the Petition of The Women's Christian Temperance Union, Beamsville; also, the Petition of the District Council R. T. of T., Toronto; also, the Petition of Toronto Council, No. 2, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Dominion Lodge, No. 488, I.O.G.T., Toronto; also, the Petition of District Lodge, No. 12, I.O.G.T., Toronto; also, the Petition of St. John's Lodge, No. 58, I.O.G.T., Toronto; also, the Petition of Ontario Division, No. 26, Sons of Temperance, Toronto; also, the Petition of Toronto Lodge, No. 837; also, the Petition of Belwood Council, No. 302, Royal Templars; also, the Petition of the Methodist Church, Tilsonburg; also, the Petition of Pakenham Division S. of T., Pakenham; also, the Petition of Rock Lodge, Muskoka Falls.

By Mr. McKay (Oxford), The Petition of W. H. Pepler and others; also, the Petition of Thomas Armstrong and others, all of Toronto; also, the Petition of Fife Fowler and others of Knipton; also, the Petition of D. E. Fleming and others, of Chatham; also, the Petition of W. Hope and others, of Belleville; also, the Petition of Allen
Ruttan and others, of Napanees; also, the Petition of J. T. L. Halliday and others, of Peterborough; also, the Petition of E. W. Gustin and others, of St. Thomas; also, the Petition of George S. Herod and others, of Guelph; also, the Petition of Thomas Miller and others, of Hamilton; also, the Petition of R. Harwood and others, of Brantford.

By Mr. Moore, The Petition of George Martin and others, of Hespeler.

By Mr. Loughrin, The Petition of the Township Council of Calvin; also, the Petition of the Town Council of North Bay.

By Mr. Balfour, The Petition of Henry Mickle and others, of Pelee Island.

By Mr. Guthrie, The Petition of the City Council of Guelph.

The following Petitions were read and received:

Of the Township Council of Fenelon; also, of the County Council of Victoria, severally praying that the Bill before the House respecting the incorporation of the Village of Sturgeon Point may not pass.

Of the Township Council of Emily, praying that the Bill before the House respecting the Narrows Bridge and the Township of Seymour may not pass.

Of the City Council of Toronto, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the advisability or reducing the ten per cent. now charged on the balance of taxes due on the first of May in each year.

Of the Township Council of St. Vincent, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the maintenance of bridges.

Of Local Assembly No. 5,143, Bookbinders of Toronto, praying that the principle of Cumulative Voting may be applied to the City of Toronto.

Of J. H. Best and others; also, of William Dobbin and others; also, of Charles Walker and others, all of Halidmand; also, of Thomas C. Renwick and others, of Kent, severally praying that Agriculturists may be relieved from the operations of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.

Of the Township Council of Reach; also, of the Ottawa No Surrender Temple, I. O. G. T.; also, of the Township Council of Pembroke; also, of the Village Council of Bobcaygeon; also, of the Mancoc W. C. T. Union; also, of the Canada Conference of the Evangelical Association; also, of the Manilla Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Port Robinson Methodist Church; also, of the Port Hill Circuit Methodist Church; also, of the Grantham Division, No. 72, S. O. T., St. Catharines; also, of the Township Council of Grantham; also, of Virgil Division, No. 87, S. O. T.; also, of the Churchill Presbyterian Church; also, of the Village Council of Maxville; also, of Princeton and Etonia Methodist congregation; also, of the Ingersoll W. C. T. Union; also, of the Weston Methodist Church; also, of the Pine Grove Society of Christian Endeavour, Vaughan; also, of the Municipality of Hilton; also, of the Lloydtown Division, S. O. T.; also, of the Huntsville W. C. T. Union; also, of the Peninsular Canal, Y. P. S. O. E.; also, of Ufford Lodge, No. 102, I. O. G. T.; also, of the Watford Methodist congregation; also, of the Metropolitan Church of Toronto; also, of Oil City W. C. T. Union, severally praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Of R. A. Bain and others, of Enniskillen, praying for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor to the limit and extent of the powers and authority vested in the Legislature of Ontario.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Eighth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have examined the Petition of Charles M. Counsell and others, of Hamilton, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Company, and find that notice of the proposed application to this Legislature was duly published in the Ontario "Gazette," commencing on the 18th day of February now last past, and that the said notice appeared for the full period of six weeks as required by the Rules of the Honourable House; the Committee also find that the said notice also appeared in the Hamilton "Evening Times," a newspaper published in the
County of Wentworth, one of the Counties affected by the proposed legislation, on the 17th day of February now last past, but, through a misunderstanding as to the instructions given, the said notice was discontinued; as soon as the applicants became aware that said notice had been discontinued, they ordered its re-insertion and the said notice again appeared in the said Hamilton "Evening Times" in the issues of said paper of dates April 11, 13, 17, 19 and 24, and a declaration has been filed setting forth the above facts and stating that instructions have been given to continue the insertion of the said notice in the issues of said paper of the 26th day of April, instant, and the 1st and 8th days of May next, when the period of six weeks, as required by the Rules of the Honourable House, will have expired.

The notice states that the Act prayed for is "to confirm and extend the provisions and powers under a charter already applied for to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on behalf of the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Company so as to confer upon the said Company all the powers of a Railway Company under the Railway Act of Ontario, or, in the alternative, for an Act to incorporate a Company to be known as The Hamilton Radial Electric Company," etc. In support of the application to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as aforesaid, "Consents" of the following Municipal Corporations have been filed, viz.: Of the Corporation of the City of Guelph, of the Municipal Council of the Village of Fergus, of the Corporation of the Town of Mount Forest, of the Municipal Council of the Township of Guelph, of the Municipal Council of the Township of South Grimsby, of the Municipal Council of the Township of North Grimsby, of the Town Council of Galt, of the Village Council of Elmira, of the Township Council of Barton and of the Town Council of Oakville. The Committee are of the opinion that in the obtaining of these "Consents," as aforesaid, a great degree of publicity must have been given to the proposed undertaking, and although the notice of the intended application to this Legislature has not been published in the Counties of Waterloo, Wellington and Halton, by the insertion of the said notice in one or more newspapers published in the said Counties, they being Counties affected, in accordance with the Rules of the Honourable House, yet the Committee consider that the "Consents," as aforesaid, are conclusive evidence that the matter has been largely discussed in these Counties and, by the action of the municipal authorities aforesaid, extensively approved.

In view of the foregoing the Committee would recommend that the Rule be suspended in this case, and that the notices as published be held sufficient.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Seventh Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 20), "To confirm the will of the late T. B. P. Stewart, and to enable the Law Society of Upper Canada to accept the devises and bequests thereunder," and have prepared certain amendments thereto. They have also amended the preamble to the said Bill so as conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee. They have also amended the Title to the said Bill, so that the same now reads "An Act to confirm the will of T. B. P. Stewart, and distribute the Estate."

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 67), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Company."—Mr. Awrey.
Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 44), intituled "An Act respecting the Thousand Islands Railway and debentures of the Town of Gananoque."—Mr. Harty.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 117), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Strathroy and Western Counties Railway Company."—Mr. Ross.
Referred to the Committee on Railways.
Bill (No. 138), intituled "An Act to amend the Public Health Act."—Mr. Harcourt.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 139), intituled "An Act to amend the Judicature Act."—Mr. Guthrie.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 140), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Waterworks Act."—Mr. Tait.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 141), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. Tait.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 142), intituled "An Act respecting the enforcement of Judges' Orders in matters not in Court."—The Attorney-General.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill (No 51), Respecting the Rideau Club.
Bill (No. 25), Respecting certain agreements between the Village of Alvinston and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.
Bill (No. 12), To amend the Charter of McMaster University,
Bill (No. 40), Respecting the Hamilton Street Railway Company.

On motion of Mr. Preston, seconded by Mr. Hammell,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the number and names of places visited in the different electoral constituencies in the Province in each of the years 1891 and 1892 by the Travelling Dairy, the number of persons forming the staff of each Dairy, the salaries paid, the travelling and other expenses incurred, and the manner in which these travelling expenses were paid.

Mr. Evanturel moved, seconded by Mr. Robillard,
That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the number of meetings held by each Travelling Dairy during the years 1892-3; the Counties and places in which these meetings were held, or at which milk was tested; the number of persons forming the staff of each Dairy; the salary paid to each of them; the travelling and other expenses connected with each Dairy, and the manner in which these travelling expenses were paid in each locality.
And a Debate having arisen, the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Hudson, seconded by Mr. White,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return, shewing as to what offices, or services, Orders in-Council have been passed commuting the fees; the date of the Orders-in-Council; the amount of the commutation allowances, with a schedule or table shewing the amounts paid to each official in each year since the Order-in-Council was passed, and the amount received by the Province in each year from the fees of his office.

On motion of Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Meacham,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all correspondence between any member of the Government and any other person or persons respecting prosecutions under the Game Laws in the County of Lennox and Addington, and for copies of returns of all convictions for offences under the Game Laws in said County since the 1st July, 1892.
The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:

- Bill (No. 11), Respecting certain Burying Grounds in the City of Kingston.
- Bill (No. 34), To amend an Act respecting Andrew's Church, Ottawa.
- Bill (No. 26), Respecting the School of Mining and Agriculture.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain Amendments.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time on Monday next.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:

- Bill (No. 28), Respecting the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.
- Bill (No. 15), To enable the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario to mortgage certain land in the town of Trenton. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.
- Bill (No. 96), Respecting the Sarnia Consumers' Gas Company, and to change its name to the Sarnia Gas and Electric Light Company. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.
- Bill (No. 60), To enable the Board of Education for the Town of Sarnia to convey certain lands to the Corporation of the Town of Sarnia. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.
- Bill (No. 65), To authorize the City of Ottawa to issue certain debentures in aid of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.
- Bill (No. 66), To authorize the City of Ottawa to issue debentures in aid of the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.
- Bill (No. 13), Respecting St. George's Church, Kingston. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.
- Bill (No. 30), To incorporate the Pembroke Southern Railway Company. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.
- Bill (No. 33), To incorporate the Sudbury and Nipissing Railway Company. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.
- Bill (No. 49), Respecting the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson Bay Railway Company. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.
- Bill (No. 1), To amend the Act incorporating the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 31), Respecting the Debenture Debt of the City of Brantford. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 37), Respecting the Chatham Waterworks Company. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.
Bill (No. 46), Respecting the Town of Toronto Junction.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:

Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. (Sessional Paper No. 69.)

The House then adjourned at 5.40 p.m.

Monday, 1st May, 1893. 3 o'clock P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—
By Mr. McCleary, Two Petitions of the Welland County District S.O.T.
By Mr. Ryerson, The Petition of the City Council of Toronto.
By Mr. Rorke, The Petition of George B. Holmes and others, of Walters Falls.

The following Petitions were read and received:—
Of the County Council of Ontario, praying that the Bill before the House relating to the incorporation of the Toronto, Sudbury and North-West Railway Company may pass.
Of the County Council of Ontario, praying for the passing of an Act to regulate the width of wagon tires in certain cases.
Of James A. Glenn and others; also, of George Nowell and others, all of Elgin, severally praying that Agriculturists may be relieved from the operations of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.
Of the Aultsville W.O.T. Union, praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The following Bill was read the third time and passed:—
Bill (No. 74), Respecting Securities in the Surrogate Courts.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—
Bill (No. 143), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting Assignments and Preferences by Insolvents."—Mr. Wood (Brant).
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 144), intituled "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act."—Mr. Wood (Brant).
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 145), intituled "An Act to make further provision respecting the registration of land under the Land Titles Act."—The Attorney-General.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 146), intituled "An Act respecting the Debt of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie."—Mr. Harcourt.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.
The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 70), To amend the Liquor License Law by Prohibiting the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors by Retail, having been read,

Mr. Martyr moved,
That the Bill be now read the second time.

Mr. Balfour moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Conmee,
That all the words of the Motion after the word "That" be omitted and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "Said Bill be not now read the second time, but be read the second time on this day three months."

Mr. Ross then moved in amendment to the Amendment, seconded by Mr. Hardy,
That all the words of the proposed Amendment after the first word "That" be omitted and there be substituted therefor the following: "All words of the main Motion after the word 'That,' be struck out and that in place thereof be inserted the words following: "The extent of the power, if any, of the Provincial Legislature to enact a Prohibitory Liquor Law is uncertain and doubtful; that a case involving the question of whether or not the Legislature has even a limited power of this character is now pending before the Supreme Court of Canada; that, before attempting to deal with the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, the extent of the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature should first be ascertained by the authority of the judicial tribunal of last resort in that behalf; that to deal with this question of prohibition now, and whilst the jurisdiction of the Legislature is so doubtful and uncertain, would, in the opinion of this House, militate against the best interests of temperance and the public, and would practically result in an indiscriminate and unlicensed traffic in liquor; that this House has confidence that the Government will, without delay, take all necessary and proper steps to secure the judgment of the said judicial tribunal as to the extent, if any, of the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature to enact a law for the total or partial prohibition of the liquor traffic; that if and when it shall be adjudged by said judicial tribunal that the Legislature has any power to enact such a law, this House will be prepared to consider and decide upon any measure in that behalf which may be brought before it; that, for the reasons aforesaid, this House is of opinion, that the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic by the Provincial Legislature should not be further dealt with during the present session, save and except to make and enact all necessary provisions for securing a Provincial Plebiscite on the question of the prohibition of the said traffic, and this House accordingly orders, that said Bill be not now read the second time, but, be read a second time, this day six months."

And a Debate having arisen, it was

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until To-morrow.

The Attorney-General delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, signed by himself; and the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year 1893 are finally passed, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

Government House,
Toronto, May 1st, 1893.

(Sessional Papers, No. 15.)

Ordered, That the Message of His Honour, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.
The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Civil Government, and for other purposes (as mentioned in the statement accompanying the Message of the Lieutenant-Governor to this House), from the 1st day of January, 1893, to the passing of the Appropriation Act for the year 1893, and not exceeding the last day of May, 1893. Such expenditures to be confined to the ordinary necessary payments for the different services to which they respectively relate, and a detailed statement of such expenditure to be laid before the House before the second reading of the Appropriation Act of 1893, and the details of the said several services to be included in the detailed Estimates to be brought down to this House, as though this Resolution had not passed; it being declared that the expenditure under the head of "Public Works and Buildings" shall, in all cases, be confined to lapsed appropriations for 1892.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Mr. Balfour, from the Committee of Supply, reported a Resolution, which was read as follows:

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000), be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Civil Government and for other purposes (as mentioned in the statement accompanying the Message of the Lieutenant-Governor to this House), from the 1st day of January, 1893, to the passing of the Appropriation Act for the year 1893, and not exceeding the last day of May, 1893. Such expenditures to be confined to the ordinary necessary payments for the different services to which they respectively relate, and a detailed statement of such expenditures to be laid before the House before the second reading of the Appropriation Act of 1893, and the details of the said several services to be included in the detailed Estimates, to be brought down to this House, as though this Resolution had not passed; it being declared that the expenditure under the head of "Public Works and Buildings" shall, in all cases, be confined to lapsed appropriations for 1892.

The Resolution, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

The House, according to the Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000), to meet the Supply to that extent granted to Her Majesty.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To morrow.

Mr. Balfour, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a Resolution, which was read as follows:—

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000), to meet the Supply to that extent granted to Her Majesty.

The Resolution, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House, a Return to an Order of the House of the Eleventh day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing the number of bodies received by the Inspector of Anatomy, during each of the past five years from (1) Charitable Institutions, (2) Criminal Institutions and (3) all other sources in the Province. Shewing, also, the number of persons who have died from natural causes in each of the above named institutions during the same period, and the number of the criminal class who had spent ten years or more in prison before dying in prison, and the number of persons who during the same period have died at the hands of the executioner. (Sessional Paper No. 71.)

Also, Return to an Order of the House of the Ninth day of March, 1892, for a Return, shewing the estimated quantity of Pine Timber now standing upon the Crown domain of the Province and the estimated value thereof, setting the same forth as far as practicable by a description, by number or otherwise, of the berths upon which the same is standing, and where the territory has not been divided into timber berths, shewing the localities as far as practicable, and also shewing the data upon which such estimates are based, as far as practicable. (Sessional Paper No. 72.)

The House then adjourned at 10.20 p.m.

Tuesday, 2nd May, 1893.

3 o’clock P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table;—

By Mr. Dryden, The Petition of the South Ontario District Council R. T. of T. of Oshawa; also, the Petition of the Oshawa Council R. T. of T.

By Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton West), The Petition of the Town Council of Petrolae.

By Mr. McKay (Victoria), The Petition of the Fenelon Falls W. C. T. Union.

By Mr. Clarke, Two Petitions of the City Council of Toronto.

By Mr. Balfour, The Petition of N. S. Burwash and others, of Stafja Circuit.

By Mr. Hudson, The Petition of the Town Council of Deseronto.
By Mr. Tait, The Petition of the City Council of Toronto; also, the Petition of the Toronto Union No. 27, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; also, two Petitions of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of Henry Mickle and others, of Pelee Island, praying certain amendments to the Game Law respecting the shooting of ducks.

Of W. H. Pepler and others; also, of Thomas Armstrong and others, all of Toronto; also, of R. Harwood and others, of Brantford; also, of Thomas Millar and others, of Hamilton; also, of George T. Herod and others, of Guelph; also, of E. W. Gustin and others, of St. Thomas; also, of J. T. Halliday and others, of Peterborough; also, of A. Ruttan and others, of Napanee; also, of W. Holmes and others, of Belleville; also, of D. W. Fleming and others, of Chatham; also, of Fife Fowler and others, of Kingston, severally praying that no amendments may be made to the Ontario Medical Act, except through the recommendation of the Medical Council.

Of the Town Council of North Bay, praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Of Salem Council, No. 471; also, of Superior Council, No. 423, R. T. of T. of Schriever; also, of Bethesda Council R. T. of T., Ancaster; also, of the Ellisville Division S. of T., No. 240, of Ellisville; also, of Vienna Division S. of T.; also, of Kingston Council, No. 478, R. T. of T.; also of R. T. of T., Portsmouth; also, of Maple Leaf Lodge, No. 87, Windermers; also, of Hopetown Council R. T. of T.; also, of First Presbyterian Church, London; also, of St. Catharines Council R. T. of T.; also, of Cheyney Church, Saltfleet; also, of Knew Church, Binbrook; also, of Tilsonburg Council, No. 42, R. T. of T.; also, of Star of Gusto Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, of Newmarket Council R. T. of T.; also, of Zion Methodist Church; also, of Zion Sunday School; also, of Hoard's Station Sunday School; also, of Stephen's Methodist Church; also, of Bloomfield Council; also, of Christian Church, Township of Minto; also, of Thomas Smith and others, of Portsmouth; also, of Rev. J. H. Ainsworth and others; also, of R. M. Graham and others, all of Portsmouth; also, of William Galbraith and others, of Toronto East; also, of James Thomson and others; also, of Ben H. Spence and others; also, of John Sharpe and others, all of Toronto; also, of The Women's Christian Temperance Union, Beam ville; also, of the District Council R. T. of T., Toronto; also, of Toronto Council, No. 2, R. T. of T.; also, of Dominion Lodge, No. 488, I.O.G.T., Toronto; also, of District Lodge, No. 12, I.O.G.T., Toronto; also, of St. John's Lodge, No. 58, I.O.G.T., Toronto; also, of Ontario Division, No. 26, Sons of Temperance, Toronto; also, of Toronto Lodge, No. 827; also, of Belwood Council, No. 302, Royal Templars; also, of the Methodist Church, Tilsonburg; also, of Pakenham Division S. of T., Pakenham; also, of Rock Lodge, Muskoka Falls, severally praying for the suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquors to the limit and extent of the powers and authority vested in the Legislature of Ontario.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Eighth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 55), "Respecting the Narrow's Bridge in the Township of Seymour," and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 19), "Respecting the City of St. Catharines," the said Bill having been withdrawn by the promoters thereof.

Mr. Fraser, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Second Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 41), intituled "An Act to incor-
porate the Lake Superior, Algoma and Colonization Railway Company," and have prepared certain amendments thereto;

The Committee have also amended the preamble to the said Bill, so as to make the same conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 19), City of St. Catharines.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:

Bill (No. 147), intituled "An Act respecting Houses of Refuge for Females."—Mr Branson.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 148), intituled "An Act to amend the Act to Impose a Tax on Dogs and for the Protection of Sheep."—Mr Bishop.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 149), intituled "An Act to amend the Railway Laws of Ontario, and to provide for the due qualification of Railway Engineers, Conductors and Brakemen."—Mr Conmee.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 150), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr Balfour.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 151), intituled "An Act for the relief of Loan Companies incorporated out of Ontario."—The Attorney-General.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.


Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 153), intituled "An Act as to costs in Appeals on Prosecutions."—The Attorney-General.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 154), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr Robillard.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 70), To amend the Liquor License Act by prohibiting the sale, by retail, of intoxicating liquors, and on the amendments proposed, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

7 (J.)
And, after some time, the amendment to the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division:—

**YEAS:**

Messieurs

Allen, Allen,  
Balfour, Dowling,  
Barr (Renfrew), Dryden,  
Baxter, Evanturel,  
Biggar, Ferguson,  
Bishop, Field,  
Bleazard, Fraser,  
Bronson, Garrison,  
Caldwell, Gibson (Hamilton),  
Charlton, Gibson (Huron),  
Cleland, Gilmour,  
Conmee, Guthrie,  
Dack, Harcourt,  
Davis, Hardy,  

Kirkwood,  
Lockhart,  
Loughrin,  
McKay (Oxford),  
McKay (Victoria),  
McKechnie,  
McKenzie, H.  
McMahon,  
Mack,  
Mackenzie, C.,  
Moore,  
Mowat,  
O'Connor,  
Paton,  
Rayside,  
Robillard,  
Ross,  
Sharpe,  
Smith (York),  
Smith (Peel),  
Snider,  
Sprague,  
Stratton,  
Tait,  
Waters,  
Wood (Brant)—54.

**NAYS:**

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin), Hammell,  
Bush, Hiscott,  
Campbell (Algoma), Hudson,  
Campbell (Durham), Kerns,  
Clancy, McCleary,  
Clarke, McColl,  
Fell, McNagahan,  
Glendinning, Magwood,  
Godwin,  

Marter,  
Maaham,  
Meredith,  
Miscampbell,  
Monk,  
Preston,  
Reid,  
Rorke,  
Ryerson,  
Smith (Frontenac),  
Tooley,  
White,  
Whitney,  
Willoughby,  
Wood (Hastings),  
Wylie—33.

The Amendment, as amended, having been then put, was carried on the same division. The Main Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried on the following division:—

**YEAS:**

Messieurs

Allan, Allan,  
Balfour, Dowling,  
Barr (Renfrew), Dryden,  
Baxter, Evanturel,  
Biggar, Ferguson,  
Bishop, Field,  
Bleazard, Fraser,  
Bronson, Garrison,  
Caldwell, Gibson (Hamilton),  
Charlton, Gibson (Huron),  
Cleland, Gilmour,  
Conmee, Guthrie,  
Dack, Harcourt,  
Davis, Hardy,  

Harty,  
Kirkwood,  
Lockhart,  
Loughrin,  
McKay (Oxford),  
McKay (Victoria),  
McKechnie,  
McKenzie, H.  
McMahon,  
Mack,  
Mackenzie, C.,  
Moore,  
Mowat,  
O'Connor,  
Paton,  
Rayside,  
Robillard,  
Ross,  
Sharpe,  
Smith (York),  
Smith (Peel),  
Snider,  
Sprague,  
Stratton,  
Tait,  
Waters,  
Wood (Brant)—54.
**Nays:**

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And it was,

Resolved, That the extent of the power, if any, of the Provincial Legislature to enact a Prohibitory Liquor Law is uncertain and doubtful; that a case involving the question of whether or not the Legislature has even a limited power of this character is now pending before the Supreme Court of Canada; that before attempting to deal with the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, the extent of the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature should first be ascertained by the authority of the judicial tribunal of last resort in that behalf; that to deal with this question of prohibition now, and whilst the jurisdiction of the Legislature is so doubtful and uncertain, would, in the opinion of this House, militate against the best interests of temperance and the public, and would practically result in an indiscriminate and unlicensed traffic in liquor; that this House has confidence that the Government will, without delay, take all necessary and proper steps to secure the judgment of the said judicial tribunal as to the extent, if any, of the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature to enact a law for the total or partial prohibition of the liquor traffic; that if and when it shall be adjudged by said judicial tribunal that the Legislature has any power to enact such a law, this House will be prepared to consider and decide upon any measure in that behalf which may be brought before it; that, for the reasons aforesaid, this House is of opinion that the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic by the Provincial Legislature should not be further dealt with during the present session, save and except to make and enact all necessary provisions for securing a Provincial Plebiscite on the question of the prohibition of the said traffic, and this House accordingly orders, that said Bill be not now read the second time, but be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House, by Command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices. *(Sessional Paper No. 27.)*

The House then adjourned at 10.10 p. m.

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**Wednesday, 3rd May, 1892.**

3 o'clock P.M.

**Prayers.**

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. McLenaghan, The Petition of the Smith's Falls R. T. of T.

By Mr. Harty, The Petition of William Craig and others; also, the Petition of Frank J. Hoag, and others of Toronto.
By Mr. Garrow, The Petition of the City Council of Stratford; also, the Petition of the County Council of Huron; also, the Petition of the County Council of West Wawanosh; also, the Petition of the Ashfield Methodist Congregation; also, the Petition of the Hope Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Dungannon Methodist Church; also, the Petition of East Wawanosh Calvin Presbyterian Church.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the City Council of Toronto, praying certain amendments to the School Law respecting the election by the people of School Trustees.
Of the Welland County District Division, S. O. T., praying certain amendments to the Liquor License Law respecting the number of licenses.
Of the Welland County District Division, S. O. T., praying that the Franchise may be conferred upon Women so as to enable them to vote at all elections.
Of George B. Holmes and others, of Walters Falls, praying certain amendments to the Game Law respecting the shooting of ducks.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Ninth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 10), "Respecting the City of London," and Bill (No. 61), "Respecting the Toronto Incandescent Electric Light Company (Limited)," and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively. They have also amended the preambles to the said Bills, so as to conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee.

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of the Honourable House be further suspended in this, that the time for presenting reports from the Standing Committee on Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Thursday, the eleventh day of May instant.

Mr. Fraser, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Third Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 32), intitled "An Act to incorporate the Niagara and St. Mary Rivers Railway Company," and find the preamble of the said Bill not proven, on the ground that, in the opinion of the Committee, no present public necessity or requirement would be served or benefited by the incorporation of the proposed Company;

The Committee recommend that the fees less the actual cost of printing be remitted on the said Bill;

The Committee also recommend that Rule No. 51 of the Honourable House be further suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Thursday, the eleventh day of May instant.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 32), Niagara and St. Mary Rivers Railway.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports from the Standing Committees on Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Thursday, the eleventh day of May instant.

On motion of Mr. Stratton, seconded by Mr. Balfour,
Ordered, That Rule No. 51 of this House be suspended, and that leave be given to introduce a Bill respecting an agreement between the Town of Oshawa and the Oshawa Railway Company, and for other purposes.

The following Bill was then introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 29), intitled "An Act respecting an Agreement between the Town of Oshawa and the Oshawa Railway Company, and for other purposes."—Mr. Harty.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.
The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 155), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. Campbell (Durham).
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 156), intituled "An Act to enable the Electors of the Province to pronounce upon the desirability of prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale as a beverage of intoxicating liquors."—Mr. Ross.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 157), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. McKay (Oxford).
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 158), intituled "An Act respecting the Erection of the new Provincial Asylum at Brockville."—Mr. Fraser.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 159), intituled "An Act relating to the Erection of the new Provincial Buildings."—Mr. Fraser.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 160), intituled "An Act to amend the Public Schools Act."—Mr. O'Connor.
Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 75), Respecting the office of County Crown Attorney, in the County of York, and the City of Toronto, having been read,

The Attorney-General moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time,

And the Motion, having been put, was carried on the following division:

Y E A S:

Messieurs

Allan, Balfour, Barr (Renfrew), Baxter, Bishop, Bleazard, Bronson, Campbell (Durham), Charlton, Cleland, Connear, Dack, Davis, Dryden, Evanturel, Ferguson, Field, Fraser, Garrow, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gilmour, Guthrie, Harcourt, Harty, Kirkwood, Lockhart, Loughbru, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), Mr. Kechnie, McKenzie, H., Mc.Mahon, Mack, Mackenzie, C., Moore, Mowat, O'Connor, Paton, Rayside, Robillard, Ross, Sharpe, Smith (Peel), Snider, Sprague, Stratton, Tait, Waters, Wood (Brant)—50.
NAYS:
Messieurs

Barr, (Dufferin), Hammell, Marter, Ryerson,
Bush, Hiscott, Meacham, Smith (Frontenac),
Campbell (Algoma), Hudson, Meredith, Tookey,
Clancy, Kerns, Miscampbell, White,
Clarke, McCleary, Monk, Whitney,
Fell, McColl, Preston, Willoughby,
Glendinning, McNenagh, Reid, Wood (Hastings),
Goodwin, Magwood, Rorke, Wylie—32.

The Bill was then read the third time and passed.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill (No. 24), Respecting the floating debt of the city of Guelph,
Bill (No. 11), Respecting certain Burying Grounds in the City of Kingston,
Bill (No. 34), To amend an Act respecting St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 7), Respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Village of Exeter, having been read,
Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. McCleary, seconded by Mr. Meacham,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of copies of all correspondence between the License Inspector of North Brant, or other parties, and the License Department, or any member of the Government, in connection with the application of William T. Jenkinson for a tavern license in polling sub-division No. 10, Brantford Township.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:

Bill (No. 18), To consolidate the debt of the City of St. Catharines.
Bill (No. 52), To confirm and legalize certain by-laws of the Corporation of the Township of Medonte.
Bill (No. 43), Respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the County of Perth.
Bill (No. 22), To consolidate certain debentures of the City of Hamilton.
Bill (No. 14), Respecting the Standard Life Assurance Company.
Bill (No. 28), Respecting the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario.
Bill (No. 15), To enable the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario to mortgage certain land in the Town of Trenton.
Bill (No. 96), Respecting the Sarnia Consumers' Gas Company, and to change its name to the Sarnia Gas and Electric Light Company.
Bill (No. 60), To enable the Board of Education for the Town of Sarnia to convey certain lands to the Corporation of the Town of Sarnia.
Bill (No. 65), To authorize the City of Ottawa to issue debentures in aid of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company.
Bill (No. 13), Respecting St. George's Church, Kingston.
Bill (No. 30), To incorporate the Pembroke Southern Railway Company.
Bill (No. 33), To incorporate the Sudbury and Nipissing Railway Company.
Bill (No. 49), Respecting the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson Bay Railway Company.
Bill (No. 1), To amend the Act incorporating the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company.
Bill (No. 31), Respecting the Debenture Debt of the City of Brantford.
Bill (No. 37), Respecting the Chatham Waterworks Company.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 66), To authorize the City of Ottawa to issue debentures in aid of the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments having been read the second time were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.20 p.m.

**Thursday, 4th May, 1893.**

3 o'clock P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Ross, The Petition of the Town Council of Strathroy.
By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), The Petition of Bethel East Methodist Church, Stanwood; also, the Petition of Desboro Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of Baltimore Council, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of Ahmic Harbour Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of Rose Council, No. 40, Royal Templars, West Flamboro'; also, the Petition of Niagara Division, No. 397, S. of T., Fort Erie; also the Petition of Bethel West Methodist Church, Seymour; also, the Petition of Wesley Methodist Church, Seymour; also, the Petition of Tabernacle Sunday School, Seymour; also, the Petition of the Trenton W.C.T.U.; also, the Petition of W. F. Chapman and others, of Peterborough; also, the Petition of W. J. Smith and others, of Tilsonburg; also, the Petition of Unity Lodge, No. 251, I.O.G.T., of Bardsville, Muskoka; also, the Petition of Kississebeta Lodge No. 111, of Rama.

By Mr. Wood (Brant), The Petition of the Town Council of Paris.
By Mr. Barr (Dufferin), The Petition of the East Garafraxa Bethel Congregation.
By Mr. Willoughby, The Petition of the Seymour Zion Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Bethel East Methodist Church Society.

By Mr. Clarke, The Petition of the City Council of Toronto; also, the Petition of Henry Crickington and others of Toronto.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the City Council of Toronto, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting claims arising out of local improvements.

Of the City Council of Toronto, praying for such legislation as will provide for the preparation of the Manhood Franchise Voters' Lists without the names of such voters being each year inserted in the rolls.

Of the City Council of Toronto, praying for legislation whereby more protection shall be given to juvenile offenders.

Of the South Ontario District Council Royal Templars of Temperance, praying that Bill (No 70), relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail may become law.
Of the Oshawa Council, No 47, R. T. of Temperance; also, of Rev. N. S. Burwash and others, of the Staffa Circuit Methodist Church, severally praying for the suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquors to the limit and extent of the powers and authority vested in the Legislature of Ontario.

Of the Fenelon Falls W. C. T. Union, praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council, praying for the application of the principle of Cumulative Voting to the City of Toronto.

Of the Town Council of Petrolia, praying that the Franchise may be conferred upon women in all elections.

Of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; also, of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council, severally praying for legislation providing for the application of the methods of popular control known as the "Initiative" and the "Referendum."

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Tenth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 39), Respecting the Metropolitan Street Railway Company; Bill (No. 21), To consolidate the Debt of the Town of Tilsonburg; Bill (No. 16), To incorporate Grace Hospital (Homeopathic), and Bill (No. 53), To authorize the sale of certain lands by the congregation of the Church of England, in the parish of St. Thomas, and have made certain amendments thereto respectively. They have also amended the preamble to the said Bill (No. 21), so as to conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill (No. 16), upon the grounds that the said Bill relates to charitable institutions; also, on the said Bill (No. 53), upon the grounds that the said Bill relates to ecclesiastical institutions.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 16 Grace Hospital, and on Bill (No. 53), Parish of St. Thomas.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:
Bill (No. 7), Respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Village of Exeter.
Bill (No. 18), To consolidate the Debt of the City of St. Catharines.
Bill (No. 52), To confirm and legalize certain by-laws of the Corporation of the Township of Medonte.
Bill (No. 60), To enable the Board of Education for the Town of Sarnia to convey certain lands to the Corporation of the Town of Sarnia.
Bill (No 65), To authorize the City of Ottawa to issue certain debentures in aid of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company.
Bill (No. 30), To incorporate the Pembroke Southern Railway Company.
Bill (No. 33), To incorporate the Sudbury and Nipissing Railway Company.
Bill (No. 49), Respecting the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson Bay Railway Company.
Bill (No. 1), To amend the Act incorporating the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company.

The following Bill was read the third time:
Bill (No. 96), Respecting the Sarnia Consumers' Gas Company, and to change its name to the Sarnia Gas and Electric Light Company.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and be intituled "An Act respecting the Sarnia Consumers' Gas Company."

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 22), To consolidate certain Debentures of the City of Hamilton, having been read,
Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), seconded by Mr. Ross,
Resolved, That this House doth ratify the following Orders-in-Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the tenth day of March, 1893:

1. Upon consideration of the report of Mr. Inspector Chamberlain, dated the 21st day of December last, and upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this order by the Legislative Assembly, the St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, be hereafter taken as named in Schedule "A," of "The Charity Aid Act," and receive aid accordingly from the first day of August, 1892.

2. Upon consideration of the report of Mr. Inspector Chamberlain, dated 25th January last, and upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this order by the Legislative Assembly, the Amasa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas, be hereafter taken as named in Schedule "A," of "The Charity Aid Act," and receive aid accordingly from the first day of October, 1892.

3. Upon consideration of the report of Mr. Inspector Chamberlain, dated the 15th day of February last, and upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this order by the Legislative Assembly, the General and Marine Hospital, Owen Sound, be hereafter taken as named in Schedule "A," of "The Charity Aid Act," and receive aid accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), seconded by Mr. Ross,
Resolved, That this House doth ratify the following Order-in-Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the tenth day of March, 1893:

Upon consideration of the report of Mr. Inspector Chamberlain, dated 29th March, 1893, and upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this order by the Legislative Assembly, a grant of four thousand dollars ($4,000) be made to the County of Oxford House of Industry, in accordance with the provisions of 53 Vict., Cap. 78, intituled "An Act for the establishment of Houses of Refuge."

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the erection of new Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Brockville, having been read,
The Attorney-General acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.
The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That the lapsing of the ordinary appropriations for current yearly expenditures in connection with the construction of the buildings for the new Provincial Lunatic Asylum now in course of erection near the Town of Brockville would likely occasion delay in the completion of the said buildings.
That it is desirable and expedient to prevent, as far as possible, any such delay;
And that, therefore, a sum not exceeding $300,000 be appropriated and set apart from and out of the surplus moneys forming a part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund
of this Province for the purpose of completing the construction of the said Asylum Buildings and the necessary appurtenances therefor.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Balfour reported the Resolutions as follows:—

Resolved, That the lapsing of the ordinary appropriations for current yearly expenditures in connection with the construction of the buildings for the new Provincial Lunatic Asylum now in course of erection near the Town of Brockville would likely occasion delay in the completion of the said buildings.

That it is desirable and expedient to prevent, as far as possible, any such delay.

And that, therefore, a sum not exceeding $300,000 be appropriated and set apart from and out of the surplus moneys forming a part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province for the purpose of completing the construction of the said Asylum Buildings and the necessary appurtenances therefor.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 158), Respecting the Erection of the new Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Brockville.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the erection of new buildings for the Provincial Legislature and the several Departments of the Public Service, having been read,

The Attorney-General acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That by the Act passed in the 43rd year of Her Majesty's reign Chaptered 2, as last amended by Chapter 4 of the Acts passed in the 54th year of Her Majesty's reign, a sum of $1,250,000 was appropriated for the purpose of erecting new buildings for the Provincial Legislature and the several Departments of the Public Service.

That out of the moneys so set apart, there has been paid to the Toronto University a sum of $30,000 for what was known as the "Old Hospital Premises," and there has also been paid, in respect of certain competitive and other plans prepared and obtained prior to those selected for and used in the erection of said buildings, a further sum of $17,876, making a total of $47,876 so paid out of said moneys.

That it is necessary that the whole of the said sum of $1,250,000 should be made available for payment of expenditures incurred in the actual construction of said buildings, and to that end it is expedient to replace said $47,876, so paid as aforesaid.

That it is estimated that in addition to said $1,250,000, as heretofore appropriated a further sum of $15,000 will be required for the construction of said new buildings.

That, therefore, and in order to allow of the whole of said $1,250,000 being made available for the construction of said building, there be appropriated and set apart from and out of the moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum of $47,876 to replace the amount so paid as aforesaid in respect of said old Hospital Premises and said competitive and other plans.

That there be also appropriated and set apart, from and out of the moneys forming part of said Consolidated Revenue Fund, a further sum of $15,000 for the construction of said new buildings, so as to make the whole of the moneys so appropriated and set apart for the construction of said buildings amount in all to a total sum of $1,265,000;
the said sum of $1,265,000 being in addition to and exclusive of the moneys otherwise appropriated and expended for the equipment, fitting-up and furnishing of said buildings, and laying out and ornamentation of the grounds and the making of roadways and pavements, and other like matters in connection therewith.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Balfour reported the Resolutions as follows:—

Resolved, That by the Act passed in the 43rd year of Her Majesty's reign Chaptered 2, as last amended by Chapter 4 of the Acts passed in the 54th year of Her Majesty's reign, a sum of $1,250,000 was appropriated for the purpose of erecting new buildings for the Provincial Legislature and the several Departments of the Public Service.

That out of the moneys so set apart, there has been paid to the Toronto University a sum of $30,000 for what was known as the "Old Hospital Premises," and there has also been paid in respect of certain competitive and other plans prepared and obtained prior to those selected for and used in the erection of said buildings, a further sum of $17,876, making a total of $47,876 so paid out of said moneys.

That it is necessary that the whole of the said sum of $1,250,000 should be made available for payment of expenditures incurred in the actual construction of said buildings, and to that end it is expedient to replace said $47,876, so paid as aforesaid.

That it is estimated that in addition to said $1,250,000, as heretofore appropriated, a further sum of $15,000 will be required for the construction of said new buildings.

That, therefore, and in order to allow of the whole of said $1,250,000 being made available for the construction of said building, there be appropriated and set apart from and out of the moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum of $47,876 to replace the amount so paid as aforesaid in respect of said old Hospital Premises and said competitive and other plans.

That there be also appropriated and set apart, from and out of the moneys forming part of said Consolidated Revenue Fund, a further sum of $15,000 for the construction of said new buildings, so as to make the whole of the moneys so appropriated and set apart for the construction of said buildings amount in all to a total sum of $1,265,000; the said sum of $1,265,000 being in addition to and exclusive of the moneys otherwise appropriated and expended for the equipment, fitting-up and furnishing of said buildings, and laying out and ornamentation of the grounds and the making of roadways and pavements, and other like matters in connection therewith.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 159), Relating to the erection of new Provincial Buildings.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 158), Respecting the erection of the new Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Brockville.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 159), Relating to the erection of the new Provincial Buildings.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 138), To amend the Public Health Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 71), For the prevention of cruelty to and better protection of children; and, after some time spent therein,
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—


Also—Return to an address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the twelfth day of April, 1893, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of the names of the several purchasers of the timber berths disposed of at the sale of October, 1890, and of the sales, if any, which were not carried out, and of the amounts, if any, remaining unpaid on account of the purchase money, if any, of such lots and of a copy of the Order in Council authorizing the sale and of the advertisement and conditions of sale. (Sessional Paper No. 74.)

The House then adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

Friday, 5th May, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Tait, The Petition of the City Council of Toronto.

By Mr. McKay (Oxford), The Petition of George S. Herod and others, of Guelph; also, the Petition of J. A. Grant and others, of Ottawa; also, the Petition of J. L. Addison and others, of St. George; also, the Petition of J. W. Roseburgh and others, of Hamilton; also, the Petition of R. A. Bowie and others, of Brockville; also, the Petition of John T. Mullin and others, of Brampton; also, the Petition of D. Bergin and others, of Cornwall; also, the Petition of T. G. Coulton and others, of St. Catharines.

By Mr. Ryerson, Two Petitions of the City Council of Toronto.

By Mr. Connee, The Petition of the Town Council of Gore Bay.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of William Craig and others, praying certain amendments to the Game Law respecting the close season for deer and hares.

Of the Smith's Falls Royal Templars of Temperance praying that Bill (No. 70), Relating to the prohibition of liquor by retail, may become law.

Of the County Council of Huron; also, of the Township Council of West Wawanosh; also, of the Ashfield Methodist Congregation; also, of the Hope Methodist Congregation; also, of the Dungannon Methodist Church; also, of the East Wawanosh Calvin Presbyterian Church, praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Of the City Council of Stratford, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the power of Municipalities to grant lease of lands acquired for park purposes.
Of Frank J. Hoag and others, of Toronto, praying that no amendments may be made to the Pharmacy Act during the present Session.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Eleventh Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 4), "To consolidate certain debts of the Town of Mitchell," Bill (No. 35), "Respecting the City of Toronto" Bill (No. 64), "To confirm certain Municipal By-laws granting aid to the Coboury, Northumberland and Pacific Railway Company," Bill (No 48), "To consolidate and extend the Debenture Debt of the Township of Tilbury East, contracted for the construction of the Forbes Drainage Works." Bill (No. 59), "Respecting the Toronto Railway Company," and Bill (No. 57), "Respecting the Town of Fort William and the Municipality of Neebing," and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively.

The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 62), "To incorporate the Village of Sturgeon Point," and report the preamble thereof not proven, upon the grounds that the special legislation asked for by the Bill is inexpedient.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill No. 62.

Mr. Fraser, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented the following as their Fourth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 38), intituled "An Act to incorporate The Toronto, Sudbury and North-West Railway Company," and find the preamble of the said Bill not proven, on the ground that in the opinion of the Committee it is expedient that the application for the incorporation of the proposed Company and the building of its railway should be made to the Dominion Parliament.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill.

Mr. Sprague, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bills Nos. (68) and (91), Acts to amend The Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act 1892, presented the following as their Report, which was read and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 68), and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

Mr. Balfour, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Second Report, which was read as follows:—

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed:—


Return of names of purchasers of Timber Berths. (Sessional Paper No. 74.)

Return shewing number of bodies received by Inspector of Anatomy. (Sessional Paper No. 71.)

Order in Council re accounts between the Dominion and Province. (Sessional Paper No. 65.)

Regulation of the Provincial Board of Health. (Sessional Paper No. 66.)

Order in Council respecting Storage of Ice. Sessional Paper No. 67.)

Return shewing by Township amount unpaid on Lands Sold. (Sessional Paper No. 68.)
Return giving names of persons appointed and dismissed from Toronto Normal School. (Sessional Paper No. 54.)

Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices. (Sessional Paper No. 27.)

Return shewing the estimated quantity of Standing Timber. (Sessional Paper No 72.)

Report of the Commissioner for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. (Sessional Paper No. 69.)

The account for the purchase of one hundred copies of Diamond's Municipal Index was presented and ordered to be paid. That one copy of the book be presented to the Clerk of the House of Assembly, Clerk Assistant, and to each head of a Department. That three hundred Rogers' Improved Letter File be ordered for use of members of Legislative Assembly; also, one thousand copies Plebiscite Bill be ordered for distribution to members. That five extra copies of Drainage Commission be distributed to each member. That the Queen's Printer be authorized to proceed with the printing of wrappers for distribution office. That the distribution clerk be requested to revise his list and to see that all Mechanics' Institutes are upon it.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Committee on Printing.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 62), Sturgeon Point, and on Bill (No. 38), Toronto, Sudbury and North-West Railway.

On Motion of Mr. Balfour, seconded by Mr. Gibson (Huron),

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Committee on Printing.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 161), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. Garrow.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 162), intituled "An Act to amend The Ditches and Watercourses Act."

Mr. Waters.

Ordered, that the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 163), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. Mackenzie (Lambton West.)

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 164), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. Wood (Hastings.)

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (165), intituled "An Act to Consolidate and amend the Acts for the protection of Game and Fur-bearing Animals."—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 166), intituled "An Act to amend the Water Works Act."—Mr. Tait.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 26), Respecting the School of Mining and Agriculture.

Bill (No. 28), Respecting the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario.
Bill (No. 15), To enable the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario to mortgage certain land in the Town of Trenton.

Bill (No. 13), Respecting St. George's Church, Kingston.

Bill (No. 37), Respecting the Chatham Water Works Company.

On motion of Mr. Waters, seconded by Mr. Mack,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return from the Treasurer of the Medical Council, giving a detailed statement of the sums paid to each member of the Medical Council during the past five years, for travelling expenses and hotel accommodation while attending Council and committee meetings, and also of the details of the amount not down in the financial returns for 1890, 1891 and 1892, under the heading "Expenses of Legislation."

On motion of Mr. Wood (Brant), seconded by Mr. Bishop,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the numbers of Reeves comprising the various County Councils of the Province in the years 1887 and 1892 respectively, together with the statement of the amount paid as indemnity and the assessment of each of the said Municipalities in each of the above mentioned years.

On motion of Mr. Barr (Dufferin), seconded by Mr. Reid,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government and the License Commissioners of the County of Dufferin, or any other parties, concerning the resignation of the late License Inspector for the County, Mr. Anderson. Also, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the said License Commissioners, or other parties, concerning the appointment of the present Inspector, Mr. Dodds.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 69), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 93), To amend the Act respecting Contracts in relation to goods entrusted to Agents.
Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 94), To amend the Pharmacy Act.
Referred to the same Select Committee to which was referred Bill (No. 100), Pharmacy Act.

Bill (No. 104), To amend the Assessment Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 105), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 106), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 114), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 124), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.
Bill (No. 127), To amend the Act respecting Private Asylums. 
Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 129), To amend the Municipal Act. 
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 130), To amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act. 
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 132), To amend the Act respecting Pounds. 
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 140), To amend the Municipal Water Works Act. 
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 144), To amend the Municipal Act. 
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 150), To amend the Municipal Act. 
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 20), To confirm the will of the late T. B. P. Stewart and distribute the Estate. 
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 55), Respecting the Narrows Bridge in the Township of Seymour. 
Referred to the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 41), To incorporate Lake Superior, Algoma and Colonization Railway Company. 
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 16), To incorporate Grace Hospital (Homeopathic). 
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 8), To enable the Corporation of the County of Ontario to issue certain debentures, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment. 
Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second Reading of Bill (No. 89), Respecting Returns by Registrars and Masters of Titles under the Registry Act and Land Titles Act having been read. 
Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the Second Reading of Bill (No. 118), To amend The Municipal Act, having been read, 
Mr. Rorke moved, 
That the Bill be now read the second time, 
And the Motion, having been put, was lost on a Division.

The Order of the Day for the Second Reading of Bill (No. 121), To amend The Municipal Act, having been read, 
Mr. Bishop moved, 
That the Bill be now read the second time, 
And the motion, having been put, was lost on a Division.
Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:

Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1892. (Sessional Paper No. 15.)

Also—Report of the Commission on Municipal Taxation. (Sessional Paper No. 73.)

The House then adjourned at 6.15 p.m.

Monday, 8th May, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Hardy, Two Petitions of the County Council of Brant.

By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), The Petition of the City Council of Hamilton.

By Mr. Ryerson, The Petition of V. Bettridge and others, of Strathroy.

By Mr. Smith (Frontenac), The Petition of Alexander Ritchie and others, of Frontenac.

By Mr. McCleary, The Petition of the Beaverdam Division, No. 177, S. O. T.

By Mr. Clarke, The Petition of Labour Assembly No. 5742, Knights of Labour, of Toronto.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Town Council of Paris, praying that the Bill before the House relating to the Town of Strathroy may not pass.

Of the City Council of Toronto, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the appointment of a permanent Board of Assessors.

Of Henry Crickington and others, of Toronto; also, of the East Garafraxa Methodist Church; also, of the Bethel East Society of the Methodist Church; also, of the Seymour Zion Methodist Church, severally praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Of Bethel East Methodist Church, Stanwood; also, of Desboro Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also of Baltimore Council, R. T. of T.; also, of Akhmic Harbour Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, of Rose Council, No. 40, Royal Templars, West Flamboro; also, of Sagar Division, No. 397, S. of T., Fort Erie; also, of Bethel West Methodist Church, Seymour; also, of Wesley Methodist Church, Seymour; also, of Tabernacle Sunday School, Seymour; also, of the Trenton W.C.T.U.; also, of W. F. Chapman and others, of Peterborough; also, of W. J. Smith and others, of Tilsonburg; also, of Unity Lodge, No. 251, I.O.G.T., of Barisville, Muskoka; also of Kississebeta Lodge No. 111, of Rama, severally praying for the suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquors to the limit and extent of the powers and authority vested in the Legislature of Ontario.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 167), intituled "An Act to amend the Division Courts Act"—Mr. McKechnie.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.
Bill (No. 168), intituled "An Act respecting Ditches and Watercourses."—Mr. Hardy.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 169), intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Drainage Laws."—Mr. Hardy.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:
Bill (No. 31), Respecting the Debenture Debt of the City of Brantford.
Bill (No. 8), To enable the Corporation of the County of Ontario to issue certain Debentures.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:
Bill (No. 6), To consolidate the debt of the Town of Ingersoll.
Bill (No. 20), To confirm the will of the late T. B. P. Stewart and distribute the Estate.
Bill (No. 55), Respecting the Narrows Bridge in the Township of Seymour.
Bill (No. 16), To incorporate Grace Hospital (Homeopathic).

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain amendments.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.
Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:
Bill (No. 10), Respecting the City of London.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 4), To consolidate certain debts of the Town of Mitchell.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 102), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 110), To amend the Public Health Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 113), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 115), To amend the Land Titles Act.
Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 116), To amend the Registry Act.
Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 126), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 128), To amend the Municipal Water-Works Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.
Bill (No. 143), To amend the Act respecting Assignments and Preferences by Insolvents.
Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 155), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 61), Respecting the Toronto Incandescent Electric Light Company (Limited).
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 21), To consolidate the Debt of the Town of Ingersoll.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 157), To amend the Municipal Act, having been read,
Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 78), Respecting Married Women, having been read,
Mr. Meredith moved,
That the Bill be now read the second time.

The Attorney-General moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Hardy,
That all the words of the Motion after the word "That," be omitted and the following substituted therefor: "the Bill be not now read the second time, but be read the second time on this day three months."

And the Amendment having been put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS:
Messieurs

Balfour, Ferguson, Harty, Smith (York),
Barr (Renfrew), Field, McKay (Oxford),
Cleland, Gibson (Hamilton), McKechnie,
Connée, Gibson (Huron), Mowat,
Dack, Gilmore, Ross,
Dryden, Hardy,

NAYS:
Messieurs

Campbell (Algoma), McKay (Victoria), Meredith, Rorke,
Clarke, McLenaughan, Miscampbell, Ryerson,
Glendinning, Marter, Monk, Smith (Frontenac),
Hammell, Meacham, Preston, Wylie—17.
McColl,

The Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was,
Resolved, That the Bill be read the second time on this day three months.

On motion of Mr. Wood (Brant), seconded by Mr. McMahon,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the number of applications since first day of January, 1890, for loans which have been made under the Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act; the number of Municipalities by which such
applications have been made, and the sums actually paid out of the fund to the said Municipalities respectively, and the amounts unpaid on account of such laws.

On motion of Mr. Wood (Hastings), seconded by Mr. Clarke,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the names of all persons, firms or companies, indebted to the Province on the first day of January, 1893, on account of timber dues, ground rent or bonuses for timber limits; the amount of indebtedness in each case; the balance, if any, due by such persons, firms or companies on the first day of January in each year since 1886, and the total amount of such indebtedness on the first day of January, 1893.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Return to an Order of the House of the Third day of May, instant, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the License Inspector of North Brant, or other parties, and the License Department, or any member of the Government, in connection with the application of William T. Jenkinson for a tavern license in polling sub-division No. 10, Brantford Township. (Sessional Paper No. 77.)

Also, Return to an Order of the House of the Nineteenth day of April, 1893, for a Return shewing, separately for each County, the expenditure on Colonization, Government, or County Roads and Bridges, by the Crown Lands Department, in the Counties of Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Addington and Frontenac during the year 1892, with the location and amount expended on each road and bridge, and giving the name of the overseer in charge, and the amount received by such overseer, for his own services out of each expenditure. (Sessional Paper No. 78.)

The House then adjourned at 5.15 p.m.

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Tuesday, 9th May, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. McKay (Oxford), The Petition of the Norwich Council R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of A. McLaren and others, of Lancaster; also, the Petition of Charles S. Wood and others, of London.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the City Council of Toronto, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the assessment of places of worship and burial grounds.

Of the City Council of Toronto, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the appointment of Assessment Commissioners.

Of the City Council of Toronto, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the power to pass by-laws raising milk dealers' licenses.

Of John T. Mullin and others, of Brampton; also, of J. L. Addison of St. George; also, of J. W. Rosebury and others, of Hamilton; also, of R. A. Bowie and others, of Brockville; also, of D. Bergin and others, of Cornwall; also, of F. G. Coulton and others, of St. Catharines; also, of J. A. Grant and others, of Ottawa, severally praying that no amendments be made to the Ontario Medical Act other than those recommended by the Medical Council.

Of George S. Herod and others, of Guelph, praying that no amendments may be made to the Pharmacy Act during the present Session.
Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Twelfth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 47), "To legalize and confirm By-law No. 1,401 of the Township of York relating to the Toronto Lacrosse and Athletic Association (Limited)," and report the same without amendment.

The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 27), "To ratify and confirm By-law No. 468 of the City of Brantford, and By-law No. 638 of the City of Hamilton"; Bill (No. 63), "To enable the Ontario College of Pharmacy to admit Frederick Henry Clarke to practise as a chemist and druggist," and Bill (No. 58), "To incorporate the Village of Hamilton Beach," and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively. They have also amended the preambles to the said Bills Nos. 63 and 58, so as to conform with the facts as they appear to the committee. They have also amended the title to the said Bill (No. 58) so that the same now reads: "An Act respecting Hamilton Beach."

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 23), "To amend the Act respecting the Township of Harvey, in the County of Peterborough," the said Bill having been withdrawn by the promoters thereof.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 23), Township of Harvey.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 43), Respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the County of Perth.
Bill (No. 55), Respecting the Narrows Bridge in the Township of Seymour.
Bill (No. 16), To incorporate Grace Hospital (Homeopathic).

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 158), Respecting the erection of a new Provincial Asylum at Brockville; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 159), Relating to the erection of the new Provincial Buildings; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 71), For the prevention of cruelty to, and better protection of, children; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 138), To amend the Public Health Act; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.
The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 84), To amend the Registry Act.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 107), To establish the Algonquin National Park of Ontario.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 134), Respecting the Law of Insurance.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1893, the following sums:—

31. To defray the expenses of School of Pedagogy .......................... $6,750 00
32. To defray the expenses of the Normal and Model Schools, Toronto .... $23,540 00
33. To defray the expenses of the Normal School, Ottawa .................. $22,440 00
34. To defray the expenses of the Museum and Library ...................... $5,350 00
35. To defray the expenses of the School of Practical Science ............. $18,865 00
36. To defray the expenses of Mechanics' Institutes, etc .................... $51,700 00
37. To defray Miscellaneous expenses of Education .......................... $2,000 00
38. To defray the expenses of Superannuated Teachers ....................... $61,300 00
39. To defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto ......... $99,961 00
40. To defray the expenses of the Branch Asylum at Mimico ............... $73,168 00
41. To defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane, London .......... $130,328 00
42. To defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane, Kingston ....... $80,273 00
43. To defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton ....... $115,921 00
44. To defray the expenses of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia ................ $62,261 00
45. To defray the expenses of Central Prison, Toronto ..................... $75,145 00
46. To defray the expenses of the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene .... $37,350 00
47. To defray the expenses of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville ............................................. $45,419 00
48. To defray the expenses of the Institute for the Blind, Brantford ....... $35,432 00
49. To defray the expenses of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, Toronto ... $28,356 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.
Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of March, 1892, for a Return shewing amounts of defalcations made by the Treasurers of any of the Municipalities in the Province of Ontario during the years 1871 to 1891, both inclusive, Shewing also, the amounts any of said Municipalities have lost during the same time for want of sufficient sureties being given by said Treasurers, and also shewing the number of Commissions of Enquiry into the finances of municipal corporations issued during said years under Section 383 of the Municipal Act. (Sessional Paper No. 79.)

The House then adjourned at 10.55 p.m.

Wednesday, 10th May, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Bronson, The Petition of the Ottawa Board of Trade.

By Mr. Garrou, The Petition of the Goderich Victoria Street Methodist Church; also, the Petition of the Goderich North Street Methodist Church; also, the Petition of Maitland Lodge, No. 304, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of John Rudd and others, of Huron.

By Mr. Smith (York), The Petition of J. A. Atcheson and others, of Kingston Road, By Mr. Harty, The Petition of the City Council of Kingston.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the County Council of Brant praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the maintenance of bridges.

Of Labour Assembly, No. 5,742, K. of L. Toronto, praying for the application of the principle of Cumulative voting to the City of Toronto.

Of the City Council of Hamilton, praying for legislation making it the duty of Electric Street Railway Companies to provide sufficient shelter upon their cars for the motor men in charge.

Of Beaverdam Division, No. 177, S.O.T.; also, of the County Council of Brant, severally praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Of J. Bettridge and others, of Strathroy, praying that no amendments may be made to the Ontario Medical Act except upon recommendation of the Medical Council.

Of Alexander Ritchie and others, of Frontenac, praying that Agriculturists may be relieved from the operation of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Thirteenth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 54), "To confirm certain Municipal By-laws granting aid to the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company," referred by the Standing Committee on Railways to the Committee for their consideration, and they have prepared certain amendments thereto. They have also amended the preamble to the said Bill so as to conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee. They have also amended the title to the said Bill so that the same now reads, "An Act relating to certain Municipal By-laws granting aid to the Kingston, Smith's Falls, and Ottawa Railway Company, and for other purposes."
The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 56), "Respecting the Town of Port Arthur," and Bill (No. 9), "To amend the Act to incorporate the Kingston Street Railway Company," and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively. They have also amended the preambles to the said Bills so as to conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee.

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of the Honourable House be further suspended in this that the time for presenting reports relative to Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Wednesday the 17th day of May instant.

Mr. Fraser, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Fifth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of the Honourable House be further suspended in this that the time for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Wednesday the Seventeenth day of May instant.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports from the Standing Committees on Private Bills and Railways be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday the Seventeenth day of May instant.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill (No. 66), To authorize the City of Ottawa to issue debentures in aid of the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company.

Bill (No. 158), Respecting the erection of the new Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Brockville.

Bill (No. 159), Relating to the erection of the new Provincial Buildings.

On motion of Mr. Glendinning, seconded by Mr. Roche,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all convictions under the Liquor License Act in the Riding of North Ontario during the years 1891 and 1892. Also, of all moneys paid to the License Inspector for salary and expenses during said years, distinguishing the amounts paid for salary and the amounts paid for expenses. Also, of the particulars of any fines which may have been remitted during said years. Also, of the gross amounts of money received by the inspector in his official capacity during said two years, and a detailed statement of the amounts disbursed by him during the same time, shewing to whom and for what such disbursements were made.

On motion of Mr. Gibson (Hurom), seconded by Mr. Balfour,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the number of votes polled in favour of, and against, the Scott Act By-laws when last carried in the different Counties and Cities of this Province. Also, the number of votes polled when the same Counties or Cities repealed such By-laws, and including the vote in those Counties and Cities where the By-laws, under the Act, did not pass.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion and Amendments respecting the representation of the City of Toronto in the Legislative Assembly, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And, after some time,

The amendment to the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division:
Yea:

Messieurs

Balfour,
Barr (Renfrew),
Biggar,
Bishop,
Bleazard,
Bronson,
Caldwell,
Charlton,
Cleland,
Connée,
Dack,
Davis,
Dowling,

Dryden,
Evanturel,
Ferguson,
Field,
Fraser,
Garrow,
Gibson (Hamilton),
Gibson (Huron),
Guthrie,
Harcourt,
Hardy,
Harty,

Kirkwood,
Lockhart,
Loughrin,
McKay (Oxford),
McKay (Victoria),
McKechnie,
McKenzie, H.,
McMahon,
Mack,
Mackenzie, C.,
Moore,
Mowat,

O'Connor,
Rayside,
Robillard,
Ross,
Sharpe,
Smith (York),
Smith (Peel),
Snider,
Stratton,
Tait,
Waters,
Wood (Brant)—49.

Nay:

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin),
Bush,
Campbell (Algoma),
Campbell (Durham),
Clancy,
Clarke,
Fell,
Glendinning,

Godwin,
Hammell,
Hiscott,
Hudson,
Kerns,
McCready,
McCull,

McLenaghan,
Magwood,
Meacham,
Miscampbell,
Monk,
Preston,
Reid,

Rorke,
Ryerson,
Smith (Frontenac),
Tooley,
Whitney,
Willoughby,
Wood (Hastings)—29.

The Amendment, as amended, having been then put, was carried on the following division:

Yea:

Messieurs

Balfour,
Barr (Renfrew),
Biggar,
Bishop,
Bleazard,
Bronson,
Caldwell,
Charlton,
Cleland,
Connée,
Dack,
Davis,
Dowling,

Dryden,
Evanturel,
Ferguson,
Field,
Fraser,
Garrow,
Gibson (Hamilton),
Gibson (Huron),
Guthrie,
Harcourt,
Hardy,
Harty,

Kirkwood,
Lockhart,
Loughrin,
McKay (Oxford),
McKay (Victoria),
McKechnie,
McKenzie, H.,
McMahon,
Mack,
Mackenzie, C.,
Moore,
Mowat,

O'Connor,
Rayside,
Robillard,
Ross,
Sharpe,
Smith (York),
Smith (Peel),
Snider,
Stratton,
Tait,
Waters,
Wood (Brant)—4

Nay:

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin),
Bush,
Campbell (Algoma),
Campbell (Durham),
Clancy,
Clarke,
Fell,
Glendinning,

Godwin,
Hammell,
Hiscott,
Hudson,
Kerns,
McCready,
McCull,

McLenaghan,
Magwood,
Meacham,
Miscampbell,
Monk,
Preston,
Reid,

Rorke,
Ryerson,
Smith (Frontenac),
Tooley,
Whitney,
Willoughby,
Wood (Hastings)—29.
The Main Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried on the following division:

**YEAS:**

Messieurs

Balfour, Barr (Renfrew), Biggar, Bishop, Blezard, Bronson, Caldwell, Charlton, Cleland, Conmee, Dack, Davis, Dowling, Dryden, Eventurel, Ferguson, Field, Fraser, Garrow, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Guthrie, Harcourt, Hardy, Hart, Kirkwood, Lockhart, Loughrin, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McKenzie, McKechnie, McKenzie, H., McMahon, Mack, Mackenzie, C., Moore, Mowat, O'Connor, Rayside, Robillard, Ross, Sharpe, Smith (Yrk), Smith (Peel), Snider, Stratton, Tail, Waters, Wood (Brant)—49.

**NAYS:**

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin), Bush, Campbell (Algoma), Campbell (Durham), Clancy, Clarke, Fell, Glendinning, Godwin, Hammell, Hiscott, Hudson, Kerns, McCleary, McColl, McLenaghan, Magwood, Meacham, Miscampbell, Monk, Preston, Reid, Rorke, Ryerson, Smith (Frontenac), Tooley, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Hastings)—29.

And it was,

Resolved, That prior to "The Franchise and Representation Act, 1885," the City of Toronto was divided into two Electoral Districts, each of which returned one member to the Legislative Assembly of this Province. That when said Act was passed the system popularly known as "Minority Representation" had not been tested by actual operation within the Province. That it was desirable and expedient that such a test should be made, and that said City, having regard to its then area and population, was especially well suited for the making of such a practical test. That by the said Act the division of said City into two Electoral Districts was abolished, and said City, with the adjoining Town of Parkdale, was constituted one Electoral District returning three members to said Legislative Assembly on a basis of Minority Representation. That the application of said system of representation to said Electoral District was understood, and was intended, to be experimental. That since the passing of said Act two General Elections to said Legislative Assembly have been held in this Province, and in addition, and within the past twelve months, two Bye-elections to the same Assembly have taken place in said city. That these several Elections, and notably, the two Bye-elections, apparently demonstrate that the form of Minority Representation now applied to said City is, in its practical working out, unsatisfactory, inconvenient and expensive.

And it is, therefore, the opinion of this House that there should be a readjustment of the representation of said City in said Legislative Assembly, and that the system of Minority Representation now applied to said city should be abolished. And this House is further of opinion, that in view of the great increase of population in said City since the said Act of 1885 was passed, the said City is entitled to increased representation in this House.
The Order of the Day for the Second Reading of Bill (No. 82), To Enable Women to Vote for Members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, having been read,

Mr. Waters moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

Mr. Dryden moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Bronson,

That all the words of the Motion after the word “That” be omitted and that there be inserted instead thereof the words following:—

"Whilst the propriety of the extension of the suffrage to women has been strongly contended for by many in this country and elsewhere, the opposite view has generally prevailed hitherto wherever representative governments exist. That women have not votes at elections for the Imperial Parliament, the Dominion Parliament or for the Legislature of any Province of the Dominion or the Empire, or, so far as known, of any other country of the world except the State of Wyoming, in the United States of America. That the extension of the suffrage to women in this Province would double, or, more than double, the number of electors and might therefore involve the transfer to women of a preponderating voting power in all matters affecting the laws and institutions of the Province. That such a far reaching change in the electorate is a subject which has not been seriously dealt with or considered at any General Election in this Province. And that under all the circumstances, it is, in the opinion of this House, the present duty of the House to refuse its assent to any measure providing for female suffrage at Parliamentary Elections, and this House therefore orders that the said Bill be not now read a second time, but be read a second time this day six months."

And the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin),
Barr (Renfrew),
Bigger,
Bishop,
Blezard,
Bronson,
Bush,
Campbell (Algoma),
Campbell (Durham),
Charlton,
Clancy,
Clarke,
Cleland,
Connec,
Dowling,

Dryden,
Evanturel,
Fell,
Field,
Fraser,
Gibson (Hamilton),
Gibson (Huron),
Gilmour,
Godwin,
Guthrie,
Hammell,
Harcourt,
Hardy,
Hudson,
Kerns,
Loughrin,
McColl,
McKay (Oxford),
McKay (Victoria),
McKechnie,
McLenaghan,
McMahon,
Mackenzie, C.,
Magwood,
Mackintosh,
Monk,
Moore,
Mowat,
O'Connor,
Preston,
Rayside,
Reid,
Robillard,
Rorke,
Ross,
Snider,
Toole,
Whitney,
Willoughby,
Wood (Hastings),
Wood (Brant),
Wylie—57.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Balfour,
Dack,
Davis,
Ferguson,

Glendinning,
Hiscott,
Lockhart,
McCleary,
McKenzie, H.,
Mack,
Meacham,
Ryerson,
Sharpe,
Smith (Peel),
Stratton,
Waters—16.
The Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried on the following division:

YEAS:

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin), 
Barr (Renfrew), 
Biggar, 
Bishop, 
Bleazard, 
Bronson, 
Bush, 
Campbell (Algoma) 
Campbell (Durham) 
Charlton, 
Clancy, 
Clarke, 
Cleland, 
Connee, 
Dowing, 

Dryden, 
Eventurel, 
Fell, 
Field, 
Fraser, 
Gibson (Hamilton), 
Gibson (Huron), 

Kerns, 
Loughrin, 
McCull, 
McKay (Oxford), 
McKay (Victoria), 
McKechnie, 
McLenaghan, 
McMahon, 
Mackenzie, C., 
Maywood, 
Miscampbell, 
Monk, 
Moore, 
Mowat,

O'Connor, 
Preston, 
Rayside, 
Reid, 
Robillard, 
Rorke, 
Ross, 
Snider, 
Tooley, 
Whitney, 
Willoughby, 
Wood (Hastings), 
Wood (Brant), 
Wylie—51.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Balfour, 
Dack, 
Davis, 
Ferguson, 

Glendinning, 
Hischott, 
Lockhart, 
McCleary, 

McKenzie, H., 
Mack, 
Meacham, 
Ryerson, 

Sharpe, 
Smith (Peel), 
Stratton, 
Waters—16.

And it was,

Resolved, That whilst the propriety of the extension of the suffrage to women has been strongly contended for by many in this country and elsewhere, the opposite view has generally prevailed hitherto wherever representative governments exist. That women have not voted at Elections for the Imperial Parliament, the Dominion Parliament, or for the Legislature of any Province of the Dominion, or the Empire, or, so far as known, of any other country of the world, except the State of Wyoming in the United States of America. That the extension of the suffrage to women in this Province would double, or, more than double, the number of electors and might therefore involve the transfer to women of a preponderating voting power in all matters affecting the laws and institutions of the Province. That such a far reaching change in the Electorate is a subject which has not been seriously dealt with, or considered, at any General Election in this Province. And, that under all the circumstances, it is, in the opinion of this House, the present duty of the House to refuse its assent to any measure providing for female suffrage at Parliamentary Elections, and this House therefore orders, that the said Bill be not now read a second time, but be read a second time on this day six months.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 41), To incorporate Lake Superior, Algoma and Colonization Railway Company.
Bill (No. 4), To consolidate certain debts of the Town of Mitchell.
Bill (No. 21), To consolidate the Debt of the Town of Tilsonburg.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, that the Committee had directed him to report the several bills without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.
The following Bills were severally read the second time:

Bill (No. 53), To authorize the sale of certain lands by the Congregation of the Church of England, in the Parish of St. Thomas.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 35), Respecting the City of Toronto.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 64), To confirm certain municipal by-laws granting aid to the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific Railway.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 59), Respecting the Toronto Railway Company.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 57), Respecting the Town of Fort William and the Municipality of Neebing.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 47), To legalize and confirm By-law number 1,401 of the Township of York, relating to the Toronto Lacrosse and Athletic Association (Limited).
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 27), To ratify and confirm By-law No. 468 of Brantford, and By-law No. 638 of Hamilton.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 63), To enable the Ontario College of Pharmacy to admit Frederick Henry Clarke to practise as a Chemist and Druggist.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 58), Respecting Hamilton Beach.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No 86), To amend the Ontario Medical Act.
Referred to a Select Committee, composed as follows:—The Attorney-General, and Messieurs Barr (Dufferin), Bronson, Balfour, Bishop, Biggar, Caldwell, Duck, Gilmour, Gibson (Huron), Harty, Hiscott, Lockhart, McKay (Oxford), Meacham, Meredith, McKay (Victoria), Waters, Willoughby and Wood (Hastings).

Bill (No. 103), To amend the Agriculture and Arts Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 112), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 161), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 154), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 164), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 163), To amend the Assessment Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.
Bill (No. 148), To amend the Act to impose a tax on dogs and for the protection of sheep.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 123), To amend the Act respecting Joint Stock Companies for supplying Cities, Towns and Villages with gas and water.
Referred to the Legal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the Second Reading of Bill (No. 83), To enable Married Women to vote for members of Municipal Councils and upon By-laws requiring the assent of the elections, having been read,
Mr. Waters moved,
That the Bill be now read the second time.
And the Motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:

Return to an Order of the House of the Nineteenth day of April, 1893, for a Return of copies of all correspondence in connection with an application for a new Bridge over York Branch River, between lots 20 and 21, in the Township of Carlow, in the County of Hastings, during the year 1892, and all papers or memoranda connected therewith. (Sessional Paper No. 80.)

The House then adjourned at 11.00 p.m.

Thursday, 11th May, 1893.

3 o’clock P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:

By Mr. Harcourt, The Petition of Benjamin Sherk and others, of Welland.
By Mr. Field, The Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.
By Mr. McColl, The Petition of the City Council of St. Thomas.

The following Petitions were read and received:

Of Charles S. Wood and others, of London; also, of A. McLaren and others, of Lancaster, severally praying that no amendments be made to the Ontario Medical Act, unless recommended by the Medical Council.
Of Norwich Council R. T. of T., praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Fraser, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Sixth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 42), intituled, "An Act respecting the Toronto and Scarboro’ Electric Railway, Light and Power Company (Limited)," and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

The Committee have also amended the preamble to the said Bill so as to make the same conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee.
Mr. McKay (Oxford), from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill No. (100), To further amend the Pharmacy Act, and Bill (No. 94), To amend the Pharmacy Act, presented their Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have carefully considered the Bills to them referred, and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:

Bill (No. 170), intituled "An Act to provide for the weekly payment of wages."—Mr. Ballfour.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Bronson, seconded by Mr. Gibson (Hamilton),

Ordered, That the Rule be suspended, and that leave be given to introduce a Bill respecting certain local improvements in the City of Ottawa, reported withdrawn by the promoters thereof, on the twenty-sixth day of April last, and that the order made upon the same day, remitting the fees upon said Bill, be rescinded.

The following Bill was thereupon introduced, read the first time and referred to the Committee on Private Bills for consideration and report:

Bill (No. 45), intituled "An Act respecting certain local improvements in the City of Ottawa, and for other purposes."—Mr. Bronson.

The following Bill was read the third time:

Bill (No. 22), To consolidate certain debentures of the City of Hamilton.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and be intituled "An Act respecting the debenture debt of the City of Hamilton."

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill (No. 20), To confirm the will of the late T. B. P. Stewart and distribute the estate.

Bill (No. 4), To consolidate certain debts of the Town of Mitchell.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Town of Sault Ste. Marie having been read,

The Attorney-General acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

That whereas, the Sault Ste. Marie Water, Gas and Light Company, now the Ontario Sault Ste. Marie Water, Gas and Power Company, did on the 8th day of June, 1889, agree to purchase from Her Majesty all those parcels of land and land covered with water belonging to the Province of Ontario, situate, lying and being between the south limit of Portage street, in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, and St. Mary's Island, bounded on the west by the east limit produced southerly of West street, and on the east by lands granted by Letters Patent to the Hudson's Bay Company and to Messrs. Laird and Henderson containing thirty-eight acres, more or less; that whereas, the price of the said lands was $28,750, of which the sum of $7,187.50 has been paid, and there is now due in respect of the said lands $21,562.50 besides interest; that the Corporation of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, under the authority of an Act passed in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 135, has purchased a large portion of the stock of the said Company; that the said lands were sold to the Corporation and the lands and stock were purchased by the Corporation for the purpose of developing the water power of the said town; that it appears that in order to utilize the said water-power it is necessary
that the land above mentioned should be released from the lien for unpaid purchase money; that the said Corporation of the said Town has offered to give debentures of the Town for the said sum of $21,562.50 and interest, such debentures bearing interest at five per cent. and payable in thirty years from the date of issue, and it is expedient to accept the said debentures and grant the said land free from any lien for purchase money; and to make the further provisions hereafter contained in order to enable the object aforesaid to be accomplished.

Resolved, That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to accept for the said purchase money and interest now due the debentures of the said Town for the sum of $21,562.50, and interest now due aforesaid, such debenture to be payable at such time or times, not exceeding thirty years, as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may approve, to bear interest at five per cent., payable half-yearly; and on said debentures being delivered to the Treasurer of the Province, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to grant the said land to the Corporation of the said Town free from the said lien.

That it shall and may be lawful for the Corporation of the said Town to pass a by-law or by-laws providing for the issue of debentures of the said Town, and it shall not be necessary to obtain the assent of the electors of the said Town to such a by-law or by-laws before the final passing thereof.

That the debentures to be issued aforesaid shall be made payable at such time or times, not exceeding thirty years from the date thereof, as the said Corporation may direct, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council approve, and shall be for sums not less than $100 each as the said Corporation may by such by-law or by-laws direct and the Lieutenant-Governor approve, and the said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent., payable half-yearly.

That the by-law or by-laws authorizing the issue of such debentures shall impose a special rate per annum (over and above all other rates to be levied each year) sufficient to pay the interest of such debentures and to provide a sinking fund for the due payment of the principal when the same shall fall due.

That no irregularity in form or substance either of the debentures or of the by-law or by-laws authorizing the issue thereof shall render the same invalid or illegal, or be allowed as a defence to any action brought against the said Corporation for the recovery of the amount of the said debentures or interest or any or either of them, or any part thereof.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Balfour reported the Resolutions as follows:—

That whereas, the Sault Ste. Marie Water, Gas and Light Company, now the Ontario Sault Ste. Marie Water, Gas and Power Company, did on the 8th day of June, 1889, agree to purchase from Her Majesty all those parcels of land and land covered with water belonging to the Province of Ontario, situate, lying and being between the south limit of Portage street, in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, and St. Mary's Island, bounded on the west by the east limit produced southerly of West street, and on the east by lands granted by Letters Patent to the Hudson Bay Company and to Messrs. Laird and Henderson containing thirty-eight acres, more or less; that whereas, the price of the said lands was $28,750, of which the sum of $7,187.50 has been paid, and there is now due in respect of the said lands $21,562.50 besides interest; that the corporation of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, under the authority of an Act passed in the fifty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 135, has purchased a large portion of the stock of the said company; that the said lands were sold to the Corporation and the lands and stock were purchased by the Corporation for the purpose of developing the water power of the said town; that it appears that in order to utilize the said water-power it is necessary that
the land above mentioned should be released from the lien for unpaid purchase money; that the said Corporation of the said Town has offered to give debentures of the town for the said sum of $21,562.50 and interest, such debentures bearing interest at five per cent. and payable in thirty years from the date of issue, and it is expedient to accept the said debentures and grant the said land free from any lien for purchase money; and to make the further provisions hereafter contained in order to enable the object aforesaid to be accomplished.

Resolved, That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to accept for the said purchase money and interest now due the debentures of the said Town for the sum of $21,562.50, and interest now due aforesaid, such debenture to be payable at such time or times, not exceeding thirty years, as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may approve, to bear interest at five per cent., payable half-yearly, and on said debentures being delivered to the Treasurer of the Province, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to grant the said land to the Corporation of the said Town free from the said lien.

That it shall and may be lawful for the Corporation of the said Town to pass a by-law or by-laws providing for the issue of debentures of the said Town, and it shall not be necessary to obtain the assent of the electors of the said Town to such a by-law or by-laws before the final passing thereof.

That the debentures to be issued as aforesaid shall be made payable at such time or times, not exceeding thirty years from the date thereof, as the said Corporation may direct and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council approves, and shall be for sums not less than $100 each as the said Corporation may by such by-law or by-laws direct and the Lieutenant-Governor approve, and the said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent., payable half yearly.

That the by-law or by-laws authorizing the issue of such debentures shall impose a special rate per annum (over and above all other rates to be levied each year (sufficient to pay the interest of such debentures and to provide a sinking fund for the due payment of the principal when the same shall fall due.

That no irregularity in form or substance either of the debentures or of the by-law or by-laws authorizing the issue thereof shall render the same invalid or illegal, or be allowed as a defence to any action brought against the said Corporation for the recovery of the amount of the said debentures or interest or any or either of them, or any part thereof.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 146), Respecting the Debt of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 146), Respecting the Debt of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 134), Respecting the Law of Insurance; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 107), To established the Algonquin National Park of Ontario; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

9 (J.)
The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 147), Respecting Houses of Refuge for Females. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 72), To further facilitate the Enforcement of the just rights of Wage-earners and Sub-contractors. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 142), Respecting the Enforcement of Judges' Orders in matters not in Court. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 145), To make further provision respecting the Registration of Land under the Land Titles Act. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 153), As to Costs in Appeals on Prosecutions. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 152), Respecting Polling Places in the Electoral District of Algoma West. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1893, the following sums:—

89. To defray the expenses of Colonization Roads ............................ $95,350 00
90. To defray the expenses of Crown Lands ................................... $125,309 00
95. To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Expenditure ........................ $94,620 00
96. To defray Unforeseen and Unprovided Expenses ........................... $50,000 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House by Command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Ontario Game and Fish Commission for the year 1892. (Sessional Paper No. 76.)

The House then adjourned at 11.30 p.m.
Friday, 12th May, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Bills were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), The Petition of Delhi Division, Sons of Temperance; also, the Petition of Tabernacle Methodist Church, of Seymour; also, the Petition of McKeilhar Council, No. 141, R. T.; also, the Petition of the Y. P. S. C. E., Kinlough; also, the Petition of Little Current Methodist Church; also, the Petition of Huntsville Lodge, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of Riverside Council, No. 50, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of John Cochrane, the Younger, and others; also, the Petition of Hamilton Johnston and others, all of Seymour.

By Mr. Kirkwood, The Petition of William Campbell and others, of West Garafaxa.

By Mr. McKay (Oxford), The Petition of J. McWilliams and others, of Thamesford; also, the Petition of A. McKay and others, of Ingersoll; also, the Petition of H. B. Small, of Ottawa; also, the Petition of M. J. Mullock and others, of Binbrook.

By Mr. Dack, The Petition of Tara Council, No. 380, R. T. of T.; also, the Petition of the Chesley W. O. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Paisley Lodge, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of the Village Council of Wiarton; also, the Petition of Canaan Lodge; also, the Petition of Park Herod Lodge, No. 211, I. O. G. T.; also, the Petition of the Township Council of Amabel; also, the Petition of Maple Hill Lodge, No. 401, I.O.G.T.; also, the Petition of C. W. Jones and others, of Hepworth; also, the Petition of Peter Anderson and others, of Amabel.

By Mr. Tait, The Petition of the Working Women's Protective Association.

By Mr. McLenaghan, The Petition of the Perth Board of Trade.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of J. A. Atcheson and others, of Kingston Road, praying that the Bill before the House respecting the Toronto and Scarboro' Electric Light and Power Company (Limited), may pass.

Of the Ottawa Board of Trade, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act in the direction of the Single Tax.

Of John Rudd and others, of Huron, praying for the suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquors to the limit and extent of the powers and authority vested in the Legislature of Ontario.

Of Maitland Lodge, No. 304, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Goderich Victoria Street Methodist Church; also, of the Goderich North Street Methodist Church, severally praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Of the City Council of Kingston, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the power of municipalities to make agreements and pass by-laws as to erection of telephone poles and wires and use of streets.

Mr. Fraser, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Seventh Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 50), intituled "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway," and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

The Committee have also amended the preamble to the said Bill so as to make the same conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 171), intituled "An Act to amend the Land Titles Act."—Mr. Gilmour. Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.
Bill (No. 172), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. Kerns.  
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 173), intituled "An Act to amend the Registry Act."—Mr. Gilmour.  
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 174), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. Ryerson.  
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 175), intituled "An Act respecting Agricultural Societies in Nipissing, Parry Sound and Manitoulin."—Mr. Sharpe.  
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 176), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. Ryerson.  
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 177), intituled "The Consolidated Short Forms Mortgage Act."—Mr. O'Connor.  
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 178), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. Guthrie.  
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Ryerson, seconded by Mr. Clarke,  
Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing at the last two elections for the Electoral District of the City of Toronto, the expenses incurred at each polling sub-division in holding the elections, and the total cost of each of the said elections for the whole Electoral District.

Mr. Whitney, seconded by Mr. Clarke,  
That there be laid before this House a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Education and any person or persons relating to the appointment, as Public School Inspector for the District of Nipissing, of Rev. Mr. Grant.  
And a debate arising, the motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Monk, seconded by Mr. McColl,  
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the conditions of policies ordinarily used by Fire Insurance Companies in Ontario. Firstly—Companies using policies without conditions or with conditions less than the statutory ones. Secondly—Those using statutory conditions only. Thirdly—Those imposing additional conditions to the statutory conditions, and the nature of such conditions.

On motion of Mr. Monk, seconded by Mr. McColl,  
Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the names of Life Insurance Companies doing business in Ontario among the industrial classes and receiving premiums of one dollar, or under, weekly, and shewing any unusual condition in the policies. Shewing also, the number and names, so far as ascertainable, of cases disputed or contested by such companies during the last two years and the amount involved, and the defences set up to such cases.

On motion of Mr. Ryerson, seconded by Mr. Clarke,  
Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the costs and expenses, with the items allowed by Government to the Returning Officer at the Toronto Local Election in 1886, Mr. Registrar Lindsey.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 68), to amend the Act respecting Compensation to Workmen in certain cases, and, after some time spent
therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 87), to amend the law as to Witness Fees having been read,

Mr. Whitney moved,
That the bill be now read the second time.
And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 101), respecting Embalming, having been read,

Mr. McMahon moved,
That the bill be now read the second time.
And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—
Bill (No. 90), To amend the Liquor License Act.
Referred to the same Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 100), Pharmacy Act.

Bill (No. 98), To amend the Real Property Limitation Act.
Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 54), Relating to certain Municipal By-laws, granting aid to the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company, and for other purposes.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 56), Respecting the Town of Port Arthur.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 9), To amend the Act to incorporate the Kingston Street Railway Company.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 42), Respecting the Toronto and Scarboro' Electric Railway, Light and Power Company (Limited).
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:

Bill (No. 46), Respecting the Town of Toronto Junction.
Bill (No. 61), Respecting the Toronto Incandescent Electric Light Company (Limited).

Bill (No. 64), To confirm certain municipal by-laws granting aid to the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific Railway.
Bill (No. 57), Respecting the Town of Fort William and the Municipality of Neebing.
Bill (No. 47), To legalize and confirm By-law number 1,401 of the Township of York, relating to the Toronto Lacrosse and Athletic Association (Limited).
Bill (No. 27), To ratify and confirm By-law No. 468 of Brantford, and By-law No. 638 of Hamilton.

Bill (No. 63), To enable the Ontario College of Pharmacy to admit Frederick Henry Clarke to practice as a Chemist and Druggist.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain amendments.
The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time on Monday next.
Mr. Gibson, (Hamilton), presented to the House by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:

Returns of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1892, under the provisions of R.S.O. 1887, cap. 114, sec. 100, with which are contrasted receipts of the same nature in the years 1890 and 1891. (Sessional Paper No. 87).

Also, Reports of the Poultry and Pet Stock Associations for the year 1892. (Sessional Paper No. 82).

Also, Report of the Bee-keepers' Association for the year 1892. (Sessional Paper No. 83).

Also, Report of the Central Farmers' Institute for the year 1892. (Sessional Paper No. 84).

Also, Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1892. (Sessional Paper No. 85).

Also, Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of May, instant, for a Return from the Treasurer of the Medical Council, giving a detailed statement of the sums paid to each member of the Medical Council during the past five years, for travelling expenses and hotel accommodation, while attending Council and Committee meetings, and also of the details of the amount not down in the financial returns for 1890, 1891 and 1892, under the heading "Expenses of Legislation." (Sessional Paper No. 86).

The House then adjourned at 6.20 P.M.

Monday, 15th May, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:

By the Attorney-General, The Petition of the Town Council of Woodstock.
By Mr. Meredith, The Petition of the City Council of London.

The following Petitions were read and received:

Of the County Council of the united Counties of Northumberland and Durham, praying certain amendments to The Municipal Act, respecting the maintenance of bridges.
Of the City Council of St. Thomas, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act, respecting the power of Municipalities to enter into agreements as to erection of telephone poles and wires and use of streets.
Of Benjamin Sherk and others of Welland, praying that Agriculturists may be relieved from the operation of The Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:

Bill (No. 179), intituled "An Act respecting certain duties, liabilities and fees of Sheriffs."—The Attorney-General.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow
The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed: —

Bill (No. 6), To consolidate the debt of the Town of Ingersoll.

Bill (No. 47), To legalize and confirm By-law number 1,401, of the Township of York, relating to the Toronto Lacrosse and Athletic Association (Limited).

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 134), Respecting the Law of Insurance, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider Bill (No. 58), Respecting Hamilton Beach, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be referred back to the Standing Committee on Private Bills for further consideration.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills: —

Bill (No. 10), Respecting the City of London.

Bill (No. 53), To authorize the sale of certain lands by the Congregation of the Church of England, in the Parish of St. Thomas.

Bill (No. 35), Respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 59), Respecting the Toronto Railway Company.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, that the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain Amendments.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time: —

Bill (No. 39), Respecting the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 50), To amend the Acts relating to the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherst-burg Railway.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 81), To amend the Assessment Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 109), To prevent fraud in the Sale of Milk.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 111), To amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 122), To amend the Division Courts Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.
Bill (No. 162), To amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act. Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The Order of the Day for second reading Bill (No. 144), To amend the Liquor License Act having been read, Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The House then adjourned at 5.20 p.m.

Tuesday, 16th May, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of William Campbell and others, of West Garafraxa, praying that no amendments be made to the Municipal Act relating to the maintenance of bridges.

Of the Toronto Working Women's Protective Association praying certain amendments to the Factory Act respecting rules and regulations formulated by employers.

Of Tara Council, No. 380, R. T. of T.; also, of Chesley W.C.T.U.; also, of Paisley Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Village Council of Wiarton; also, of Canaan Lodge; also, of Park Head Lodge, No. 211, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Township Council of Amabel; also, of Peter Anderson and others, of Amabel; also, of C. W. Jones and others, of Hepworth, severally praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Of the Delhi Division, S.O.T.; also, of the Seymour Tabernacle Methodist Church; also, of the McKellar Council, R. T. of T.; also, of the Kinlough Y.P.S.C.E.; also, of the Little Current Methodist Church; also, of the Huntsville Lodge, I.O.G.T.; also, of the Riverside Council, R. T. of T.; also, of John Cochran, the younger, and others; also, of Richard P. Grills and others; also, of Hamilton Johnston and others, all of Seymour, severally praying for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor to the limit and extent of the powers and authority vested in the Legislature of Ontario.

Of A. McKay and others, of Ingersoll; also, of J. McWilliams and others, of Thamesford; also, of W. J. Mullock and others, of Binbrook; also, of H. B. Small, of Ottawa, severally praying that no amendments be made to the Ontario Medical Act other than those recommended by the Medical Council.

Of the Perth Board of Trade praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act in the direction of the abolition of Toll Roads.

Mr. Fraser, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Eighth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered the following Bills and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively:

Bill (No. 67), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Company," and Bill (No. 117), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Strathroy and Western Counties Railway Company";

The Committee have also amended the Preambles to the said Bills, so as to make the same conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee;

The Committee have also amended the title to the said Bill (No. 67), so that it now reads "An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Radial Electric Street Railway Company."
Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Fourteenth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 29), intituled "An Act respecting an agreement between the Town of Oshawa and the Oshawa Railway Company," and have prepared certain amendments to the said Bill.

The Committee have also had before them Bill (No. 45), intituled "An Act respecting certain Local Improvements in the City of Oshawa, and for other purposes," said Bill having been revived and again referred to the Committee by the Honourable House for further consideration and report; the Committee have carefully considered the said Bill and have amended the Preamble thereto so as to make the same conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee, and have also prepared certain other amendments to the said Bill.

Mr. Balfour, from the Standing Committee on Printing presented their Third Report, which was read as follows:

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed:

Report of the Department of Immigration.  (Sessional Paper No. 18.)
Report of the Commission on Municipal Taxation.  (Sessional Paper No. 73.)
Report of the Bee-keepers' Association.  (Sessional Paper No. 83.)
Report of Poultry and Pet Stock Association.  (Sessional Paper No. 82.)
Report Ontario Game and Fish Commissioners.  (Sessional Paper No. 76.)
Report of the Bureau of Industries.  (Sessional Paper No. 20.)
Return from the Treasurer of the Medical Council.  (Sessional Paper No. 86.)
Report of the Central Farmers' Institute.  (Sessional Paper No. 84.)
Return of Fees and Emoluments received by Registrar of Ontario.  (Sessional Paper No. 81.)

Return of Correspondence between Inspector White and School Trustees.  (Sessional Paper No. 50.)
Return re Expenditure on Colonization Roads.  (Sessional Paper No. 78.)
Return shewing amounts of defalcation by Treasurers.  (Sessional Paper No. 79.)

The Committee recommend the following documents be not printed:

Return of claims of the Township of Proton.  (Sessional Paper No. 64.)
Return of Correspondence regarding bridge over York Branch River.  (Sessional Paper No. 80.)

Return of Correspondence with Inspector of North Brant  (Sessional Paper No. 77.)

The Committee recommend that one thousand additional copies each of the Ditches and Watercourses and Drainage Bills be printed. Also 500 extra copies of the Report of the Game and Fish Commissioners.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Third Report of the Committee on Printing.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:

Bill (No. 180), intituled "An Act to amend the High School Act."—Mr. Ross.  
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 181), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. Monk.  
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.
Bill (No. 182), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. Avrey.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 183), intituled "An Act to amend an Act relating to the Central Prison."—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 184), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. McLenaghan.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—
Bill (No. 138), To amend the Public Health Act.
Bill (No. 21), To consolidate the Debt of the Town of Tilsonburg.
Bill (No. 61), Respecting the Toronto Incandescent Electric Light Company (Limited.)
Bill (No. 64), To confirm certain municipal by-laws granting aid to the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific Railway.
Bill (No. 53), To authorize the sale of certain lands by the Congregation of the Church of England in the Parish of St. Thomas.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Central Prison Industries, having been read,

The Attorney-General acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That, for more efficiently carrying on the industries at the Central Prison, the Lieutenant-Governor may cause an account to be opened in any chartered bank in the name of the "Central Prison Industries," with a credit from year to year to cover what may be required for the year for the purpose of the business in connection with the said industries, not exceeding the estimated sales of the year as these shall have been reported to the House by the Inspector and the Minister in charge.

2. The said account shall be conducted on such terms as to rates of interest and payment of advances as may be arranged with the bank, and as shall be specified by Order-in-Council.

3. The said account shall be drawn upon in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. All money received by the Central Prison for and on account of goods sold of whatever kind shall be deposited from day to day in the bank to the credit of the said account.

5. All cheques drawn on the said account must be signed by the Warden and Bursar of the Prison, and countersigned by the Inspector and Provincial Secretary.

6. Every cheque drawn upon the said account shall, when presented to the several officers for signature, have attached thereto, for the information of such officers, the original bill, or a duplicate or certified copy of the original bill, for payment of which the cheque is issued (the said bill having been theretofore certified by the accountant to be correct).

7. At the end of each year there shall be paid over to the Provincial Treasurer the balance of the money standing at the credit of the said account.

8. The Provincial Auditor shall audit the industrial accounts of the Central Prison at least every three months.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Balfour reported the Resolutions as follows:—

1. Resolved, That, for more efficiently carrying on the industries at the Central Prison, the Lieutenant-Governor may cause an account to be opened in any chartered bank in the name of the "Central Prison Industries," with a credit from year to year to cover what may be required for the year for the purpose of the business in connection with the said industries, not exceeding the estimated sales of the year as these shall have been reported to the House by the Inspector and the Minister in charge.

2. The said account shall be conducted on such terms as to rates of interest and payment of advances as may be arranged with the bank, and as shall be specified by Order-in-Council.

3. The said account shall be drawn upon in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. All money received by the Central Prison for and on account of goods sold of whatever kind shall be deposited from day to day in the bank to the credit of the said account.

5. All cheques drawn on the said account must be signed by the Warden and Bursar of the Prison, and countersigned by the Inspector and Provincial Secretary.

6. Every cheque drawn upon the said account shall, when presented to the several officers for signature, have attached thereto, for the information of such officers, the original bill, or a duplicate or certified copy of the original bill, for payment of which the cheque is issued (the said bill having been theretofore certified by the accountant to be correct).

7. At the end of each year there shall be paid over to the Provincial Treasurer the balance of the money standing at the credit of the said account.

8. The Provincial Auditor shall audit the industrial accounts of the Central Prison at least every three months.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 183), To amend the Act respecting the Central Prison.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 76), To extend the time for the vesting of Estates in Heirs and Devisees; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 72), To further facilitate the enforcement of the just rights of wage earners and sub-contractors; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 147), Respecting Houses of Refuge for Females; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:
Bill (No. 168), Respecting Ditches and Watercourses.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 169), To consolidate and amend the Drainage Laws.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 165), To consolidate and amend the Acts for the protection of Game and Fur-bearing Animals.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:
Report of the Bureau of Mines for 1892. (Sessional Paper No. 85.)

Also, Return to an Order of the House of the tenth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the number of votes polled in favour of, and against, the Scott Act By-laws when last carried in the different Counties and Cities of this Province. Also, the number of votes polled when the same Counties or Cities repealed such By-laws, and including the vote in those Counties and Cities where the By-laws, under the Act, did not pass. (Sessional Paper No. 87.)

Also, Return to an Order of the House of the tenth day of May instant, for a Return of all convictions under the Liquor License Act in the Riding of North Ontario during the years 1891 and 1892. Also, of all moneys paid to the License Inspector for salary and expenses during said years, distinguishing the amounts paid for salary and the amounts paid for expenses. Also, of the particulars of any fines which may have been remitted during said years. Also, of the gross amounts of money received by the inspector in his official capacity during said two years, and a detailed statement of the amounts disbursed by him during the same time, shewing to whom and for what such disbursements were made. (Sessional Paper No. 88).

The House then adjourned as 11.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 17th May, 1893.

PRAYERS.

3 o’clock P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—
By Mr. Fraser, The Petition of the Town Council of Brockville.
By Mr. Caldwell, The Petition of William J. Duncan, and others, of Lanark; also, the Petition of the County Council of Lanark.

The following Petitions were read and received:—
Of the City Council of London; also, of the Town Council of Woodstock, severally praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act as to the power of municipalities to enter into agreements relating to the erection of telephone poles and wires and use of streets.
Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Fifteenth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have had before them Bill (No. 58), intituled "An Act respecting Hamilton Beach," referred back to the Committee for reconsideration, and report that, after careful consideration of the said Bill by the Committee, the promoters thereof decided to withdraw the Bill.

The Committee therefore recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted.

Mr. Fraser, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the several Bills hereafter mentioned, presented their Report which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have carefully considered the following Bills and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively:

- Bill (No. 98), intituled "An Act to amend The Real Property Limitation Act;"
- Bill (No. 127), intituled "An Act to amend The Act respecting Private Lunatic Asylums;"
- Bill (No. 116), intituled "An Act to amend The Registry Act;"
- Bill (No. 115), intituled "An Act to amend the Land Titles' Act," and
- Bill (No. 79), intituled "An Act to amend The Ontario Voters' Lists Act."

The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 123), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting Joint Stock Companies for supplying Cities, Towns and Villages with Gas and Water," and report said Bill without amendment.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 58), Hamilton Beach.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:

- Bill (No. 185), intituled "An Act respecting Building Societies."—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton.)

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

- Bill (No. 186), intituled "An Act respecting certain Municipal By-laws."—Mr. Meredith.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

- Bill (No. 187), intituled "An Act to amend The Assessment Act."—Mr. Balfour.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

- Bill (No. 10), Respecting the City of London.
- Bill (No. 76), To extend the time for the vesting of Estates in Heirs and Devisees.

On motion of Mr. McColl, seconded by Mr. Marter,

That in the opinion of this House, Sheriffs, Registrars of Deeds, County Attorneys, Clerks of the Peace, Division Court Clerks and Bailiffs, Clerks of the County Courts, and other County Officials, now appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council ought hereafter to be chosen by popular election.

And the Motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

On motion of Mr. Ryerson, seconded by Mr. Meacham,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the number of resignations, dismissals and suspensions of License Commissioners and Inspectors for
the years 1890-91 and '92. Also, copies of all papers and correspondence connected therewith, and instructions to special Agents, and names of Commissioners and Inspectors so dismissed or suspended, or who have resigned, and the causes of such resignation, dismissal or suspension.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 68), To amend the Act respecting Compensation to Workmen in certain cases; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 94), To amend the Pharmacy Act; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 142), Respecting the enforcement of Judges' Orders in matters not in Court; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 145), To make further provision respecting the registration of land under the Land Titles Act; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 152), Respecting Polling Places in the Electoral District of Algoma West; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 153), As to Costs in Appeals on Prosecutions; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. Hardy,

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 44), Respecting the Thousand Islands Railway Company and debentures of the Town of Gananoque, the said Bill having been withdrawn.
The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 99), To facilitate the registry of Mortgages, having been read,
Mr. Monk moved,
That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the Motion, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

**YEAS:**

**Messieurs**

- Barr (Dufferin),
- Bush,
- Campbell (Algoma),
- Campbell (Durham),
- Clancy,
- Clarke,
- Glendinning,
- Godwin,
- Hammell,
- Hiscott,
- Hudson,
- Kerns,
- McColl,
- McLenaghan,
- Magwood,
- Marter,
- Meacham,
- Meredith,
- Miscampbell,
- Monk,
- Preston,
- Reid,
- Rorke,
- Ryerson,
- Smith (Frontenac),
- Tooley,
- White,
- Willoughby,
- Wood (Hastings),
- Wylie—30.

**NAYS:**

**Messieurs**

- Allan,
- Ausrey,
- Balfour,
- Barr (Renfrew),
- Baxter,
- Bishop,
- Blezard,
- Bronson,
- Caldwell,
- Charlton,
- Cleland,
- Connee,
- Dack,
- Davis,
- Dowling,
- Dryden,
- Evanturel,
- Ferguson,
- Field,
- Fraser,
- Garrow,
- Gibson (Hamilton),
- Gibson (Huron),
- Gilmour,
- Guthrie,
- Harcourt,
- Hardy,
- Harty,
- Kirkwood,
- Lockhart,
- Loughrin,
- McKay (Oxford),
- McKay (Victoria),
- McKechnie,
- McMahon,
- Mack,
- Mackenzie, C.,
- Moore,
- Mowat,
- O'Connor,
- Paton,
- Rayside,
- Robillard,
- Ross,
- Sharpe,
- Smith (Peel),
- Sprague,
- Stratton,
- Waters,
- Wood (Brant)—50.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:
-Bill (No. 54), Relating to certain Municipal By-laws granting aid to the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company, and for other purposes.
-Bill (No. 9), To amend the Act to incorporate the Kingston Street Railway Company.
-Bill (No. 42), Respecting the Toronto and Scarboro' Electric Railway, Light and Power Company (Limited).
-Bill (No. 39), Respecting the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain amendments.
The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.
*Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.*
The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 67), To incorporate the Hamilton Radial Electric Street Railway Company. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 117), To incorporate the Strathroy and Western Counties Railway Company. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 29), Respecting an agreement between the Town of Oshawa and the Oshawa Railway Company, and for other purposes. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 45), Respecting certain local improvements in the City of Ottawa, and for other purposes. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 119), To amend the Limited Partnerships Act. Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 136), To amend the Judicature Act. Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 139), To amend the Judicature Act. Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 172), To amend the Municipal Act. Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 175), Respecting Agricultural Societies in Nipissing, Parry Sound and Manitoulin. Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 176), To amend the Municipal Act. Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 178), To amend the Assessment Act. Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 120), To amend the Act respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery, having been read, Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 131), To amend the Act for the protection of Game and Fur-bearing Animals, having been read, Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 133), To amend the Act respecting Police Magistrates, having been read, Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 149), To amend the Railway Laws of Ontario, and to provide for the due qualification of Railway Engineers, Conductors and Brakemen, having been read, Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.
The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 160), To amend the Public Schools Act, having been read,
Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 170), To provide for the weekly Payment of Wages, having been read,
Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 171), To amend The Land Titles’ Act, having been read,
Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—
Report of the University of Toronto for the year 1891-92, including the Reports of the University and College Councils, together with the Bursar’s Statement for the year 1892. (Sessional Paper No 70.)

The House then adjourned at 10.40 p.m.

Thursday, 18th May, 1893.

3 o’CLOCK P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—
By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), The Petition of the Chenywood I. O. G. T.
By Mr. Harty, The Petition of the Cataraqui Bridge Company.

Mr. Fraser, from the Select Committee to whom were referred the several Bills hereinafter mentioned, presented their Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 139), intituled, “An Act to amend the Judicature Act,” and have prepared certain amendments to the said Bill.

The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 119), intituled “An Act to amend the Act respecting Limited Partnerships,” and report said Bill without amendment.

Mr. McKay (Oxford), from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 90), To amend the Liquor License Act, presented their Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered the said Bill to them referred and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—
Bill (No. 188), intituled “An Act for the better protection of Free Libraries.”—The Attorney-General.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.
The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 41), To incorporate the Lake Superior and Algoma Colonization Railway Company.

Bill (No. 57), Respecting the Town of Fort William and the Municipality of Neebing.

Bill (No. 63), To enable the Ontario College of Pharmacy to admit Frederick Henry Clarke to practice as a Chemist and Druggist.

Bill (No. 54), Relating to certain Municipal By-laws granting aid to the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Bill (No. 42), Respecting the Toronto and Scarboro Electric Railway, Light and Power Company (Limited).

Bill (No. 142), Respecting the enforcement of Judges' Orders in matters not in Court.

Bill (No. 153), As to Costs in Appeals on Prosecutions.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 59), Respecting the Toronto Railway Company, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by Mr. Fraser,

Ordered, That Government business have precedence over all other business, except Private Bills and Public Bills in the hands of Private Members, after Friday next, on each day of the Session, and that there be a meeting of the House at eleven of the clock, a.m., on Saturday next for Government business only, Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair at one o'clock, without the question being put.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, having been read,

The Attorney-General acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That the interest on the debentures to be given by the Corporation of Sault Ste. Marie, as provided for by the former Resolutions in respect of the debt due by the Corporation to the Province, be four per cent. instead of five as provided in the said Resolution, and that a sinking fund be dispensed with.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.
Mr. Balfour reported the Resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That the interest on the debentures to be given by the Corporation of Sault Ste. Marie, as provided for by the former Resolutions in respect of the debt due by the Corporation to the Province, be four per cent. instead of five as provided in the said Resolutions, and that a sinking fund be dispensed with.

The Resolution, having been read the second time, was agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 146), respecting the Debt of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 146), Respecting the Debt of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 72), To further facilitate the enforcement of the just rights of wage-earners and sub-contractors; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 84), To amend the Registry Act; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 145), To make further provision respecting the registration of land under the Land Titles' Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 73), Respecting Dower in Mortgaged Property, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 179), Respecting certain duties, liabilities, and fees of Sheriffs.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.
The Order of the Day for the the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply,

Mr. Harcourt moved,
That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair.

Mr. Miscampbell moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Clancy,
That all the words after the word "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor: "this House disapproves of the policy of disposing of the timber reserve of the Province without its approval being first obtained, and, is of opinion that the right to cut timber upon the present reserves should be sold under such conditions as will insure the manufacture of the lumber cut therefrom within the Province, and more effectually guard against the unnecessary cutting and destruction of small timber growing in such reserves."

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the clock, midnight.

Friday, May 19th, 1893.

And the Amendment having been put, was lost, on the following division:—

Yeas:

Messieurs

Bush,  Hiscott,  Meredith,  Smith (Frontenac),
Campbell (Algoma),  Hudson,  Miscampbell,  White,
Campbell (Durham),  McColl,  Monk,
Clarke,  McLenaghan,  Preston,
Glendinning,  Magwood,  Reid,
Godwin,  Marter,  Rorke,
Hammell,  Meacham,  Ryerson,

Nays:

Messieurs

Allan,  Connée,  Hardy,  O'Connor
Awrey,  Duck,  Hart,  Paton,
Balfour,  Davis,  Kirkwood,  Rayside,
Barr (Renfrew),  Dowling,  Lockhart,  Ross,
Baxter,  Dryden,  Louglin,  Sharpe,
Biggar,  Evanturel,  McKay (Oxford),  Smith (Peel),
Bishop,  Ferguson,  McKeechnie,  Snider,
Bleard,  Field,  McMahon,  Sprague,
Bronson,  Garrow,  Mack,  Stratton,
Caldwell,  Gibson (Hamilton),  Mackenzie, C.,  Tait,
Charlton,  Guthrie,  Moore,  Waters,
Cleland,  Harcourt,  Mowat,  Wood (Brant)—48.

The Motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, having been again put, was carried, and
The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee.
(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1893, the following sum:

50. To defray the expenses of Immigration.......................... $8,160.00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-day.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-day.

The House then adjourned at 12.55 a.m.

Mr. Ryerson—On Saturday next—Bill respecting privileged communications.

Mr. Bishop—On Saturday next—Bill for the better prevention of fraudulent statements as to Joint Stock Companies.

The House then adjourned at 12.55 p.m.

Friday, 19th May, 1893.

3 o'clock P.M.

Prayers.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:

By Mr. Bronson, The Petition of the Ottawa Board of Trade.

By Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), The Petition of the Stanwood Bethel East Sunday School.

By Mr. Willoughby, The Petition of David Brunton, and others of Seymour.

The following Petitions were read and received:

Of the Town Council of Brockville, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act as to the power of Municipalities to enter into agreements relating to the erection of telephone poles and wires and the use of streets.

Of the County Council of Lanark, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the maintenance of bridges.

Of William J. Duncan, and others of Lanark, praying that Agriculturists may be relieved from the operation of the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act.

Mr. Fraser, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 122), intituled "An Act to amend the Division Courts Act," presented their Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Committee have carefully considered the said Bill to them referred, and have prepared certain amendments thereto.
Mr. Hardy, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Laws, presented their First Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered the following Bills and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively:—

Bill (No. 103), intituled "An Act to amend the Agriculture and Arts Act."
Bill (No. 148), intituled "An Act to amend the Act to Impose a Tax on Dogs and for the Protection of Sheep."
Bill (No. 128), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Waterworks Act."
Bill (No. 132), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting Pounds."

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 189), intituled "An Act for the better Prevention of certain Diseases affecting Fruit Trees."—Mr. Dryden.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 134), Respecting the Law of Insurance, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 35), Respecting the City of Toronto, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 71), For the prevention of cruelty to and better protection of children, having been read,

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), moved,
That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. Meredith moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Clancy,

That all the words of the Motion after the word "That" be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof, "in the opinion of this House, having regard to the efficient working of the proposed law, no necessity exists for the appointment of a paid Provincial Officer to be called the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children as proposed by the said Bill, and that the said Bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out all the provisions thereof providing for the appointment of such an officer."
And the Amendment, having been put, was lost, on the following division:

**YEAS:**

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin),
Bush,
Campbell (Algoma),
Campbell (Durham),
Clancy,
Clarke,
Glendinning,
Godwin,

Hammell,
Hiscopt,
Hudson,
Kerns,
McColl,
McLenaghan,
Magwood,

Marter,
Meacham,
Meredith,
Mcsampbell,
Monk,
Preston,
Reid,

Rorke,
Ryerson,
Smith (Frontenac),
White,
Whitney,
Willoughby,
Wylie—29.

**NAYS:**

Messieurs

Allan,
Avery,
Balfour,
Barr (Renfrew),
Baxter,
Biggar,
Bishop,
Bleard,
Bronson,
Caldwell,
Carpenter,
Charlton,
Cleland,
Connee,

Dack,
Davis,
Dowling,
Dryden,
Evanturel,
Ferguson,
Field,
Fraser,
Garrow,
Gibson (Hamilton),
Gibson (Huron),
Gilmour,
Guthrie,

Harcourt,
Hardy,
Harty,
Kirkwood,
Lockhart,
Loughrin,
McKay (Oxford),
McKechnie,
McKenzie, H.,
McMahon,
Mack,
Mackenzie, C.,
Mowat,

O’Connor,
Paton,
Rayside,
Ross,
Sharpe,
Smith (York),
Smith (Peel),
Snider,
Sprague,
Stratton,
Tait,
Waters,
Wood (Brant)—53.

The Motion for the third reading having been again put,

Mr. Whitney moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Willoughby,

That all the words of the Motion after the word “That” be omitted and the following substituted, “the Bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out the thirty-first section thereof.”

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost, on the following division:

**YEAS:**

Messieurs

Bush,
Campbell (Durham),
Claney,
Clarke,
Glendinning,
Hammell,

Hiscopt,
Hudson,
Kerns,
McLenaghan,
Magwood,
Meredith,

Monk,
O’Connor,
Preston,
Reid,
Rorke,

Ryerson,
Smith (Frontenac),
White,
Whitney,
Willoughby—22.
The Motion for the third reading having been then again put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 46), Respecting the Town of Toronto Junction.
Bill (No. 27), To ratify and confirm By-law No. 468 of Brantford, and By-law No. 638 of Hamilton.
Bill (No. 59), Respecting the Toronto Railway Company.
Bill (No. 39), Respecting the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.
Bill (No. 146), Respecting the Debt of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 147), Respecting House of Refuge for Females, having been read,

Mr. Bronson, moved,
That the Bill be now read the third time,
And the Motion, having been put, was carried on a division.

Mr. Connee moved, seconded by Mr. Rayside,
That the erection and operation of charcoal iron furnaces within the Province would give an impetus to mining, stimulate agriculture, encourage settlement, and give employment to a large number of persons, as well as afford a means of utilizing and turning to advantage the products of the forest, thus yielding a large annual revenue to the treasury.

That the production within Ontario of charcoal pig-iron would tend to cheapen the many machines manufactured and used by the people as well as the various commercial commodities into the manufacture of which that class of iron enters.

That the Province has large areas of mineral-bearing rocks that are known to contain many rich deposits of various iron ores suitable for the production of iron; and nickel, gold and other ores are known to exist in different localities within the Province.
That this House would view with approval the submission for its consideration of a resolution or a measure under proper sanction and authority by which provision should be made for granting aid at a rate not exceeding $2 per ton on charcoal pig-iron manufactured within the Province during a period of seven years from the time the same should have effect, in whole or in part, from ores taken from the mines of Ontario, and further providing for the operation of at least two diamond drills suitable for exploration and mining purposes, the same to be operated under direction of Government, the charges therefor when employed for the benefit of the owner or owners of mineral lands to be the actual cost of operation on, and when not so employed to be used on Crown lands in the mineral belts, such locations as prove valuable to be sold for the advantage of the Province by tender or auction under regulations to be made in that behalf.

And a Debate having arisen the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Balfour moved, seconded by Mr. Gibson (Huron),

That this House hereby places on record its disapproval of the growing amount of special legislation sought for the consolidation of floating debts of municipalities, contracted without the authority of law, as tending to extravagant expenditures by municipal corporations and the growth of irresponsibility among the individual members of said corporations, all of which is contrary to the spirit and intent of our municipal laws; and is further of the opinion that such legislation should only be granted under very exceptional circumstances.

And a Debate having arisen, the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Clancy moved, seconded by Mr. Wood (Hastings),

That there be laid before this House a Return, shewing with respect to the sales of timber berths in the years 1887, 1890 and 1892;—the upset or reserved price placed on each berth, and the estimate of the Crown Lands Department of the quantity and quality of the timber thereon, such Return to extend only to the berths which were sold and on which the purchase money has been paid.

Mr. Fraser moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Hardy,

That all the words of the Motion after the first word "That" be omitted and that instead thereof there be inserted the words following:—"the Government having declared that it would not be in the public interest that this House should order a Return, shewing with respect to the sales of timber berths in the years 1887, 1890 and 1892; the upset or reserved price placed on each berth, and the estimate of the Crown Lands Department of the quantity and quality of the timber thereon, such Return to extend only to the berths which were sold and on which the purchase money has been paid, this House declines to order such a a Return to be made."

Mr. Meredith moved in amendment to the Amendment, seconded by Mr. Wood (Hastings),

That all the words of the Amendment after the first word "That" be struck out and the following substituted:—"there be added to the Main Motion the words "the same being information which the peoples' representatives should be placed in possession of."

And the amendment to the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—
YEAS:
Messieurs
Barr (Dufferin),
Bush,
Campbell (Algoma),
Clancy,
Clarke,
Glendinning,
Godwin,
Hammell,
Hiscott,
Hudson,
Kerns,
McCull,
McLenaghan,
Magwood,
Marter,
Meacham,
Meredith,
Miscampbell,
Monk,
Preston,
Reid,
Rorke,
Ryerson,
Smith (Frontenac),
White,
Whitney,
Willoughby,
Wood (Hastings),
Wylie—29.

NAYS:
Messieurs
Allan,
Avery,
Balfour,
Barr (Renfrew),
Baxter,
Biggar,
Bishop,
Bronson,
Caldwell,
Carpenter,
Charlton,
Cleland,
Connee,
Dack,
Davis,
Dooling,
Dryden,
Evanturel,
Ferguson,
Field,
Fraser,
Garrow,
Gibson (Hamilton),
Gibson (Huron),
Gilmour,
Guthrie,
Harcourt,
Hardy,
Harty,
Kirkwood,
Lockhart,
Loughrin,
McKay (Oxford),
McKechnie, H.,
McMahon,
Mack,
Mackenzie, C.,
Moore,
Mowat,
O'Connor,
Paton,
Rayside,
Ross,
Sharpe,
Smith (York),
Smith (Peel),
Snider,
Sprague,
Tait,
Waters,
Wood (Brant)—52.

The Amendment, having been then put, was carried, on the following division:—

YEAS:
Messieurs
Allan,
Avery,
Balfour,
Barr (Renfrew),
Baxter,
Biggar,
Bishop,
Bronson,
Caldwell,
Carpenter,
Charlton,
Cleland,
Connee,
Dack,
Davis,
Dooling,
Dryden,
Evanturel,
Ferguson,
Field,
Fraser,
Garrow,
Gibson (Hamilton),
Gibson (Huron),
Gilmour,
Guthrie,
Harcourt,
Hardy,
Harty,
Kirkwood,
Lockhart,
Loughrin,
McKay (Oxford),
McKechnie, H.,
McMahon,
Mack,
Mackenzie, C.,
Moore,
Mowat,
O'Connor,
Paton,
Rayside,
Ross,
Sharpe,
Smith (York),
Smith (Peel),
Snider,
Sprague,
Tait,
Waters,
Wood (Brant)—52.

NAYS:
Messieurs
Barr (Dufferin),
Bush,
Campbell (Algoma),
Clancy,
Clarke,
Glendinning,
Godwin,
Hammell,
Hiscott,
Hudson,
Kerns,
McCull,
McLenaghan,
Magwood,
Marter,
Meacham,
Meredith,
Miscampbell,
Monk,
Preston,
Reid,
Rorke,
Ryerson,
Smith (Frontenac),
White,
Whitney,
Willoughby,
Wood (Hastings),
Wylie—29.
The Main Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried, on the following division:

**YEAS:**

Messieurs

Allan,   Dack,   Harcourt,   Mowat,
Awrey,   Davis,   Hardy,   O'Connor,
Balfour,  Dowling,   Hardy,   Paton,
Barr (Renfrew),  Dryden,   Kirkwood,   Rayside,
Baxter,   Eventurel,   Lockhart,   Ross,
Biggar,   Ferguson,   Loughrin,   Sharpe,
Bishop,   Field,   McKay (Oxford),   Smith (York),
Bronson,   Fraser,   McKenzie,   Smith (Peel),
Caldwell,   Garrow,   McKechnie,   Snider,
Carpenter,   Gibson (Hamilton),   McKenzie, H.,   Sprague,
Charlton,   Gibson (Huron),   McMahon,   Tait,
Cleland,   Gilmour,   Mackenzie, C.,   Waters,
Conmee,   Guthrie,   Moore,   Wood (Brant)—52.

**NAYS:**

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin),  Hiscott,   Meacham,   Ryerson,
Bush,   Hudson,   Meredith,   Smith (Frontenac),
Campbell (Algoma),  Kerns,   Miscampbell,   White,
Clancy,   McColl,   Monk,   Whitney,
Clarke,   McLenaghan,   Preston,   Willoughby,
Glendinning,   Magwood,   Reid,   Wood (Hastings),
Godwin,   Marter,   Rorke,   Wylie—29.

And it was

Resolved, That the Government, having declared that it would not be in the public interest that this House should order a Return, shewing with respect to the sales of timber berths in the years 1887, 1890 and 1892; the upset or reserved price placed on each berth, and the estimate of the Crown Lands Department of the quantity and quality of the timber thereon, such Return to extend only to the berths which were sold and on which the purchase money has been paid; this House declines to order such Return to be made.

Mr. Whitney moved, seconded by Mr. Willoughby,

That there be laid before this House a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Attorney-General and any other member of the Government and M. C. Brown, Police Magistrate of the Town of Simcoe, respecting the declarations of the latter and his attitude with respect to what is known as Continental Union or Annexation.

And a Debate having arisen, the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. O'Connor moved, seconded by Mr. Biggar,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House it is advisable that the Province of Ontario be represented at the World’s Columbian Exposition at Chicago by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, with a sufficient staff to properly maintain the dignity of the Province.

And a Debate having arisen, the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
Mr. Davis moved, seconded by Mr. Smith (York),

That there be laid before this House a Return shewing in addition to, and as part of the Return, relating to the Public Service, ordered by the House on the Tenth day of April last, the number of letters written from each of the Departments of the Government of the Province during the years 1871 and 1892 respectively, relating exclusively to the Public Service, and distinguishing, as far as practicable, those written by the different branches of each Department. And giving also, a statement from each of the Departments shewing comparatively the volume of business done in each Department during the said years 1871 and 1892, such statement to classify, as far as practicable, the business under general heads, and to set out the causes of increase or decrease under each head, and to specify the branches of the Public Service and the additions thereto which have come into existence since the year 1871.

And the Motion, having been put, was carried, on the following division:—

**YRAS:**

Messieurs

Awrey, Davis, Harcourt, Mowat,
Balfour, Dowling, Hardy, O'Connor,
Barr (Renfrew), Dryden, Harty, Paton,
Baxter, Everton, Kirkwood, Rayside,
Biggar, Ferguson, Loughrin, Ross,
Bishop, Field, McKee, Sharpe,
Bronson, Fraser, McKay (Oxford), Smith (York),
Caldwell, Garrow, McKehnie, Smith (Peel),
Charlton, Gibson (Hamilton), McKenzie, H., Sprague,
Cleland, Gibson (Huron), Mack, Tait,
Connee, Gilmour, Mackenzie, C., Waters,
Dack, Guthrie, Moore, Wood (Brant)—48.

**NAYS:**

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin), Hudson, Miscampbell, Smith (Frontenac),
Campbell (Algoma), Kerns, Monk, White,
Clancy, McColl, Preston, Whitney,
Clarke, McLenaghan, Reid, Wiloughby,
Glenfinning, Marter, Bork, Wood (Hastings),
Godwin, Meacham, Ryerson, Wylie—26.

Hiscott, Meredith,

On motion of Mr. Field, seconded by Mr. Garrow,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the number of petitions that have been presented to the House during the present Session, asking for a Plebiscite on the temperance question, from temperance societies, churches and municipal corporations, giving the numbers from each in the order named. Also, shewing the numbers from each of the above-named bodies in favor of Provincial or other Prohibition, respectively. And the number of Petitions in favor of Bill (No. 70), To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail.

Mr. Ryerson moved, seconded by Mr. White,

That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the number of persons employed temporarily or permanently by the Government on the 31st December, 1892; together with their names, ages, nationality, religion, salary, occupation and date of appointment. Also, shewing the number and similar information as to Sessional Clerks.

And a Debate having arisen, the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.
On motion of Mr. Guthrie, seconded by Balfour,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return, so far as the facts appear from the papers filed, and the books in the office at Osgoode Hall, relating to the motions and other matters heard and disposed of from first day of November, 1892, to first day of May, 1893, by or before a Judge of the High Court Sitting in Court at Osgoode Hall in the Chancery Division, and in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas Divisions of the High Court respectively—exclusive of trials at sittings for trials. Such Return to shew and classify, as far as practicable, under general heads, the nature of the various motions and proceedings in Single Court. Also, shewing which of them were unopposed and which of them were disposed of upon consent of parties. Also, shewing the style in short form of the several actions, causes and matters and in what counties the same respectively originated.

On motion of Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Preston,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of a copy of the application for and Petition against the granting of a Tavern or other liquor license to Mr. Scott, of the City of Windsor, together with copies of all correspondence, minutes, proceedings and papers relating thereto.

On motion of Mr. Hudson, seconded by Mr. Woods (Hastings),
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing how many indictments have been placed before the Grand Jury in the County of Hastings for the last six years; in how many cases were true Bills found; how many cases were there in which the parties charged were in the County at the time of preferring the indictments; in how many cases have the persons charged been brought back under extradition or otherwise, and what has been the cost to the County of Hastings.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 100), To further amend the Pharmacy Act, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged and that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee, to whom said Bill was referred upon its second reading.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 50) To extend the Acts relating to the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway.

Bill (No. 117), To incorporate the Strathroy and Western Counties Railway Company.

Bill (No. 29), Respecting an agreement between the Town of Oshawa and the Oshawa Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Bill (No. 45), Respecting certain local improvements in the City of Ottawa, and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. O'Connor reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 98), To amend the Real Property Limitation Act; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 127), To amend the Act respecting Private Lunatic Asylums; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker
resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 79), To amend the Voters' Lists Act; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 116), To amend the Registry Act; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 123), To amend the Act respecting Joint Stock Companies for supplying Cities, Towns and Villages with gas and water; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 166), To amend the Act respecting Joint Stock Companies, for supplying Cities, Towns, and Villages with gas and water, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 48), To consolidate and extend the Debenture Debt of the Township of Tilbury East, contracted for the construction of the Forbes Drainage Works.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 173), To amend the Registry Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 174), To amend the Assessment Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 182), To amend the Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 184), To amend the Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 187), To amend the Assessment Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 183), To amend the Act relating to the Central Prison.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 185), Respecting Building Societies.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:
Report relating to the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year ending 31st December, 1892. (Sessional Paper No. 5.)

Also—Reports of the Dairymen's and Creameries Associations of the Province for the year 1892. (Sessional Paper No. 16.)

Also—Report of the Canadian Institute. (Sessional Paper No. 23.)

Also—Reports of the Inspectors of Factories of the Province for the year 1892. (Sessional Paper No. 25.)

Also—Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1892. (Sessional Paper No. 26.)

Also—Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1892. (Sessional Paper No. 28.)

Also—Statement of the amounts loaned to the Municipalities of the Province under the Tile, Stone and Timber Act from 1st January, 1890, to 31st December, 1892. (Sessional Paper No. 59.)

Also—Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1892. (Sessional Paper No. 90.)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of May instant, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government and the License Commissioners of the County of Dufferin, or any other parties, concerning the resignation of the late License Inspector for the County, Mr. Anderson. Also, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the said License Commissioners, or other parties, concerning the appointment of the present Inspector, Mr. Dodds. (Sessional Paper No. 91.)

The House then adjourned at 11.45 p.m.

Saturday, 20th May, 1893.

11 O'CLOCK A. M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Balfour, The Petition of the County Council of Essex.
By Mr. Clancy, The Petition of the Town Council of Chatham.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Cataraqui Bridge Company, praying certain amendments to the Act respecting the travelling on Public Highways and Bridges, relating to fines in cases of convictions.

Of the Cheneywood I. O. G. T., praying for the suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquors to the limit and extent of the powers and authority vested in the Legislature of Ontario.
The following Bill was introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 190), intituled "An Act for the better prevention of fraudulent statements as to Joint Stock Companies."—Mr. Bishop.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. Meredith,

Ordered, That notwithstanding the absence, during part of the Session, of Messieurs Porter, Carpenter, Gibson (Huron), Smith (York), McCleary, Fell and Tooley, by reason of personal illness, and of Mr. Wood (Hastings), by reason of serious illness in his family, their full Sessional allowance be paid to the said Messieurs Porter, Carpenter, Gibson (Huron), Smith (York), McCleary, Fell, Tooley and Wood (Hastings) respectively.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 107), To establish the Algonquin National Park of Ontario, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The following Bill was read the third time:—

Bill (No. 98), To amend the Real Property Limitation Act.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and be intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Limitation of certain Actions."

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 14), Respecting the Standard Life Assurance Company.

Bill (No. 127), To amend the Act respecting Private Lunatic Asylums.

Bill (No. 123), To amend the Act respecting Joint Stock Companies for supplying Cities, Towns and Villages with gas and water.

Bill (No. 45), Respecting certain local improvements in the City of Ottawa, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), seconded by Mr. Hardy,

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the following Order-in-Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1893:—

Upon consideration of the report of Mr. Inspector Chamberlain, dated 18th February last, and upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this order by the Legislative Assembly, the Refuge of Our Lady of Charity, Ottawa, be hereafter taken as named in Schedule "B," of "The Charity Aid Act," and receive aid accordingly from the first day of October, 1891.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting certain payments to Judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario, having been read.

The Attorney-General acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.
That several of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario have for many years received an annual allowance from this Province of $1,000 as Heir and Devisee Commissioners, and that from 1869 until 1879, inclusive, this allowance had been made to all the Judges;

That divers other important duties have, from time to time, been assigned by the Provincial Legislature to the Judges of the said Supreme Court of Ontario outside of litigious matters and the ordinary duties of the said Judges, including, amongst other particulars, duties connected with Provincial election trials, estate bills, regulations to govern the practice of the Surrogate Courts, County Courts and Division Courts, as well as the practice of the respective branches of the Supreme Court;

Resolved, That, having reference to the salaries of the said Judges under Dominion legislation, it is reasonable for this Province henceforward to extend to all the said Judges the said annual allowance of $1,000 in acknowledgment of their services in the said matters and otherwise, the allowance being deemed to include their services as members of the Heir and Devisee Commission, their travelling expenses in election trials, and all other services which, by any past or future Provincial Legislation, they may, from time to time, be called on to render in addition to their ordinary duties.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to a certain Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Balfour reported the Resolution as follows:—

That several of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario have for many years received an annual allowance from this Province of $1,000 as Heir and Devisee Commissioners, and that from 1869 until 1879, inclusive, this allowance had been made to all the Judges;

That divers other important duties have, from time to time, been assigned by the Provincial Legislature to the Judges of the said Supreme Court of Ontario outside of litigious matters and the ordinary duties of the said Judges, including, amongst other particulars, duties connected with the Provincial election trials, estate bills, regulations to govern the practice of the Surrogate Courts, County Courts and Division Courts, as well as the practice of the respective branches of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That, having reference to the salaries of the said Judges under the Dominion legislation, it is reasonable for this Province henceforward to extend to all the said Judges the said annual allowance of $1,000 in acknowledgment of their services in the said matters and otherwise, the allowance being deemed to include their services as members of the Heir and Devisee Commission, their travelling expenses in election trials, and all other services which, by any past or future Provincial Legislation, they may, from time to time, be called on to render in addition to their ordinary duties.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 179), Respecting certain duties, liabilities, and fees of Sheriffs; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.
The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 12.45 p.m.

11 (J.)
Monday, 22nd May, 1893.

3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, that the Clerk had laid upon the Table:—

Return from the records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly, in the Electoral Districts of the City of Toronto, of the County of Peel, and the City of Toronto, since the General Election of 1890, shewing:—(1) The number of votes polled for each candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful candidate was returned. (3) The total number of votes polled in each District. (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last census. (Sessional Papers No. 75).

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Wylie, The Petition of the Town Council of Collingwood; also, the Petition of the Collingwood W. C. T. Union; also, the Petition of the Stayner Baptist Congregation; also, the Petition of the Alliston Methodist Church.

The following Petitions were severally read and received:—

Of the Ottawa Board of Trade praying that Bill (No. 81), To amend the Assessment Act, may become law.

Of David Brunton and others of Seymour; also, of the Stanwood E. Bethel Sunday School severally praying for the suppression of traffic in intoxicating liquors to the limit and extent of the powers and authority vested in the Legislature of Ontario.

The Attorney-General, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 86), To amend the Ontario Medical Act, presented their Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered the said Bill to them referred and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

Mr. Hardy, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Laws, presented their Second Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 109), intituled "An Act to prevent Fraud in the Sale of Milk," and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 175), intituled "An Act respecting Agricultural Societies in Nipissing, Parry Sound and Manitoulin," and report the Bill without amendment.

Mr. Fraser, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 185), intituled "An Act respecting Building Societies," presented their Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered the said Bill to them referred and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 191), intituled "An Act respecting the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario."—The Attorney-General.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 192), intituled "An Act respecting certain grants to the Industrial School Association of Toronto."—Mr. Ross.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.
The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 35), Respecting the City of Toronto.
Bill (No. 117), To incorporate the Strathroy and Western Counties Railway Company.
Bill (No. 29), Respecting an agreement between the Town of Oshawa and the Oshawa Railway Company, and for other purposes.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 36), To confer certain powers on the Town of Strathroy.
Bill (No. 3), To consolidate the Debt of the Town of Bowmanville.
Bill (No. 56), Respecting the Town of Port Arthur.
Bill (No. 67), To incorporate the Hamilton Radial Electric Street Railway Company.
Bill (No. 48), To consolidate and extend the Debenture Debt of the Township of Tilbury East, contracted for the construction of the Forbes Drainage works.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain amendments.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.
Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 84), To amend the Registry Act; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 165), To consolidate and amend the Acts for the protection of Game and Fur-bearing Animals; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Awrey reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 183), To amend the Act relating to the Central Prison; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time:—
Bill (No. 135), To consolidate the Acts respecting the registration of Instruments relating to Lands.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 156), To enable the Electors of the Province to pronounce upon the desirability of prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale, as a beverage, of Intoxicating Liquors, having been read,

Mr. Ross moved,
That the Bill be now read the second time,
And the House, having continued to sit until Twelve o'clock midnight.
Tuesday, 23rd May, 1893.

And the Motion, having been put, was carried on the following division:

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The Bill was then read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole at the next Sittings of the House to-day.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House:

Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of April last, for a Return giving, except that already brought down, the dates of all Crown Timber Sales from 1871, as follows: The date of sale; the number and extent of the different timber berths in square miles, and the prices obtained per square mile at each such sale. (Sessional Paper No. 92.)

The House then adjourned at 12.45 a.m.
Tuesday, May 23rd 1893.

3 o'clock P. M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up and laid upon the table:—

By Mr. Gilmour, The Petition of the Village Council of Weston.

The following Petition was read and received:—

Of the County Council of Essex praying certain amendments to the Act respecting diseases affecting Fruit Trees in the direction of appointing Inspectors of Fruit Trees by local municipalities.

Mr. Davis, from the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented their Report, which was read. (Appendix No. 1.)

Mr. Hardy, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their Third Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully considered Bills Nos. 80, 97, 108, 69, 105, 106, 114, 124, 129, 141, 150, 102, 113, 126, 155, 112, 161, 154, 164, 172, 176, 182 and 184, relating to amendments to The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1892, and have embodied such of the provisions thereof and amendments thereto as were approved of by the Committee, into one Bill, which they report as Bill (No. 197), intituled "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1893."

The Committee have also considered Bills Nos. 104, 163, 81, 178, 174 and 187, relating to amendments to The Consolidated Assessment Act, 1892, and have embodied such of the provisions thereof and amendments thereto as were approved of by the Committee, into one Bill, which they report as Bill (No. 198), intituled "The Assessment Amendment Act, 1893."

That as to Bill (No. 169), "To consolidate and amend the Drainage Laws," and Bill (No. 168), "To consolidate and amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act," the Committee beg to report that owing to the late period of the Session at which the Commission were enabled to close their labors and report the proposed Bills, these latter did not reach the Committee until the closing days of the Session and at a period when, owing to great pressure of work, the Committee were unable to give that deliberation, time and attention to them which their merits and the many changes suggested and proposed in the law demand. The Committee were further of opinion that it was desirable before measures of the importance of these should become law that the country should have some knowledge of their contents and proposed changes, and that it was desirable that copies should be forwarded to all Municipal Councils, County Court Judges and Ontario Land Surveyors and others, with a view to obtaining from these bodies and persons, opinions upon the changes contemplated by the several measures. The Committee have therefore directed that copies be sent to these several bodies and individuals for the purpose suggested. In consequence of the decision reached by the Committee in relation to these two Bills, a number of other Bills, on the same subject, were laid over.

The following Bills were severally introduced and read the first time:

Bill (No. 193), intituled "An Act to amend the Industrial Schools Act."—Mr. Ross. Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.
Bill (No. 194), intituled "An Act respecting Sales for Taxes in the Free Grant Territory."—Mr. Hardy.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 195), intituled "An Act to amend the Juror's Act."—Mr. Hardy.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 196), intituled "An Act respecting Tax Returns and Tax Sales in Muskoka and Parry Sound."—Mr. Hardy.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 197), intituled "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1893."—Mr. Hardy.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 198), intituled "The Assessment Amendment Act, 1893."—Mr. Hardy.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 9), To amend the Act to incorporate the Kingston Street Railway Company, having been read,
Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Thursday next.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 179), Respecting certain duties, liabilities and fees of Sheriffs, having been read,
Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Thursday next.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—
Bill (No. 107), To establish the Algonquin National Park of Ontario.
Bill (No. 134), Respecting the Law of Insurance.
Bill (No. 79), To amend the Voters' Lists Act.
Bill (No. 48), To consolidate and extend the Debenture Debt of the Township of Tilbury East contracted for the construction of the Forbes Drainage Works.

On motion of Mr. Hardy, seconded by Mr. Fraser,
Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole to consider certain proposed Resolutions relating to Railway Aid.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 185), Respecting Building Societies; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Thursday next.
The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 137), To make further provisions as to Voters' Lists in Cities. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Thursday next.

Bill (151), For the relief of Loan Companies incorporated out of Ontario. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 180), To amend the High Schools Act. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 188), For the better protection of Free Libraries. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 189), For the better prevention of certain Diseases affecting Fruit Trees. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Thursday next.

On motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by Mr. Fraser,

Ordered, That there be a sitting of this House on Thursday next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair at one o'clock, until three, without the question being put; and that when this House adjourns To-day it do stand adjourned until eleven of the clock in the forenoon of Thursday next.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 94), To amend the Pharmacy Act; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 139), To amend the Judicature Act; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Thursday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 119), To amend the Act respecting Limited Partnerships; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Thursday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 90), To amend the Liquor License Act; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.
The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Thursday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 122), To amend the Division Courts Act; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Thursday next.
The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 108), To amend the Agriculture and Arts Act; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Thursday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 148), To amend the Act to impose a tax on Dogs and for the protection of Sheep; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Thursday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 128), To amend the Municipal Water Works Act; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Thursday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 175), Respecting Agricultural Societies in Nipissing, Parry Sound and Manitoulin; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Thursday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 86), To amend the Ontario Medical Act; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Thursday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 109), To prevent Fraud in the sale of Milk; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Thursday next.

The Order of the Day for the House to again resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider Bill (No. 116), To amend the Registry Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider Bill (No. 115), To amend the Land Titles Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider Bill (No. 173), To amend the Registry Act, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.
The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the services of the year 1893, the following sums:

51. To defray the expenses of grants in Aid of Agriculture ................ $176,837 00
52. To defray the expenses of Hospitals and Charities ....................... $164,582 79

And the Committee having continued to set until Twelve of the Clock Midnight.

WEDNESDAY, May 24th, 1893,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Thursday next.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Thursday next.

Mr. Balfour, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Fourth Report.

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed:

Report of the University of Toronto. (Sessional Paper No. 70.)
Report of the Secretary and Registrar. (Sessional Paper No. 90.)
Report of the Inspector of Division Courts. (Sessional Paper No. 26.)
Report relating to Births, Marriages and Deaths. (Sessional Paper No. 5.)
Report of the Dairymen's Association. (Sessional Paper No. 16.)
Report of the Canadian Institute. (Sessional Paper No. 23.)
Report of the Provincial Board of Health. (Sessional Paper No. 28.)
Statement of the amounts loaned to Municipalities. (Sessional Paper No. 89.)
Return from the Records of several Elections. (Sessional Paper No. 75.)
Return respecting the dates of Crown Timber Sales. (Sessional Paper No. 92.)

The Committee recommend that the following documents be not printed:
Return of correspondence between Commissioner of Crown Lands and George Paget. (Sessional Paper No. 63.)

Return shewing the number of votes polled for and against the Scott Act. (Sessional Paper No. 87.)

Return of all convictions under the Liquor License Act. (Sessional Papers No. 85.)

Return of correspondence with License Commissioners of the County of Dufferin. (Sessional Paper No. 91.)

The Committee recommend that two thousand extra copies be printed of the report of the Bureau of Mines for 1892. Also that one hundred copies of "The Law of the Canadian Constitution," by W. H. P. Clement, B.A. LL.B., be purchased for the members of the Legislative Assembly.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fourth Report of the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House:

Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of May instant, for a Return shewing the number of petitions that have been presented to the House during the present Session asking for a Plebiscite on the Temperance question from Temperance Societies, Churches and Municipal Corporations, giving the numbers from each in the order named. Also, shewing the numbers from each of the above-named bodies in favor of Provincial or other Prohibition, respectively. And the number of Petitions in favor of Bill (No. 70), To prohibit the sale of Intoxicating Liquors by retail. (Sessional Paper No. 93.)

The House then adjourned at 12.20 a.m.

Thursday May 25th, 1893.

11 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid upon the Table:—

By Mr. Tait, Two Petitions of St. Crispin Assembly No. 6,250, Knights of Labour, of Toronto; also, the Petition of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Town Council of Collingwood; also, of the Collingwood W.C.T. Union; also, of the Stayner Baptist Congregation; also, of the Alliston Methodist Church, severally praying that provision may be made for taking a direct vote of the electors of Ontario upon the question of importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Of the Village Council of Weston, praying certain amendments to the Public Health Act respecting accounts contracted by the Board of Health.
Mr. Speaker presented to the House the Report of the Library Committee, which was read as follows and adopted:

The Library Committee of the Honourable House beg respectfully to recommend that there should be purchased for the use of the Members of the Legislature, one hundred copies of the following publications:


The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 145), To make further provision respecting the Registration of Land and the Land Titles Act, having been read, Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 3), To Consolidate the Debt of the Town of Bowmanville, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Mr. Lockhart moved, That the Bill be now read the third time.

And the motion, having been put, was carried on a division.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and be intituled "An Act to consolidate the debt of the Town of Bowmanville, and for other purposes."

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 139), To amend the Judicature Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:

Bill (No. 9), To amend the Act to incorporate the Kingston Street Railway Company.

Bill (No. 50), To amend the Acts relating to the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway.

Bill (No. 179), Respecting certain duties, liabilities and fees of Sheriffs.

Bill (No. 67), To incorporate the Hamilton Radial Electric Street Railway Company.

Bill (No. 183), To amend the Act relating to the Central Prison.

Bill (No. 188), Respecting Building Societies.

Bill (No. 119), To amend the Act respecting Limited Partnerships.

Bill (No. 122), To amend the Division Courts Act.

Bill (No. 103), To amend the Agriculture and Arts Act.
Bill (No. 128), To amend the Municipal Waterworks Act.
Bill (No. 132), To amend the Act respecting Pounds.
Bill (No. 175), Respecting Agricultural Societies in Nipissing, Parry Sound and Manitoulin.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 36), To confer certain powers on the Town of Strathroy, having been read,
Mr. Ross moved,
That the Bill be now read the third time:—
And the motion, having been put, was carried on a division.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 148), To amend the Act to impose a Tax on Dogs and for the protection of Sheep, having been read,
Mr. Bishop moved,
That the Bill be now read the third time.
And the motion, having been put, was carried on a division.

Mr. Balfour, from the Committee of Supply, reported the following Resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Government House for year ending 31st December, 1893.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor's office for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Executive Council and Attorney-General's office for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Department of Education for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-eight thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Crown Lands Department for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Department of Public Works for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-two thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars to be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Treasurer's office for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Provincial Board of Health for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Secretary and Registrar's office for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Inspection of Public Institutions for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Insurance Branch for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Immigration for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray Miscellaneous Expenses of Civil Government for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Legislation for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand six hundred and twelve dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Surrogate Judges and Local Masters for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous, Criminal, and Civil Justice for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and thirty cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Public and Separate Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Schools in new and poor townships for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Kindergarten Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Night Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Public School Leaving Examinations for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
24. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

25. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Model Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

26. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Special Grant to French Training Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

27. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Special grant to Public Schools in Unorganized Districts for Training District Teachers for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

28. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Teachers' Institutes for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

29. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Fifty-eight thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Inspection of Normal, High, Model, Public and Separate Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

30. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Departmental Examinations of Public School Teachers for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

31. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance of Ontario School of Pedagogy for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

32. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand five hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Normal and Model Schools, Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

33. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand four hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Normal School at Ottawa, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

34. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Five thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Provincial Museum and Library for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

35. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

36. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Mechanics' Institutes, Art Schools, Literary and Scientific Institutions, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

37. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the Miscellaneous expenses of Education for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
38. **Resolved**, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-one thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Superannuated Public and High School Teachers for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

39. **Resolved**, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Insane at Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

40. **Resolved**, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-three thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Mimico Branch of the Asylum for the Insane at Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

41. **Resolved**, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane at London, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

42. **Resolved**, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane at Kingston, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

43. **Resolved**, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-one dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane at Hamilton, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

44. **Resolved**, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-two thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum, Orillia, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

45. **Resolved**, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Central Prison Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

46. **Resolved**, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Ontario Reformatory at Penetanguishene, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

47. **Resolved**, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand four hundred and nineteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

48. **Resolved**, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Institution for the Blind at Brantford, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

49. **Resolved**, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Women and Refuge for Girls, Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

50. **Resolved**, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand one hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Immigration for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

51. **Resolved**, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of grants in aid of Agriculture for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

52. **Resolved**, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-nine cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Hospitals and Charities for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
53. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of Government House for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

54. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of Old Parliament Buildings for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

55. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of New Parliament and Departmental Buildings for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

56. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of the Education Department (Normal School Building), for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

57. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Maintenance and repairs for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

58. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of the Normal and Model School, Ottawa, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

59. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

60. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of Agricultural College, Guelph, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

61. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

62. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the works at the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

63. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the works at the Mimico cottages for the Insane at Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

64. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the works at the Asylum for the Insane, London, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

65. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the works at the Asylum, Hamilton, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

66. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
67. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Four thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for Idiots at Orillia, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

68. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Six thousand six hundred and five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

69. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Two thousand six hundred and forty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females, Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

70. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Sixty-three thousand five hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Central Prison, Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

71. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand and fifty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

72. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Two thousand and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Blind Institute, Brantford, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

73. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the School of Agriculture, Guelph, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

74. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Two thousand and eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Educational Department and Normal School, Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

75. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Normal School, Ottawa, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

76. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the School of Practical Science, Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

77. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

78. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at Government House, Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

79. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Eighty-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works, equipment, furnishing, fitting up, etc., of New Parliament and Departmental Buildings, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

80. **Resolved,** That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works in the District of Algoma, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

12 (J.)
81. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works in the Thunder Bay District, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

82. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works in the Muskoka District, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

83. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works in the Parry Sound District, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

84. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works in the Nipissing District, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

85. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works in Rainy River District, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

86. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Works, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

87. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Works for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

88. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-five thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of construction and repairs of Colonization Roads, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

89. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Crown Lands Department, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

90. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Refund Account, re Education, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

91. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Refund Account, re Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

92. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ninety-two cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Refund Account, re Municipalities Fund, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

93. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-three cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Refund Account, re Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

94. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-four thousand six hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Expenditure, for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
95. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray to the Unforeseen and Unprovided expenses for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

The several Resolutions having been again read,

Ordered, That the consideration of the Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, Forty-fifth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-first, Seventieth, Seventy-third, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, and Ninety-fourth be postponed until the next Sittings of the House To-day.

The remaining Resolutions were agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 135), To consolidate the Acts respecting the registration of instruments relating to lands; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 152), Respecting polling places in the electoral district of Algoma West, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and be intitled "An Act respecting Polling Places in the Electoral Districts of Algoma West and Algoma East."

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 84), To amend the Registry Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 151), For the relief of Loan Companies incorporated out of Ontario; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 188), For the better protection of Free Libraries; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 189), For the better prevention of certain diseases affecting Fruit Trees; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Davis reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.
The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to. 
Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.  
The Bill was then read the third time, and passed. 

The following Bill was read the second time:—  
Bill (No. 191), Respecting the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario.  
Referred to a Committee of the whole House forthwith.  
The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.  
Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.  
The Bill was then read the third time, and passed. 

The Attorney-General delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself; and the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:— 

GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK. 

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Supplementary Estimates of certain further sums required for the service of the Province for the year 1893, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly. 

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Toronto, May 25th, 1893.  

(Sessional Papers No. 15.)  

Ordered, That the Message of His Honour, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply. 

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 165), To consolidate and amend the Acts for the protection of Game and Fur-bearing Animals, having been read,  
Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same. 

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.  

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.  
The Bill was then read the third time, and passed. 

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:— 
Bill (No. 90), To amend the Liquor License Act.  
Bill (No. 109), To prevent Fraud in the Sale of Milk.  
Bill (No. 56), Respecting the Town of Port Arthur. 

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 68), To amend the Act respecting Compensation to Workmen in certain cases, having been read,  
Mr. Sprague moved,  
That the Bill be now read the third time,  
And the Motion, having been put, was carried on a division.
The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 180), To amend the High Schools Act; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 192), Respecting certain grants to the Industrial School Association of Toronto.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 193), To amend the Industrial Schools Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Davis moved, seconded by Mr. Gilmour,

That this House do now concur in the Report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

And a Debate having arisen,

Mr. Fraser took exception to the continuance of the Debate on the grounds of irregularity, in that the Report contained nothing that required either concurrence therein or adoption thereof, by the House, and that a motion for concurrence in, or adoption of, the Report was unnecessary and irregular.

And Mr. Speaker being appealed to, decided,

That the motion for concurrence was out of order, and that, therefore, the Debate could not continue.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 195), To amend the Jurors' Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 196), Respecting Tax Sales and Tax Returns in Muskoka and Parry Sound.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.
The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 194), Respecting Sales for Taxes in the Free Grant Territory. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after sometime spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments, and that the Committee had amalgamated the provisions of Bill (No. 196) therewith.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith. The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith. The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1893, the following sums:—

96. To defray the expenses of Civil Government ........................................ $2,150 00
97. To defray the expenses of Legislation .................................................. 2,100 00
98. To defray the expenses of Administration of Justice .......................... 1,897 50
99. To defray the expenses of Public Institutions Maintenance .................. 340 00
100. To defray the expenses of Agriculture ................................................ 3,200 00
101. To defray the expenses of Hospitals and Charities ............................. 4,117 00
102. To defray the expenses of Maintenance and Repairs of Public Buildings.. 7,730 00
103. To defray the expenses of Public Buildings ......................................... 35,605 00
104. To defray the expenses of Colonization Roads .................................... 17,100 00
105. To defray the expenses of Charges on Crown Lands ........................... 5,000 00
106. To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Expenditure ......................... 83,231 66
107. To defray the expenses of Legislation, Maintenance and for salaries of the Officers of the Government and Civil Service ................ 80,000 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. Balfour reported the following further Resolutions from the Committee of Supply:—

96. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Civil Government for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

97. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Legislation for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

98. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one Thousand eight hundred and ninety seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Administration of Justice for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
99. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Institutions Maintenance for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

100. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Agriculture for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

101. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Hospitals and Charities for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

102. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars, be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of Public Buildings for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

103. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand six hundred and five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Buildings for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

104. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Colonization Roads for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

105. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Charges on Crown Lands for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

106. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-three thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1893.

107. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Legislation, maintenance and for salaries of the Officers of the Government and Civil Service for the month of January, 1894.

The several Resolutions, having been again read,

Ordered, That the consideration of the One hundred and fifth and One hundred and sixth be postponed until a later Sittings of the House To-day.

The remaining Resolution were agreed to.

The following Bill was read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 72), To further facilitate the enforcement of the just rights of Wage-earners and Sub-contractors.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 156), To enable Electors of the Province to pronounce upon the desirability of prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale, as a beverage, of intoxicating liquors; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.
The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.
The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain proposed Resolutions relating to Railway Aid, having been read,

The Attorney-General acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

Mr. Hardy then moved,
That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

Mr. Meredith moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Clancy,
That all the words in the Motion after the word "that" be struck out and the following substituted therefor:—"This House, while it approves of the grants proposed by the Resolutions in aid of railways therein mentioned, regrets that His Honour has not been advised to submit, for the approval of this House, a liberal scheme for developing the mineral and mining resources of the Province."

Mr. Fraser, moved in amendment to the Amendment, seconded by Mr. Gibson (Hamilton),

That all the words of the Amendment after the first word "that" be omitted, and instead thereof there be inserted these words "all words of the original question after the word 'that' be struck out, and instead thereof the following be inserted: 'This House, approving of a reasonable amount of Provincial Aid being given to needful and deserving Railways intended to develop the Colonization and Mining interests of this Province, do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Resolutions relating to Railway Aid heretofore ordered to be considered in Committee of the Whole House, and that Mr. Speaker do accordingly now leave the Chair."

Mr. Meredith objected that the amendment to the Amendment was not in order because (1), On a motion to go into Committee on the Resolutions only one amendment to the Motion "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" can be moved, and (2), The amendment to the Amendment is a mere re-affirmation of the original Motion. And Mr. Speaker, being appealed to, decided that

(1) An amendment to an Amendment, upon the motion "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair" is in order, excepting when the House is going into Committee of the Whole upon Supply. (2) The proposed Amendment to the amendment is not a mere affirmation of the main motion, but a permissible expression by the House of its approval of the policy of extending reasonable aid to Colonization and Mining interests. The objections raised by the Honourable member cannot, therefore, be entertained.

And the amendment to the Amendment, having been then put, was carried on the following division:

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<td>Wood (Brant)—49.</td>
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Nays:

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin), Hammell, Magwood, Rorke, Ryerson, Smith (Frontenac),
Bush, Harty, Marter, Tooley, Whitney,
Campbell (Algoma), Hiscott, Meacham, Willoughby,
Campbell (Durham), Hudson, Meredith, Wood (Hastings),
Clancy, Kerns, Miscampbell, Wylie—33.
Connee, McCleary, Monk, Preston,
Fell, McColl, Reid,
Glendinning, McLenaghan,
Godwin,

The Amendment as amended having been then put was carried on the following division:—

YeaS:

Messieurs

Allan, Dryden, Lockhart, Paton, Rayside,
Balfour, Evanturel, Loughrin, Robillard, Ross,
Barr (Renfrew) Ferguson, McKay (Oxford), Sharpe,
Bishop, Field, McKay (Victoria), Smith (Peel),
Blexard, Fraser, McKenzie, H., Snider,
Bronson, Garrow, McMahan, Sprague,
Caldwell, Gibson (Hamilton), Mack, Stratton,
Carpenter, Gibson (Huron), Mackenzie, C., Tait,
Charlton, Gilmour, Moore, Waters,
Cleland, Harcourt, Mowat, Wood (Brant)—49.
Dack, Hardy, O'Connor,
Davis, Kirkwood,
Dowling,

Nays:

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin), Hammell, Magwood, Rorke, Ryerson,
Bush, Harty, Marter, Smith (Frontenac),
Campbell (Algoma), Hiscott, Meacham, Tooley, Whitney,
Campbell (Durham), Hudson, Meredith, Willoughby,
Clancy, Kerns, Miscampbell, Wood (Hastings),
Connee, McCleary, Monk, Wylie—33.
Fell, McColl, Preston,
Glendinning, McLenaghan,
Godwin,

The main motion as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was
Resolved, That this House, approving of a reasonable amount of Provincial Aid
being given to needful and deserving railways intended to develop the Colonization and
Mining interests of this Province, do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee to con-
sider the Resolutions relating to Railway Aid heretofore ordered to be considered in
Committee of the Whole House, and that Mr. Speaker do accordingly now leave the
chair.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.
Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the undermentioned Railway Companies for the construction of the portions of railway hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

(a) To the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway Company from a point ten miles east of Irondale at the end of the portion of the said railway to which aid was granted in 1892, and thence easterly not exceeding fifteen miles, a cash subsidy of $3,000 per mile.

(b) To the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company from Barry’s Bay westerly a distance not exceeding thirty-five miles, a cash subsidy of $3,000 per mile.

(c) To the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company for such extensions or branches of its projected and authorized line of railway north of the Village of Tweed as will not exceed thirty miles in all, and will enable the said Company to connect its existing line of railway with the iron ore deposits lying northward of said Village of Tweed, a cash subsidy of $3,000 per mile.

(d) To the Central Counties Railway Company (in lieu of the subsidy of $100,000 granted by chapter 41 of the Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of Her Majesty’s reign to the Vaudreuil and Ottawa Railway Company), from Hawkesbury on the Ottawa River southerly through or near Vankleek Hill, and thence westerly and south-westerly through or near Caledonia Springs, Alfred and Clarence Creek to South Indian, a village on the line of the Canada Atlantic Railway, a distance not exceeding forty-six miles, a cash subsidy of $2,000 per mile. And the said grant to the Vaudreuil and Ottawa Railway Company shall be revoked; but the said grant to the said Central Counties Railway Company and the revocation of the said grant to the Vaudreuil and Ottawa Railway Company shall not take effect for one month after the passing of the Act to be framed upon this Resolution; nor if the Canadian Pacific Railway Company within that time or such extended time as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may allow, shall enter into a contract with such persons or bodies as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall name for the purpose and make arrangements for the prompt building of the said Vaudreuil and Ottawa Railway as and by the route contemplated in the said Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of Her Majesty’s reign with any modifications and conditions which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may approve.

(1) That in the case of the subsidies to each of the said railways, all the provisions of section 2 of chapter 35 of the Act passed in the fifty-second year of Her Majesty’s reign, respecting the option of substituting half-yearly payments for forty years in lieu of a cash payment, and all the conditions provided by section 3 of the said Act shall apply to the said grants, saving and excepting that in the case of the Central Counties Railway the half-yearly payments therein provided for shall be computed on the basis of $2,000 per mile; and (2) that so much of the subsidies granted to each of the said railways as is not earned within five years from the time of the passing of the Act to be framed on these resolutions, shall lapse and revert to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

(2) That for the purpose of forming a subsidy fund there is hereby set apart so much of the lands of this Province belonging to the Crown as lie within the distance of ten miles on each side of those portions of the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway, the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway, and the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway, to which aid is hereby granted, which land shall be sold and dealt with in the same manner as provided in sections 4 to 10 inclusive, of the said chapter 35 of 52 Victoria.
Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the report be now received.

Mr. Balfour reported the Resolutions as follows:—

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the undermentioned Railway Companies for the construction of the portions of railway hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

(a) To the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway Company from a point ten miles east of Irondale at the end of the portion of said railway to which aid was granted in 1892, and thence easterly not exceeding fifteen miles, a cash subsidy of $3,000 per mile.

(b) To the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company from Barry’s Bay, westerly a distance not exceeding thirty-five miles, a cash subsidy of $3,000 per mile.

(c) To the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company for such extensions or branches of its projected and authorized line of railway north of the Village of Tweed as will not exceed thirty miles in all, and will enable the said Company to connect its existing line of railway with the iron ore deposits lying northward of said Village of Tweed, a cash subsidy of $3,000 per mile.

(d) To the Central Counties Railway Company (in lieu of the subsidy of $100,000 granted by chapter 41 of the Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of Her Majesty’s reign to the Vaudreuil and Ottawa Railway Company), from Hawkesbury on the Ottawa River southerly through or near Vankleek Hill, and thence westerly and south-westerly through or near Caledonia Springs, Alfred and Clarence Creek to South Indian, a village on the line of the Canada Atlantic Railway, a distance not exceeding forty-six miles, a cash subsidy of $3,000 per mile. And the said grant to the Vaudreuil and Ottawa Railway Company shall be revoked; but the said grant to the said Central Counties Railway Company and the revocation of the said grant to the Vaudreuil and Ottawa Railway Company shall not take effect for one month after the passing of the Act to be framed upon this Resolution; nor if the Canadian Pacific Railway Company within that time or such extended time as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may allow, shall enter into a contract with such persons or bodies as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall name for the purpose and make arrangements for the prompt building of the said Vaudreuil and Ottawa Railway as and by the route contemplated in the said Act passed in the fifty-fifth year of Her Majesty’s reign, with any modifications and conditions which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may approve.

(1) That in the case of the subsidies to each of the said railways, all the provisions of section 2 of chapter 35 of the Act passed in the fifty-second year of Her Majesty’s reign, respecting the option of substituting half-yearly payments for forty years in lieu of a cash payment, and all the conditions provided by section 3 of the said Act shall apply to the said grants, saving and excepting that in the case of the Central Counties Railway the half-yearly payments therein provided for shall be computed on the basis of $2,000 per mile; and (2) that so much of the subsidies granted to each of the said railways as is not earned within five years from the time of the passing of the Act to be framed on these resolutions, shall lapse and revert to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

(2) That for the purpose of forming a subsidy fund there is hereby set apart so much of the lands of this Province belonging to the Crown as lie within the distance of ten miles on each side of those portions of the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway, the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway, and the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway, to which aid is hereby granted, which land shall be sold and dealt with in the same manner as provided in sections 4 to 10 inclusive, of the said chapter 35 of 52 Victoria.

The Resolutions having been read the second time were agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 199), Respecting aid to certain railways.
The following Bill was then introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 199), Respecting aid to certain railways.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the second time.

The Bill was then read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported; That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Mr. Hardy then moved, That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. Meredith moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Wood (Hastings), That all the words of the Motion after the first word "that" be struck out and the following substituted:—"The Bill be not now read the third time but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out the provisions of sections 2, so far as relates to the plan of establishing half-yearly payments for forty years, in lieu of cash payments.

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin), Hammell, Marter, Ryerson,
Bush, Hiscott, Meacham, Smith (Frontenac),
Campbell (Algoma), Hudson, Meredith, Tooley,
Campbell (Durham), Kears, Miscampbell, Whitney,
Clancy, McCleary, Monk, Willoughby,
Fell, McColl, Preston, Wood (Hastings),
Glendinning, McLennan, Reid, Wylie—31.
Godwin, Magwood,

NAYS:

Messieurs

Allan, Davis, Harty, O'Connor,
Balfour, Dowling, Kirkwood, Paton,
Barr (Renfrew), Dryden, Lockhart, Rayside,
Biggar, Ercantruel, Loughrin, Robillard,
Bishop, Ferguson, McKay (Oxford), Ross,
Bleard, Field, McKay (Victoria), Sharpe,
Bromson, Fraser, McKenzie, Smith (Peel),
Caldwell, Garrow, McKenzie, H., Snider,
Carpenter, Gibson (Hamilton), McMahon, Sprague,
Charlton, Gibson (Huron), Mack, Stratton,
Cleland, Gilmore, Mackenzie, C., Tait,
Connee, Harcourt, Moore, Waters,
Dack, Hardy, Mowat, Wood (Brant)—52.

The Motion for the third reading having been then again put,

Mr. Connee, moved, seconded by Mr. McMahon,

That the following words be added to the Motion:—

"And it is, in the opinion of this House, expedient that during the Recess the Government consider and be prepared to submit, to the House at its next Session some measure looking to the development of the mineral resources of the Province."
And objection being taken to the proposed Motion in amendment as contravening all established rules of Parliamentary Practice in cases of motions for the third reading of a Bill,

Mr. Speaker being appealed to decided,

That the objection must prevail, as in his opinion no amendment can be moved on the second reading or other stage of a Bill by way of mere addition to the question.

The motion for the third reading having been then again put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

And the House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock midnight.

FRIDAY, 27th May, 1893.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 137), To make further provision as to Voters' Lists in Cities; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 156), To enable the electors of the Province to pronounce upon the desirability of prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale, as a beverage, of intoxicating liquors, having been read,

Mr. Ross moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. Meacham moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Hudson,

That all the words of the Motion after the word "that" be omitted, and the following substituted: "the Bill be not now read the third time but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to amend the same by providing for taking the separate vote of the electors on the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic to the extent to which the Provincial Legislature has power to restrict it."

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:

YEAS:

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin), Bush, Campbell (Algoma), Campbell, (Durham), Clancy, Glendinning, Godwin, Hammell, Hiscott, Hudson, Kerns, McCleary, McColl, McLennaghan, Magwood, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Miscampbell, Monk, Preston, Reid, Rorke, Ryerson, Smith (Frontenac), Tookey, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Hastings)—29.
### NAYS:

**Messieurs**

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Mr. McCleary then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Ryerson. That all the words of the Motion, after the word “That” be omitted, and the following substituted: “the Bill be not now read the third time but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend the same by providing that the vote of the electors be taken at the next General Provincial Election.

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:

### YEAS:

**Messieurs**

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### NAYS:

**Messieurs**

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Mr. Meredith then moved in Amendment, seconded by Mr. Wood (Hastings),
"That this House regrets that provision has not been made for the expense of
taking the vote of the electors, being paid by the Province instead of requiring that
expense to be defrayed by the municipalities."

Mr. Fraser took exception to the proposed amendment.

And Mr. Speaker, being requested to rule, decided that an Amendment should be
so framed as to leave out certain words; to leave out certain words in order to
insert or add others; or to insert or add certain words. Inasmuch as the proposed
amendment does not comply with any of these conditions, it is out of order.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), presented to the House, by command of His Honour the
Lieutenant-Governor:—

Papers and Documents relating to the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway
Company, the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, the Irondale, Bancroft
and Ottawa Railway Company, and the Central Counties Railway Company. (Sessional Papers No. 59.)

The House then adjourned at 1.20 a.m.

Friday, May 26th, 1893.

Prayers.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 197) "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1893."
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith.
The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee, and, after some time spent
therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair; and Mr. Davis reported, That the Committee
had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.
Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.
The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.
Mr. Hardy then moved,
That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. Balfour moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Waters, That all the words of
the Motion, after the word "That" be omitted, and the following substituted: "the Bill
be not now read the third time but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the
Whole House with instructions to amend section six by striking out the provisions which
authorize municipal councils to grant monopolies to any telephone company without
reference to the people.

And the amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:

Yeas:

Messieurs

Allan, Balfour, Barr (Dufferin), Bishop, Campbell, (Algoma), Cleland, Conmee, Davis, Fell, Ferguson,

Nays:
Messieurs

Barr (Renfrew),
Biggar,
Bush,
Caldwell,
Carpenter,
Charlton,
Clancy,
Dack,
Dowling,
Dryden,
Evanturel,
Field,
Fraser,
Garrow,

Gibson (Hamilton),
Gilmour,
Godwin,
Harcourt,
Hardy,
Harty,
Hiscott,
Hudson,
Kerns,
Lockhart,
McCleary,
McColl,
McKay (Oxford),
McKay, (Victoria),
McKechnie,
McLenaghan,
Magwood,
Marter,
Macham,
Meredith,
Monk,
Moore,
Mowat,
Paton,
Preston,
Rayside,
Reid,
Robillard,
Rorke,
Ross,
Ryerson,
Sharpe,
Smith (Frontenac),
Smith (Peel),
Sprague,
Stratton,
Whitney,
Willoughby,
Wylie.—53.

The motion for the third reading having been again put,

Mr. Campbell (Durham), moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Field, That all the words of the Motion, after the word “That” be omitted, and the following substituted: “the Bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to substitute for the provisions thereof which relate to towns separated from counties the following:

“The council of any town situated in the said junior county, but separated therefrom for municipal purposes, may from time to time, at a meeting duly called for that purpose, elect from among the members of the said council, as many representatives for the purposes in this section mentioned, as the said town would be entitled to if not separated from the county for municipal purposes, and the persons so elected shall, until the final dissolution of the union by proclamation as hereinafter provided, be members of the provisional council in the same manner and to the same extent as the reeves and deputy-reeves in the junior county.”

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on a division.

The motion for the third reading having been again put,

Mr. Balfour moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Waters, That all the words of the Motion, after the word “That” be omitted, and the following substituted: “the Bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend section six by striking out the provisions which legalize all by-laws heretofore passed by municipal councils, without referring the same back to those bodies for their approval under the law as now proposed to be amended.”

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on a division.

The motion for the third reading of the Bill having been again put,

Mr. Gilmour moved in Amendment seconded by Mr. Harty, That all the words of the Motion, after the word “That” be omitted, and the following substituted: “the Bill be not now read the third time but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend section six by providing that no by-law proposed to be legalized by this section shall be binding for more than five years from the date of the passing of this Act.

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on a division.

The motion for the third reading having been then again put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 198), “The Assessment Amendment Act, 1893.”
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.
The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.
The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the consideration of Amendments made in Committee on Bill (No. 94), To amend the Pharmacy Act, having been read,
The Amendments, having been again read, were agreed to.
Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.
The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 86), To amend the Ontario Medical Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.
The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.
The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The following Bill was read the second time:

Bill (No. 190), For the better prevention of fraudulent statements as to Joint Stock Companies.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House.
The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.
The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and be intituled "An Act for the better prevention of Fraudulent Statements by Companies and others."

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply on yesterday, the consideration whereof had been postponed.

The Tenth Resolution, respecting Inspection of Public Institutions, having been again read,

Mr. Willoughby moved, seconded by Mr. Hudson,

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to strike out the item of $2,400 proposed to be voted for the salary of an additional Inspector of Prisons and Charities.

13 (i.)
And the Motion, having been put, was lost on the following division:

**YEAS:**

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin), Barr (Renfrew), Balfour, Blesard, Caldwell, Carpenter, Charlton, Cleland, Connee, Dack, Davis, Hiscott, Hudson, Kerns, McCleary, McColl, McLennahan, Magwood, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Miscampbell, Monk, Preston, Reid, Rorke, Ryerson, Smith (Frontenac), Toole, Whitney, Willoughby, Wylie.—29.

**NAYS:**

Messieurs

Allan, Dowling, Hardy, Hartly, Kirkwood, Lockhart, Loughrin, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McKenzie, H., McMahony, Mack, Mackenzie, C., Moore, Mowat, Paton, Rayside, Robillard, Ross, Sharpe, Smith (Peel), Sprague, Stratton, Tait, Waters, Wood (Brant).—48.

The Resolution was then concurred in.

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Resolutions, having been again read, were concurred in.

The Twenty-ninth Resolution, respecting the expenses of Inspection of Normal, High and Model Schools, having been again read,

Mr. Preston moved, seconded by Mr. Monk,

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to strike out the item of $1,850 proposed to be voted for the salary of a Director of Teachers’ Institutes.

And the Motion, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

**YEAS:**

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin), Bush, Campbell (Algoma), Clancy, Fell, Glendinning, Godwin, Hammell, Hiscott, Hudson, Kerns, McCleary, McColl, McLennahan, Magwood, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Miscampbell, Monk, Preston, Reid, Rorke, Ryerson, Smith (Frontenac), Toole, Whitney, Willoughby, Wylie.—29.
The Resolution was then concurred in.

The Thirty-first Resolution, respecting the Maintenance of the School of Pedagogy, having been again read,

Mr. Whitney moved, seconded by Mr. Ryerson,
That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instruction to strike out $2,000 of the item of $2,500 for Lecturers on Methods in the Ontario School of Pedagogy.

And the Motion, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

**YEAS.**

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin),
Bush,
Campbell (Algoma),
Clancy,
Fell,
Glendinning,
Godwin,
Hammell,
Hiscott,
Hudson,
Kerns,
McCleary,
McColl,
McLenaghan,
Magwood,
Marter,
Meacham,
Meredith,
Micsampbell,
Monk,
Preston,
Reid,
Rorke,
Ryerson,
Smith (Frontenac),
Tooley,
Whitney,
Willoughby,
Wylie.

**NAYS.**

Messieurs

Allan,
Balfour,
Barr (Renfrew),
Bishop,
Bleazard,
Caldwell,
Carpenter,
Charlton,
Cleland,
Connem,
Dack,
Davis,
Dowling,
Dryden,
Evanturel,
Ferguson,
Field,
Fraser,
Garrow,
Gibson (Hamilton),
Gibson (Huron),
Gilmour,
Harcourt,
Hardy,
Harty,
Kirkwood,
Lockhart,
Loughrin,
McKay (Oxford),
McKay (Victoria),
McKechnie,
McKenzie, H.,
McMahon,
Mack,
Mackenzie, C.,
Moore,
Mowat,
Paton,
Rayside,
Robillard,
Ross,
Sharpe,
Smith (Peel),
Sprague,
Stratton,
Tait,
Waters,
Wood (Brant).

The Resolution was then concurred in.
The Thirty-ninth and Forty-fifth Resolutions, having been again read, were agreed to.

The Fiftieth Resolution respecting the expenses of Immigration, having been again read,

Mr. Kerns moved, seconded by Mr. Clancy,

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to reduce the items for Agencies in Europe by the sum of $525, being the allowance to the Agent in Liverpool of $365 and $160, the proposed increase in the salary of his clerk.

And the Motion, having been put, was lost on the following division:

**YEAS:**

Messieurs

Barr (Dufferin), Bush, Campbell (Algoma), Clancy, Fell, Glendinning, Godwin, Hammell, Hiscott, Hudson, Kerns, McCleary, McColl, McLenaghan, Magwood, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Miscampbell, Monk, Preston, Reid, Rorke, Ryerson, Smith (Frontenac), Tooley, Whitney, Willoughby, Wylie—29.

**NAYS:**

Messieurs

Allan, Balfour, Barr (Renfrew), Bishop, Blezard, Caldwell, Carpenter, Charlton, Cleland, Connee, Dack, Davis, Dowling, Dryden, Evanturel, Ferguson, Field, Fraser, Garrow, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gilmour, Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Kirkwood, Lockhart, Loughrin, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McKechnie, McKenzie, H., McMahon, Mack, Mackenzie, C., Moore, Mowat, Paton, Rayside, Robillard, Ross, Sharpe, Smith (Peel), Sprague, Stratton, Tait, Waters, Wood (Brant)—48.

The Resolution was then concurred in.

The Fifty-first Resolution, respecting grant in aid of Agriculture, having been again read,

Mr. Marter moved, seconded by Mr. Kerns,

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to strike out the proposed vote of $500 for the salary of an Assistant in the Department of Natural History, Librarian, etc., for the Ontario Agricultural College.
And the Motion, having been put, was lost on the following division:

**YEAS**:

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The Resolution was then concurred in.

The Seventieth, Seventy-third, and Eighty-eighth Resolutions, having been again read, were concurred in.

The Eighty-ninth Resolution, respecting the expense of the Crown Lands Department, having been again read,

Mr. Clancy moved, seconded by Mr. Miscampbell,

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to strike out the item of $35,000 proposed to be voted for Surveys of Townships in New Districts.

And the Motion, having been put, was lost on the following division:

**YEAS**:

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NAYS:

Messieurs

Allan,  Dowling,  Hartly,  Mowat,
Balfour, Dryden, Kirkwood, Paton,
Barr (Renfrew), Eventurel, Lockhart, Raysia,
Bishop, Ferguson, Loughrin, Robillard,
Blecard, Field, McKay (Oxford), Ross,
Caldwell, Fraser, McKay (Victoria), Sharpe,
Carpenter, Garrow, McKechnie, Smith (Peel),
Charlton, Gibson (Hamilton), McKenzie, H., Syrargue,
Cleland, Gibson (Huron), McMahon, Stratton,
Connor, Gilmour, Mack, Taft,
Dack, Harcourt, Mackenzie, C., Waters,
Davis, Hardy, Moore, Wood (Brant)—48.

The Resolution was then concurred in.

The Ninety-fourth, One hundred and fifth and One hundred and sixth Resolutions, having been again read, were concurred in.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, a sum not exceeding Three million six hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents, to meet the Supply to that amount granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. Balfour, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, a sum not exceeding Three million six hundred and fifty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents, to meet the Supply to that amount granted to Her Majesty.

The Resolution, having been read the second time, was agreed to.

The following Bill was then introduced, and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 200), intituled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money to defray the expenses of Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the second time.
The Bill was then read the second time.
Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.
The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Fraser, seconded by Mr. Meredith,
Ordered, That, notwithstanding the absence, during part of the Session, of Mr. McKay (Victoria), by reason of illness, his full Sessional allowance be paid to him.
On motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by Mr. Fraser, 
Ordered, That when this House adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until two of 
the clock in the afternoon of Saturday the Twenty-seventh instant.

The House then adjourned at 6.30 p. m.

Saturday, May 27th, 1893.

2 o'clock P. M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Balfour, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Fifth 
Report, which was read as follows:—
The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed:
Papers and Documents relating to the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway and 
other Companies. (Sessional Papers No. 59.)

Return, shewing number of Petitions presented re Prohibition. (Sessional Papers 
No. 93.)

Return, shewing names of authors and publishers of Text Books. (Sessional Papers 
No. 55.)

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fifth Report of the Committee on 
Printing.

His Honour the Honourable George Airey Kirkpatrick, Member of Our Privy Coun-
cil of Canada, etc., etc., the Lieutenant-Governor, proceeded in State to the Chamber 
of the Legislative Assembly and took his seat on the Throne.
The Clerk Assistant then read the Titles of the Bills that had passed, severally as 
follows:—
1. Act to amend the Act incorporating The Parry Sound Colonization Railway Com-
pany.
2. An Act respecting an agreement entered into between the Corporation of the 
Township of Collingwood and the Corporation of the Town of Thornbury.
3. An Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of Bowmanville, and for other 
purposes.
5. An Act respecting Local Improvements in the City of Kingston.
6. An Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of Ingersoll.
8. An Act to enable the Corporation of the County of Ontario to issue certain 
Debentures.
9. An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Kingston Street Railway Company.
10. An Act respecting the City of London.
11. An Act respecting certain Burying Grounds in the City of Kingston.
12. An Act to amend the Charter of McMaster University.
13. An Act respecting St. George's Church, Kingston.
15. An Act to enable the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario to mortgage certain lands in the Town of Trenton.
16. An Act to incorporate Grace Hospital (Homeopathic).
17. An Act to consolidate the debt of the City of St. Catharines.
18. An Act to confirm the will of T. B. P. Stewart and distribute the Estate.
19. An Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of Tilsonburg.
20. An Act respecting the Debenture Debt of the City of Hamilton
21. An Act respecting the floating debt of the City of Guelph.
23. An Act respecting the School of Mining and Agriculture.
24. An Act to ratify and confirm By-law No. 468 of the City of Brantford, and By-law No. 638 of the City of Hamilton.
26. An Act respecting an agreement between the Town of Oshawa and the Oshawa Railway Company, and for other purposes.
28. An Act respecting the Debenture Debt of the City of Brantford.
30. An Act to amend an Act respecting St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa.
31. An Act respecting the City of Toronto.
32. An Act to confer certain powers on the Town of Stratford.
33. An Act respecting the Chatham Waterworks Company.
34. An Act respecting The Metropolitan Street Railway Company.
35. An Act respecting the Hamilton Street Railway Company.
36. An Act to incorporate The Lake Superior and Algoma Colonization Railway Company.
37. An Act respecting the Toronto and Scarboro' Electric Railway, Light and Power Company (Limited.)
38. An Act respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Corporation of the County of Perth.
39. An Act respecting certain Local Improvements in the City of Ottawa, and for other purposes.
40. An Act respecting the Town of Toronto Junction.
41. An Act to legalize and confirm By-law 1401 of the Township of York, relating to the Toronto Lacrosse and Athletic Association (Limited).
42. An Act to consolidate and extend The Debenture Debt of the Township of Tilbury East, contracted for the construction of the Forbes Drainage Works.
44. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherst-bury Railway.
45. An Act respecting the Rideau Club.
46. An Act to confirm and legalize certain By-laws of the Township of Medonte.
47. An Act to authorize the sale of certain lands by the Congregation of the Church of England in the Parish of St. Thomas.
48. An Act relating to certain Municipal By-laws granting aid to the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company, and for other purposes.
49. An Act respecting the Narrows Bridge in the Township of Seymour.
50. An Act respecting the Town of Port Arthur.
51. An Act respecting the Town of Port William and the Municipality of Nebing.
52. An Act respecting The Toronto Railway Company.
53. An Act to enable the Board of Education for the Town of Sarnia to convey certain lands to the Corporation of the Town of Sarnia.
54. An Act respecting The Toronto Incandescent Electric Light Company (Limited)
55. An Act to enable the Ontario College of Pharmacy to admit Frederick Henry Clarke to practise as a Chemist and Druggist.
56. An Act to confirm certain Municipal By-laws granting aid to the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific Railway.
57. An Act to authorize the City of Ottawa to issue certain debentures in aid of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company.
58. An Act to authorize the City of Ottawa to issue certain debentures in aid of the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company.
59. An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Radial Electric Street Railway Company.
60. An Act to amend the Act respecting compensation to Workmen in certain cases.
62. An Act to further facilitate the enforcement of the just rights of Wage-earners and Sub-contractors.
63. An Act respecting Securities in the Surrogate Courts.
64. An Act respecting the office of County Crown Attorney in the County of York and City of Toronto.
65. An Act to extend the time for the Vesting of Estates in Heirs and Devises.
66. An Act to further provide against the Extermination of the Plant called Ginseng.
67. An Act to amend The Voters' Lists Act.
68. An Act to establish the Office of Land Titles for the District of Rainy River.
69. An Act to amend The Ontario Medical Act.
70. An Act to amend the Liquor License Act.
71. An Act to amend the Pharmacy Act.
72. An Act respecting the Sarnia Consumers' Gas Company.
73. An Act to amend the Act respecting the Limitation of Certain Actions.
74. An Act to amend the Agriculture and Arts Act.
76. An Act to prevent Fraud in the Sale of Milk.
77. An Act to incorporate the Strathroy and Western Counties Railway Company.
78. An Act to amend the Division Courts Act.
79. An Act to amend the Act respecting Joint Stock Companies for supplying Cities, Towns and Villages with Gas and Water.
80. An Act to amend the Act respecting Private Lunatic Asylums.
81. An Act to amend the Municipal Waterworks Act.
82. An Act to amend the Act respecting Pounds.
83. An Act to amend the Insurance Law.
84. An Act respecting the Registration of Instruments relating to Lands.
85. An Act to make further provisions in regard to Voters' Lists in Cities.
86. An Act to amend The Public Health Act.
88. An Act respecting the enforcement of Judges' orders in matters not in Court.
89. An Act respecting the debt of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie to Her Majesty as representing this Province.
90. An Act respecting Houses of Refuge for Females.
91. An Act to amend the Act to impose a Tax on Dogs and for the protection of Sheep.
94. An Act as to costs in Appeals on Prosecutions.
95. An Act to enable the Electors of the Province to pronounce upon the desirability of prohibiting the Importation, Manufacture and Sale as a Beverage of Intoxicating Liquors.
96. An Act respecting the erection of the new Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Brockville.
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97. An Act relating to the erection of the new Provincial Buildings.
98. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to Game and Fur-bearing Animals.
100. An Act respecting certain duties, liabilities and fees of Sheriffs.
102. An Act to amend an Act relating to the Central Prison.
103. An Act respecting Building Societies.
104. An Act for the better Protection of Free Libraries.
105. An Act for the better Prevention of certain Diseases affecting Fruit Trees.
106. An Act for the Better Prevention of Fraudulent Statements by Companies and others.
107. An Act respecting the Judges of the Supreme Court in Ontario.
108. An Act respecting certain Grants to The Industrial School Association of Toronto.
110. An Act respecting Sales for Taxes in the Free Grant Territory.
111. An Act to amend The Jurors' Act.
112. The Municipal Amendment Act, 1893.
113. The Assessment Amendment Act, 1893.
114. An Act respecting Aid to Certain Railways.
115. An Act to make further provisions respecting the Registration of Land under the Land Titles Act.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was announced by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in the following words:

"In Her Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these Bills."

Mr. Speaker then said:

May it please your Honour:

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in session assembled, approach your Honour at the close of our labours with sentiments of unfieled devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty's person and Government, and humbly beg to present for your Honour's acceptance a Bill intituled "An Act for Granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money to defray the expenses of Civil Government for the year 1893, and for other purposes therein mentioned," thus placing at the disposal of the Crown the means by which the Government can be made efficient for the service and welfare of the Province.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was announced by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, in the following words:

"His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor doth thank Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, accept their benevolence and assent to this Bill in Her Majesty's name."

His Honour was then pleased to deliver the following speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: 

In relieving you from further attendance upon your legislative duties, I am glad to be able to congratulate you upon the advantages which have already been experienced from the completion of the new Parliament Buildings. While they have greatly contributed to your comfort and convenience in the discharge of your legislative duties, they have also
proved themselves to be perfectly adapted to all the other requirements of the public service. It is very satisfactory to know that buildings so substantial and commodious have been erected at comparatively so low a cost.

I desire to express my appreciation of the diligence and zeal with which you addressed yourselves to the work of the Session. Although called together at a season of the year when the demands of private business are most urgent, you have shown no desire either to hasten legislation unduly, or to postpone the consideration of measures important to the Province.

I recognize with pleasure your prudence and forethought in providing for the establishment of a large National Park, about 1,466 square miles in area, in the northern part of the Province, and in thereby securing for all time a forest reservation of untold value to the country, and included in it a reserve for such animals as it is desirable to protect. The name Algonquin, by which the Park is to be known, will form a connecting link between its former and its future occupants, while, amongst other advantages, its ample area of lake and forest will furnish unbounded facilities to coming generations for rest and recreation.

I heartily concur in the provisions of your Act granting liberal aid to certain railways to be constructed in localities hitherto unprovided with railway facilities, and which, opening as they do the way to sections believed to be rich in iron and ore deposits, must prove to be of great advantage to the general community.

I am pleased to learn that steps are to be immediately taken for ascertaining, whether or to what extent, a Provincial Legislature has the power to deal with the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and that, in the meantime, in response to numerous petitions from all parts of the Province, a plebiscite is to be taken on the advisability of prohibiting by law the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage. It is but reasonable that before legislating you should procure the settlement of any constitutional doubts as to the powers of the Legislature, and that you should ascertain whether there is such a substantial public opinion in favor of prohibition as would ensure its enforcement in the case of legislation being adopted. I shall watch with interest the course of events with respect to both these questions.

I have assented, with great pleasure, to the Bill which you have passed for the Prevention of Cruelty to and the better Protection of Children, as a means of rescuing from a possible or probable criminal career many who would otherwise be homeless and unprotected. I am confident that the measure will be of great service.

I have given my assent with pleasure to the measures which you have adopted for securing the better registration of voters in cities, for the further improvement of our municipal laws, for the extension of jurisdiction of Division Courts, and for further facilitating the enforcement of the just rights of Wage earners and Sub-contractors. I notice with satisfaction that the laws respecting the registration of instruments relating to Land, and the laws for the protection of Game have been improved and consolidated. The measures also concerning Houses of Refuge, respecting the Public Health, and amending the Liquor License laws, are timely and important, and will be found beneficial.

I thank you for the liberal appropriations which you have made for the public service. The supplies which you have granted will be expended with care and in the public interest.

The Provincial Secretary then said:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is His Honour's will and pleasure that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued; and this Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.
APPENDIX.

No. 1.—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.
REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR 1893.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 & 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1893.
MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FOR 1893

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ROOM,
TORONTO, Wednesday, 19 April, 1893.

The Select Standing Committee to whom was referred the examination and consideration of the Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1892, was composed of the following members: Messieurs Awrey, Balfour, Caldwell, Clancy, Davis, Garrow, Harcourt, Hardy, Kerns, Mackenzie (C.), Marter, Meredith, Miscampbell, O'Connor, Smith (York), Waters, Whitney, White, Wood (Brant), Wood (Hastings), met this day, Wednesday, the 19th day of April, 1893, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., for organization and business.

Present:

Messieurs Caldwell,
Clancy,
Davis,
Harcourt,
Hardy,
Kerns,

Messieurs Mackenzie (C.),
Marter,
Miscampbell,
O'Connor,
Waters,
Wood (Brant).

On motion, Mr. Awrey was appointed Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Hardy, seconded by Mr. Waters,
That Mr. Davis take the Chair in the absence of Mr. Awrey, or when any accounts in which Mr. Awrey is interested are under consideration, without further motion.

The motion, being put, was carried.

Mr. Davis, on taking the Chair, thanked the Committee for the honor they had conferred on him, and requested any members of the Committee who desired to call for papers to present their requisition for the same in writing.

On motion of Mr. Marter, it was

Ordered, That there be laid before this Committee a detailed statement of the Receipts of the Central Prison for the year 1892.

The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, it was

Ordered, That there be laid before this Committee all accounts for Fire Ranging for the year 1892.
A motion of Mr. Clancy, That the sales books of the two last timber sales be laid before this Committee, was ordered to stand till it is ascertained whether the information contained therein is not of a confidential character.

On motion of Mr. Marter, it was

Ordered, That the following papers be laid before this Committee:

Accounts and vouchers, Wm. Ryan, item, $6,860.54, page 181, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " James McIntosh, item, $1,126.73, page 180, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " P. McIntosh & Son, item, $436.28, page 180, Public Accounts, 1892.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, The Secretary was instructed to request Mr. Smith, Superintendent Colonization Roads, Crown Lands Department, to appear before the Committee at its next sitting.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, it was

Ordered, That the following papers be laid before this Committee:


" " Ballantyne Bros., item $508.24, page 169, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " R. B. & W. J. Ballantyne, item $449.87, page 169, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " Balfour & Co., item $1,937.92, page 169, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " Beardmore & Co., item $1,030.85, page 169, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " R. W. Cline, item $1,545.00, page 169, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " Canada Glass House, item $650.77, page 169, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " John A. Clark, item $186.29, page 169, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " Caledonia Milling Co., item $5,043.79, page 169, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " Dixon Bros., item $74.82, page 169, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " John Dickinson, item $3,413.40, page 169, Public Accounts, 1892.
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Accounts and vouchers, J. Eastwood & Co., item $540.27, page 170, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " Newton Galbraith, item $915.57, page 170, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " A. Hamilton & Co., item $640.09, page 170, Public Accounts, 1892.


" " Robert Hunter, item $13,222.61, page 171, Public Accounts 1892.

" " Knox, Morgan & Co, item $1,574.44, page 171, Public Accounts, 1892.


" " A. Murray & Co., item $1,102.86, page 171, Public Accounts, 1892.


" " McPherson, Glassco & Co., item $3,300.72, page 171, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " James Osburn & Son, item $157.57, page 172, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " Pratt & Watkins, item $443.02, page 172, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " Robertson, Monro & Reid, item $1,612.09, page 172, Public Accounts, 1892.

" " T. C. Watkins, item $478.38, page 173, Public Accounts, 1892.


" " Wood, Vallance & Co., item $1,578.67, page 173, Public Accounts, 1892.

Mr. Hardy.—As it is the intention of the Committee to call Mr. Smith, of the Colonization Roads Branch, he should be informed as to what particular roads he is to be examined on, so that he may look into the matter and be able to give the desired information.

Mr. Clancy.—I intend to examine Mr. Smith on the general expenditure on Colonization Roads for the year 1892.

The papers re Fire Ranging will also be examined at to-morrow's sitting of the Committee.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, the 20th April, at 10.30 a.m.
Committee Room,
Thursday, 20 April, 1893.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10.30 a.m.

Present:
Mr. Davis (in the Chair).

Messieurs Balfour, Caldwell, Clancy, Harcourt, Hardy, Mackenzie, Marter, McCampbell, Wood (Brant), Kerns.

Of the papers ordered at yesterday's meeting, the following were laid upon the Table:

Accounts and vouchers, Fire Ranging for 1892.

Mr. H. Smith, Superintendent Colonization Roads, in attendance as requested.

Mr. Clancy inquired as to what decision the Commissioner of Crown Lands had come concerning the motion he made at yesterday's meeting for the production of the sales books of timber limits, which was allowed to stand.

Mr. Hardy.—I have no objection to your having the sales books for the October sale, but I do not want it to be established as a precedent.

The motion was then put, carried, and the book brought down and laid upon the Table.

Mr. Clancy called Mr. H. Smith.

Mr. Hardy drew the attention of the Committee to the increasing and voluminous character of the evidence of this Committee in the last two or three years, and suggested the shortening of the questions and answers as much as possible.

Mr. Clancy objected to any curtailing of the evidence.

Mr. Smith, called, sworn, examined and evidence taken down by shorthand writer, hereto appended and marked "A."

At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's evidence for to-day, the Secretary was instructed to request Mr. D. Geo. Ross, Accountant of the Crown Lands Department, to appear before this Committee at its next sitting.

Mr. Clancy moved that the accounts and vouchers for Colonization Roads for the years 1883-4 be brought down for examination by this Committee.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands consenting thereto (and waiving an order from the House), the Committee ordered these papers to be brought down.

On motion, the Committee adjourned until Tuesday, the 25th April, at 10.30 a.m.

"A."
Thursday, April 20th, 1893.

Mr. Henry Smith, Superintendent of Colonization Roads for Ontario, was called and sworn:

Mr. Clancy.—How long have you occupied your present position, Mr. Smith?
A. A little over 12 years.

Q. What year did you go in?
A. On the 1st of January, 1881.

Q. Have you occupied your present position continuously since then?
A. I have.
Q. Into whose hands do the accounts come in connection with the expenditure on Colonization Roads?
   A. They first come to the register or Assistant Commissioner and are recorded, after which they come to me.

Q. Are they opened before you get them?
   A. Yes. They, the letters, are looked through, then registered and distributed to me or whoever should get them.

Q. Is it your duty to examine those accounts and pass on them before they are paid?
   A. Yes.

Q. Do you yourself do that in every case?
   A. Yes, I have done so in the past year.

Q. Have you done so before that?
   A. No, I have not always looked into the absolute details in the past, that is, so far as adding up columns and so on.

Q. I mean have you looked into the character of the accounts, as to whether they are such as ought to be passed?
   A. Yes.

Q. You allow or disallow them?
   A. Yes, I recommend the payment of them.

Q. Into whose hands do they go then?
   A. To the Treasury Department for payment.

Q. I see here balances from year to year, 1891; what do those mean?
   A. They are unsettled accounts. Sometimes, owing to the lateness of the season or the account not being satisfactory and requiring explanation, the accounts would be closed and some would remain unsettled till the following year.

Q. You don’t adhere strictly to the appropriation for each road, but keep simply within the sum total for all roads?
   A. We keep as near as possible to the amount for each road.

Q. Do you exceed it occasionally?
   A. Very seldom. Sometimes they are within the appropriation instead of exceeding it—except in the case of a bridge the estimate may not be enough and more may be required.

Q. When the accounts are passed on to the Treasury Department do they at the same time form a basis for the Public Accounts, as well as for the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands?
   A. I should say so.

Q. You say that they pass into the Treasury Department for payment after they are certified by you. After that is done, the next place they appear is in the Public Accounts and in the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands?
   A. Yes.

Q. All the accounts in the Public Accounts appear also in the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, if correctly done?
   A. Well, I don’t keep the Public Accounts.
Q. Is it a fact that the accounts are before those whose duty it is to enter them in the Public Accounts, and also in the report of the Commissioner?
A. As they would be the same accounts, I should think they ought to appear in both.

Q. In other words, if an account appears in the Public Accounts, it should appear in the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands?
A. Yes, so far as I know.

Q. I see the expenditure on Colonization Roads, so far as the sum total is concerned, for the last year is the same as it is in the Public Accounts?
A. I have not observed that particularly.

Q. Is there no comparison made by those in the Treasury Department who pay these accounts and enter them in the Public Accounts, with those whose duty it is to make up the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands—as to whether they are the same?
A. Yes, in the past two or three years. There used to be a difficulty on account of the names of roads and persons getting indiscriminately mixed, making it difficult to trace them. Now, after the Public Accounts are in order, they are referred to me, to see that the names agree and that the amounts are the same as those in my office.

Q. In the past was the irregularity as to names of roads, or did it involve a difference in the sum total of the amounts?
A. I am only speaking from memory, but some years ago there was some difference in the amounts in the Public Accounts Report and the report of our Department.

Q. At the end of each year the amount expended on each road should be the same both in the Public Accounts and the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands?
A. Yes, if the total amount has been paid.

Q. But it should not appear in either case until it is paid?
A. I should say not. Of course I don't control the Public Accounts, but if the amounts were paid they should appear in each statement the same.

Mr. Hardy.—Suppose an account goes through your hands and is certified to be paid, you would treat that as paid although you did not know that the amount had actually gone out?
A. Yes.

Mr. Clancy.—There has been no variation in the mode of passing accounts since you came in, has there?
A. There has been this variation—the present Commissioner has made it imperative for me to look more closely to see that every item is correct and everything within the amount is fair and should be paid, and that the amounts are always correct. This has been more especially the case within the past couple of years, and it has entailed a great deal more work upon me.

Q. Within the last couple of years the Commissioner has insisted that the accounts be correct?

(Mr. Hardy objected to this form of questioning).

Mr. Clancy.—You said that the present Commissioner required you to be more strict in passing accounts, is that so?
A. I don't think I used the words that he instructed me to be more strict, but he instructed me to examine the accounts personally, as he would hold me personally responsible for the accounts that passed through my hands.
Q. What gave rise to that—did you not examine the accounts personally before that?
A. They were all examined in my office, but I did not examine them personally.

Q. Were all those accounts since your time in your present position handed over to the Treasury Department, and therefore at the same time at the disposal of the person whose duty it is to make up the reports of the Commissioner, done the same then as now?
A. In the earlier part of my service the accounts were not passed into the Treasury Department for examination as now. They were examined by the accountant of the Crown Lands Department and checked by his branch and then the payment was made by the Treasury Department.

Q. When did that change take place?
A. I don't remember—some years ago. Perhaps three or four years.

Q. Who was the accountant?
A. Mr. Ross.

Q. Would it be since 1884 that the change has taken place?
A. I think so.

Q. Now, for many years we find that while the aggregate agrees as to the expenditures on Colonization Roads, we find that they do not at all agree as they appear in the Public Accounts and the report of the Commissioner—how do you account for that?
A. I can only say that the report of our Department is made up in my office and I assume it to be correct. I cannot explain the Public Accounts Report for I have nothing to do with it.

Q. Whose duty is it to make up the Commissioner's Report in regard to Colonization Roads?
A. Mine.

Q. Is it made up of the accounts for the past year?
A. Yes, so far as I know.

Q. Well, if the Public Accounts are different, would you undertake to say that you are right; that is, the report of the Commissioner?
A. I would within a certain period of time—when the accounts are made up.

Q. If an account appears in your report should it not also appear in the Public Accounts?
A. Well, I don't know how they make up their accounts.

Q. Are the accounts at the disposal of those who make up the Public Accounts?
A. I don't know that they were some years ago. They are now.

Q. Have they been during your time?
A. Well, I mentioned the change that has occurred since my time.

Q. Can you tell us when that change took place?
A. I can't remember the exact date—perhaps four years ago.

Q. Whose duty was it to make up the Commissioner's Report before then?
A. It has been mine since I have been Superintendent. I have always passed upon the accounts as Superintendent of the roads, and they have been certified by me.
Q. Then can you give any reason why the sum should not be the same in the Public Accounts as in the report of the Commissioner during your time?

A. No, I don't pretend to be able to explain how the Public Accounts are kept. I never see them until they are published.

Mr. HARDY.—Did you not already give some explanation of that. The accounts are made up to a certain period of time—one period to another. You treat the account as paid when you send it to the Treasurer, and put it in your report in that way. That may account for you having more than the Public Accounts which is made up to the middle of December?

A. I can easily understand how that might occur.

Mr. CLANCY.—You are not now speaking from your own knowledge?

A. Well, the same thing occurs in other accounts.

Mr. HARDY.—How many assistants have you in your office?

A. Two, Cashman and Bradshaw. Cashman's duties are chiefly as book-keeper. Bradshaw does the correspondence and checks the items as they come in.

Q. You say that you were instructed by me somewhere about two years ago to give personal attention yourself to the accounts?

A. Yes.

Q. To go over them carefully and see that they are all in order before payments were made?

A. Yes.

Q. That you would be held personally responsible?

A. Yes.

Q. And since then you have given personal attention to them?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever recommend for payment accounts that seemed to be wrong?

A. No, I never pay anything unusual without reference to the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.

Q. What are your instructions in case an account appears to be abnormal or irregular?

A. I understand they are not to be paid until they are referred to you or to Mr. White for approval.

Q. And you adhere to that rule?

A. Yes.

Q. The moneys are paid now for the roads through whom?

A. Through the Treasurer; I certify the accounts and they are paid in the Treasurer's Department.

Q. As to the difference in the amounts in the Public Accounts and your report—in making up your report what do you include—the sums paid by the Treasurer or the sums certified by you?

A. After the account is certified to the Treasurer it is entered in our books as paid.

Q. Have your personal knowledge whether the Treasurer has actually made the payment at the time you make up your report or not?

A. No, but I assume they are paid when I make the requisition.
Q. That may account for the difference?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether there is always some little difference in the latter part of the year between the Treasurer's and your report?
A. I have not examined this year's. There has been in the past, but not, I think, within two or three years. If I made a requisition before the 31st December, I take it that it would appear in the Public Accounts.

Mr. Clancy.—You say that the difference between the Public Accounts and the Commissioner's Report as to payments might arise at the end of the year?
A. Yes, they might.

Q. Are they likely to arise during the year?
A. I don't think so.

Mr. Hardy.—What do you mean, now?
A. Well, there might possibly be a discrepancy through an account not getting into the Public Accounts at the end of the year, or appearing in the report of the Department, simply because it was at the end of the year.

Mr. Clancy.—Is there likely to be any difference arise as to these accounts which appear in both reports, other than at the end of the year?
A. I don't know, sometimes the account is delayed for a long time. There are sometimes little difficulties, and time may elapse in that way, which might explain for an account not appearing.

Q. Do you enter any accounts that are not verified?
A. No.

Q. Is there any difficulty likely to arise afterwards?
A. No, as a matter of practice I don't think there has been, but of course the accounts have to pass through the Auditor's hands.

Q. Did you enter them in the books?
A. Yes, but, of course, if objections were raised, I would not enter it.

Q. Is the report of the Commissioner made up until you know an account is finally paid?
A. I assume it is paid unless I hear of some objection.

Q. You have had no case of that kind?
A. No.

Mr. Hardy.—Is the report of the Crown Lands Department a faithful report?
A. Yes.

Q. That you will swear by?
A. Yes.

Mr. Clancy.—Then they should be both alike?
A. I can't say that. There is so much in book-keeping that I could not tell.

Q. Suppose there were large sums in the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands that did not appear in the Public Accounts, could you explain the reason for that?
A. I could not just now.
Mr. HARDY.—Supposing an account is in for last year, it might be received up to January 20th and appear in the accounts of the year, whereas it might not appear in the Public Accounts until the next year?

A. Yes, it might happen that way.

The Committee adjourned to meet on Tuesday at 10 o’clock.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, 25th April, 1893.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10.30 a.m.

Present:
Mr. Awrey (in the Chair).

Messieurs Balfour, Caldwell, Clancy, Harcourt, Hardy, Mackenzie C., Miscampbell, Whitney, Wood (Brant), Kerns.

The following papers were laid upon the Table, having been ordered at a previous meeting of the Committee.

Re Hamilton Asylum for the Insane.
Accounts and vouchers of various persons as per requisition of Mr. Kerns, on April 19th, 1893.
Receipts of Monthly Revenue of Central Prison Industries.

Re Central Prison.
Accounts and vouchers, W. Ryan, P. McIntosh & Son and James McIntosh, as per requisition of Mr. Marter on April 19th, 1893.
Copies of the Public Accounts for the year 1883-4.
Copies of the Reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the years 1883-4.

Mr. D. Geo. Ross, Accountant Crown Lands Department, was in attendance as requested, and was called, sworn and examined. The evidence, taken by the shorthand writer, is appended and marked “B.”

“B.”

TUESDAY, April 25th, 1893.

Mr. D. J. Ross, Accountant in the Department of Crown Lands, was called and sworn:

Mr. CLANCY.—How long have you occupied your position, Mr. Ross?
A. For some years, since 1882, I think.

Q. You gave evidence before the Committee in 1884?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you keep within the appropriation from year to year in the Colonization Roads branch?
A. Yes, I think so, but I have nothing to do but accept the certified accounts and pass them.
Q. Are all the accounts paid that are certified by you?
A. We transfer them to the Treasurer.

Q. From whom do you receive them?
A. From the Superintendent of Colonization Roads, Mr. Smith; I simply pass them to the Treasurer.

Q. Have you any means of knowing when the appropriation is expended?
A. Oh, certainly, we know the amount of the appropriation and the amount that is expended.

Q. Do you know whether any accounts are paid after the appropriation is expended?
A. It may be there is a provision in the Act that allows that.

Q. You stated in evidence before the Committee in 1884 that the Treasurer drew the line at the appropriation. Did you still pass them on to the Treasury Department after that?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you know if they are paid after that?
A. Well, we assume that they are paid.

Q. But they are not paid at the Treasury Department after the appropriation is expended?
A. I cannot say what the Treasurer does.

Q. But you stated at that time that they were paid out of another account?
A. I am speaking of what exists at the present time.

Q. Did you not state in evidence in 1884 that over expenditures were carried into the next year?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, here are the Public Accounts for 1884. You see the appropriation then was $159,146, while the sum expended as appearing in the Public Accounts is $185,772, a large sum in excess of the amount proposed. That seems to contradict your evidence of the previous year?
A. This $185,000 is over and above the amount expended and consists of amounts expended in previous years.

Q. Are you sure of that?
A. Yes.

Q. Was a vote taken?
A. Yes.

Q. Now look at the vote and see if that is covered?
A. I don't think that the $159,000 includes the $36,000.

Q. Have you anything more to do with the accounts now after they are handed over by Mr. Smith to you and sent to the Treasury Department?
A. No; the Treasurer issues the cheques. Witness, referring to the reports of 1884, said: The amount of the Commissioner's Report is $185,000. The amount of the Commissioner's Report is $149,000, and then the extra appropriation is $36,000, making the actual amount of expenditure for that year up to $185,000. I am now reconciling the Public Accounts and the Commissioner's Report.
Q. The expenditure in 1884 was how much?
A. It was $185,000 in the Public Accounts.

Q. The expenditure as appearing in the Crown Lands report was how much?
A. $149,000.

Q. And how much was the sum voted?
A. Well, I will answer that later—that $149,000 in the Commissioner's Report added to the $36,000 specially voted made $185,000, so that the Commissioner's Report and the Public Accounts practically agree.

Q. I find the sum voted here (estimates for 1884) was $122,550; now then, if $36,000 were added to this it would make $158,000; where did you get the balance to make up the $185,000?
A. The estimates for that year were overdrawn no doubt.

Q. Are you sure that they reconcile?
A. Yes.

Q. Now the $36,000 bring the sums equal?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, as to expenditure, the appropriation is exceeded by what?
A. The difference between $158,000 and $185,000.

Q. How did that departure take place that year?
A. Well, you see it would appear in the Public Accounts the following year.

Q. Tell the Committee how that happened?
A. The Treasurer honored our draft that year. We sent from month to month a statement of our expenditure. Prior to that when the vote would lapse they ceased to honor the draft, but in 1884 they honored the difference.

Q. Have they continued to honor them since? When the change was made did you still keep a suspense account?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you keep that suspense account notwithstanding that the Department honored your cheques.
A. Yes. We drew from month to month and then at the end they issued a draft covering our account in the bank, thereby straightening it out.

Q. What happened when they didn't honor your cheques?
A. There was a debit against us in the bank.

Q. Have you anything to do with the making up of the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands?
A. Yes, somewhat. Since 1884 the accounts of the Crown Lands Department and the Public Accounts are agreed.

Q. That is since 1884?
A. Yes.

Q. Then how is it they don't agree in 1885?
A. They do, I think, taking in that $36,000. In 1880 there was a balance carried on from year to year to 1884. In 1884 that $36,000 was voted and it cleared the balance off.
Q. Were these balances where the work was done and paid for and did not appear in the Public Accounts?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, in the Public Accounts the expenditure is $185,772. In the Commissioner's Report it appears to be $149,176; why did it not appear in the Commissioner's Report as well as the Public Accounts?
A. It did appear before and there was a discrepancy equal to $26,000, that is, between the accounts of 1880-1-2-3. A vote was taken in 1884 to cover that. Take the Public Accounts for 1884 and the Crown Lands report for 1884, they agree. The overdrafts accumulated from year to year until the vote of $36,000 was taken to equalize the accounts and the balances were struck off.

Q. Well, take 1883, the expenditure that year equalized the appropriation and no more?
A. Yes.

Q. Now the Commissioner's Report shows an expenditure of $150,000 and the Public Accounts $123,000?
A. That is the balance carried forward from previous years.

Q. What reason was there for not having the accounts appear since they were paid—they were paid through the suspense account, were they not?
Q. Why did they not appear in both accounts when they took place?
A. Well, the Treasury Department simply declined to pay beyond the appropriation.

Mr. Hardy.—You say that you had no control over the Treasury method of making up accounts?
A. Yes.

Q. Nor have you to-day with the making up of the Public Accounts?
A. No.

Q. Exactly, therefore, what system they adopted you are not specially informed?
A. No.

Q. Now, there was a period from 1880, perhaps earlier, when there were overdrafts for several years on Colonization Roads?
A. From 1879 to 1884.

Q. A vote to meet these several years old liabilities was taken?
A. Yes, $36,000.

Q. Now, from 1884 down has there been any difference in the amounts?
A. No, they agree, except perhaps $100 or so in 1890 or 1891, relating to refunds.

Q. I don't understand that there have been any overdrafts from 1889?
A. Yes, there have been overdrafts in some cases, but the Treasurer has entered them in the Public Accounts.

Q. Over the amounts voted?
A. Yes, I think so. In 1891 we were within the estimate; the appropriation was $99,222 and the expenditure $98,312.

Q. How about 1890?
A. We were within the estimate. We spent $125,000 and were voted $130,000.
Q. Take 1889?
A. That is practically the same. We were voted $103,666 and spent $103,560.

Mr. Hardy.—I took office in 1889—has there been any over-expenditures since then?
A. No.

Q. There have been several changes in the method of payment in recent years?
A. Yes.

Q. Now the entire moneys are paid through the Treasurer?
A. Yes.

Q. That suspense account and accountable warrant has been done away with?
A. Yes.

Q. There is an arrangement with the Treasurer to expedite matters?
A. Yes, they make all the payments.

Q. Your accounts are gone over by the Auditor?
A. Yes, once a year.

Mr. Clancy.—Are the accounts in your Department paid in the order they come in?
A. Yes.

Q. Did that $36,596 cover all the balances not voted up to that time—in 1884?
A. Yes.

Q. That covered everything?
A. Yes.

Q. Have you the whole sum voted from 1880 up?
A. I have the amount of the Public Accounts and the amount of the Commissioner's Report showing that they practically agree. The sum in the Public Accounts is $614,000 and the Commissioner's Report from 1880 to 1884 gives the figures as $613,912.

Q. The expenditures have exceeded the appropriations since 1880 by a considerable sum. If that vote of $36,000 covered all the balances, then the Crown Lands' have been expending considerable sums for which they had no authority?
A. There might be a small balance from year to year, it might, of course, in the aggregate amount to something. If the vote was $110,000 and the expenditure amounted to $112,000, a hard and fast line would not be drawn, but the whole amount would be passed.

Q. You are clear that the $36,000 covered those lapses?
A. I am clear of this, that the $36,000 covered absolutely the difference between the Crown Lands Report and the Public Accounts Report. All the details were given to the country.

Q. I am speaking of the sums voted and the sums expended—the main thing is that the Department should have authority to pay the moneys. You are asking the authority of the House for payment of moneys paid previously, and now you want to cover that by an additional sum in the estimates?
A. No.

Q. Then what is the object of asking $36,000?
A. Because there were arrears to that amount.
Q. But they were already covered by an over-expenditure in the Public Accounts?
A. The over-expenditure in the Public Accounts would speak for itself. They would be held over until the vote was given the following year.

Q. The sums asked for from year to year to cover balances, were they balances already paid through the suspense account?
A. Yes.

Q. Then the balances in the estimates were put in with one view, to get authority from the House for sums already paid?
A. Yes.

Q. Then the $36,000 was put in for the purpose of covering payments already paid out of another account?
A. Yes.

Q. Did that cover balances up to then?
A. Yes, it covered everything.

Q. Then your three accounts up to that should balance—that is, the sum voted, the sum expended and the Commissioner's Report?
A. No, I don't know that it would cover everything.

Q. Now, I am asking you if the whole matter was then closed?
A. Yes.

Q. Well, do the two accounts agree?
A. The $36,000 was not to reconcile those two accounts alone, but to reconcile the appropriation and the expenditure in the Public Accounts.

Q. Now, they should all agree at that time if the special vote wiped out the balances?
A. No, for this reason; if there were an over-expenditure which was admitted by the Treasury Department from 1880 to 1884, that appeared in the Public Accounts. That $36,000 was to cover amounts that did not appear in the Public Accounts. Any other amounts that appeared in the Public Accounts were already covered by their appearance there.

Q. Now, was that $36,000 not intended to bring up the appropriation to the bulk sum expended?
A. No.

Q. Did you not expend above the appropriation?
A. You take the expenditure in the Public Accounts.

Q. Now, take 1884, in the Public Accounts there is a statement of the amount of the appropriation and the amount over-expended; the amount over-expended seems to be $26,000.

Mr. Hardy.—Did not the Treasurer pay that?
A. Yes.

Mr. Clancy.—That $26,000 was never voted in the sense that you say. The appropriations simply reached the amount that appears in the estimates.

Mr. Harcourt.—The Treasurer's warrant would cover that.

Mr. Clancy.—But there was no authority of the House for that.

Mr. Hardy.—The Minister's action was sufficient warrant.
Mr. Clancy.—Expenditures have been made in excess of the appropriation, and an estimate was brought down to reconcile the two accounts.

Mr. Hardy.—No, there was the authority of the Department. It was carried on through the Public Accounts like any other over-payments.

Witness.—All those accounts go before the Council.

Mr. Clancy.—There is no record of the Council having taken action.

Mr. Hardy.—Yes, there is a record, but, of course, it is not published. The system is that the Treasury Board recommends the Council that something be done and action is taken.

Mr. Clancy.—But they were only made until the House meets.

Mr. Hardy.—That was not so then.

On motion of Mr. Miscampbell, it was ordered, That the pay lists for salaries of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1892, be brought down for examination by this Committee.

Mr. Clancy called for the estimates of 1883, 1884, to continue his examination of Mr. Ross, which were produced and laid on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, it was ordered, That Mr. Ross do prepare and furnish to this Committee a statement shewing the amounts appropriated and the amounts expended on Colonization Roads in each year from 1872 to 1892, inclusive.

Mr. Hardy suggested that a third column be added to the statement ordered, shewing the amounts in the Public Accounts for the same period, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, it was ordered, That Mr. Sproule, the Provincial Auditor, be requested to appear before the Committee this morning and be examined in connection with the payments on Colonization Roads.

Mr. Sproule appeared, was sworn and his evidence taken by shorthand writer, appended, marked "C."

Mr. C. H. Sproule, Provincial Auditor, was called and sworn:

Mr. Clancy.—Was it your custom, Mr. Sproule, in the past, say 1883 and 1884, to draw the line at the appropriation in all expenditures?

A. Yes.

Q. You draw the line at the appropriation and refuse to honor their accounts?

A. As applied to all accounts, no. There was an "unforeseen and unprovided" fund of $50,000 and that allowed of overdrafts. It was not a regular account to which overdrafts were charged but it was always treated as a sum that allowed overdrafts on different appropriations.

Q. The unforeseen fund has been treated as a sum authorizing over-expenditures of appropriations?

A. Yes.

Q. Has that fund been viewed in that light 'all the time during your experience as Auditor?

A. Yes.
Q. The unforeseen fund has been viewed in that light—as being for the purpose of charging over-expenditures—is that correct?
A. Yes, up to the passage of the Audit Act. That is the way I interpret it and looked upon it. There is a difference of opinion in regard to it.

Q. Between you and the Ministers?
A. Yes.

Q. In what light do they regard it?
A. Well, I would hardly undertake to explain their views of the matter.

Q. Were those overdrafts always charged to that fund of "unforeseen and unprovided?"
A. Yes, we never treated it as a regular account in the Treasury books. It is there as an authority. Those overdrafts might be charged to it, as it usually covered all overdrafts of appropriations.

Q. Did it ever occur to you that it was there for the purpose of covering accounts for which no appropriation had been made?
A. No, that is the point on which we differed.

Q. Have these overdrafts been charged in that way?
A. Yes, practically.

Q. Take 1884 and see if the overdraft there is charged to "unforeseen and unprovided for" on Colonization Roads?
A. In referring back to those old matters, it is difficult for me to enter intelligently into them on the spur of the moment. If I were notified beforehand I could look into it. There has never been a regular account of the unforeseen and unprovided. It was established by Mr. Wood as a fund covering overdrafts. It was never treated as a regular account.

Q. In 1884 there is an overdraft exceeding the appropriation; is that charged to the unforeseen account?
A. Well, I see $26,000 there, but these matters require some looking into before I could answer.

Q. I want an explanation following on your statement that the unforeseen account was regarded by you as a fund to which the over-expenditures for services might be charged. How do you charge it unless you have an account answering to that head?
A. They were charged under the proper service. They were practically overdrafts unprovided for.

Q. But when they exceeded the funds?
A. We let it go as an authorized account until it went to the House.

Q. The object of bringing it into the estimates was to get authority for payment?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, the Commissioner states that it only required an Order-in-Council as authority for the payment of these.

Mr. Hardy.—That is, as long as there was the $50,000 to draw upon.

Mr. Olancy (to witness).—Where the expenditure has exceeded the appropriation and has gone into the Public Accounts—is it true that no vote was taken to cover that, only an Order-in-Council?
A. In some cases a vote was taken, and in others there was no vote.
Q. What was your position as Auditor?
A. I was merely Auditor of the Treasury Department and looked after the cash coming in and going out—that was prior to 1886.

Q. What are you prepared to say in regard to the overdrafts since 1886—when has authority been asked for the over-expenditures?
A. No special authority was provided for that.

Q. But the payments were only supposed to be until the House met?
A. Well, that is a matter of law possibly. Under the Audit Act there is a clause that says when the appropriation is expended a report must be made by the Department where the overdraft takes place. I am to forward this to the Treasury Board, and upon their signifying approval of payment, I am clear of the matter and sign the cheques.

Q. Where the payments have been made in excess since 1886, have you looked in the following year whether there was authority for that?
A. Yes, sometimes.

Q. Now, there has been no vote taken to cover those sums afterwards?
A. No, not as a rule.

Mr. Hardy.—You say that you are under the impression that the House has sometimes voted over-expenditures and sometimes not. Is there any case in which the House has been called upon, except where the Council said it was to be done?

A. I am not aware of more than one or two cases. The Treasurer would say here is an overdraft of $100,000 and there is only $50,000. I am going to take an indemnifying vote for that amount.

Mr. Harcourt.—As I understand, the old practice was—say that $120,000 was expended for Colonization Roads and only $110,000 voted, the Council would pass an order for payment and the extra amount would be charged against the $50,000 or some other portion of the Colonization Roads.

At the request of Mr. Clancy, Mr. Harcourt consented to bring down the Orders-in-Council, authorizing the payments of over-expenditure on Colonization Roads, C. L. Department for 1884, without an order of the House.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 26th May, 1893.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Present:

Mr. Davis (in the chair.)

Messieurs Clancy, Harcourt, Hardy, Miscampbell, White, Wood (Brant), Wood (Hastings)—8.

The following papers were brought down, having been ordered at a previous meeting.

Statement prepared by Mr. Ross, Accountant, Crown Lands Department, as per instructions of Committee.
Accounts and vouchers, Colonization Roads, 1883-4, viz.: Addington Road, 1883-4, Ah-mic, 1883, Addington Junction, 1883, Anstruther, Alsace, Alice, Algona, Alice and Fraser, Anson, Bagot and Admaston, Batchewaning, Brudenell and Lyndoch, Bobcaygeon, Barrie, Brayside, Bury, Baysville Bridge of 1883.

Mr. Smith recalled and examined. His evidence taken by shorthand writer is appended and marked "D."

The Committee instructed Mr. Smith to look into the account of the Alice and Fraser Road and give a more detailed explanation at the next sitting of the Committee.

The Committee instructed Mr. Smith to bring down for examination to-morrow, the accounts of 1883-4, in alphabetical order, taking the letters A, B, C, as far as possible.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

"D."

MR. HENRY SMITH, SUPERINTENDENT OF COLONIZATION ROADS, RE-CALLED.

Wednesday, April 26th.

Mr. Clancy.—Take the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1892. Turn to your summary and see what is the sum there for the Alice and Fraser Road?

A. The sum is $400.

Q. Now what is the reason that the amount of $400 does not appear in the Public Accounts for that year?

A. Well, I am not prepared to explain that. These show the amount that was expended.

Q. Just see what is the amount charged in the Public Accounts?

A. Three hundred dollars is the amount which appears to have been paid on the Alice and Fraser Road in the Public Accounts.

Q. And in the Commissioner's Report?

A. $400.

Q. Since that account was passed in the month of September can you give any reason why it should not correspond in both the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Accounts?

A. I don't know that this account was closed then without referring to the papers. It may have been closed in September. There may have been correspondence after the time the account left the Department. I can tell, by looking at the books, when this account was settled.

Q. Was there any other account? Is this the balance on the whole account?

A. I cannot say without looking at the accounts.

Q. You have the accounts before you. Do you know of any other Alice and Fraser Road?

A. No.
Q. Then this is the whole account, is it not?
A. I think so; I cannot tell without looking.

Q. Well just look, please, and see if there is another Alice and Fraser Road mentioned in the Public Accounts or the Commissioner's Report?
A. You see there is the Alice Road which might be put under the Fraser and Alice Road.

Q. Well look under heading of the Fraser and Alice Road?
A. It is probably not there. The man's name would lead more clearly to it. I don't see his name mentioned in the Public Accounts for that year.

Q. Are the accounts arranged alphabetically in the Public Accounts?
A. They seem to be, but they get mixed in reference to names.

Q. Just see if there is any other account for that road either in the Public Accounts or the Commissioner's Report?
A. I don't see any.

Q. I don't think there is any there?
A. I don't think there is.

Q. Now, you cannot assign any reason why these amounts should not be the same in that year?
A. Oh, yes, I can easily understand why they should not be the same, because it might have been the end of December before our Department asked for the balance of the account.

Q. Would there be any other reason?
A. Not in so far as the accounts kept in the Colonization Roads Branch are concerned.

Q. Not so far as you know?
A. No.

Q. Well, will you see the account to-morrow, because I am going to ask you once more?
A. Yes, I shall be very glad to look up that account.

Q. Will you be able to show whether this account was passed in December or not and if there is any correspondence about it and bring them down?
A. Yes, I can see whether there is any balance of the requisition.

Q. That is not the balance. It is the full account. There seems to be no sum charged beyond the sum of $400 in one account and $300 in the other, and you were speaking of a balance; I want to make it clear that there seems to be no balance and that is the whole account.

Mr. MISCAMPBELL — Was there an account kept in the books for the Alice and Fraser roads?
A. Yes.

Q. A separate account?
A. Yes, certainly.
Mr. Clancy.—Have you the account in your hand there
A. Yes.

Q. That appears to be the whole account.
A. Yes.

Q. In so far as any record appears it is the whole account?
A. Yes.

Q. This seems to be $300—where do you get the $400?
A. I cannot tell you without referring to the account, but I expect to be able to tell you after looking at the accounts in the Department.

Mr. Davis.—By examining your accounts you can give an explanation of the whole thing in connection with that item.
A. Yes, I think so.

Mr. Clancy.—Now take the Alice Road, 1883. Just see what the expenditure is under that head in the Public Accounts for that road. It is $400 in the Commissioner’s report and $400 in the Public Accounts.

Mr. Hardy.—$300 in Public Accounts.
Witness.—$300 and $100, which make $400.

Mr. Clancy.—There was $400 in the Commissioner’s Report for the Alice and Fraser Road
A. Yes.

Q. And there is another amount for the Alice Road?
A. Yes, for the Alice 8th Concession Road $100.

Q. What name appears in connection with this account?
A. Benjamin Cockburn.

Q. What is this $100 for that I see here?
A. That is $100 for John Dewar. That makes $400.

Q. Then you have $500 in one statement and $400 in the other?
A. Why, I don’t understand it so.

Q. Where does the Benjamin Cockburn account appear in the Public Accounts?
A. I don’t find it at the present time.

Q. Are you able to find the Alice 8th Concession Road?
A. I cannot find it in the Public Accounts for 1883.

Q. Mr. Hardy.—Here I see B. Cockburn, Alice 8th Concession, $56.25.
A. Yes.

Q. And there is another $100 for the Alice Road?
A. Yes, the Alice 8th Concession.

Mr. Clancy.—What is that $100?
A. That is $100 for Dewar.
Q. Then you have $300 here again?
A. That makes $400.

Q. Then you have $500 in one and $400 in the other?
A. Why, I don't understand it to be so.

Q. Where does the Benjamin Cockburn account appear in the Public Accounts?
A. I don't find it at present.

Q. Are you able to find the Alice 8th Concession in the Public Accounts?
A. I find it under the name of the 8th line, Alice. B. Cockburn appears in the Public Accounts of 1883 under the 8th line of Alice as having obtained $154.

Q. And then what?
A. The pay sheet shows $156.25.

Q. Where does it appear in the Commissioner's Report?
A. It appears in the Commissioner's Report of 1883 at page 80, Alice 8th concession. Expenditure $100.

Q. How does it come to appear as $100 in the Commissioner's Report when in the pay sheet it appears as $156.25?
A. I cannot explain that just now, but it includes possibly a balance paid the year before. But I will, I expect, make that clear after examining the accounts. This pay sheet does not show it.

Q. The moneys paid seem in the Commissioner's Report to be less than in the pay sheet. How do you account for that?

Mr. Hardy.—After the requisition was made for the balance of $56 to Cockburn it would be paid in the next year and appear in the next year.

Mr. Clancy (to witness).—Do you know that to be the case?
Witness.—No, I don't, but I can ascertain by reference to the accounts.

Mr. Hardy.—When you say reference to accounts, you mean the books and records of the Department, do you not?
A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Clancy.—Where do you find the 8th Alice line in the Public Accounts?
A. 8th Alice line, paid $154 in the Public Accounts, page 222.

Q. What was the expenditure on the Braeside Road during 1883?
A. This final account for the Braeside Road dated 3rd December, 1883, shows the sum of $424 as having been expended.

Q. Is that all that was expended during that year? Just look at the accounts.
A. The vouchers and pay sheets which appear with this account show an expenditure of more than the final account.

Q. How is that?
A. The vouchers show $220 whereas there is another account for $87 which is not put into this final account.
Mr. Hardy.—But it is not in the pay list?
A. Yes, it is in the pay sheet.

Mr. Clancy.—Was that expenditure all made during 1883?
A. It was made according to the final account between the 1st of November and the 1st December, 1883.

Q. Just see what sum is charged for the Braeside Road in the Public Accounts?
A. There is $200 in one case.

Mr. Hardy.—What is the total amount spent?
A. $400 is reported to have been spent in the Commissioner's Report.

Mr. Hardy.—Here is J. Campbell, Braeside, $224 in 1884 in the Public Accounts.
A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Clancy.—Why was that not charged in 1883?
A. I cannot explain exactly why.

Q. Just see what is charged in the Commissioner's report.
A. $224.

Mr. Hardy.—It was on the 24th of December and all details would appear next year of course?
A. Yes, Sir, it was late.

Mr. Clancy.—In the Commissioner's Report the amount paid on the road appears as $400. In the final account it appears as $424. Why does that $24 not appear in the Commissioner's Report?
A. It was paid subsequently.

Q. Why was it not put in the Public Accounts then?
A. Because it was not paid then. We would not give a requisition for it all then. Perhaps the account was not examined then, and we gave a warrant for $200 only.

Q. That is your explanation for the Public Accounts, but not for the Commissioner's Report?
A. Yes, that is the explanation.

Q. It appears as $400 in the Commissioner's Report. How is that? Your explanation does not apply to the Commissioner's Report?
A. I don't see why it is. We make a requisition for $200 for an expenditure of $224 and then we make further examination of the account to see if the $24 is properly due. We find mistakes invariably in accounts and these have to be corrected. Of course we have a great many accounts and we cannot examine every one the day it comes in. Sometimes the correspondence goes on about a small item of probably a dollar.

Mr. Hardy.—You very often hold over small balances for adjustment so as to make no mistake.
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Giving what you can on account and leaving the balance until the account is finally adjusted?
A. Yes, sir.
Mr. Clancy.—You passed $400 of that account in 1883?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that appears in the Commissioner's Report?
A. Yes.

Q. The reason you give cannot be the correct reason because you passed $400 in 1883.
A. Yes.

Q. Now, see if the $24 appears in the Commissioner's Report of 1884?
A. That will be included in the statement of balances from 1883, and of course I can see it at any moment.

Mr. Hardy.—What does it show?
A. Balance of 1883, $12,447.34.

Mr. Clancy.—Are you sure the $24 is included in that?
A. No, I am not sure.

Q. Well you should not give that reason?
A. I said that that was only my impression. There will be something to make up that balance.

Q. You had passed this $400 when you entered it in your report for the Commissioner?
A. We had paid that out on account of $424.

Q. How is it that that does not appear in the Public Accounts?
A. Because we had not made the requisition for it. It was held over for examination and I take it that the account was not paid in full until some time in the next year.

Q. Well, but you don't put any sums in the Commissioner's Report that are not paid?
A. No.

Q. Well, this $400 appears there and you paid it?
A. Paid $400.

Q. Why did not the $400 appear in the Public Accounts?
A. I cannot explain that further than that this account is a very old one, and it probably will be found that the last $200 of it was for a late period of the year, possibly after the Public Accounts were prepared.

Mr. Davis.—Do you really pay any money in the Department?
A. No, sir.

Q. You certify that an account is correct and make a requisition?
A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Clancy.—Mr. Smith has already said that he places no sum in the Commissioner of Crown Lands Report that has not been paid?

Witness.—That a requisition has not been made upon the Treasurer for.
Q. And in so far as you are concerned you assume it has not been paid because you have not given notice to the Treasurer.
A. Yes.

Q. Now, the Commissioner's Report says that $400 has been paid. Why does it not appear in the Public Accounts of that year?
Mr. Davis.—He has given the answer.
Mr. Clancy.—Now, take the Ah-mic Lake road and see what is the sum expended on that?
A. The final account for this work shows $1,069.14.

Q. Just see what it shows in the Commissioner's Report for the same year?
A. The Commissioner's Report shows an expenditure for that road for the year 1883 of $1,035.45.

Q. How much is the final statement?
A. $1,089.14.

Q. How do you account for that?
A. I cannot account for that without examining the papers. There may have been a mistake in the addition or there may have been a balance.

Q. But you put it down as being paid?
A. We paid $1,035.45 out of $1,069.14.

Q. The Public Accounts show how much?
A. The Public Accounts show $700 in one place as being paid on the road.

Q. That will leave $335
A. Yes.

Q. If you refer to the Public Accounts of 1884 you will see that $335 has been paid. Have you the Public Accounts of 1884?
A. Yes. I cannot at the present time say when the balance was paid, but I can explain that from the papers.

Q. Take the Anson road and just see what sum was paid out on that?
A. On the Anson road in the Commissioner's Report of 1883 the expenditure is given as $288.12.

Q. How much in the Public Accounts?
A. The Public Accounts show the sum of $400 paid on that same road.

Q. Now look at the accounts in your hand and see whether they agree with these amounts. Explain why $400 is placed in the Public Accounts for the Anson road for 1883 while $288.12 appears in the Commissioner's Report.
A. I cannot explain at the present time, but I dare say I will make the reason plain by examining fully all the different papers and books. I may say that this is quite possible—that this same man has been working on that road for two or more previous years, but I cannot speak positively as to that.
Q. What is your custom in regard to payments for work done on Colonization Roads. Do you enter all accounts in the Commissioner's Report that are entered in the Public Accounts for the same amounts?

A. We don't keep the Public Accounts.

Q. I did not ask you if you kept the Public Accounts. I asked you if you entered all the items of each road in the Commissioner's Report corresponding with that road and the amount in the Public Accounts?

A. We have nothing to do with the Public Accounts in making up our statement.

Mr. Davis.—Mr. Smith, are you in a position to state how the Public Accounts are made up? Have you anything to do with them?

A. Nothing beyond the statement I made on the occasion Mr. Clancy has referred to. I am allowed to see the accounts after they are prepared to see if they agree with the reports made by myself. That is not a matter of office regulation because I have nothing to do in the first place with putting the Public Accounts together. It is just in the printing of the accounts together; it was to avoid these difficulties we see to-day. I think this was done at the desire expressed by myself that we should compare the accounts with the papers so as to avoid these differences.

Q. When did you commence to examine so as to make the accounts tally, or in other words, that they should be the same not only in the items but in the sums total in both reports? When did that commence?

A. Some years ago, I couldn't exactly say the year, but I think this has occurred for four or five or six years.

Q. Was there any attempt before that to reconcile expenditures as appearing in the Public Accounts and in the Commissioner's Report?

A. Well, I cannot answer that question except to say that as far as I was concerned I had not up to the period you speak of ever seen the Public Accounts until after they were published.

Q. And up to that time you had made no examination of the Public Accounts to see if your accounts were the same?

A. Not till after they were published.

Mr. Harcourt.—You had accounts overlapping from December to January then had you not?

A. Yes.

Mr. Clancy.—What is the reason they do not overlap now as they did then?

A. I cannot explain that now.

Q. It seems that you should be able to explain this in making up the Commissioner's Report and passing accounts. So you cannot tell how this interlapping took place in previous years and does not now?

A. I only make the Commissioner's Report.

Q. Is there any interlapping now?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Was there then?

A. I think so.
Q. You think so now and you thought so then. Explain how that arose then and not now?
A. I can only explain it in this way, that in recent years there has been no over-expenditure of the grant while in some years the grants were overexpended, and this I suppose caused differences between the Commissioner's Report and the Public Accounts.

Q. Take the year 1878. The sum expended that year was $122,974 as appearing in the Public Accounts. As appearing in the Commissioner's Report it was precisely the same sum. There was, therefore, no interlapping that year?
A. I don't know without looking at the accounts.

Q. You gave as a reason that you don't exceed the appropriation. In that year the appropriation was only $117,550, so that cannot be the reason?
A. I can only give it as a possible reason.

Q. Can you think of any other reason? That possibility is gone. To begin with, the term interlapping is somewhat vague?

Mr. Harcourt.—I don't see any mystery in it at all.

Mr. O'Clancy.—The mystery is in the mode of keeping accounts compared with the way they were kept in the past.

Mr. Wood (Brant).—If you are proving anything you are proving that the accounts are kept better to-day than in the past. You said the other day, Mr. Smith, that the Commissioner gave you special instructions to examine personally these accounts with the view of avoiding the possibility of mistake.
A. Yes.

Mr. O'Clancy.—Were you neglectful of your duty before you received that caution from the Minister?
A. I don't know that I was. I think the accounts were examined as well before that as after.

Mr. Wood.—In view of the instructions given you by the Commissioner, I think you said that you had examined these accounts personally in a way that you did not before.
A. Yes.

Mr. O'Clancy.—You just stated that they were as correctly kept before as since?
A. I said I believe they were.

Q. What do you mean by saying you believe they were
A. Because I believe my clerks in checking over the accounts were as careful as I was.

Q. How did the Minister cast doubt upon it by giving you this instruction? Why did he give you a special instruction?
A. I don't know. I examined the accounts more carefully as far as possible.

Q. You cannot explain in one account and not in the other?
A. Only in the way the others have been explained.

Q. In this Anson road work $400 appears to have been paid in the Public Accounts?
A. Yes.
Q. And there was only $288.12 given in your report?
A. That was in 1883.

Q. Look in the year 1884 and see if you can find in the Commissioner's Report the difference.
A. If it is in 1884 it will require the Accounts of 1884 to show it.

Q. But I am asking you to look in the Commissioner's Report of 1884.
A. No, I don't see anything in 1884. Nothing appears in 1884 in the Commissioner's Report.

Q. That difference between $400 and the $288 ought to be accounted for in some way, ought it not?
A. Yes, it ought to be accounted for.

Q. I will ask you to be able to give reasons that will apply to all these accounts. I am unable to find anywhere in 1884 that these balances are accounted for in your report, and in some cases the report does not agree with the Public Accounts. You just make a minute of that?
A. Of course I cannot to-day make a general answer to cover all the accounts, but I think I can explain any particular account if I have time.

Mr. Harcourt.—When you speak of a conference between you and some one in the Audit Office and of reconciling accounts, what do you mean?
A. I mean to say that it is to see that the names are the same.

Q. It is never as to the substance of the account but as to the proper designation of the account?
A. Exactly.

Q. So as to guide against one road appearing in your book under one caption and in the Audit Office under another caption?
A. Exactly.

Q. In that fashion proof sheets are compared?
A. Yes.

Q. In that sense and in that limited sense only you use the word "reconciled."
A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is no discrepancy as to figures?
A. No, sir.

Q. Have you discovered in any of these accounts any irregularity as to any figures?
A. No, sir. Except clerical errors which can be explained.

Q. The years you are speaking of—1883, 1884 and 1885 are prior to the passage of the Audit Act, are they not?
A. They are.

Q. Within these years it frequently happened that there were over-expenditures, did it not?
A. Yes.
Q. Have there been any over-expenditures during the last four years?
A. Speaking from memory I should say there have not been.

Q. Another feature that bears on this case is that before the last four years you paid directly?
A. The money was paid through our Department.

Q. Whereas during the last three or four years payment has been made through the Audit Office?
A. Yes.

Q. In your opinion is not the present system calculated to avoid confusion?
A. Yes, the result is more satisfactory. It avoids some of the difficulties we have spoken of.

Q. There is uniformity and there is despatch in carrying on the business?
A. Yes.

Mr. Clancy.—You have explained to the Treasurer that you understand the reconciling of the accounts in that very limited sense as to seeing that the names of the roads and the persons are the same?
A. Yes.

Mr. Harcourt.—The reason is that these accounts as they come in, being the work of men who are not experts or book-keepers, are in a somewhat loose condition?
A. Yes.

Q. So that you might easily get one caption for a road and the Audit Office take another?
A. Very easily; sometimes they leave it without the name.

Q. That accounts for the confusion.
A. Yes, and we avoid that in our office.

Mr. Clancy.—I would like to repeat my question since the Treasurer broke in. You explain that when you use the word "reconcile" you use it in that limited sense as regarding the names of roads and persons and as not applying generally to the correctness of accounts?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, when did that commence?
A. I can only answer you in a general way when that was first done.

Q. Was there a time when that was not done?
A. There was a time that I did not see the Public Accounts until they were published.

Q. During that time had you any chance of seeing them other than in that limited sense?
A. No, I never saw the Public Accounts at all.

Q. Did you ever examine them in print and compare them with your accounts?
A. Yes, I think I did in 1883.

17 (J.)
Q. Did you examine them with the view of reconciling them in the sense you have stated to the Treasurer in 1883?
A. I cannot say, but I think I did.

Q. Take the year 1883. The amount appearing in the Public Accounts as having been expended is $123,497 and in your report $150,068. Did you ever examine that to see why these differences arose?
A. No, never; of course I knew the effect of that statement.

Q. In 1884 the expenditure, according to the Public Accounts, was $185,772 and according to your report $149,176. Did you examine that year?
A. I made no special examination.

Q. Did it occur to you that they ought to be the same for these two years?
A. It occurred to me in a general way.

Q. In 1885 the expenditure in the Public Accounts was $121,435. The Commissioner's Report gave the same amount.
A. Yes.

Q. Can you account for that? That is the year before the Audit Act?
A. I don't remember how long it is since I looked at the accounts to see whether they agreed with the statements we had.

Q. Cannot you explain why there should be such a wide difference between these two years and the next years and the year following be practically the same?
A. I cannot give you any positive explanation for it. The Commissioner's Report shows the amount of money we made requisitions for upon these works.

Q. These sums should give you what you have made requisitions for in the Public Accounts?
A. No, in the Commissioner's Report.

Q. Take 1884. The Commissioner's Report shows the expenditures to be $149,126 and the Public Accounts $185,772. How do you reconcile these two statements? The figures do not agree and how can you reconcile the figures?
A. I don't know. I assume that means "paid" accounts in the Commissioner's Report.

Q. But they all pass the Commissioner, don't they? You put down in your report just what was paid?
A. Whenever we make a requisition on the treasury.

Q. Then for the $149,126 you would like a requisition on the treasury?
A. That is from a certain time to a certain time. Up to the time we complete the report.

Q. When do you close it?
A. On the 31st December I think. Practically we may close it a few days before that. If there is no money paid we may close it a few days before.

Q. You close it about the same time as the Public Accounts.
Mr. Harcourt.—The Public Accounts are closed later on.
Mr. Clancy.—When did you close your report in 1892?
A. I think on the 31st December.

Committee Room,
Thursday, April 27th, 1893.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Present:

Mr. Davis (in the Chair).


The following papers were laid on the Table, having been ordered at a previous meeting:

Pay sheets Provincial Board of Health for the year 1892.

Accounts and vouchers, Colonization Roads, Admaston, Algona, Alsace, Anstruther, Axe Lake, Baxter, Brudenell, Burks, Barr River, and Barrie, 1884.

Mr. Smith was re-called and continued his examination on Colonization Roads of 1883-4. His evidence was taken by shorthand writer and appended, marked "E."

On motion of Mr. Marter, it was

Ordered, That the Secretary be instructed to request the Bursar of the Central Prison to appear before this Committee on Tuesday next, the 2nd day of May, 1893, and to bring with him the books shewing the items for which cash has been received for the year 1892.

The account books of Colonization Roads for the years 1883-84 from the Department were produced by Mr. Smith.

The evidence of Mr. Smith was further postponed until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

"E."

Thursday, April 27th, 1893.

Mr. Henry Smith, Superintendent of Colonization Roads, re-called:

Mr. Clancy.—Before proceeding, Mr. Smith, I just want to ask you—I don’t know whether we have this all down in evidence or not—whether when accounts are passed by you, certified, the requisition sent to the treasury you enter them in the Commissioner of Crown Lands Report?

A. Are your speaking of the present time?

Q. I am speaking as to the course during the whole year. When an account is passed by you, certified and sent to the Treasurer with a requisition either in whole or in part, as the case may be, whether sent completely or not, is the amount so passed and the sum for which the requisition is made entered in the Crown Lands Report?

A. Yes.
Q. In every case?
A. In every case I remember.

Q. Now, turn up in your book the account of the Alsace road, 1883 and 1884. What was the expenditure in 1883 on the Alsace road?
A. $1,000 appears to have been paid upon it in 1883.

Q. What was paid in 1884?
A. There was $818.09 paid in 1884, leaving a balance of $72.50 to be paid. This was paid next year.

Q. What time was that account closed in 1883?
A. I cannot tell from this book when the account was closed, I can only tell by seeing the dates when requisitions were made for payments. This book does not show that.

Q. You have no other means of seeing?
A. Not in this case.

Q. When that $1,000 was paid, it was paid on a requisition?
A. It was paid on several requisitions. For instance, in June a requisition was made for $200 on account. In July a requisition was made for $250, making $450. In August there was a requisition for $140, and on November 22nd one for $144.05. The balance is all supplies.

Q. What date do they come under?
A. They were furnished in June, I think, when the works were gone on with.

Q. When was the requisition made?
A. It would be given some time in June or the first part of July for the stores and supplies. I see by referring to 1885 that the balance of $72.50 was paid and appears in the 1885 accounts.

Q. Are you sure that this $1,000 was all paid at different times before the end of the year? You have given us the dates—the last payment outside of supplies was on the 22nd of November.
A. The last requisition for payment of cash appears to be on the 22nd of November.

Q. And the requisition for supplies you think was in June?
A. Well, I should say about the end of June.

Q. And the two sums put together make up $1,000.
A. Yes, that makes a total of a thousand.

Q. Turn to the Public Accounts and see what sums appear there in 1883 and 1884. What sum appears in the Public Accounts for 1883?
A. I find one item of "P. Strauss—$690" in 1883. $690 is all that seems to be in the Public Accounts as paid to him. That of course is cash.

Q. The cash and the $734 of balance would be supplies?
A. Well, this is $690.
Q. Look at the road first in the Public Accounts?
A. The sum of $690 appears as having been paid to P. Strauss in 1883.

Q. Can you find any other sum?
A. I find no other sum.

Q. Look at the Alsace road?
A. Oh, but that is a separate account.

Q. Are there two accounts for the Alsace road for 1883?
A. This is probably a balance from the previous year.

Q. I am not asking you that, I want to know whether you have two accounts for 1883?
A. I cannot answer that without looking at the books—I think it must be a balance from 1883. No, I don’t think we have another account for 1883.

Q. Now, just turn back to that place in your books. How is it that the M. Carr account does not appear in that account?
A. That is the work for the previous year. I have not the accounts for 1883 here.

Q. But that is a payment for 1883. How is it that that appears in the Commissioner’s Report as $1,000—and these two sums put together (Strauss $690 and Carr $126.51) amount to $816.51?
A. The $1,000 in the Commissioner’s Report refers to the amount of money paid to Strauss plus the supplies.

Q. You see they were both paid before the 22nd of November in that year. How is it that it does not appear in the Public Accounts?
A. Well, it does pretty nearly; the last requisition might have been put in very late.

Q. Yes, but you have the date of the last requisition?
A. Yes.

Q. That is not the reason?
A. No, I suppose that cannot be the reason.

Q. Well, what is the reason?
A. I don’t know—the date is very late.

Q. Well, what is the reason?
A. I cannot explain that now.

Q. Do you know any reason why it should not be the same?
A. I cannot see any reason at this moment why it should be a different amount unless it is got with some balance beforehand.

Q. No matter if it was a balance, since it was paid in that year it ought to appear in the Crown Lands Report and the Public Accounts?
A. As far as I can see the amount should appear in both—I don’t know why it does not.
Q. Now, go to the year 1884. Take the same account. Turn to your book of 1848. What is the sum charged there?
A. $818.09 as having been paid.

Q. Now turn to the Public Accounts of 1884?
A. Strauss seems to have got, according to the Public Accounts of 1884, $794.05.

Q. What are the dates of the requisitions for 1884 upon which this $818.09 was paid? Just give us the last date?
A. The date of the last requisition made for moneys on account of the Alsace road to P. Strauss appears to be the 29th of August for $250.

Q. The last date you say is the 29th of August?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you know any reason why the same amount should not appear in the Public Accounts of 1884 as appears in the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands?
A. I see no present reason—I can understand, for instance, in the case of that account that work was carried on through different years by different men.

Q. These are mere conjectures, are they not?
A. Of course; I cannot give anything but conjectures.

Q. Do you know of any reason?
A. No, I don't know any, but I can conceive many reasons why these should not be the same.

Q. You conceive there could be reasons. In 1883 they don't agree?
A. No.

Q. In 1884 they don't agree? Is that true?
A. It seems to be.

Q. Was there any attempt made at balancing the accounts to make them agree in 1884 or 1885 in closing them in 1884?
A. Not so far as the Crown Lands Department is concerned.

Q. You repeat that so far as Crown Lands Department is concerned there was no attempt made in 1885 following the irregular way in which the accounts stood in 1884 to bring them together, and have the Crown Lands Report the same as the Public Accounts?
A. Well, that seems to be another question altogether.

Q. No, that is the question I put now. What is your answer?
A. There was, for the reasons I stated yesterday. In order to avoid the placing of the items in the Public Accounts in such a way that they did not appear to agree with the Commissioner's Report, I was afterwards allowed to see the Public Accounts. The result was that these clerical differences disappeared.

Q. So that in 1885 that commenced?
A. It is a long time to remember, but I think so.
Q. I believe since 1885 the accounts have substantially agreed. In order that you may know the object of asking this question, I may state that in 1885 the expenditure on Colonization Roads was $121,435. That appears in both the Crown Lands Report and the Public Accounts?

A. Yes, I believe so.

Q. Assuming that to be the case, would that be the year in which the two accounts had been brought together?

A. It would not follow though the amounts were the same. I cannot speak positively as to that without looking at the accounts.

Q. Can you speak positively as to that in regard to the accounts of 1892?

A. I think so.

Q. You make these reports and prepare them?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you say that they ought to agree in 1892, both as to the gross amount and as to the items in each case? I believe they do as a positive fact.

A. I have never examined them, but I believe they do.

Q. Is that the intention?

A. That is the intention.

Q. Now, was it the intention in 1885? They are precisely the same.

A. I suppose the intention was the same.

Q. So that the year 1885 closed what would seem to be a disparity between the accounts as they existed in 1883 and 1884?

A. Think it did, so far as I can remember.

Q. That being the case, any sums that might have preceded the year 1885 as not appearing regularly as the same amounts in these two accounts on the respective pages of the Commissioner's Report and the Public Accounts should be brought to a close and the accounts ought to balance so far as this is concerned at the end of these two years?

A. Yes, after 1885 and I think during 1885.

Q. $26,000 was put in in 1885 to cover what is called over-expenditure of 1884. Were these expenditures that were made for which requisitions were not sent to the Treasury Department?

A. They were expenditures as shown in the Commissioner's Report on work done during the year.

Q. Was it paid for?

A. Well, as to that I can only say that my duties ceased in connection with payments after I made the requisitions to Mr. Ross, our accountant. I am speaking of 1883 and 1884. And then I did not know any more as to the payment of them. I assumed that they were paid.

Q. You stated to the Committee that you only entered sums in the Commissioner of Crown Lands Report, for which a requisition had been sent to the Treasury Department, and therefore, as you received no notice of it being honored, you assumed it to be accepted and paid?
A. I don't think I said to the Treasury Department because I never dealt with the Treasury Department.

Q. How do you know that accounts are paid?
A. I don't know after they are sent in with the requisition. I am speaking of 1884. We have to some extent changed the system. I sent the requisition in to Mr. Ross and the money was paid in some way. I didn't know anything about it and don't know now.

Q. When you send in a requisition you enter the amount in your book presumably as paid, and from that you make out the Commissioner's Report?
A. Yes.

Q. And therefore, though it does not correspond with the Public Accounts, you are unable to give any reason for it?
A. I cannot give the reason for it.

Mr. Harcourt.—Take Sessional Paper No. 15 of 1884, third item, "Colonization roads, Mr. Oarr $126.51," page 220. Do you see that item?
A. Yes.

Q. Go down a little further?
A. Yes, "P. Strauss, $690."

Q. Put these two together—these two payments as to the road make up $816.51.
A. Yes.

Q. We are speaking of alleged discrepancies between the Public Accounts and the Commissioner of Crown Lands Report. Now take your own report. What appears by it?
A. $818.09.

Q. Take these two figures and see what is the discrepancy; $1.58, is it not?
Mr. Clancy.—What is your answer?
A. My answer is that I don't think this is the explanation.

Mr. Harcourt.—That is not what I am asking you. Is that the amount of the discrepancy?
A. That account of Mr. Carr is another item altogether. One refers to the last year and the other the year before that.

Q. Take your Crown Lands Report. What amount does it show?
A. $818.09.

Q. For how many years was work done on this road?
A. For two at any rate, perhaps three.

Q. Were the accounts closed in each year?
A. There would be a balance in 1885, and probably a balance was due in 1883.

Mr. Clancy.—Turn to your account of the Baxter road in 1884 in your books.
A. This account here shows an expenditure of $827.17.

Q. Just look at the Public Accounts for that year?
A. The Public Accounts show cash payments of $600.
Q. Just see when the requisitions were given in that year for payments?
A. The last requisition made was on December 19th, and previously $600 was drawn in September in sums of $200 each. The balance is drawn on the 17th of December. That is the date of the requisition sent by me.

Q. "Jaffrey & Ryan, $26.69." When was that?
A. In July.

Q. "William Ryan, $81.02." When was that?
A. That was in July.

Q. How is it that it does not appear in Public Accounts?
A. I expect it does in the supplies.

Q. Do you know whether these items appear in the Public Accounts?
A. All supplies appear in the Public Accounts. These may be included in a larger sum.

Mr. Davis.—You can give the details Mr. Clancy wants in reference to the supplies?
A. Oh, yes.

Mr. Clancy.—Why does $16 paid to William Thompson not appear in the Public Accounts?
A. That is supplies.

Q. A requisition was given to pay White a balance of $86.93, on what date?
A. On the 19th of December.

Q. Did you put that in the Commissioner's Report?
A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell any reason why this should not appear in the Public Accounts?
A. I know of no positive reason. I can understand, though, that it was very late in the year, almost at the end of December, and it may not have reached the Department in time for the Accounts. I don't know whether that is the cause or not.

Mr. Davis.—What date was it?
A. On the 19th of December.

Q. That is when the requisition was issued?
A. Yes.

Mr. Clancy.—Turn up the Baxter Road Bridge, 1883, in your account.
A. We have no Baxter Road Bridge of 1883 in our books.

Q. Just look in the Public Accounts and see if you can find the Baxter Road Bridge, 1883.
A. There is a sum of $925 shown here as having been paid on the Baxter Road Bridge in 1883.
Q. Turn to your account corresponding with that.
A. I have no account in the book; I think it was a work done in the fall of 1882.

Q. Have you not the account there?
A. I think I could get it by getting the accounts of 1882.

Q. Have you no account with Baxter Road or Baxter Road Bridge for 1883. Where is the Commissioner's Report dealing with that in 1883?
A. In 1882 the expenditure on the road and bridges was $1,147.13.

Q. What is your report on the road?
A. The report is as follows: "The object of this undertaking is to let settlers in Baxter out to Port Severn and Waubaushene. Without this work the people were entirely at the mercy of the water route, having no road. Two bridges are required upon the road, one of which is completed and the other is in course of construction." That was on the 31st of December, 1883.

Q. Why would that sum not be charged in 1883? If there was a balance it would be paid in 1883?
A. A certain amount was paid so far as my requisitions are concerned in 1882. Of course the work was not complete in 1882.

Q. It is shown in the Public Accounts of 1883.
A. So it would be.

Q. If it is shown in 1883 then you ought to have some record in 1883 in your books?
A. This work was at the end of the year.

Q. Take the Braeside Road, 1883. This is one of the accounts that you were going to explain.
A. Yes.

Q. Just look at the sum that was paid in 1883. What does your book show it to be?
A. It shows $400 to have been paid John Campbell on account of the Braeside Road.

Q. When were these requisitions given?
A. The last requisition was on the 10th of November for $200, half of the amount.

Q. Now, turn to your book and see what was paid in 1884 on that road.
A. Nothing appears to have been paid in 1884 by the Crown Lands Report.

Q. Just compare the payments between the Public Accounts and the Commissioner of Crown Lands Report. See what we paid in 1884 according to Public Accounts.
A. The Public Accounts of 1884 show $224 as paid on account of the Breaside Road.

Q. And for 1883 they show how much?
A. $200.

Q. That makes $424 that Public Accounts show. And your books show how much?
A. $400.

Q. And the Commissioner's Report shows?
A. $400.
Q. How do you account for the $24?
A. The paper that explains that does not appear to be here now.

Mr. Harcourt.—There was some paper here that threw light upon it?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Turn to the Commissioner's Report of 1885.
A. Yes, sir.

Q. In 1885 you paid what might be called balances from previous years, did you not?
A. Yes.

Q. These are the balances from 1884 for instance. Should not that balance of $24 appear in the next year as levelling up the account because you paid the balances in 1885? Just look at your report there.
A. You are speaking in reference to this particular road?

Q. Yes.
A. The paper which could have explained that is not here, but yesterday it was here.

Mr. Clancy.—In 1885 you undertook to bring up all the balances that had been unpaid and not appearing before in your report and bring the two accounts together.
A. When the accounts were closed we paid all marked balances. There are plenty of accounts yet unsettled.

Q. Did you not bring the two accounts together?
A. As far as I can remember they were brought together.

Q. The Public Accounts of 1885 agree with the Commissioner's Report. Do you undertake to say that because the account in regard to the bridge was settled in 1885 the two accounts do not correspond in 1884?
A. Oh, no. That account could be explained with perfect satisfaction, but I have not the figures here to explain it.

Q. I ask you one question and you answer another. I ask you again if it was unsettled is the reason that the two accounts do not correspond at the end of 1884?
A. I cannot quite explain that. I am not prepared to say whether it was or not.

Q. Are you prepared to say that if it was settled they ought to correspond at the end of 1884?
A. Yes, if it were settled and paid.

Q. You say that you will undertake to clear that up to-morrow?
A. Yes.

Q. Have you brought the explanation that you promised yesterday in regard to the Ah-Mic Lake Road?
A. I think the explanation is there. I have not had time to look through all the accounts.

Q. Just turn to your books and see what your explanation is. Turn to your account of 1883. What is the sum appearing in your books?
A. $1,035.45.
Q. What is the date of the last requisition apparently there?
A. The date of the last requisition in this case for cash seems to be the 21st of August. No, I think I am wrong, because here is an amount paid to G. Kelsey. I think it was an order paid on account of an order to Kelsey instead of to Mr. McCarthy. I am not perfectly sure of that but his name being there I believe it to be so.

Q. What date is that?
A. That is on the 18th of December. That is the last cash payment on account of that road.

Q. That should appear as paid in the Public Accounts, should it not?
A. Well, I don't know whether it would be put in in that year. It must be in sometime.

Q. Was it paid?
A. As far as the requisition is concerned it was made by me for the amount.

Q. Have you an account of Jaffray & Ryan?
A. No, not now.

Q. Did you keep an account with those furnishing supplies?
A. No. When we wanted supplies they sent in their invoices and they were paid from time to time. A requisition was made for these accounts when the details were sent in.

Q. Do you know any reason why the whole sum should not appear in the Public Accounts?
A. This $25 account on the 18th of December, as before stated, may not have reached the Treasurer's Department in time.

Q. I am asking you about the whole account?
A. I don't know.

Q. When you come to-morrow bring a statement showing the date upon which supplies were paid. They don't appear in the Public Accounts. What time are these supplies paid?
A. There are different dates in this book.

Q. Have you in the Commissioner's Report an account for supplies?
A. Not in that year.

Q. Look in your report for 1885 and see if you have an account for supplies
A. I think we have now.

Q. Just see what year that commenced?
A. In 1885 we introduced a column for supplies.

Mr. Davis.—You itemized it in 1885?
A. Yes.

Q. You did not do it before?
A. No.

Mr. Clancy.—Just look if you did that before?
A. No, it was never done before.
Committee Room,
Friday, 28th April, 1893.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Present:

Mr. Davis in the chair.


The following papers were laid upon the Table:

Accounts Colonization Roads Alice, Alsace, Alice and Fraser, Brayside, Carling; also the books of the Department.

On motion of Mr. Whitney, it was
Ordered, That the Secretary be instructed to request Mr. Massie, the Warden of the Central Prison, to appear before this Committee on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, to give information in connection with the expenditure at the Central Prison.

Mr. Smith was re-called and examined. His evidence, taken by the shorthand writer is appended, marked "F."

On motion of Mr. White, it was
Ordered, That the accounts and vouchers, exhibit for Imperial Institute, item $6,419.48, page 310, Public Accounts '92; accounts and vouchers, miscellaneous, item $3,020.33, page 145, Public Accounts '92; accounts and vouchers, travelling expenses, relating to Teachers' Institute, item $209.85, page 119 Public Accounts '92, be brought down.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, it is
Ordered, That Mr. Smith do prepare a statement from the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shewing as in late years the accounts for supplies and for cash payments, keeping one column for supplies, making a note at each year where the accounts for payment and supplies have been made in one year and does not appear in the Public Accounts until the following year.

On motion of Mr. Harcourt, it was
Ordered, That Mr. Bradshaw, of the Colonization Roads Branch, be called in connection with the entries in the books of the Department before the Committee.

Mr. Bradshaw was called, sworn and examined. His evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended and marked "G."

The pay sheets of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1891 were ordered to be brought down.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday next at 10.30 a.m.
When the Committee resumed, Mr. Henry Smith, Superintendent of Colonization Roads, was re-called.

By Mr. Clancy.—Q. Can you explain that $126.21 balance on the Alsace Road?

A. In that case it was a balance of an account of expenditure of 1882 by one M. Carr. The Commissioner's Report for that year shows expenditure of $912.84, of which $600 is cash, and $312.84 supplies. The Public Accounts of the same year show $600 paid. There was a balance left of $126.51. That was paid on the 28th of December, 1882, and it appeared in the Commissioner's Report. It did not, however, appear in the Public Accounts until 1883, owing to the lateness of the time when it was put in.

Q. Will you produce the accounts of 1882 showing those items? (Books produced.)

A. In regard to the Alsace road I was not able to get all the accounts, as I was unable to get the key of the vault where they are stored. This was an account of 1882.

Q. How can you say that the balance arises from 1882 since you have not the account?

A. Well, I can show this.

Q. Have you a book in which you keep requisitions?

A. We have a stub.

Q. Now, will you just show us in the books where that balance of $126.81 comes from? I want to know what you have to show by your books or by anything before us, that that balance is a balance either on work or supplies?

A. I may say that these particular accounts were stored away in the vault and I have not been able to get at them yet.

Q. Now, in looking over the account in the books of your Department in 1884, I find that there has been an erasure?

A. I think the explanation of that would be that the entry was made by Mr. Bradshaw, one of the clerks who had just come into the Department, and he, not being au fait with the accounts, may have made a mistake in the entry and then erased it.

Q. You cannot explain what the apparent erasure is?

A. No.

Mr. Hardy.—The erasure does not affect the totals, does it?

A. No.

Mr. Miscampbell.—I think it does affect the totals. The balance in the book is $72.50.

Mr. Hardy.—(To witness)—Is the account where the erasure occurs satisfactory?

A. Yes.

Q. No confusion arises on account of the error?

A. No.
Q. The error is explained by the balance itself?
A. Yes, the requisition for the balance of $72.50 was made on the 22nd of January, 1885.

Mr. Clancy.—Q. Now, will you look up the accounts of 1882 in connection with the Baxter Road. Just turn to the Public Accounts of 1883 and see what sum was paid on that road?
A. $925. The total account as we have it is $1,272.13.

Q. What is the account as it stands in your book?
A. The account is made up of $1100 paid in cash and $47.13 for supplies.

Q. How much appears in the Public Accounts of that year?
A. $925.

Q. Was the account all paid in 1882?
A. $1,100 was paid in 1882.

Q. But the Public Accounts show only $300 paid?
A. Well, it was marked as paid in my books. After the requisition is made on the Treasurer I assume that it is paid.

Q. That would leave a balance of what?
A. $925. $1,225 is the total account.

Q. But this only shows $1,100?
A. Well there was a balance paid in February of $125.

Q. Can you show us a balance carried forward as unpaid from 1882 to 1883?
A. Yes, here it is—Baxter Road, February 8th, $125 was paid.

Q. Now, I am asking you to show the balance carried forward to be paid. There appears to be a balance of $847.13 in 1882—where is that carried forward?
A. So far as the Commissioner's Report is concerned it was all paid but $125. The requisitions for payment were made in December, but probably were not in time to be entered in the Public Accounts as paid.

Q. Show us what the balance is in your accounts?
A. I say it is here, $125.

Q. Where is that from?
A. From the accounts of 1882.

Q. To be paid when?
A. In 1883.

Q. Do you adhere to that?
A. Yes.

Q. Turn to the Public Accounts of 1883 and see what is credited to the Baxter Road as paid?
A. There is $925. In our accounts there was a balance of $125. I don't know when the cheques are issued.
Q. Now, in the Commissioner's Report is that $1,147.13 the correct amount paid?
A. Yes.

Q. In cash and supplies?
A. Yes.

Q. What about that $125—where does that come in?
A. That is a balance that was left over when the account was examined; it was found there was a balance due of $125, after the last cheques for 1882 were passed. The total account in cash was $1,225, and this with $47.13 for supplies made the account up to $1,272.13.

Q. Did that close the account of the Baxter Road?
A. Yes.

Q. Where do you explain that $125?
A. I will get the complete accounts for the Committee at the next meeting.

"G."

J. W. Bradshaw, clerk in the Crown Lands Department, was called and sworn:

Mr. Clancy.—Is this your writing in the Alsace road account?
A. Yes. I entered it in the wrong side. I had just come into the office and was not very familiar with how the accounts should be entered.

Mr. White.—Did you make the erasure?
A. I don't know that I made it, but I suppose that was the reason of it.

Q. You do not know as a fact?
A. No.

Mr. Hardy—Did you add up the balance?
A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Is everything there your work?
A. Yes.

Q. Were you a practical book-keeper when you went into the Department?
A. No. I was merely put to copying accounts and general office work.

Q. You went into the Department, when?
A. In 1883. I had been a compositor in the Globe office before that.

Q. That was a change on account of supplies that was put on the wrong side, and the erasure was made to keep the books correct?
A. Yes.

Q. It was not to hide anything?
A. No, not at all.
Q. You had not been practising book-keeping for many years?
A. No.

Q. You are perfectly honest, I suppose?
A. Oh, strictly so.

Mr. White.—Did you copy these items from something else?
A. Yes, I copied them from the pay sheets and the vouchers.

Mr. Clancy.—Who discovered this erasure?
A. Mr. Cashman.

Q. You were not expert at book-keeping?
A. No.

Q. And you were liable to make a good many erasures?
A. No, not a good many. The only explanation I can offer is that erasures were made simply because I put the entry on the wrong side of the book. I am positive that is the only reason. I made the erasures myself.

Q. In every case where Mr. Cashman found errors he had you make the erasures?
A. Yes, I made the erasures, but I would not say that Mr. Cashman pointed them out. I might have found them out myself.

Q. Are there any more errors?
A. There are no errors there now.

Q. How do you know that?
A. That is my belief.

Q. Now how can you say that the books are all correct?
A. I am positive of it.

Mr. Hardy.—Those erasures were made at the time?
A. Yes.

Q. And the books have been laid aside for ten years now?
A. Yes.

Q. You are prepared if any information is needed about these accounts to hunt them up?
A. Yes.
COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, 2nd May, 1893.

The Committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10.30 a.m.

Present:

Mr. Davis (in the chair).


Messieurs Massie and Quinn, Warden and Bursar of the Central Prison, and Mr. Smith, were in attendance on the Committee as requested.

The examinations of these persons were postponed.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a.m.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 3rd May, 1893.

The Committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Present:

Mr. Davis (in the chair).

Messieurs Caldwell, Clancy, Garrow, Harcourt, Marter, Kerns, Whitney, White, Wood (Brant), Miscampbell—11.

The following papers were laid upon the table, having been ordered at a previous meeting:

Accounts and vouchers, Imperial Institute Exhibit.
Accounts and vouchers, Teachers' Institutes, travelling expenses.
Accounts and vouchers, under Miscellaneous Expenditures.
Books containing revenue from Central Prison Industries, etc.

Messieurs Massie and Quinn, Warden and Bursar of the Central Prison, and Mr. H. Smith, were in attendance on Committee.

Mr. Smith, called, examined; evidence taken by shorthand writer; is appended, marked "H."

The Committee instructed Mr. Smith to retire and bring down account book, Colonization Roads, 1882-3-4-5. The books were brought down, and Mr. Smith was granted time for examination of them.

Mr. Smith, on being examined on these books and roads, asked for a little time to look into them as they went back some years, which the Committee granted.

Mr. Massie, called, sworn, examined and evidence taken by shorthand writer, and appended, marked "I."

The examination of Mr. Quinn was postponed.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.
Mr. SMITH, Superintendent of Colonization Roads, was recalled:

Mr. HARCOURT.—Now, will you turn up the Alsace Road account and name the total expenditure?
A. There was $876.51 in case.

Q. When was that road begun?
A. It was begun in the year 1882.

Q. And when completed?
A. In the same year.

Q. The Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands shows what expenditure?
A. Including the supplies, $991.31.

Q. Now, have you examined the Public Accounts as to the expenditure?
A. The Public Accounts as to 1882 show on that road as paid $600.

Q. What other payments are shown in the Public Accounts on that road?
A. The Public Accounts show an expenditure in connection with that on the Rosseau and Nipissing road of $150.

Q. In 1883 what do the Public Accounts show?
A. An expenditure of $126.51.

Q. Altogether making up what?
A. $876.51.

Q. That is all shown in the Public Accounts?
A. In the Commissioner’s Report for 1882 the sum for the Alsace Road is $991.31; the supplies in connection with that were $312.84. On the Rosseau and Nipissing Road the sum of $197.81 was spent by Mr. Carr, who had charge of the Alsace Road, and that must be read with the expenditure mentioned in the Public Accounts of $150 upon the Rosseau and Nipissing Road—altogether making $876.51, as shown in the Commissioner’s Report.

Q. On that $197.81 is included in the expenditure of $2,468?
A. Yes, I have the accounts to show the items.

Q. Is there any discrepancy between these Public Accounts and the Report of the Commissioner as to the expenditure on the Alsace Road?
A. I think the only difference is 23 cents that does not come out right.

Q. The payments as they appear in the Public Accounts are spread over how many years?
A. Two years.
Q. The payments in the Commissioner's Report?
A. They are all in the year 1882, but $126.51 appears in 1883, that was requisitioned for on the 28th of December, 1882—practically the end of the year, and it would not therefore appear in the Public Accounts.

Q. Why did you in the statement of the expenditure on the Alsace Road refer to the Rosseau and Nipissing Road?
A. Well, that was an incidental expense—the report shows that it was a wet year, and the work done there is near the junction of the Alsace Road. Mr. Carr was allowed to expend this amount in making the two roads passable at this point.

Q. They were treated to that extent as one work?
A. Yes.

Q. Under whose direction was this work done?
A. The Alsace Road was under Mr. Milton Carr, and he looked after this portion of the Rosseau and Nipissing Road.

Q. Then you repeat that there is no discrepancy other than 23 cents between the Report of the Commissioner and the Public Accounts touching this work?
A. That is all.

Q. That $126.51 is made up of two balances?
A. Yes, of $78.47 on the Alsace Road and $48.04 on the Rosseau and Nipissing Road.

Q. And the two works were done under the one man?
A. Yes.

Mr. Clancy.—You say there is no discrepancy between the Public Accounts and the Commissioner's Report as to the expenditure on this road, beyond 23 cents?
A. Yes, when you read the two together.

Q. Now, just turn up the books and show these accounts. Take the Alsace Road for 1882; what is the sum shown there as expended?
A. $912.84.

Q. Now, turn to 1883, what is the sum as shown in the Commissioner's Report for that year?
A. $126.51.

Q. Isn't there $1,000 there upon the Alsace Road?
A. That is not for the same work. It is another work altogether, I am satisfied.

Q. Now, the sum expended on the Alsace Road in 1883 as appeared in the Public Accounts was $600?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, the Commissioner's Report shows $912, does it not?
A. No, I don't think so.

Q. Now, just look at your own report, how much is there?
A. $912.84. That is connected with the Rosseau and Nipissing Road.
Q. Now, will you turn up the account of the Rosseau and Nipissing Road?
A. Mr. Carr received $150 on account of some work done there where it joined or crossed the Alsace Road.

Q. Now, how do you account for your having a statement showing that the correct amount in the Crown Lands Report is $991.31?
A. Well, the report shows $912, and then there is a balance of $126.51 which would enter into that and become part of that account.

Q. How does it come that year that the $126.51 was not paid?
A. It was charged as paid so far as we were concerned.

Q. But it does not appear in your accounts?
A. Yes, I think it does. You see it was requisitioned for in December, and therefore might not be credited as paid in the Public Accounts.

Q. Is that included in the $912.84?
A. Yes.

Q. Then, if it is included there you are not correct in your statement?
A. In it is included the Rosseau and Nipissing Road.

Q. Now, if that is included in the $912.84, the difference between that sum and $991.31 remains unexplained?
A. No, I don't think so.

(Mr. Smith's examination was adjourned for a short time in order to enable him to look into some of the accounts.)

Mr. Smith was recalled.

Mr. Olancy.—I asked you to explain how you stated that the proper amount should be $991 instead of $912, and how you accounted for that difference?
A. My statement would have been more correct if I had said that the Commissioner's Report showed an amount paid of $912 on account of that $991. These figures represent how the account stand rather than the Commissioner's Report.

Q. But you stated to the Committee that the sum was paid?
A. I said it was $912.84 on account of $991.

Q. Is that $126 included in the $912 as it appears in the Commissioner's Report for 1882?
A. That $912.84 of 1882 is made up of $600 cash and $312.84 for supplies, showing $600 as the amount actually paid.

Q. Where is that $126.51?
A. It is a balance made up from the two roads the Alsace Road and the Rosseau and Nipissing Road. The two accounts together make up $876.28. There was $150 in addition to $600 which was drawn on account of the Rosseau and Nipissing Road.

Q. Now, is that charged to the Rosseau and Nipissing account?
A. Yes, in the Public Accounts, and in the Commissioner's Report it is embraced in the account of the two roads.
Q. Is that $150 in the Commissioner's Report made up in the $991.31?
A. It is intended to be part of the Rosseau and Nipissing Road.

Q. Now, what I want to know is if that $150 which is in the Commissioner's Report of 1882 is part of the $912 as it appears in that report?
A. No.

Q. Then, if it doesn't appear there, it must be charged to some other road?
A. It is part of the Rosseau and Nipissing account.

Q. Well, does it appear both in the Commissioner's Report and in the Public Accounts as charged to the Rosseau and Nipissing Roads?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, what has this to do with the Alsace Road?
A. Because in this particular instance the two roads were done together. There was a balance of $78. Then the Rosseau and Nipissing work was added to this work and $150 was drawn on account of it.

Q. Now, can you show that in your accounts—you say it was charged to the Rosseau and Nipissing Roads?
A. Yes.

Q. How did you account for the $600 in the Public Accounts and $912.84 which appears in the Commissioner's Report?
A. Because $312.84 is for supplies.

Q. Then you have a balance of $126.51?
A. Yes; that is due, $78 upon the Alsace Road and the balance on the Rosseau and Nipissing Road.

Q. Does that close the account for that year?
A. Yes, so far as Mr. Carr is concerned.

Q. Now, turn to the Rosseau and Nipissing Road—what sum was paid on account of it?
A. $150.

Q. Should that have been charged in the Alsace Road of that year?
A. No.

Q. Now, you stated to the Treasurer that there was no irregularity or discrepancy other than 23 cents. How do you make the two accounts agree?
A. You have, in 1882, $600 in the Public Accounts, while in the Commissioner's Report it is $912.

Q. Then turn to the accounts of 1883 and find that $126.51 and what it is in the Commissioner's Report?
A. It is the same thing in the Commissioner's Report, only it is set out as a work instead of as a balance.

Q. Now, have you not got there an account "Alsace Road" $1,000?
A. That is another account altogether, and has nothing to do with this.
Q. Was the expenditure of $912.84 under Carr?
A. Yes.

Q. There is nothing else that appears in the Commissioner's Report as paid under him?
A. No, not on that account.

Q. Now, turn to the Public Accounts of 1882 and see what amount there is there as having been paid to Carr.
A. $600.

Q. Now, look up 1883, what is the amount there?
A. $126.51.

Q. And these two would make how much?
A. $726.51.

Q. Now, how do you account for the difference?
A. I explained before that $312.84 was for supplies.

Q. Now, those items would make $1,039.35, would they not?
A. There was a balance of $991.81, and only $150 were paid. The accounts themselves will show that what I say is correct.

Q. Now, what I want to get at is this, there is a sum of $991.81 here in the accounts. You said that you entered in your report $912.84?
A. Well, the balance of that was paid the next year.

Q. Now, the $78.48, where does that appear?
A. That appears in the balance of the Rosseau and Nipissing and the Alsace roads.

Q. Where did you show that $78 the next year?
A. There is no Alsace Road account for 1883. This $126.51 was a balance on the Alsace and on the Rosseau and Nipissing roads.

Q. Now, you say that a portion, $150, was charged and paid on the Rosseau and Nipissing road. How much was spent on it?
A. $197.81.

Q. This was spent by Carr on that road?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, the Public Accounts show how much?
A. $150.

Q. Now, how do you account for the spending of of $197.81 and the appearance in the Public Accounts of only $150?
A. Well, that is the amount drawn that year upon that road.

Q. That is, he drew $150 while he expended $197?
A. Yes.
Q. Well, how is it that it only appears in the Public Accounts that he spent $150?
A. The last requisition was made on the 28th of December, and would be too late probably to get into the Public Accounts for that year. It would appear in the next year's Public Accounts.

Q. Then turn up the Public Accounts for 1883.
A. Well, what I say is that $126.51 is composed of two balances. One balance on the Alsace Road, and the other on the Rosseau and Nipissing. The two balances make up the total of $126.51.

Q. Carr appears in the next month to have drawn $800, does he not?
A. That was for another work altogether.

Q. Now, what I want to know is where is that difference between the sums of $197 and $150?
A. It appears in the items of $126.51.

Q. Now, you stated to the Treasurer a short time ago that there was no difference in the accounts between the Public Accounts and the Commissioner's Report as regards this road—that they were perfectly reconcilable—is that true?
A. Yes, with the explanation that I have already given.

Q. Well, now, taking the respective roads as found in your accounts, do they bear a construction of that kind?
A. Yes, for we show that this work was all done under the direction of one man.

Q. But you didn't show that by your books. What is your custom in making up the balances each year in the Commissioner's Report?
A. In speaking about the years 1883 and 1884, it is customary to put them in a gross sum.

Q. Take the year 1891, for instance; you show a balance there of $3,367.11, has to be paid from the year previous?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, take 1882, and turn to the Commissioner's Report, there is a balance of how much?
A. $825.50.

Q. Where did you arrive at the balances, I mean the general principle?
A. These are the unpaid balances on the accounts and are drawn up later.

Q. What does this balance of $825 represent?
A. It represents the balances which were requisitioned for.

Q. Did they represent the difference between the sum charged in the Crown Lands and in the Public Accounts?
A. I could not say that without looking up 1881 and 1882. It represents the unpaid amounts that we were dealing with that year.

Q. Can you show in your accounts where these balances are carried forward?
A. The amount expended in 1883 is shown the following year. The accounts are balanced all right, but in these books of 1882 and 1883 they do not show these balances.
Q. Do they in 1884?
A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Now, do we understand that at the end of the year all unpaid balances in the Commissioner's Report stood over until the next year and did not appear in the Public Accounts as against that road?
A. They only appeared in the general account of balances. I am speaking now of 1882, 1883 and 1884.

Q. Now, will you turn to the balances for 1884?
A. The balances of 1883 will appear in 1884, the balances from 1884 will be in the books of 1885, but I have not the books here.

Q. Doesn't this book at the end of the year show a total of the balances, enumerating the roads?
A. They did not in that year do that.

Q. I am not asking you if they were paid, I am asking you about the general statement, including the balances that are to be paid the next year.
A. Well, that item there in the book is one of the balances. At that time the books were kept in the Crown Lands Department, and were there to refer to at any time. That is the reason why the accounts are not kept so distinctly as now.

Q. Then you have nothing in your books to show the balances from year to year up to 1884?
A. No, but the book the following year would show these balances.

Q. Does the book of 1882 show the balances of 1881—the $825 we were speaking of there?
A. Yes, I think it would.

Q. Now, here is the book with the account of the Alsace Road. Show me in the balances of next year where that $126.51 comes in.
A. Here it is, Alsace Road $126.51.

Q. Now, there was another balance of $126.51 on the Alsace Road?
A. Well, there was when you take both the roads together.

Q. Now, when you stated to the Treasurer that there was no discrepancy or irregularity that was not a correct statement.
A. No, if you were speaking entirely of the one road.

Q. Your accounts as between the Public Accounts and the Commissioner's Report commenced to agree in 1885?
A. Yes.

Q. And they have essentially agreed ever since?
A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Have all the sums that have been paid on Colonization Roads since your time been included either in balances or direct statements in the accounts up to this time?
A. Yes, so far as I know.
“I.”

Mr. James Massie was then called and sworn.

Mr. Whitney.—You are warden of the Central Prison?
A. Yes.

Q. I see in the Public Accounts there was a payment there of $14,562 to Andrews, Bell & Co., for manilla hemp. What was that used for?
A. In the manufacture of binding twine.

Q. Where is their place of business?
A. They live in Liverpool, and have a branch house in Montreal.

Q. I suppose it was not purchased by tender?
A. I put myself in correspondence with a number of parties in the market, that is, dealers in that particular class of fibre, and I then submitted the matter to this firm, having confidence in them, and we afterwards purchased through them.

Q. What time did this purchase take place?
A. Some time in January last year.

Q. Now, there is a purchase here from Mr. John Hallam, $12,777.95—what was that for?
A. That includes part of the leather we used in the boot and shoe industry, and the balance is for wool for the woollen industry.

Q. Who made this purchase?
A. The selection was made by the foreman in charge of the industries.

Q. But it was submitted to you and done by your authority?
A. Yes.

Q. I see an expenditure in the Public Accounts, James Massie, travelling expenses, $88.81. Would you mind telling us what that was for?
A. That was in connection with the purchase of the binder twine machinery. I went to New York on two or three occasions in selecting the machinery.

Q. About what time was the machinery purchased?
A. I think about the middle of February, 1882. It had to be built for us.

Q. Has there been a special building erected for that industry?
A. There has been a special building erected for the broom industry, and we put the binder twine into the building previously occupied by it.

Q. But the erection of that new building was caused by the adoption of this new binder twine industry?
A. Yes.

Q. When was it commenced?
A. In November, 1891, and it was completed about the beginning of July following.
Q. When was this binder twine machinery purchased?
A. It was contracted for about the middle of February, 1892, and delivered in August or September, as it was finished.

Q. From whom was it purchased?
A. From the Watson Machine Company of Patterson, N. J.

Q. I don't see that item in the Public Accounts.
A. It will be under the head of capital appropriation.

Q. When did the work of manufacturing the twine commence?
A. We began in January to do a little just as we trained the prisoners, and we will gradually increase the number of hands at the work and the output.

Q. Now, was the new building put up, and the additions built under your supervision?
A. Yes.

Q. Your supervision extended to the details?
A. Yes, I submitted to the Government Architect a design and he gave a rough sketch and I carried on the work of construction.

Q. You purchased the machinery?
A. I contracted for it and the purchase was completed by the Inspector.

Q. It was purchased upon your recommendation?
A. Yes.

Q. Under whose direction was the machinery made?
A. My own.

Q. Who has had the supervision of this twine industry since it commenced?
A. I have.

Q. Now, I am about to ask you a question which I think you can answer one way or another—I suppose after that you were competent to supervise the work?
A. Well, I have reconstructed every building about the place, and they have been approved of by the Public Works Department. I have not had any suggestions to improve upon the plans. They evidently thought I was competent.

Q. Then I suppose the conclusion is that you were competent to supervise the whole work?
A. Yes, I think so; there stands the work to speak for itself.

Q. When was Mr. Noxon appointed to the position he holds?
A. Well, he has been back and forward for several months. His permanent appointment as Inspector is recent. I was officially notified some time last month.

Q. So far everything has been done under your supervision?
A. Yes.
Q. Will you say whether, having reference to what has been done, and the opinion you have expressed—there is anything there to do for Mr. Noxon?

A. If he is at liberty to take part of my work off my shoulders, that remains with the head of the Department.

Q. Is there more there than you can do now?

A. I am not willing to admit that. You see, the duties are no more than they were before, because the brick yard has ceased, which used to require a great deal of supervision, owing to its being outside work, and only nine guards to look after the prisoners. The present work is much more compact and better in every way.

Q. Now, having regard to the fact that the brick-yard has ceased, there is no necessity for assistance being given you?

A. Well, my duties have been heavy—yet not more than I was willing to perform in the interests of the Province. I have always taken pleasure in my work, and in endeavoring in every way to bring about a reform in those under my charge. You would not ask me to cast reflections upon my own work.

By Mr. Marter.—Did you ask for assistance?

A. No, the only assistance I asked for was to be relieved of some of the clerical work in the office. This work falls heaviest upon me in the management of the prison. Other than that I never asked for assistance, nor have I felt that I needed it. I have a good staff of officials, and the institution is well equipped in that respect.

By Mr. White.—You say you have an excellent class of assistants—have you sufficient to do all the work—including the binder twine?

A. Yes, I think the staff is sufficient.

By Mr. Clancy.—You spoke of clerical work—do you mean that you desired to have a clerk in the office?

A. Well, I have to do all my own correspondence, and I felt that my time would be devoted to better advantage if I had a man or a boy to do some of the writing.

Q. Then if you had made any request for relief it would be merely for a clerk?

A. That is all.

Q. Beyond that did you think of making any request to be relieved of any of your duties?

A. No.

Q. Did you think it at all necessary.

A. I did not feel it to be necessary.

Mr. Harcourt.—When did the brick industry cease?

A. With the close of last year. We wind up everything in that line about the beginning of November when the frost begins.

Q. When does your year in the public institutions close?

A. The fiscal year, September 30th.

Q. And the brick industry practically came to an end in 1892?

A. Yes, but we have been gradually reducing the number of men at that work. We decided to give up brick making in 1891.
Q. How many had been employed in that industry?
A. About 80, I think. I may say that we were glad to give up that work because there was nothing of an elevating character about it and very little to aid us in the reformation of the prisoners.

Q. Now, in looking about for other industries, this of the binder twine was considered to be suitable for your purpose?
A. Yes, it was suggested, and I looked into the matter at the request of the Government.

Q. You are convinced that the change was desirable in every way?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, you said you were busily engaged in the work of the prison which we all know. Do you not think that the prison itself, looking after the interior arrangements and the conduct of the men, would take up all the time of an ordinary superintendent?
A. Well, I suppose one would find sufficient to occupy his time if he were to devote it entirely to matters of discipline.

Q. Is it not so that you have devoted more time to this work than the average official has?
A. Well, I do not know. I have done what I thought to be conscientious and right in the interests both of the prisoners and of the Province.

Q. You devote the greater part if not all the time to your work?
A. Yes, I have no hours for duty, I am always on duty. I am there at 6.30 in the morning and I am around more or less until ten or eleven o'clock at night. I used to go through the prison at night, but we now have a system of electric calls that make it unnecessary for me to do this now.

Mr. Miscampbell.—You have a man that understands the manufacture of binder twine?
A. Yes.

Q. He has full charge of the inside work?
A. Yes.

Q. And upon him depends the necessity of seeing that all the machinery is kept in proper working order?
A. Yes. We have one who has charge of the machinery, and one who looks after the books.

Q. Well, what I want to know is, have you a thoroughly practical man who understands all the details of manufacturing binder twine?
A. Yes, it would be impossible to carry on the industry otherwise.

Mr. Marter.—When was the first fire?
A. On the 4th of March the north shop was burnt.

Q. When did you say that you got notice of Mr. Noxon's appointment?
A. Last month I received the official notice.
Q. When you had the wooden industry—the building that was burned—how did the work compare with what you have now to look after?

A. I always looked upon the brick-yard as the heaviest work I had to do. It was outside the works and we had only nine guards and four or five foremen over all the men. It was not so easily looked after as the other departments.

Q. You had the wood industry and the brick-yard up to June?

A. The wood industry was under contract and I only had to look after the manufactured goods.

Q. As a matter of fact, would the duties that you would have to look after be heavier than you had before?

A. Not much.

Q. You had not asked for assistance?

A. No,

Q. Now, the C. T. Brandon Manufacturing Company had the contract for the wooden ware, had they not?

A. Yes. They began in 1881. In 1883 they were burned out. They reconstructed the firm in 1889 and other changes were made, and we entered into an agreement to manufacture goods at so much a piece. In June, 1892, they ceased. That shop was practically idle until the beginning of October, when we began to manufacture goods on prison account. The Brandon Company left us before they had finished the term of contract. Their contract was for five years from 1889.

Q. Did they supply the material?

A. Yes, and we manufactured the goods at so much a piece.

Q. Was this a limited liability company?

A. Yes.

Q. What security had you for payment?

A. We had no security except a lien on the machinery, up to 1889, and after that upon whatever material was in the prison.

Q. In 1889 you bought over the machinery?

A. Yes.

Q. And for the work performed after that you had a lien upon what?

A. The raw material or the manufactured goods.

Q. How often did you settle accounts?

A. Monthly.

Q. Were their accounts always paid?

A. No.

Q. When did they commence to fall behind?

A. Well, I may say that they were behind from the beginning.

Q. Who had the settlement of these accounts?

A. Well, the amount should have been paid to the Bursar.
Q. You were aware that they were not paid. Did you report that to anyone?
A. Yes, I reported it to the Department—all my communications were made through the Inspector.

Q. Did you receive any instructions as to what you ought to do?
A. It was often talked about that we must make them pay up or stop them.

Q. What amount had these arrears accumulated to?
A. In the neighborhood of $8,000 when they left.

Q. How came they to get away their material?
A. Well, they played a rather sharp practice. They had been complaining that the prison was inconvenient for purchasers to come to, and they represented to me that they were going to open a store on Wellington street and have the goods taken down there. We consented to the removal of the goods, they making a promise that before the end of 1892 the entire indebtedness would be made up. Then when they got the bulk of the goods away it came to my knowledge that they intended to leave us short. I then consulted with the deputy Attorney-General—the Inspector being away at the time—and he decided that it was doubtful if we could do anything.

Q. You say "they"; who composed the firm?
A. Mr. Donagh, and Mr. Oliver, I believe.

Q. Who made the promises of payment?
A. Mr. Wellesley, their manager.

Q. What efforts were made since to try and make out a claim against them?
A. We could do nothing; they had nothing we could get.

Q. What has become of the company now?
A. They opened a place on Bloor street, but none of them have come near the prison since.

Q. Do you know of any steps having been taken to try and get a settlement?
A. Mr. Noxon has taken up the matter.

Q. Were you not suspicious, when these arrearages began to accumulate, that they would be up to something of that kind?
A. From the standing of the men in the company, I did not think they would play such a trick. When the settlement was made of the actual balances due in 1890 or 1891 they promised faithfully to pay off in instalments every month.

Q. Suppose it were said that you were responsible for this loss, what would you answer?
A. I am not responsible.

Q. You say, then, that you did everything in your power in the matter?
A. Yes, so far as I could.

Q. You reported when the arrears began to accumulate.
A. Yes, again and again.
Mr. White.—No efforts were made to collect this?
A. Well, it was a limited company with the stock all paid up.

Mr. Marter.—You say they opened a place on Bloor street. Do you know if they continue now as the Brandon Manufacturing Company?
A. Yes, I think so.

Q. But are they the same parties?
A. I don’t know.

Q. In making up the cost of the manufactured articles in the prison, how do you arrive at it?
A. We estimate labor as worth fifty cents a day, and in the north shop we were to receive sufficient to cover the cost of the salaries of the foremen.

Q. You charge up all labor and material?
A. Yes, but they furnished the material.

Q. Well, take the industry of binder twine, how did you arrive at the cost of that?
A. We take the cost of the material, the foremen’s salaries and the cost of oil and fuel for power.

Q. Do you charge any of these industries with a portion of your own time?
A. No.

Q. In the case of Mr. Noxon—his appointment would be chiefly in connection with the binder twine industry?
A. He is appointed an Inspector, I understand.

Q. What is he doing now since you were officially notified?
A. He is at present superintending the reconstruction of the building that was burned.

Q. What does he do in connection with the binder twine industry?
A. He has purchased some material.

Q. Has he taken over the management of that industry?
A. I have the superintendency of it as of all the others.

Q. Now, you say he has been superintending the erection of the building that was destroyed?
A. Yes.

Q. You have already told us that in addition to your other duties you attended to the construction of new buildings?
A. I have personally attended to the construction of all the building and additions to them during the past twelve years.

Q. And, so far as you are concerned, you were and are willing to do so still?
A. Well, I could and would have done it.
Mr. White.—In estimating the cost, do you add a percentage for the wear and tear of machinery?

A. Not any fixed amount.


Committee Room,

Thursday, May 4th, 1893.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Present:

Mr. Davis (in the chair)


The monthly statement of table allowances for Mimico and Toronto Asylums and Mercer Reformatory was brought down.

Mr. Smith was re-called, and examined. His evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended, marked “J.”

On motion of Mr. Clancy it was

Ordered, That Mr. Smith prepare a statement of the aggregate figures of expenditure, on Colonization Roads for the years 1881-2-3-4-5, 1868 to 1885 inclusive, as they appear in the Reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and in the Public Accounts

The evidence of Mr. Smith was further postponed.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

“J.”

Thursday, May 4th, 1893.

Mr. Henry Smith, Superintendent of Colonization Roads, recalled.

Mr. Harcourt.—You were to give us some explanation in regard to the Baxter Road to-day, Mr. Smith. Are you ready to proceed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Give the correct designation of the work?

A. It is the Baxter road and bridge.

Q. When was the work commenced?

A. That work was commenced in 1882.

Q. And when was it completed?

A. It was completed in 1883.

Q. Under the superintendence of one man?

A. Yes, under the superintendence of one man—Thomas Holliday. I think I am wrong in saying it was finished in 1883. It was a work commenced in 1882 and really finished in 1882.
Q. By reference to your own book, the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, what was the cost of this work, supplies and all?
A. The total cost of the work as reported in the Commissioner’s Report of 1882 was $1,147.13.

Q. Is that all that appears by that or any other report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands as having been paid on this work?
A. In that year.

Q. Take some other year.
A. There was a balance of $125 paid in, making a total of $1,225 that the road cost in two years together.

Q. When was the balance paid?
A. The requisition for it was made on the 8th of February, 1883.

Q. Those two sums make $1,272.13.
A. $1,225 is the total cash payment. $1,147.13 includes supplies. If you are speaking of cash, the cash was $1,100 and $125, or a total of $1,225.

Q. Is this the amount which the Public Accounts disclosed as having been paid?
A. Yes.

Q. The exact amount?
A. Yes.

Q. So that there is no discrepancy between the report of the Crown Lands Commissioner and the Public Accounts?
A. No, taking the two years together.

Mr. Clancy.—Do you refer to the Baxter road or the Baxter road bridge?
A. Both, they are both one work.

Q. That is, they were done by the same man?
A. Yes.

Mr. Harcourt.—State what the supplies were for that work? How is that $1,225 made up?
A. It is made up of supplies $47.13 and cash $1,100 and then the balance of $125 makes it up.

Q. What does that make a total of?
A. $1,225.

Q. That does not make up $1,235?
A. I think so, sir.

Q. $47.13 is part of the $125, I think you will find.
A. Well, it is cash and supplies.
Q. The balance of $125 includes supplies to the amount of $47.13, does it not?
A. Yes, sir. The $125 includes the balance of the account. The supplies may have been got before that $125 was drawn.

Q. But they are included in that?
A. Yes, they are included in that.

Mr. Clancy.—What sum was expended on the Baxter road bridge. I understand they are both the same work.
A. Yes, sir, they are both the same work.

Q. What sum was expended in 1882, according to the Public Accounts?
A. The Public Accounts reports the expenditure on the Baxter bridge. Keep it in mind that they are the same work.

Q. Never mind the Baxter bridge. I ask what is the amount that was expended?
A. On the Baxter bridge the Public Accounts give $300.

Q. How much is shown in the Commissioner's Report?
A. A total of $1,147.13, of which $1,100 was cash.

Q. I am not asking you how much was cash. How much was expended according to the Public Accounts in 1883 on that work?
A. $125.

Q. How much according to the Commissioner's Report?
A. There is a balance of $125 in the Commissioner's Report. That is reported among the balances.

Q. Yes, but is it in the Commissioner's Report?
A. Yes, it is among the balances.

Q. Show it, too, among the balances in the Commissioner's Report.
A. I will show you the balances. It is in the amount of $10,000.

Q. Point it out. You cannot point out $125 in that $10,000.
A. It is in there.

Q. Well, why does it not appear?
A. It appears in the books.

Q. Why didn't you say that?
A. It is included in that $10,000.

Q. What you mean by that is that there is a sum of $10,339.43 in the report and that this balance is included in that. Is that what you mean?
A. Yes.

Q. But it is not what you said.
A. Well, that is what I mean.
Q. Just turn to your book and see if that balance is there?
A. There is $125 in the account book of 1883. This is a balance from 1882.

Q. This was at the end of 1882?
A. No, that is a balance from 1882.

Q. The requisition was made for 1883?
A. It is a balance from 1882 paid in 1883.

Q. You say there is no discrepancy between the Commissioner's Report of the Public Accounts.
A. No, sir, there is not, taking the two years together.

Q. Well, now, in 1882, $1,147.13 was expended.
A. Yes.

Q. Shown by what?
A. The Commissioner's Report.

Q. In 1883?
A. There is a balance.

Q. How much?
A. $125.

Q. And for both years the whole expenditure was what?
A. The report shows $1,225.

Q. Just add $1,147.13 to $125 and see what the two amounts make?
A. But part of the $1,147.13 is made up of supplies.

Q. You say you reconcile the two reports. Add $1,147.13 to $125. That is the $125 which you say appears in this $10,000.
A. That is a balance.

Q. I understand that you include it as a balance in this $10,000 and I am giving you credit for that.
A. That balance includes supplies.

Q. How much do the two make?
A. The two make $1,225.

Q. $1,147.13 and $125 make $1,225?
A. No, that is cash.

Q. I will have to insist in the most respectful manner that you answer the questions as they are asked and if you have any explanations to give afterwards the Committee will indulge you?
A. This $1,147.13 is in the Public Accounts but it is not—-
Q. Now, we don't want you to get up and make a speech. If you are answering this question, answer it and you will have a chance to make a speech another time. What was the expenditure shown in the Commissioner's Report in 1882?

A. It was shown as $1,147.13.

Q. How much in 1883?

A. It was not shown at all except as a balance due on the work.

Q. How much was that balance?

A. $125, including everything.

Q. The two put together will make how much?

A. They make $1,225 in cash and $47.13 in supplies.

Q. I ask you how much the whole thing makes? I have not asked about cash or supplies.

A. $1,272.13.

Q. How much does the Public Accounts show as the gross amount?

A. $1,225, being cash.

Q. What else does it show besides cash?

A. $47.13 appears elsewhere as being paid to different parties for supplies. The Public Accounts show the gross amount for supplies.

Q. So far as this road is concerned, do the amounts in the Public Accounts and the Commissioner's Report agree?

A. I have no doubt they will in that year. I think they are put in differently now, but even in that year they will agree because the total sum of all the supplies agrees in the two reports.

Q. Turn to your own account and see if they agree in the original entries.

A. Of course they will agree.

Mr. Davis.—From the Public Accounts you stated that there was $1,225 paid in cash?

' A. Yes.

Q. Then you told us that $47.13 was paid for supplies?

A. Yes.

Q. And these two make up $1,272.13, which exactly compares with the amounts which appear in the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

A. Yes.

Mr. Garrow.—What is the reason that $47.13 does not appear in $1,225.

A. That is for supplies. They appear in our accounts showing the persons to whom the accounts were paid, but in the Public Accounts they are put in, not as cash but as supplies furnished to the several roads.

Mr. Harcourt.—Mr. Smith says the supplies can be traced in every work no matter how small. That is the cash, is it not?

A. Yes, sir.
Q. They can be located?
A. Yes, as far as I have examined.

Mr. Davis.—Are all the roads in the same position as the one that we have been talking about? The supplies all balance properly?
A. They all do except the discrepancy of 23 cents I discovered yesterday. That in the only one in which I find any difference at all.

Mr. Clancy.—Turn to your accounts of 1882 and look at the account we have been dealing with. You stated in evidence that that was practically closed in 1882 with a balance of $125 to be paid in the next year. Was there a balance shown in your book?
A. No, there is no balance shown.
Q. Does it show there that the account is closed?
A. No, it does not.
Q. Turn to the next year. Is there any account for the next year?
A. There is no account for the next year.
Q. This book does not show that the account is closed.
A. No.
Q. Then in coming to the conclusion that it is closed, you have gone over the amounts there?
A. Yes, it is necessary to do that.
Q. Can you tell from the original entries in the book that was closed?
A. No, I can only tell the payments made and the supplies furnished.
Q. The entries are made only on one side of the account?
A. That is all so far as I can see.
Q. Why were they not made on the other side?
A. The only explanation is that the man who had charge of the books always claimed that the accounts were there for reference. He kept them in his own hands and he could always refer to the accounts.
Q. Is that the way the accounts are kept now?
A. No.
Q. Are they kept better or worse?
A. Well, I like the system of noting down everything.
Q. Do you consider that a proper system of keeping accounts?
A. No, I would rather have it more complete.

Mr. Garrow.—In 1883 were the accounts kept in this way?
A. Yes, the system was changed in 1884. Entries for all items were then made on both sides of the account and have been ever since.

Mr. Clancy.—Mr. Smith, when work progresses and the payments are made for the amounts which are being passed, do you give a requisition?
A. Are you speaking of the present time?
Q. I am speaking of the past.
A. A requisition was made from my office for all the moneys that were paid.

Q. And sent to the Treasury Department?
A. I made it to my own Department when a requisition was requested.

Q. Was it not sent to the Treasury Department?
A. It went from me to the Assistant Commissioner and then to our own Accountant. I don't know where it went then.

Q. How did you keep track of these requisitions?
A. We had a book and entered in that book the requisitions that were made.

Q. The requisitions were all entered in the book. You are sure all the requisitions were entered?
A. Yes, I have no doubt of it.

Q. From that do you make up your report at the end of the year as to the expenditure?
A. Yes.

Q. You make up as the expenditure the record you keep of the requisitions that have been given during the year.
A. We make it as to the cash from the amount we have paid.

Q. No, no; that is not what I have asked you. I ask you if you make up your report from what appears in your books as the requisitions that have been given during the year for work?
A. I could scarcely say that for both sides of the account, if you are speaking of 1882 and 1883 when the amount was not kept in that book, but from our own book we make up the amount of the payments and the amount of the expenditure.

Q. Do the books show the amount expended on the one side in 1882?
A. They show the amount paid.

Q. Do they show the amount paid for which requisitions are given?
A. Yes.

Q. Well, you are not correct in saying that they show the amount paid?
A. I suppose—

Q. Then the book shows your report is made up from your record of the requisitions?
A. Yes.

Q. Without enquiring whether they were all paid or not?
A. Oh, well, if you take each account it is of course verified always, because—

Q. Now, Mr. Smith, I have not asked you to explain about the verification. I ask you to answer, if you will, if your report is made up from what appears to be the record of the requisitions given without enquiring whether they have been paid or not?
A. Yes, that is true so far as payment is concerned, but after that we examine the amount with the accounts to see whether the money has been paid?
Q. Then you are quite sure you have a faithful record of all the requisitions in your books?
A. Yes, I feel satisfied we have.

Q. Now, Mr. Chairman, with your permission I am going to ask him to state the amounts of several accounts here. What sum was expended according to the Commissioner's Report in 1881?
A. The total expended as shown is $101,756.81.

Q. What does that include. Does it include balances of the former year?
A. Yes, it includes $3,367.11 as a balance from 1880.

Q. When you made that report there was, so far as you know, $3,367.11 belonging to the former year still unpaid?
A. Yes.

Q. To be paid next year?
A. Yes.

Q. Now take the next year.
A. That is 1882. The total expenditure is given, taking off refunds and so on, as $111,060.73.

Q. Is there an unpaid balance at the end of that year?
A. It is included in that—the balance of 1881—and amounts to $825.

Q. Take the next year.
A. In 1883 the total departmental expenditure is shown as $150,068.13.

Q. And in that is included a balance of the former year?
A. Included in that are balances of 1882 amounting to $10,339.43.

Q. Just take the next year.
A. In 1884 the total departmental expenditure is shown as $149,176.03.

Q. Is there a balance included from the former year?
A. The balance from 1883 is $12,447.34.

Q. Take the next year, 1885.
A. The total Provincial expenditure on Colonization Roads is given as $121,435.32.

Q. Is there any balance there from the former year?
A. In that report we included from time to time all the balances as they were paid, so that no balances unpaid are in that report.

Q. Then all those years the balances were paid up and finally closed in 1885 by being put in the report, that is, the balances from the former year?
A. All that were paid. Some may or may not have been paid.

Q. All you know of?
A. Yes.
Q. Turn to Public Accounts for 1881. What was the expenditure on Colonization Roads as shown by the Public Accounts in 1881?
A. $97,289.80.

Q. Take the years following right on up to 1885.
A. In 1882 the expenditure is given as $110,650; in 1883, $123,497.47; 1884, $185,772.55; 1885, $121,435.32.

Q. State the totals of the amounts given by the Commissioner's Report and the Public Accounts for these years?
A. The Commissioner's Report gives a total expenditure during these years of $633,497.02 and the Public Accounts a total of $638,645.14.

Q. Since you have already stated that you gave requisitions and kept a faithful record of them, how do you account for the sum appearing in the Public Accounts being greater than that given in the Commissioner's Report?
A. Well, I cannot account for it without making an examination. I would say—

Q. Don't give us what you guess. If you can account for it, do so; after that we will give you an opportunity.
A. I cannot at present. I was only going to say that in dealing with the Commissioner's Report there are balances; there are matters of supplies and many things that may have caused a difference of such an amount, but whether it is so I cannot explain, but I can understand such differences occurring. I think that might explain it. For instance, let me give you an instance that has occurred several times and I have no doubt this is an explanation. For some years works were done jointly by the Dominion Government and this Government. The Dominion Government gave, as in the Batchawanan Road, $1,000 for the work in conjunction with $2,000 from this Government. A thing like that might produce this difficulty. I think in one or two instances instead of reducing our statement of expenditure by that amount we added it to it. I can understand these things making this difference which would cover that and which an examination would explain.

Q. You think that might be an explanation?
A. I have every reason to think this is the explanation.

Mr. Davis.—What is the apparent difference?
A. About $5,000.

Mr. Garrow.—Is it perfectly true that all the balances were finally settled in 1885? You see there might be balances outstanding.
A. Yes.

Q. If the final statement of balances in 1885 does not include all the balances there might be other balances. I am just suggesting that possibility. We have imperfect data to make this calculation?
A. I can only answer that in this way—that possibly from looking into the matter in the way I have suggested in reference to these Dominion and other grants and refunds these differences may be explained.

Q. That is another point. It is a point arising from the statement you made concerning the final result of the balances in 1885. You say that the payments were all carried into that year?
A. I believe they were.
Q. Are you sure?
A. No, I am not sure.

Q. If the balances were carried forward it would explain the whole difference, because the amount won't exceed $5,000?
A. Without looking into the question I could not say whether that would be the explanation or not.

Q. Supposing that there were some unsettled balance that was really carried forward beyond the year 1885 to the year 1886, would not that alter the result to the extent of that balance? If it were erroneously assumed that all the balances were settled in that year and there really was another balance which was not settled, would that not alter the result of this calculation?
A. I am not quite sure that they would agree, because if we made a requisition and put it in the Commissioner's Report as having been paid and the account is not paid by the Treasurer it would appear to be that much less in the Commissioner's Report. I think the explanation will be found in reference to the starting point or these refunds that are dealt with in different ways.

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**COMMITTEE ROOM,**
Friday, May 5th, 1893.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10.30 a.m.

Present:
Mr. Davis in the chair.

Messieurs Caldwell, Garrow, Harcourt, Mackenzie, O., Whitney, White, Wood (Brant) and Miscampbell—9.

The papers ordered at yesterday's meeting per memo. of Mr. Martin, re Table Allowances were laid upon the Table (viz, Mimico, Mercer and Toronto).

Mr. White called for and examined at great length the papers respecting Teachers' Institutes and Miscellaneous.

The committee adjourned until Tuesday next at 10.30 a.m.

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**COMMITTEE ROOM,**
Tuesday, May 9th, 1893.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10.30 a.m.

Present:
Mr. Davis in the chair.

Messieurs Caldwell, Clancy, Garrow, Harcourt, Kerns, Mackenzie, C., Marter, Whitney, Wood (Brant), and Miscampbell—11.

The following papers ordered at a previous meeting were brought down and laid on the Table:
Statement prepared by Mr. Smith, Explanations re differences between Public Accounts and Commissioner's Reports in years 1881 to 1884. Mr. Marter presented requisition.

On motion of Mr. Marter, it was
Ordered, That the award and all papers or books in connection therewith between the Brandon Manufacturing Company and the Province, be laid before this Committee; also, any letters in reference to the same.

Mr. Smith re-called and examined. His evidence was taken by shorthand writer and is appended, marked "K."

On motion, it was
Ordered, That Mr. Smith be instructed to produce the account books for the years 1868-9-70 2-3-4.

Mr. Smith retired and procured the books ordered.

Mr. Smith's evidence was further postponed.

On motion of Mr. Garrow, it was
Ordered, That the tabulated statements prepared for the Committee by Mr. Smith be filed with the Secretary.

Mr. Sproule was re-called and examined. His evidence, taken by shorthand writer is appended, marked "I."

On motion of Mr. Marter, it was
Ordered, That the accounts of sundry persons, wages of guards, etc., amounting to $4,308, on page 182, Public Accounts 1892, be laid before the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Marter, it was
Ordered, That the Secretary be instructed to request the Bursar of the Central Prison to appear before this Committee at its next sitting, and that he bring with him the books which he had produced at a previous meeting.

On motion of Mr. Marter, it was
Ordered, That the Secretary be instructed to request Mr. T. F. Chamberlain, Inspector of Prisons and Charities, to appear before the Committee at its next sitting.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

"K."

Tuesday, May 9.

Mr. HENRY SMITH, Superintendent of Colonization Roads, re-called.

MR. CLANCY.—Mr. Smith, have you brought a statement of the expenditures on Colonization Roads from 1867 to 1880, as shown in the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and in the Public Accounts?

A. Yes, I have brought the statement.

Q. This is a statement from the Commissioner's Report and the Public Accounts?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you brought the originals here to verify these figures?
A. I don't think we have the books here.

Q. Does it show on its face in the Commissioner's Report the figures you have there?
A. I think it does.

Q. Are you sure it does?
A. I intended it should. These are the figures shown in the Commissioner's Report in reference to Colonization Roads.

Q. Can you send and get the Commissioner's Report for 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875?
A. Yes.

Mr. Garrow.—Bring 1860 and 1870 too.

Mr. Olancy.—Just turn to the Commissioner's Report for 1872 and see what the expenditure is stated to be there?
A. The figures for 1871 are $54,058.96, in the Commissioner's Report.

Q. I asked for 1872?
A. The figures for 1872 are $75,114.44.

Q. Now the next year—1873?
A. The expenditure in that year was $147,076.72.

Q. Now, Mr. Smith, in this statement you have given the figures in parallel columns as appearing in the Public Accounts and in the Commissioner's Report from 1867 to 1880?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. What does that show, comparing the two?
A. It shows an expenditure as reported in the Public Accounts of $1,075,006.94.

Q. And according to the Commissioner's Report?
A. The Commissioner's Report shows an expenditure of $1,077,628.61.

Q. The Commissioner's Report is the larger of the two?
A. The Commissioner's Report is in excess of the Public Accounts by $2,621.67.

Q. Can you account for the difference?
A. Only in a general way, because there are little items so distributed through these accounts that it would be impossible to give an exact explanation; but if one were to take any two years together and see how they vary and change it would be seen that sometimes the Commissioner's Report would be in excess of the Public Accounts, and vice versa. I have just made up these figures as I was asked to state them.

Q. I suppose that could be taken as the starting point, with a balance on the larger side of the Commissioner's Report of $2,621.67, that would finally be merged into the Public Accounts when they met in 1885?
A. I don't think so. That would not be an explanation at all, because in some cases there are items in the Commissioner's Report which are not in the Public Accounts. It would change the whole character of the thing. If you introduce one item there it would change the whole thing.
Q. You say the statement in the Commissioner's Report at the end of 1880 is in excess of that of the Public Accounts by $2,621.67. Is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. In 1885 the Public Accounts and the Commissioner's Report precisely agreed?

A. Yes.

Q. Then what would have to take place between 1880 and 1885 would be to include all the items that have not already been included, working the whole $2,621.67 into the Public Accounts in order to make them agree?

A. No, sir, I don't think that would be a correct mode of calculation at all, because there are items above 1880 that would change the whole thing. There are items in the Public Accounts not in the Commissioner's Report that would change the whole character of the figures.

Q. Does this difference arise from the difference between the Public Accounts and the Commissioner's Report at the end of 1880, covering the whole ground up to 1880? Does that mean there are items appearing in the Commissioner's Report that have not yet appeared in the Public Accounts, since the Commissioner's Report exceeded in amount the Public Accounts during the whole of these years $2,621.67? Is that what it means?

A. I am not quite sure that I understand thoroughly your question.

Q. Well, I will be shorter. Does this excess arise because there are items appearing in the Commissioner's Report that have not yet appeared in the Public Accounts since the Commissioner's Report is the larger of the two?

A. I expect that it does; but I could not prove that without examining all the figures.

Q. If you don't know that to be the reason, how does one come to be larger than the other?

A. Because items are introduced into one account and not into the other.

Q. Then there would appear to be more items in the Commissioner's Report than in the Public Accounts?

A. On the whole.

Q. That arises from expenditures that were made appearing in the Commissioner's Report before they did in the Public Accounts?

A. No, that would not follow.

Q. Well, what is the explanation?

A. The explanation is that there are items in one that are not in the other, which, being put in, change the whole character of the account. In one case there is $4,000 in the Public Accounts that is not in the Commissioner's Report. That would change the balance the other way.

Q. But does it not appear there were some items in the Commissioner's Report not in the Public Accounts, or that there were some in the Public Accounts not in the Commissioner's Report? Was there not a greater number of items in the Commissioner's Report that were not in the Public Accounts than there were on the other hand in the Public Accounts that were not in the Commissioner's Report?

A. Yes.
Q. So you had to account for a difference of $2,621.67 when you closed the accounts and brought them together in 1885? Are both sides of the account correct now?

A. I say that if that difference is up above there it does not come to 1885. That difference is above the account, not below it, previous to 1880.

Q. Well, it covers the whole ground between 1867 and 1880?

A. Yes, but the amounts agree in some cases entirely, and you would have to look for the disagreement to explain it.

Q. But if there is really an excess, that must be accounted for between 1880 and 1885 in favor entirely of the Commissioner's Report?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You would have that excess to work into the Public Accounts in order to make them balance?

A. I don't think so. Not if the difference is up above. It would have to be settled above that and not below.

Q. There are no items of 1867 that appear down here. Why do you talk of "up above"?

A. Because when the difference is up there it would not be down below.

Q. You practically took over the accounts in 1881 with an adverse balance in the Commissioner's Report of $2,621.67?

A. I commenced in 1881, but I did not know anything about a balance.

Q. You take this to be a correct balance?

A. No, I don't think it is. I think it is a fictitious balance.

Q. Why do you think it is a fictitious balance?

A. Because I think changes made in the accounts by manipulating the figures would give practically any balance you liked.

Q. Are these figures manipulated?

A. Not so far as I know.

Q. That is the correct difference between these figures?

A. I don't know whether it is the correct balance or not, because I did not make the figures.

Q. Assuming that these figures are correct, is that a correct balance?

A. Yes.

Q. Then these are the figures appearing in the accounts?

A. Yes.

Q. Assuming these figures to be correct, this may be assumed to be a correct balance?

A. If the figures are correct, the balance would be correct.
Q. Have you any doubt as to their correctness?
A. I have no doubt as to the correctness of the accounts.

Q. The figures then are correct. Then you commenced with this balance of $2,621.67 to be finally worked into the Public Accounts to make the figures agree on both sides?
A. I am not prepared to say that, because I do not think we did. I think there would be an explanation found that would change that altogether.

Q. That there would be no such balance?
A. There might or might not be.

Mr. Garrow.—When did you take office, Mr. Smith?
A. On the 1st of January, 1881.

Q. There was no balance up to that time?
A. No, sir.

Q. So that all you are able to give us is what you find in the books?
A. That is all.

Q. In preparing this statement you had to go over the accounts since 1867?
A. Yes.

Q. Back to Confederation?
A. Yes. There were some cases where I could not find the items.

Q. Did you find any discrepancies as far back as 1867, or coming down from 1867, to the present time?
A. There were some differences.

Q. Between the Colonization Roads Account and the Public Accounts?
A. Yes, there were two or three—mostly small items.

Q. Would they balance at the end of the year?
A. Well, I did not make out the balances.

Q. Now, we have here, if I understand this statement, and I confess I don't altogether, $24,000 in one column and $20,000 in the other in the very first year.
A. There is a balance of $4,000 in 1868 in the Public Accounts, not in the Commissioner's Report.

Q. Who was the Commissioner at that time?
A. I do not know.

Q. What is that balance?
A. That is a balance of $4,172.84, paid as expenses incurred in the survey of Colonization Roads. It is not in the Commissioner's Report, but appears in the Public Accounts. Of course that would change the character of that balance.

Q. That would alter the balance down to the present moment?
A. Yes, that would make a balance in favor of the Public Accounts.
Q. It transfers the balance to the other side.
A. Yes.

Q. Are there any other items you could point out in those years?
A. There was an item in 1872 of $684 that was in the Public Accounts, and not in the Commissioner's Report, paid on account of some work—I do not know what myself.

Q. It was, as a matter of fact, omitted from the Colonization Roads Report?
A. Then, for instance, there was $8 (eight dollars) in 1872 not in the Public Accounts that was in the Commissioner's Report.

Q. Well, now, you were going to explain, when Mr. Clancy interrupted you, how the discrepancy could have arisen, and might be accounted for. Give us the explanation.
A. Assuming that all the payments that properly belong to the accounts are put in and no omissions have occurred, there might still be differences. You see there are small refunds coming in to us, and sometimes to the Treasurer, and they are accounted for. They might be treated by us in a particular way, and not be so treated by the Treasury Department. There they might be put into the accounts as refunds and treated as such. Again, municipal grants are made from time to time. These were treated differently by the Accountant in the Commissioner of Crown Lands Department and the Treasury. I could not explain this in detail, because it would be too tedious to go into the whole thing.

Q. The Public Account is the account of last resort, is it not?
A. I should say so.

Q. That is the final order?
A. It seems to be.

Q. The other accounts are kept in order to see what each branch is costing?
A. Yes, that is the object, I suppose.

Q. So that everything ought to finally appear in the Public Accounts?
A. Yes.

Q. But not necessarily in the report of each separate branch?
A. No, I can imagine an item going into the Public Accounts in an account other than the one that was intended.

Q. Yes, but everything must finally get into the Public Accounts? The larger embraces the smaller?
A. I should think so.

Q. You think these refunds might be improperly or properly omitted from the Colonization Roads Account, and yet appear in the Public Accounts after all?
A. They might be differently treated.

Q. These municipal grants, you say, might be treated quite apart from the Colonization Roads Account?
A. I am speaking of the earlier years.
Q. The book-keeping is more carefully done now?
A. I don't know that it is more carefully done now, but there is a better understanding as to these roads now.

Q. A better system?
A. I think so.

Q. You don't know as to the audit that takes place—as to the separate audit of each branch, as well as of the general accounts?
A. No.

Q. You cannot tell us whether there is an account to show whether the Colonization Roads Accounts agree with the Public Accounts and are closed with that particular account?
A. I could not speak positively, but I am satisfied that every year an agreement is reached between the Treasury and the Accountant of the Crown Lands Department.

Q. Is each item examined in the course of the audit every year by itself, so that any discrepancy twenty or thirty years ago would be explained at the time?
A. I could not say as to that. I cannot speak positively, but I expect it would. A statement is required yearly showing the amount of money required for each work. This of course would be a check.

Q. Yes, but the amount required for each work is not final?
A. But these statements when all put together are final. For instance: We draw $200 for a work which will be specified in a requisition.

Mr. Caldwell.—You have a comparative statement of expenditures, as appearing in the Commissioner's Report and in the Public Accounts from 1867 to 1871, I think?
A. From 1867 to 1871?

Q. Yes, you have it in your list, have you not?
A. Yes, I have it from 1867 to 1880, here on this list.

Q. Just be kind enough to read the statement from the Public Accounts and the Commissioner's Report from 1867.
A. According to the Public Accounts the expenditure in 1867 was $20,835.27, and according to the Commissioner's Report $24,722.78. In 1868 the Public Accounts gives it as $36,901.15, and the Commissioner's Report as $27,686.58.

Q. The Public Accounts show an excess in 1868 of how much?
A. About $9,300, in round numbers.

Q. That is just the second year of your statement?
A. Yes.

Q. In 1869 the Public Accounts agree with the Commissioner's Report, the amount in each being $35,389.94?
A. Yes.

Q. What is it in 1870?
A. The expenditure in each case is the same—$50,000.
Q. 1871?

Q. Now, I want to know what those five figures amount to. Have you added them up?
A. No, sir, I have not. Do you mean to include 1871?

Q. Including 1871, how much do you make the Public Accounts?
A. $198,735.40.

Q. Then you make the other how much?

Q. What do you make the difference?

Q. The difference from 1867 to 1871, inclusive, amounts to $6,667.14?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. In favor of which side?
A. The Public Accounts are greater by $6,667.14.

Q. Now, you say that during that period there was an item not entered in the Commissioner's Report?
A. Yes.

Q. Of what amount?
A. $4,172.84.

Q. Then, deducting $4,172.84 from $6,667.14, the difference would be $2,494.30, would it not?
A. Yes.

Q. This would really have been the actual difference at the end of that time in 1871 $2,494.30?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, the difference you have in 1880 is how much?
A. The Commissioner's Report is greater by $2,621.67.

Q. Then in all these years the difference has increased only $127.37?
A. Yes.

Q. By deducting the $2,494.30, the amount that you would really be behind in 1871, from the $2,621.67, that you were behind in 1880?
A. In one case the Public Accounts are greater, and in the other the Commissioner's Report is greater.

Q. In 1871 you have the Commissioner's Report greater by $2,494.30?
A. Yes.
Q. And you have the Public Accounts greater in 1880 by $2,621.67?
A. Yes.

Q. So that during all that time the increase has been only $127.37.
A. I can scarcely follow those figures; I am not much of an accountant.

Mr. Garrow.—Is that balance of $2,621.67 in favor of the Commissioner's Report, or the Public Accounts?
A. The Commissioner's Report is greater by this balance.

Q. This $4,172.84, you say, did not appear in the Commissioner's report at all?
A. That is not in the Commissioner's Report.

Q. But it is in the Public Accounts?
A. Yes.

Q. It should not be deducted from that balance, should it?
A. Well, if you want to settle the affair you must put it on both sides.

Q. That still leaves a balance of $2,494.30 in favor of the Public Accounts?
A. I think it does.

Q. This difference appearing in 1880 of $2,621.67 is in favor of which side of the Account? The Commissioner's Report is greater by $2,621.67, according to this statement, at the end of 1880, is it not?
A. Yes.

Q. So that the balance of $2,494.30 in favor of the Public Accounts has been changed into a balance in favor of the Commissioner's Report of $2,621.67 in the meantime?
A. Because of the introduction of these figures?

Q. Or some cause?
A. At the present time?

Q. In 1880?
A. I do not quite see how it is.

Q. I was merely reciting the facts; I may be mistaken myself.
A. I do not follow the figures probably.

Q. Supposing $4,000 had been entered, as we may assume it ought to have been, what would be the result?
A. If that were put in the Commissioner's Report, of course it would change this balance and turn it upside down and make the Public Accounts greater than the Commissioner's Report instead of less.

Q. It would fairly wipe out the balance of $2,621.27?
A. It would change it to a balance in favor of the Public Accounts in that one item.

Mr. Davis.—I suppose you could not give us any reason why that $4,000 was not entered in the Colonization Roads account?
A. No, sir, I could not.
Q. Do you know what the money was spent for? Have you no particulars at all? Perhaps that would explain why it does not appear?
A. It was paid to Honorable John Carling to pay expenses incurred in surveys of Colonization Roads.

Q. What does that mean?
A. I do not know. They were surveying for the Red River route at that time, I think.

Q. Was it paid to different surveyors, do you suppose?
A. I do not know anything about it.

Mr. Clancy.—You are asking him if he supposes.
Q. I am asking him if he knows anything about it.
WITNESS.—I do not know anything about it.

Mr. Garrow.—What is the exact entry in the accounts?
A. "Honorable John Carling—to pay expenses incurred in survey of colonization roads." I think I quoted it correctly.

Q. What is the date?
A. I do not know the date, but it was in 1868.

Mr. Davis.—Could you get the particulars of that expenditure? It seems remarkable that it is entered in the Colonization Roads account, when it was expended for survey proper.
A. I think I could.

Mr. Clancy.—Did you submit this statement to any member of the Committee before this meeting, or discuss it with any of them?
A. I talked of it with Mr. Caldwell. He was in my office a day or two ago, but not for the purpose of reviewing the figures.

Q. With anyone else?
A. I showed this statement to Mr. Harcourt.

Q. Anyone else?
A. No, I think not. No, I did not show it to the Commissioner.

Q. You speak of $4,000 as having not been charged in the Commissioner's Report?
A. Yes.

Q. Was that put in afterwards?
A. I think not.

Q. Do you know?
A. Well, no. I did not discover when it was put in.

Q. Did you try to discover?
A. No, I did not.

Q. You did not take the trouble to discover?
A. I saw that it was left out in 1868.
Q. And you do not know whether it was put in afterwards or not?
A. It may have been.

Q. Are these figures in the statement you have produced correctly taken from the respective reports—the Public Accounts and the Commissioner's Report?
A. Yes.

Q. And the balance shown is a correct balance from the figures taken from the respective accounts?
A. Yes.

Q. What is the total expenditure on Colonization Roads from 1881 to 1885 in the Public Account? The total expenditure for these years amounts to $638,645.14, does it not?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, what was the total expenditure as given in the Commissioner's Report?
A. The figures here, I think, are correct. It was $633,497.02.

Q. Leaving a balance of how much?
A. A balance of $5,148.12.

Q. In favor of the Public Accounts? That is, the Public Accounts are greater than the Commissioner's Report?
A. Yes.

Q. The accounts came together in 1885 with that balance?
A. Yes.

Q. Then the only thing to be considered, from the time you took charge of the Colonization Roads Branch of the Crown Lands Department in which you are now, would be the $2,621.67?
A. I have nothing to do with that.

Q. I am not asking you what you have to do with that. You will please say yes or no, without an explanation. Then, if we carry that on now you would have the Public Accounts exceeding the Commissioner's Report from 1880 to 1885 by $5,148.12? Then it would be lessened by the $2,621.67, would it not?
A. Yes, if you subtract the one from the other.

Q. Should it not, as a matter of fact, be lessened by that if they were brought together?
A. Well, I am informed not, because I went to the Auditor for an explanation.

Q. I am not asking for his explanation. Should it not, as a matter of fact, be taken from it in order that your books may balance?
A. I do not think so, from the explanations that have been given in reference to the previous accounts.

Q. Well, but I am asking you to take the figures as you have them, without any explanation. You are taking them as you found them?
A. Yes.

Q. Therefore explanations in regard to the balance have nothing to do with them?
A. Not with these figures.
Q. Then, the result of these figures, without any explanation, is that you find this balance of $2,621.67?
A. Yes.

Q. Well, that balance should be taken from the difference of $5,148.12 when the books are brought together?
A. I say yes, but without explanations.

Q. Then, when they were brought together your accounts should balance?
A. Yes, if the figures above are correct.

Q. Well, we are taking the figures as they appear in both instances.
A. Yes; but I say there are different items in the accounts, and therefore they could not balance.

Q. But these items do not change this, because you are taking the figures as you found them. Thus your explanation has nothing to do with the figures as they appear.
A. No.

Q. Assuming these to be correct in the absence of the explanation, I want you to account for the difference in the figures as they stand?
A. Without the explanation?

Q. Yes. Account for the difference between the figures as you show them?
A. I cannot do it without the explanation.

Q. Since you came in, from 1881 to 1885, inclusive, the Public Accounts have exceeded the Commissioner's Report by $5,148.12?
A. Yes.

Q. Is there any explanation necessary as regards that?
A. Yes. I have given an explanation of that before.

Q. What is the explanation as between the Public Accounts and the Commissioner of Crown Lands Report from 1881 to 1885, inclusive? How do you account for the $5,000 appearing in the Public Accounts and not in the Commissioner's Report?
A. The Auditor explains—

Q. Never mind the Auditor.
A. All I know is that these are the figures.

Q. Are these your figures?
A. These are my own figures.

Q. Where did you get them?
A. From the Public Accounts and the Commissioner's Report.

Q. Then, you are not depending on the Auditor for these figures?
A. Not for the figures, but for the explanation.

Q. Then, you do not know how that balance arose?
A. Only as I am informed. I saw the warrant that has been issued for this sum. The Auditor explained—
Q. I do not want that down in evidence, what the Auditor explains. What is your answer? Do you know of yourself?

A. I don't know of myself.

Mr. Davis.—What did you see upon this warrant of which you spoke?

A. I saw a warrant issued for $5,356.02 at the end of 1880.

Mr. Garrow.—You saw the paper?

A. I did not examine it to see that it was correct.

Mr. Davis.—You saw the warrant and the Auditor told you that it was for $5,356.02?

Mr. Clancy objected to the question.

Mr. Davis.—I am simply asking Mr. Smith to state whether he saw the warrant or not. That is the proper question.

A. I did see the warrant.

Q. Then, do you know the amount of money it was for?

A. I saw what was said by the Auditor to be a warrant.

Mr. Kerns.—Do you know personally the amount of the warrant?

A. I do not know personally, because I did not look over his shoulder to see if the figures were correct.

Q. You saw what purported to be a warrant, but you do not know for what amount?

A. No.

Mr. Clancy.—Now, Mr. Smith, you are unable to account for this discrepancy of your own knowledge?

A. From the enquiries I have made I am able.

Q. How many days have you had to prosecute these enquiries.

A. Several days.

Q. Are you able, after having made that diligent enquiry, to explain how this discrepancy has occurred, of your own knowledge?

A. Yes, I am as well able as anyone could be, except that I have no warrant to say that I am satisfied that the figures are absolutely true—although I cannot say that I saw and verified them.

Q. Why didn't you verify them?

A. I was satisfied to take the statement. I did not think it would be questioned here.

Q. I am asking you to give evidence only of what you know yourself.

A. One would say very little if he were to say absolutely only what he knew himself.

Q. You adhere to that statement?

A. I do not say so, absolutely.

Q. I am going back to the $5,148.12. Are you able to swear that you know how that discrepancy arose?

A. I swear that I believe that it arose in the way I said?
Q. State shortly what it was.
A. I stated what the Auditor explained—

Q. Now, I won't have what the Auditor says at all.

Mr. Garrow contended that the witness should be allowed to give the explanation.

The Chairman ruled that the witness might proceed.

WITNESS.—I have given an explanation showing the difference between the Public Accounts and the Commissioner's Report from 1881 to 1884 inclusive. In these years, 1881 to 1884, the Commissioner's Report shows a less expenditure by $5,558.85 than the Public Accounts. But in the year 1880 preceding, the Commissioner's Report shows an expenditure of $5,421.16 more than the Public Accounts. The difference between these two is $137.69, which sum the Public Accounts are more than the Commissioner's Report. The explanation I submit here is this: I went to the Auditor and he showed me a warrant and explained that that warrant, which was for $5,356.02, and which came at the end of 1880, was not put into the Public Accounts until 1881, which explains all of this difference of $137.69.

Mr. CLANCY.—How would that explain it? You have a balance here from 1867 to 1880 of $2,621.67. You then take the year 1880 with this adverse balance and include it in your statement with the intention of showing a balance afterwards?
A. I put in 1880 because the year 1880 was necessary to explain.

Q. You have told us that, including the year 1880, there is a balance of $2,621.67 that the Commissioner's Report exceeds the Public Accounts. Then you turn back for the purpose of making a statement, and you take the year 1880 again, including it with the year 1881, when there was a balance of $2,345. You have already dealt with 1880 and find a difference of $2,621.67. How do you explain that?
A. I put 1880 in the statement I prepared because I was asked to do so; that is the reason.

Q. Then you find in this statement that balance?
A. That was a different balance altogether.

Q. My question is not as to 1880 at all, because you have already included that. My question is as to the balance in 1881 of $2,345. What is your explanation, leaving out the year 1880, as you have already included that in the other statement?
A. My explanation is that a warrant for $5,356.02, sent in to the Treasury Department at the end of 1880, was not put into the Public Accounts until 1881.

Q. Do you know that to be the case?
A. I believe it to be the case.

Q. But you do not know?
A. Well, this is one of those peculiar cases in which you cannot say that you know. I cannot say that I know.

Q. Did you know until the Auditor told you?
A. No, I did not know until you asked me about it.

Q. When did he tell you?
A. Since you asked me I went to find out.
Q. Which was the year of that account?
A. 1880.

Q. And you never knew it before?
A. I did not know of this warrant.

Q. It is just mere hearsay with you?
A. No, it is not hearsay, because I saw the warrant.

Q. Did you examine the accounts to see whether the warrant was charged in 1880?
A. No.

Q. Well, then, how do you know that it was not charged in 1880? It is just hearsay, is it? Did you examine the warrant and the accounts to see if it had been included in 1881?
A. No; I took the Auditor's statement for it that it was not included in the accounts until 1881.

Q. Then, you only know from what the Auditor told you?
A. Yes.

Mr. Garrow.—Could any reliability be placed upon the results in the way that these accounts have been kept, as to balances from year to year? Is there any one point upon which you could put your finger and say: "Here is a solid basis of figures and facts that we can depend upon?"
A. I never looked into that, but I question if there is without an explanation. None of the accounts were ever closed.

Q. That has been changed since 1885?
A. Yes, they have been made to agree.

Mr. Davis.—In reference to these accounts, with the explanations that could be made from the books, could it be shown that the accounts are correct?
A. I could not answer "yes" for myself. I believe they could for all the years.

Mr. C. H. Sproule, Provincial Auditor, recalled:

Mr. Clancy.—Were you aware that the Public Accounts and the Commissioner of Crown Lands Report were made to agree practically for the first time in 1885?
A. I do not follow the reports of the departments at all. I simply follow the actual facts as they come from the Treasury Department.

Q. There is an apparent balance of $5,148.12 that the Public Accounts exceed the Commissioner's Report from the time Mr. Smith took office in 1881?
A. I know nothing about the Commissioner's Report.

Q. You cannot account for how it should arise?
A. I know nothing about it. I merely deal with the accounts as they come from the Treasury Department.

Mr. Garrow—What is the mode of auditing these various accounts? Take, for instance, the Colonization Roads accounts.
A. We have a regular business account for every payment that goes through the Treasury Department. We have a regular business account for the time I have had charge.
Q. How long is that?
A. Since 1886. Prior to that, or ever since Confederation, the system was for the Crown Lands Department to handle these accounts themselves. When they first started here they were in thorough working order—when they came from Ottawa—and this was the system that obtained until 1886, or even later, when payments were made direct through the Treasury Department. Ever since my appointment in 1886, there is a regular account to show every item of expenditure made in connection with Colonization Roads or Crown Lands.

Q. You, as Provincial Auditor, pass upon every item, even the smallest, concerning Colonization Roads as well as everything else?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you do anything at all towards appropriating amounts to separate accounts?
A. That is a matter for the Crown Lands Department.

Q. And it makes no difference to you as Auditor whether an account is charged to Public Accounts or Colonization Roads?
A. Yes, they have to show a legitimate reason for its being charged to a certain service.

Q. But do you pass any kind of judgment upon the propriety of the appropriation of money under any particular head?
A. Oh, no; I would have no need for that.

Q. Are you concerned to know whether or not the Colonization Roads account balances with the amounts under the head of the Public Accounts?
A. That is hardly stating it rightly. I presume you are referring to the Commissioner's Report.

Q. It is alleged that the two accounts differ?
A. I have nothing to do with checking that difference.

Q. You have only to pass upon the payment?
A. Yes, and on the requisitions and recognized authorities of the Crown Lands Department. These payments are charged for certain roads. If there is any mistake made it is for the Crown Lands Department to explain it.

Q. There might be a mistake made in allocating them to the different headings?
A. Yes, I prepared a little memorandum in reference to that. Mr. Smith came up to my office, and we looked through a few accounts prior to 1886 to see if the difference could be reconciled. In the items we looked over, the Treasury Department had issued cheques in January for various accounts which had been treated by the Crown Lands Department as belonging to the December of the previous year. The Crown Lands officials, whom I have always found thoroughly reliable in handling and dealing with accounts generally, assure me that the whole series of accounts, from 1867 up, can be properly reconciled with the expenditure as they appear in the Public Accounts, if it is considered necessary to go into the work. In order to verify them in a few instances, Mr. Smith came up, and we did reconcile several. One reason of apparent difference is that in the Commissioner's Report supplies appear with the expenditure on each road, while in the Public Accounts the supplies are bulked together. In the Public Accounts we thought it would be better to show the amounts received by individuals for supplies, but when you come to look at it, in the Commissioner's Report, it would be better to put the proper expenditure down for each road. The idea of bulkling the sup-
plies was to show how much John Smith was paid in a particular year for supplies. Another reason was that, in some cases, advances made to a foreman of a road were not charged in the Public Accounts to that road. Of course, I have no doubt that all these things could be reconciled as between the Commissioner's Report and the Public Accounts. Where, for instance, I have looked into them, they have been reconciled, and Mr. Ross, who is a thoroughly reliable accountant, assures me that every other item can be. Of course it would take an immense amount of time to go through the accounts.

Mr Garrow.—The December accounts are properly charged, as if they were then applied and paid, in the Commissioner's Report, while they were not actually paid until the following January?

A. Yes, that is the principal cause of difference between the accounts.

Q. Is there such a thing as a refund?
A. Yes; in the analysis of the Crown Lands report there are certain items of refund. We arrange these as a matter appearing without reference to the question of roads at all. If these items of roads were analyzed it would be found that in some cases they were refunds on account of different roads, which, in the Commissioner's Report, would be treated by the officials of the Crown Lands Department as belonging to the roads, whereas we would not have treated them so in the Public Accounts.

Q. Did you show a certain warrant to Mr. Smith in reference to a discrepancy between the Public Accounts and the Commissioner's report, or a difference in the balance?
A. That was merely one of those cases of a balance overlapping.

Q. Have you the warrant there?
A. No.

Q. Did you show the warrant to him?
A. Yes. Where balances had been treated by the Crown Lands Department as belonging to 1883, they were paid by the Treasury Department cheque in the following year, and so treated as being paid in the following year. Thus a difference in the statements would appear.

Mr. Mackenzie (West Lambton)—I understand you to say that Mr. Smith consulted you in regard to this apparent discrepancy of $5,000, and you discussed this matter with him in regard to its several items?
A. Yes.

Q. I further understand you to say that from the examination you have given you are satisfied that this discrepancy can be explained?
A. The items we examined were reconciled with the Public Accounts, but of course this has nothing to do with all the other items; but the officials of the Department assured me that all the other items can be so reconciled, if proper time is given.

Mr. Davis.—Did you undertake to examine any items you were unable to reconcile?
A. I do not think so. I am not positive in regard to that point. There might have been one, but we merely examined two or three items. There might be a dozen though that were not correct. We tested two or three, in order to find out the reason why they should differ.

Q. Did all the accounts that you thoroughly entered into and tried to unravel turn out to be correct? Were they reconciled?
A. I could not say positively whether there was one that we did not bring out right or not. My only object in going into the matter at all was to be able to put down in the shape of a memorandum what I have here.

Mr. Clancy—I understand that you found that the warrant had been charged in the Public Accounts in 1880, and on examining the Crown Lands Report you found that it was not charged there. Therefore the difference would arise?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you examine to see whether it had been included in the Crown Lands Report of the next year?


Q. You say you have gone over the accounts dealing with the discrepancies, and yet you did not examine the accounts of the years following belonging to the Crown Lands?

A. I merely took Mr. Smith's assertion that such and such was the case. I had evidence from the vouchers that they had treated the balance in the December of 1881. There was evidence in the account to show that. I have stated that I do not pass these into the Public Accounts until the January of the following year.

Q. If all the amounts for which warrants were issued from the Crown Lands Department had been included in the Crown Lands Report and afterwards paid in the Treasury Department, the Public Accounts and the Crown Lands Report should be the same?

A. Certainly, if the same accounts passed by them are passed by us.

Q. Are you aware that the accounts were brought together in 1885, so that they balanced?

A. I have repeatedly said that I do not know anything about the Crown Lands Report.

Q. Can you state, of your own knowledge, as to reconciling this discrepancy between the Public Accounts and the Crown Lands Report?

A. Certainly not. I have examined only two or three items, in order to find out why there should be discrepancies. That is all.

Committee Room,
Wednesday, 10th May, 1893.

The Committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10.30 a.m.

Present:

Mr. Davis (in the chair).


The following papers were laid upon the Table:—

Pay lists Central Prison Industries, Guards 1892.

Books of Bursar Central Prison Industries, 1892.

Mr. Chamberlain, Inspector of Prisons, was called, sworn and examined. His evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended and marked, "L."
On motion of Mr. Marter, it was
Ordered, That the accounts and vouchers, wages to guards, item 9,831, page 178, Public Accounts, 1892, be brought before the Committee.

On Motion of Mr. Clancy, it was
Ordered, That the books, accounts and vouchers in connection with the account known as the Farm Exchange Account in the Central Prison and the Toronto Asylum for the year 1892, be brought down and laid upon the Table.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, it was
Ordered, That the Secretary be instructed to request the Bursar and Book-keeper of the Central Prison, and the Book-keeper and Bursar of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, to appear before the Committee to-morrow, Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1893, to give information and make explanations in re Farm Exchange Account.

The Committee adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Wednesday, May 10th.

"L."

Dr. Chamberlain called and sworn, said:

Mr. Marter.—Tell the Committee please, what your duties are generally?

A. My duties are defined by Statute—as Inspector of Prisons and Asylums and Charities—to visit the different public institutions, gaols, hospitals, charities and lock-ups of Ontario twice each year, with the exception of a few institutions which are only visited once. They all have to be visited, however, as often as circumstances require.

Q. Are these officers in the different institutions under you so that you direct and give instructions to them?

A. Yes, they are under my direction as Inspector with the exception of certain cases, such as sickness occurring in the gaol, in which case the gaol surgeon has power to change the dietary prescribed by me.

Q. Have you anything to do with the appointment or removal of officers?

A. No, I have nothing to do with the appointment. I can suspend an officer until such times as the case is reported to the Government and an investigation is held. Any further action takes place by means of an Order-in-Council.

Q. Have you ever exercised your power of suspension?

A. Yes, I have sanctioned the suspension of different officers upon the recommendation of the Superintendent or Warden.

Q. Just give us the names of some of these that may occur to you?

A. There was one case at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Belleville where a difficulty occurred between an officer and the head of the institution in regard to discipline. Another case occurred at the Central Prison, and one at the Penetanguishene Reformatory.

Q. Can you give us the particulars of the Central Prison cases?

A. A man named Hancock was suspended there, also a man named Stafford, and perhaps one or two more.

Q. Any others that you remember?

A. No.
Q. What about the late Bursar, Mr. Wheeler?

A. That occurred soon after I was appointed, and it was not exactly a suspension. There were some apparent irregularities and I was instructed to hold an investigation. I did so, together with Inspector Christie, and as a result of that investigation the Bursarship at the Central was changed. In fairness to Mr. Wheeler, however, I must say that there was nothing culpable proved against him. It seemed that the difficulties dated back previous to his accepting office and he had taken office without thoroughly understanding the financial condition of affairs, and, as a result of that, this small balance of some $200 or $300 hung along from time to time, and the Government came to the conclusion that Mr. Wheeler had not been careful enough in looking after the matter from the date of his appointment, and that it would be prudent to make a change. There was a difference of opinion between the Warden and Bursar as to where the responsibility lay. The matter was settled by the amount in dispute being paid.

Q. Will you tell us just what the difficulty was?

A. There was some deficiency in an account for current expenses, and he claimed that the amount had never been handed over to him, and he carried the unpaid balance along from year to year. The Bursar draws money on what is known as an accountable warrant, and afterwards he has to give a complete statement of how the money was expended.

Q. Did I understand you to say that the Province suffered no loss?

A. Yes, the amount was paid in. It was more an error in book-keeping than anything else.

Q. When was this money paid over to the Province?

A. I can't say exactly, but it was some time after Mr. Quinn was appointed Bursar. The amount, I think, was about $233.

Q. Then you say that Mr. Wheeler was not to blame?

A. We could not find any evidence after looking into the whole matter. We questioned the Auditor who had gone over the books and accounts and we could find nothing culpable in his management of the funds. He had, however, neglected to mention and report the deficiency as he should have done from time to time.

Q. Did you make any recommendation as a result of your investigation?

A. No, we reported the facts and the result was that the Government decided to appoint Mr. Quinn as Bursar.

Q. Then was Mr. Wheeler to blame?

A. We found that he was to blame in not reporting the matter, but not that he was dishonest at all.

Q. Would you please tell us what Mr. Noxon's duties are?

A. I do not think they have been defined yet—his duties will be defined by an Order-in-Council. I understood that the Government intended to place Mr. Noxon in charge of the industrial work at the Central Prison, and if they do I would strongly approve of such a course, as I believe it necessary.

Q. Do you know what Mr. Noxon is doing now?

A. He is in my office now, and he seems to be looking after the Central Prison—carrying on the industrial work and the erection of a new building.
Q. Who does the purchasing?
A. Under the regulations, it is the duty of the Inspector to instruct the Bursar as to the purchase of supplies for the institutions. There is nothing special in the Act or in the regulations as to the manufacturing work. At the Central Prison Mr. Massie has made the purchases for the industrial work—that is, raw material—upon a requisition made to the Inspector who approves and authorizes the purchase. Sales are made under the same conditions.

Q. Does Mr. Massie still take charge of this matter?
A. I can hardly say, for I am not now acting in connection with that institution.

Q. How is that?
A. When Mr. Noxon was appointed I requested that I be relieved of my duties there, and the head of the Department granted it. I have more work than I ought to attend to, but I have endeavored to do the best I could. I was out of the city so much that I could not pay all the attention I should to that institution, and I thought Mr. Noxon might take it over.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Noxon or Mr. Massie does the purchasing now?
A. I don't know.

Q. You say the Bursar purchases the supplies?
A. Yes.

Q. You have book-keepers up there?
A. Yes.

Q. Has the book-keeper an assistant?
A. No, we have an accountant there for some years past, and he keeps the accounts in connection with the stores and industrial work. Lately I understand there has been a general book-keeper.

Q. I see here (Public Accounts) "J. M. Cameron, book-keeper?"
A. Yes, he keeps the books for the industries.

Q. Then there is Mr. Jeffrey, storekeeper?
A. Yes.

Q. Then Mr. Pursey, what does he do?
A. He has specially to keep a record of the prisoners, their movements and history, and matters pertaining to the disciplinarian management of the institution.

Q. Then have you a Henry Buckwell, foreman of the brick-yard?
A. Yes, he has been superintending the brick-making since my time as Inspector.

Q. He gets, I see, $720 a year, or about $60 per month?
A. Yes.

Q. Has he any perquisites?
A. He gets free house.

Q. Anything else—gas, water, fuel?
A. I think not.
Q. Does he devote all his time to that business?
A. Yes.

Q. Are you positive of that?
A. Yes, so far as I can be without being actually present. His reports, whenever asked for, all seemed to come in correctly.

Q. You consider, anyway, that it is his duty to attend to the work?
A. Yes.

Q. Would the salary paid, $750, warrant getting a good man being got for the position?
A. Yes.

Q. Has it ever come to your knowledge that this man is running a brick-yard in the city on his own account?
A. No, but I believe his son runs a brick-yard.

Q. But has it not come to your knowledge that he spends very little time at the Central Prison?
A. No, I know the opposite of that—that he has spent all his time up there, so far as it was necessary.

Q. Have you ever heard of this complaint?
A. No.

Q. Didn't you hold an investigation into a charge against Handcock?
A. Yes.

Q. And was not this one of the matters brought up?
A. No. The cause of the investigation in the Handcock matter was owing to improper language used towards the Warden.

Q. Hitherto, before the appointment of Mr. Noxon, who was head of the whole institution?
A. Mr. Massie.

Q. He reigned supreme?
A. Yes, we held him responsible for the proper management of the prison.

Q. Who makes up the monthly pay lists for the guards?
A. The accountant, Mr. Campbell.

Q. Is that submitted to anyone?
A. The pay lists accompanying the monthly statement are sent in by the Bursar to my office. All the expenditures for the institution come in monthly and cheques are issued and sent to the Bursars, who pay all accounts and salaries. I see that the accounts are certified by the Bursar and Warden, who look into the items and figures, mark them as approved, and submit them to the Provincial Secretary, after which they go to the Treasury Department for payment.
Q. Have you ever found names upon the pay lists that should not be there?
A. No.

Q. I am informed that there is a large piggery business at the Central Prison. Is that correct?
A. Yes, we have fattened for years some tons of pork. I suppose we kill every year about thirty to forty head.

Q. How are they fed?
A. From the refuse of the institutions up to within a few weeks of slaughtering, when they get corn and peas.

Q. How is this account kept?
A. It is kept at the Central by the Accountant and Bursar. In this account is entered the cost of material purchased to fatten these hogs; any balance obtained in exchange of milk cows and payment or difference in the sale of one horse and the purchase of another. On the credit side of this account is entered the proceeds for pork, rags, paper, iron scrap, bones, bone-dust and general refuse about the place that could not be put into a general account, but which can be and has been kept as a petty account of itself, which account was rendered to me monthly, showing the receipts for the articles I have mentioned and showing the disbursements for exchanges of articles, and the balance on hand. This is called the “farm exchange account.” It is filed with other accounts monthly, and is kept in the Department entered in a book for the purpose.

Q. What is done with the proceeds of such sales?
A. They go for differences in the exchange of animals about the premises. We do not keep dry cows, for instance, but exchange them and pay the difference. The money also goes to pay for corn and peas to finish the fattening of hogs. Seeds, plants and ornamental trees are paid out of this fund. We do not ask for any appropriation of public funds for that purpose.

Q. Is this fund always sufficient for this purpose?
A. Not entirely, I think. When there is a deficiency I have paid the account out of the general appropriation for the maintenance of the institution.

Q. Then, as I understand it, this money is not handed over to the Treasurer but kept for the purposes you mention?
A. Yes. It varies greatly, at one time amounting to $150 and at others to not more than $30, $40 or $50. Sometimes there is a balance on one side and sometimes on the other.

Q. This account is kept by the Bursar?
A. Yes; you can have the monthly accounts brought down for inspection, or you can see the books kept in my office.

Q. Did you know a man named Scott employed at the Central?
A. Yes, he was foreman of the woodenware department.

Q. How long was he there?
A. I found him there when I was appointed Inspector and he was there until last season sometime. His services were dispensed with because he was not required any longer. He had been there altogether about two years. He was appointed on the recommendation of the Warden that such a man was needed.
Q. Was he removed on your recommendation?
A. Yes, to lessen expenses.

Q. What is he doing now?
A. I don't know what he is doing, but I have seen him in my office talking to Mr. Noxon. The inference I drew from their conversation was that he expected to be appointed when the new building was completed.

Q. Have you been consulted in the matter?
A. No, I think Mr. Noxon has all the power under the Act that I have?

Q. Did you know a man named Miles employed at the Central Prison?
A. No, I never met him.

Q. Do you know of any settlement made with him last year?
A. There was no settlement went through my department.

Q. Will you please explain this item in the Public Accounts: "G. C. Miles, estimating material for industries, $27.50?"
A. I think he has a lumber yard in Parkdale, and probably that was for lumber.

Q. But it would hardly be entered in that way?
A. Well, probably he was employed to estimate the cost of the material for the new building.

Q. Well, now, you visit all the different districts of the Province?
A. Yes.

Q. Is there a gaol in Haliburton?
A. There was, but there is not a lock-up there now. The lock-up is there but the Government does not expend any money in connection with the management or care of it.

Q. Is there in Algoma?
A. Yes, there are a number in Eastern Algoma. We have one at Sudbury, one at Little Current, Manitouwanning, Gore Bay, Thessalon, Bruce Mines, Manitoulin, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, Rat Portage, Fort Francis and Rainy River.

Q. Permanent officers there?
A. Yes, there are keepers. I may say, however, that I recommended that three or four lock-ups maintained by the Government in the past should be struck off the list of Government institutions, and handed over to the little town or village in which they were situated, for the benefit of the locality—among them being Manitouwanning, Thessalon, Bruce Mines and Haliburton.

Q. Then there are gaols at the others?
A. Yes. At the time these lock-ups were established they were necessary owing to the lumber camps and the construction of the railway. We now have to build farther back and give up the old ones.

Q. I don't see in the Public Accounts the payments for these places?
A. They are paid out of the appropriation for the administration of justice.
Q. Will you mention the gaols in those places where you have doctors appointed and the salaries paid?
A. We have a doctor at Fort William, at Port Arthur, at Rat Portage. They are paid $200 a year for attending the sick and insane, and certify to such cases, and they supply their own appliances. These are the largest amounts paid any doctors of a lock-up in Ontario. The other lock-ups have medical men who are paid from $50 to $150 per year. We pay $150 at Bracebridge; at Huntsville I am not sure what we pay, and at North Bay we pay $50 or $100. I think these are the only doctors employed by the year to look after district gaols.

Q. Do you think that the salary at North Bay and Bracebridge should be equal?
A. I think so. I look upon Bracebridge as a more important place, and it is larger than North Bay.

Q. But are there not more prisoners at North Bay than at Bracebridge?
A. I think they are about equal. At all events the doctors are satisfied, for I have received no complaint.

Q. Is the doctor at Huntsville paid by the year?
A. I am not quite sure, but if not his fees amount to about what we pay at Bracebridge and North Bay.

Q. How is it that a lock-up is maintained at Bracebridge, which is settled as a county town?
A. Although it is an incorporated town, yet the lock-up is not for the municipality but for the district, and as such it requires to be maintained by the Province under our present system. I would like to see these lock-ups taken over by the municipalities.

Q. Suppose a man is brought before a magistrate at Huntsville and is committed for trial, where would he be sent?
A. He would be sent to the Huntsville lock-up. Any municipality or township or unorganized district may send a man to the Bracebridge gaol, which is just as secure as the other.

Q. But I am talking about Huntsville?
A. Well, it is just the same there.

Q. You say that it is for the convenience of the district?
A. Yes.

Q. Where would he be sent?
A. Well, if a man were tried at Huntsville and convicted, he would be sent to Barrie, or the Central, or the Penitentiary.

Q. Well, take the township of Chaffey. Suppose a prisoner is found guilty and committed for trial, where would he be sent?
A. To the Huntsville lock-up. That is the purpose for which it is maintained—to receive prisoners from any part of that district for safe keeping.

Q. How far is Bracebridge from Huntsville?
A. It is 26 miles.
Q. Now, a prisoner coming to Huntsville from the north, the same train also goes to Bracebridge, does it not?
A. Yes, but that is a matter over which the Government has no control, nor have I as Inspector. The magistrate does as he likes. We provide the accommodation and they can use it if they wish.

Q. The point I want to get at is this: the Government provides for the use of the district a gaol in Bracebridge?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, it seems to me that anyone familiar with the procedure would say that all prisoners committed should be committed to the county gaol?
A. It is not so. If so, we would not have them at Huntsville.

Q. But that was established long before you had a gaol at Bracebridge?
A. Bracebridge gaol was overflowing not long ago and we are anticipating enlarging it.

Mr. CLANCY.—You said, Doctor, that Mr. Massie made the purchases of the materials for manufacturing on a requisition authorized by you?
A. Yes. This requisition was sometimes written, sometimes verbal?

Q. Well, then, are there requisitions made of which you have no record?
A. Yes, certainly. The Bursar keeps a record of all that goes out or comes in.

Q. Is it customary to make requisitions of that verbal character?
A. It is never done in the maintenance department, but in the purchase of material for the factories it would sometimes take up too much time.

Q. Was it upon your recommendation that Mr. Noxon was appointed?
A. No. I made a recommendation that there should be a qualified man put in charge of the prison industries. I believed it very important that this should be done.

Q. You made a recommendation to the Government for a qualified man up there?
A. Yes. I talked the matter over several times with the head of the department.

Q. What was your object?
A. I thought Mr. Massie had more work than he could do so as to do justice to himself and the work. Mr. Massie is one of those energetic, ambitious men, who would try to do as much as possible.

Q. Was he doing more work than he was doing well?
A. It was more work than any one man should have to do.

Q. Did you consult with Mr. Massie if he was being overworked?
A. I told him I thought he had sufficient work in connection with the prisoners to take up his whole time, and that he should not undertake to look after the manufactures. He told me that he would like to be relieved of the manufacturing work. Of course, he said, it would be easier not to have that to take up time, but he said at the same time, I am willing to do the best I can in order to keep up the work properly.

Q. Did he ever request to be relieved of a portion of his work?
A. Yes, sometimes, but I do not know that he ever made a proposition that he should be permanently relieved of any of the work carried on there. I did not think, however, that he should be allowed to undertake so much.
Q. But does he not say that he was able to do the work?

A. Well, he was ambitious to do as much as possible. He is willing to work, and no matter how hard it is he assumes that he has ability to do it. I thought it was too much for him both physically and mentally.

Q. How did you know that Mr. Massie was overworked unless you looked closely into the work of his office?

A. As Inspector I know that we require an appropriation of $35,000 or $40,000 and that it took altogether $60,000 to $75,000 to carry on the work there. There is up there an extensive woollen factory, an iron bedstead factory, a broom factory, a machine shop, a woodenware shop, a boot and shoe department, and a clothing department. After looking into it I made up my mind that no one man could properly look after the thorough management of the prison branch and the other works too. When you take into consideration that there is a business there of $150,000 per year in all its branches, it is quite as much as two or three country stores would be for one man to look after and much harder work.

Q. You as Inspector had a general oversight to see that the work was properly conducted, and you came to those conclusions?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you report that Mr. Massie had too much to do, and recommend that Mr. Noxon was the man to do that work?

A. I suggested that there should be a practical man to take charge—a first-class book-keeper to take charge of the books there—that the work should be pushed along as close to commercial lines as could possibly be done. While we are using these means and appliances to mentally and physically benefit these persons, yet we wish to make them self-sustaining; and while we cannot expect to make it a paying institution, we expect to get our return from the expenditure in the benefit to the prisoners under our charge, and sending them out better men.

Q. Then Mr. Noxon was appointed to look after the institution?

A. I can't say much as to that.

Q. Do you mean to say that you have had no conversation about it?

A. No, it is not my business; the Government are looking after that.

Q. Now, will you just tell the Committee how you came to be relieved of your duties at the prison?

A. The Provincial Secretary said to me, after the session opened or about the opening, Mr. Noxon is going to be appointed Assistant Inspector or an additional Inspector, and will take charge of the industrial work at the Central Prison.

Q. Then you had a conversation?

A. Yes, but that was about his appointment more than about his duties. There will be regulations for his guidance as soon as the Government has time to attend to it. I said to Col. Gibson, it would be better to allow Mr. Noxon to take the whole inspection of the Central Prison and relieve me of it. Two of us acting there would cause confusion, and it would hardly be justice to Mr. Massie that two Inspectors should be over him. I thought it would be better to relieve me of all duties there.

Q. The Provincial Secretary stated to you that Mr. Noxon would be appointed Inspector and would undertake the management of the industrial department?

A. No, he said they were going to appoint Mr. Noxon as an additional Inspector.
Q. Did the Provincial Secretary say to you that they were going to appoint Mr. Noxon as Inspector?
A. Yes.

Q. And that he would oversee and conduct affairs in the industrial department of the Central Prison?
A. Yes, as part of his work.

Q. Can you reconcile the duties of Mr. Noxon to be Inspector of an institution in which he is one of the persons responsible to an Inspector?
A. No, that is not within my province—that duty belongs to the Government of the Province.

Q. Do you not think that Mr. Noxon should be responsible to some one?
A. I have every reason to believe he will be.

Q. To whom would he be responsible?
A. To the Provincial Secretary.

Q. Who inspects Mr. Noxon's work at present?
A. I don't know anything about his work.

Q. He is in the dual capacity of Inspector and Overseer there?
A. I don't say that. The duties of his office were never defined to me.

Q. Now, do you want your evidence struck out and say that the Provincial Secretary did not tell you that Mr. Noxon was to be appointed; that he was to be Inspector of the institution; that you would be relieved, and that the work would be put under the charge of this Inspector?
A. I don't want anything struck out.

Mr. Harcourt.—Outside of your duties in connection with the Central Prison, had you enough work to take up your whole time?
A. Yes, more than I ought to do were I to have any leisure time at all.

Q. Explain why it was desirable to relieve you of all work at the Central?
A. I have 160 to 170 institutions to look after; the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Belleville; the Blind Asylum; two reformatories; all the hospitals, homes and charities, and the gaols and lock-ups of the Province. I have not only to see and visit these twice a year, but adjust all difficulties between officers. I have not only to look over accounts in connection with these institutions, the sanitary conditions, the management, transfer of prisoners from gaols to prisons and reformatories, but I have in addition to get out these different statements and reports, and you can imagine the time occupied in traveling from the boundary of Quebec to Windsor, and from Lake Ontario on the south to Rainy River. I am out of the city eight months in the year, and I have to be here from the 18th to the 25th to look over the accounts. I have about half a million of expenditure to look after. I visited the Central Prison and reformatories as often as I could. There was always something that required attention, and you can see that I could not possibly have much time. I really ought to be relieved of a portion of the work I am doing. I have 75 more institutions than any Inspector ever had before in this Province. However, I have good health, and as long as I can get a little sleep and enough to eat, I don't mind it much.
Q. You say that the welfare of the other institutions require your full time?
A. Yes.

Q. And you say that often now you feel that you have too much to do?
A. Yes.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, May 12th, 1893.

The Committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10.30 a.m.

Present:

Mr. Davis (in the Chair).

Messieurs Caldwell, Clancy, Garrow, Harcourt, Hardy, Mackenzie, Marter, Wood (Brant)—9.

The following papers ordered at a previous meeting were brought down and laid on the Table.

Papers, payments to sundry persons, wages as guards, Central Prison, item $9,813.04, page 178, Public Accounts, 1892.

Books, accounts and vouchers, Farm Exchange Account, Toronto Asylum.

Books, accounts and vouchers, Farm Exchange, Central Prison.

Mr. Ross was recalled and examined. This evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended and marked "M."

During his examination, Mr. Ross produced comparative statement of Colonization Roads expenditures, in the Public Accounts and Crown Lands Reports, from 1872 to 1892.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, it was
Ordered, That the Committee instruct Mr. Ross to produce Book of Department from which the statement was prepared.

The Committee decided not to proceed to-day with the examination of Messrs. Tracy, Loft, Quinn and Campbell, who were present as ordered.

Moved by Mr. Garrow, seconded by Mr. Wood (Brant), That the statement prepared and submitted to this Committee by Mr. Ross, the accountant of the Crown Lands Department, a witness called and examined under oath, be filed with the Committee and printed as an exhibit.

Mr. Clancy moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Marter, That the statement made by Mr. Ross was not ordered by this Committee, and has not been made from the printed reports of the Superintendent of the Colonization Roads, and should not be filed, as the whole statement would appear to be at variance with the printed reports.

The amendment, being put by the chairman, was lost on the following division:

YEAS—Messieurs Clancy, Marter—2.
NAYS—Messieurs Caldwell, Garrow, Harcourt, Mackenzie (West Lambton), Wood (Brant)—5.

The amendment was declared lost.

The original motion, being put, was carried.
YEAS—Messieurs Caldwell, Garrow, Harcourt Mackenzie (West Lambton), Wood (Brant.)—5.
NAYS—Messieurs Clancy, Marter—2.

The statement filed and ordered to appear on the minutes of the Committee.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

“M.”

Thursday, May 11th.

Mr. D. G. Ross, Accountant of the Crown Lands Department, recalled.

Mr. Garrow.—What is your position in the Crown Lands Department?
A. Accountant.

Q. How long have you been accountant?
A. I do not remember the exact date, but it was somewhere in 1881 or 1882.

Q. Your attention has been called to the question we have been discussing here. You were called and sworn the other day in reference to the alleged discrepancies between the Crown Lands Report and the Public Accounts?
A. I was.

Q. Have you examined into the matter since?
A. I have.

Q. Did you prepare a statement of the result of your examination?
A. I have a statement of the result.

Q. Let us have it, please. Will you state to the Committee what is the conclusion that you reached from your examination, or rather tell us, first, what period of time you examined the accounts for?
A. I examined from 1872 to 1892 inclusive the expenditures in reference to colonization roads, and, after checking the figures as they appear in the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, I find as a result, subject to certain deductions, that I can explain that in an expenditure of $2,324,545.84 there appears to be a clerical error of two cents. I wish to explain that that mistake is not due to overpayments or anything of that sort, but purely to a clerical error.

Q. What do you mean—the two cents?
A. The two cents. So that out of an expenditure in twenty years of $2,000,000 there is simply a difference between the Public Accounts and the Commissioner’s Report of two cents. That is the result of this statement. I have not been able to explain that absolutely, but if I got sufficient time this two cents would be explained.

Mr. Clancy.—You would be willing to pay that yourself?
A. Yes, rather than undergo the examination.

Q. You say that from the examination of the records in your office the different accounts absolutely balance with an explanation?
A. Yes; absolutely balance with an explanation.
Q. You excluded the balance prior to 1872?
A. I began with 1872.

Q. You excluded anything prior to that?
A. Yes, anything prior to that.

Q. You have a statement in writing?
A. Yes.

Q. Just let me see it?
Mr. Garrow.—Which side is the two cents on?
A. The Public Accounts. The Province has been defrauded by two cents.

Mr. Wood (Brant).—Too much money paid out?
A. Yes; by two cents.

Mr. Clancy.—Did you make out this report, Mr. Ross?
A. Yes.

Q. At the instance of whom?
A. At the instance of the Assistant Commissioner.

Q. Are these figures copied from the Public Accounts and from the Commissioner's Report respectively?
A. Yes.

Q. We must have these reports.
A. I think you will find that these figures are correct, Mr. Clancy. They have been verified by the reports.

Q. Just turn to the year 1874 in the Commissioner's Report. What is the amount as given there?
A. $100,000.

Q. Is that $100,000 given as expenditure?
A. Yes.

Q. This belongs to the Accountant's Department, and is a private paper?
A. That is, of course, what I have been dealing with.

Q. I want the Sessional Papers.
A. In making this report I have been dealing with the Commissioner of Crown Lands Reports.

Q. There is an explanation that appears of that $100,000 in this report? There was a balance on hand of $4,844.23 that you have included in there that was not expended, and which was included in the next year?
A. Oh, no. I beg your pardon.

Q. Well, get the papers.
A. Certainly.
Q. Get Sessional Paper number 20, 1874.
A. This report from which I have taken the figures is the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, which contains all the amounts recommended by the Superintendent of Colonization Roads.

Q. You have simply taken the statement without showing the details?
A. No, No.

Q. Well we will get the details, and we will find that this is not correct.
A. I affirm that it is absolutely correct, and I can corroborate the statements it contains as to every cent paid by vouchers. This is the official report, signed by the Assistant Commissioner and by myself officially, and prepared from official documents.

Mr. Clancy.—He is not asked that, and I do not want it to go down in evidence.

Mr. Davis.—I will ask him. Is that an official report?
A. That is an official report, and I was asked to give a statement of the expenditure made by our department. I am not concerned with any other statement. This expenditure was made by the Crown Lands Department, and officially I do not care about anything else. These figures comprise everything spent by the Crown Lands Department as contained in the official report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, which is given here and correctly reported as $100,000.

Mr. Garrow.—Are you dealing now with what is the official record of the office?
A. I am dealing with the official record of the office.

Q. Would the paper which Mr. Clancy refers to be an official record of the office?
A. I do not know; I will just turn up and see.

Q. We want the official record.
A. Here is another report of the colonization roads by the Superintendent of Colonization Roads. He gives the expenditure for 1874 as $100,000, too.

Mr. Clancy.—After 1872 how were payments made, after the accounts came in and were approved of?
A. I don't know that I exactly catch the drift of your remark.

Q. When the accounts came in, did they first go to the Superintendent of Colonization Roads? Who was superintendent then?
A. Mr. Bridgland, I think.

Q. What did Mr. Bridgland do?
A. He examined the accounts.

Q. And then where were they sent for payment?
A. They were sent indirectly to the Treasury Department; but directly to me.

Q. What had you to do with them after Mr. Bridgland had passed upon them?
A. Nothing, except to see that Mr. Bridgland, or anyone occupying his office, sent a requisition for a certain amount.

Q. Who made the requisition?
A. The Superintendent of Colonization Roads, Mr. Bridgland.

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Q. Mr. Bridgland passed the account and made the requisition?
A. Yes.

Q. And the requisition and the accounts accompanying it were sent through you to the Treasury Department?
A. Yes; that was the general mode of procedure.

Q. Did you keep a record of the requisitions?
A. Yes.

Q. Or did Mr. Bridgland?
A. I kept a record and so did Mr. Bridgland. There was a book somewhat similar to a cheque book.

Q. Can you produce the record of 1874 that you kept?
A. I have the vouchers.

Q. But you say you kept a record?
A. That is the result of the record.

Q. I asked you if you kept a record?
A. In which?

Q. In a book?
A. No, not in a book—in this respect, that in a book I kept a record of the payment of the requisitions.

Q. Have you a book showing that?
A. Certainly. The book showing that contains the amounts of the requisitions.

Q. I am not asking which book shows it; I assume you have a book showing it?
A. Yes; showing the amount of the expenditure of the Crown Lands Department.

Q. In that was entered the requisitions as they came from Mr. Bridgland, and subsequently from Mr. Smith?
A. You will pardon me, Mr. Clancy, but I think you scarcely comprehend the meaning of the word requisition. I did not enter the requisitions there. A technical meaning was applied to requisitions—

Q. Now, Mr. Ross, I do not want to quibble over terms, in order that we may understand terms. I will get over my dullness after a while.
A. No, no; it is my dullness. Officially, when we use the word "requisition" we refer to the piece of paper that contains the authority, but when you use the word "requisition" you mean the actual sum applied for. I have the requisitions on file, and the amounts entered in a book.

Q. Mr. Bridgland made the requisition which contained two things, I presume—one a statement of the amount of the payment upon certain work done?
A. Yes.

Q. And the name of the party to whom it was to be paid?
A. Yes.
Q. That passed into your hands?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you keep a record on file as to the party, the road and the sum stated therein?
A. I kept a record of each. That record I transferred to the Treasury Department, and from that record the Treasurer kept the individual items, composing the amounts of the accounts in the Public Accounts.

Q. Was it customary, then, for the accountant to draw sums of money and hold them in his own hands, from the Treasury Department?
A. Not from the Treasury Department.

Q. Which department?
A. In some cases at the end of the year, for instance, when the works were approaching completion and the Superintendent of Colonization Roads knew that these men were out on the various roads, and that the amounts of their accounts had to be met—the accounts closed in the Treasury Department then, I am speaking from memory, on the 20th December—in that case if we had not expended the amount of the appropriation, we drew the balance which remained at that time in the hands of the Treasurer, and then checked out from time to time as the accounts came in. We gave a report to the Treasurer in the next year.

Q. The accounts closed presumably at that time in December, 1874, to which you refer?
A. Yes.

Q. Then you apparently have here an unexpended balance of $4,844.23? The appropriation was $100,000, and when this report was made up for the year you had apparently in your hands to be accounted for next year $4,844.23?
A. Yes.

Q. How could you include that as an expenditure when the payment had not been made that year?
A. The statement I make here is made from my point of view, and not from Mr. Bridgland's point of view. It is made from the record of the general account of the Crown Lands Department, and not from the local account. I distinguish between the local and the general expenditure. As far as my books show, the expenditure was $100,000.

Q. Will you get your books showing that?
A. It is in several books.

Q. I want the book containing the statement made by you here to-day. I want the original.
A. I am prepared to swear that this $100,000 is the actual amount of the expenditure.

Q. Well, we shall see.
A. But if we go into the whole business and bring up vouchers, it will take a long time.

Q. We do not want you to dictate to us as to how long we are going on.
A. No; I do not wish to dictate.

Witness produced ledger for 1874.
Mr. Garrow—You have produced the book that was called for of 1874?
A. Yes.

Q. As far as that book shows, it agrees with your statement, does it?
A. It does.

At Mr. Clancy's request the ledger for 1875 was produced.

Mr. Clancy—Mr. Ross' evidence was that from the official report he made his figures. Was that your statement?
A. There are two reports in the Commissioner of Crown Lands Department. I took the figures from the one signed by myself, and for which I am responsible.

Q. Who makes up the Commissioner of Crown Lands Report?
A. The statement upon which I base these figures is made up in the accountant's branch.

Q. Were you the accountant in 1874?
A. No, I was not—not until 1881 or 1882.

Q. I think that you told me that these figures in the ledger were yours?
A. Well, I was book-keeper at that time.

Q. Who was the accountant, then?
A. Dr. Ford.

Q. Can you swear that these figures in the ledger are correct? What were the entries made from?
A. From the cash book.

Q. Who kept that?
A. I kept that.

Q. Did you make all the original entries from which these figures arise?
A. Either I or Dr. Ford.

Q. Which book did Dr. Ford keep?
A. He kept some of the other books. He had the original cash book.

Q. You got these figures from the original cash book?
A. Yes.

Q. Then you did not take these figures as original entries?
A. No.

Q. Then you do not know whether these are correct or not?
A. Not, of course, original.

Q. Are you prepared to swear, of your own knowledge, that these figures are correct?
A. I am prepared to swear that.

Q. Did you make them originally?
A. I did not make them; but I am prepared to swear.
Q. How do you know, if you did not make them?
A. That is another point. If the Committee desires it, I will enter into an explanation of how I know. These entries are made from original documents. Then they are all represented by vouchers, and these vouchers are on file in our Department. As book-keeper, I made up the figures of the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands at that time, comparing each voucher with the corresponding item in that ledger, and I am prepared on these grounds to swear that these figures are correct.

Q. You made up the Commissioner of Crown Lands Report for that year?
A. Yes.

Q. You made up these figures?
A. I have made an absolute distinction between these figures, as belonging to the local account and the general account.

Q. Who made this report?
A. Mr. Bridgland.

Q. Were you under Mr. Bridgland?
A. No.

Q. To whom were you accountable?
A. To Dr. Ford, who was the accountant at that time.

Q. Which would be the part that you made upon this book—the details of it?
A. I stated that I was not responsible for that. I was simply responsible for that which formed the accounts of the Department.

Q. This statement is signed by Dr. Ford?
A. Exactly; but I, as his subordinate, made that out.

Q. It was Mr. Bridgland's work to make out the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in detail?
A. Yes, as far as that subject is concerned.

Q. Did he make it up from a book he had of his own?
A. Yes, I suppose so.

Q. Was it Mr. Bridgland who certified to these accounts before they passed into the ledger?
A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Bridgland's report would contain the original entries?
A. That I really do not know. All the entries there are made from requisitions signed by him or one authorized by him to sign.

Q. Did Mr. Bridgland make the original entries? You are the accountant, and you surely know that?
A. I am not cognizant of what took place in Mr. Bridgland's own office. The books kept there were for their own immediate convenience—pertaining to matters of their own immediate interest. These statements in the ledger are the regular official accounts of the Department, kept by the official accountant of the Department, and, therefore, absolutely these are the only books of the Department from which official statements are to be made. This report was simply made for local convenience.
Q. Then the book from which the Colonization Road Superintendent makes the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands is, in your opinion, not to be relied upon?
A. Not at all.

Q. Then what do you mean by saying that it is not an official record?
A. The office report I make contains an official record of all the official records of the Department, and, therefore, as a departmental book is the only official record. The different branches for their own accommodation may keep certain books which are local, and which would be subsidiary books. I do not mean to depreciate any other accounts, but I simply say this is the official report.

Mr. Davis—Your figures are made up from the official report?
A. From the official report; and they will be found to correspond absolutely with the figures as contained in the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, which is printed and presented to the House.

Mr. Clancy—Turn to the year 1874, and see whether it does or not?
A. No; not that report. I have nothing to do with that report. I simply refer to the Commissioner of Crown Lands Report, as contained in the general statement.

Q. Is this not the Commissioner of Crown Lands Report?
A. No; this is the Report of the Superintendent of Colonization Roads.

Mr. Garrow—The subsidiary report?
A. Yes. This report is signed by Mr. Bridgland, as Superintendent of the Colonization Roads Branch, while the other is signed by Dr. Ford, who was the Accountant of the whole Department; and it therefore comprises all the expenditure of the Department. It is the official report of the whole Department.

Mr. Davis.—Your statement of the expenditure for 1875 and the official report of the Crown Lands Department exactly agree?
A. Exactly.

Mr. Clancy.—Has your statement been made up from the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, under the care of the Superintendent of Colonization Roads, or from the books kept by the book-keeper in the Crown Lands Department?
A. The question is rather equivocal—I mean it presents equivocation. The accounts, as kept by the accountant in the Crown Lands Department, were made under the authorized expenditure of the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands or the Superintendent of Colonization Roads. The Accountant received a memorandum from the Superintendent of Colonization Roads authorizing an expenditure on certain roads, and that expenditure, of which we have the vouchers and the memoranda, did away with the requisitions. This statement, of which this ledger is the final record, is the result of that, and was made from that. Every item contained there is the result of a direct authorization of an expenditure signed by the Superintendent of Colonization Roads, or by authority of him.

Q. Who makes up the Commissioner's Report regarding the expenditures on colonization roads?
A. Now, I do.

Q. You make up that?
A. Yes; I make up that as I do the report of all the other expenditure.
Q. Who made it up in 1872?
A. I did.

Q. The whole report
A. No, of course not. It is made up by the various departments.

Q. Who is the man that made up that part of it signed by the Superintendent of Colonization Roads?
A. I have nothing to do with making up that.

Q. Did you make it up from the other report, or from information received from Mr. Bridgland?
A. Yes; from the information of the Superintendent of Colonization Roads.

Q. Then, can you account for Mr. Bridgland's report upon the same subject differing from yours?
A. That is a question upon which I have a memorandum, which I am prepared to submit, producing complete harmony, with the exception of a few dollars between the statement made in the Commissioner of Crown Lands Report by Mr. Bridgland, the Superintendent of Colonization Roads, and the report made while I was there. While one report is made up by the Accountant or the representative of the Accountant, and one by the Colonization Roads Branch, I submit that as a result of the analysis which I have here they agree and can be made to agree in the same way as the Commissioner of Crown Lands Report, and the Public Accounts can be made to agree, so that practically all three are susceptible of a perfect agreement.

Mr. Wood (Brant).—There is no discrepancy anywhere?
A. No discrepancy anywhere. Differences would arise from 1872 to 1892, but the discrepancy so-called can be explained in every case, so that I am prepared to state with distinctness that the reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the Public Accounts from 1872 to 1892 absolutely agree.

Mr. Harcourt.—Except two cents?

Mr. Clancy.—That is a broad statement. You say that you make up your report— that part of the report which you say is official—solely from the information received from the Superintendent of Colonization Roads?
A. Yes.

Q. Can you account for Mr. Bridgland's difference from year to year from your statement.
A. I think it can be accounted for.

Q. Do the accounts as printed here account for any differences without explanations?
A. They can be accounted for.

Q. I have not asked you if they can be accounted for. Is there anything on the face of the report of Mr. Bridgland or the Superintendent of Colonization Roads, whoever he may be, to reconcile the differences? Can they be reconciled from any entries or explanations as they appear in the printed reports?
A. Taking the whole of the reports for the whole of the years, they can be satisfactorily explained.
Q. Have you gone through the whole of the reports from 1872 down?
A. From 1872 to 1892 I have gone through them in a rough way. In 1872 they agree. In 1873 there is a difference of $2.83.

Q. How about 1874?
A. In 1874 they agree.

Q. Let us see if they agree. Turn to Mr. Bridgland's report and to your own.
A. In 1874 Mr. Bridgland's report shows $100,000.

Q. Expended
A. Expended. That is, he recognized that that amount should be drawn from the Treasury.

Q. What does he show as the expenditure there? You state that the amounts correspond?
A. I say that in a series of years they correspond.

Q. Did they correspond in 1874?
A. I say they correspond. I am going to maintain that statement. For a series of years from 1872 to 1892 they can be made to correspond, with the exception of $2.83. I am not dealing year by year.

Q. You stated a moment ago that they agreed in 1874. It was Mr. Bridgland's report that was authority for that statement.
A. Mr. Bridgland's report shows a summary of the expenditure on colonization roads in 1874 to the 31st December. The total of the recapitulation is $100,008, less refunds $8. This is under the head of the gross disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for 1874.

Q. Now, is there an expenditure shown in the recapitulation of $100,000?
A. There is an expenditure shown of $100,000.

Q. Read the items in the recapitulation.

Recapitulation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>West division</td>
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<td>East division</td>
<td>27,315 81</td>
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<td>Cash on hand</td>
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</table>

$100,008 00

Legislative appropriation........ $100,000 00
Refund.............................. 8 00

Leaving a grand total, with deductions, of $100,000, which exactly agrees with the Commissioner's Report.
Q. Is that cash on hand shown in here expenditure?
A. I am not here to explain Mr. Bridgland's accounts. I leave that according to your wishes.

Q. Is that an expenditure?
A. Mr. Bridgland calls it an expenditure.

Q. He does not call it that at all.
A. That is the summary of expenditure.

Q. No; here is the summary. Is that included in another place? Is there any other statement that might have been put in as cash on hand?
A. You have asked me to read this, and I have read it. I refuse to explain Mr. Bridgland's statements.

Q. I want to know if you are a competent book-keeper or not?
A. I am supposed to be conversant with the books of the Department.

Mr. Harcourt.—Has the book-keeping of the Crown Lands Department, so far as it concerns the Colonization Roads Branch, been honestly, clearly and intelligently done?
A. As far as I can speak of the records that have reached me, the facts of the expenditures of the Crown Lands Department have been intelligently, clearly and distinctly expressed.

Q. And vouchers can be produced for even the smallest expenditures?
A. Even the smallest expenditures.

Mr. Clancy.—Do you know, Mr. Ross, anything about how the accounts have been kept by Mr. Bridgland, and subsequently by Mr. Smith, in the Colonization Roads Branch?
A. I do not know anything about it, except as to the accounts. I can speak only in reference to the records and statements they hand to me as to their transactions, and these are all proper.

Q. You do not know anything about the books?
A. No, I do not know anything about the books.

Mr. Wood (Brant).—Do you know anything about the accounts of the Colonization Roads of 1868, Mr. Ross?
A. I spent some little while with Mr. Smith attempting to harmonize them.

Q. Look at the Public Accounts of 1868; how much is that?
A. $4,172.84.

Q. To whom paid?
A. Honorable John Carling.

Q. For what purpose?
A. Expenses in connection with survey c: colonization roads.
Q. Are you in a position to explain to the Committee anything as to the details of that account?
A. I do not know anything about it. I know that it does not appear in the Report of 1868.

Q. How does that come? Mr. Clancy is investigating matters of that kind—matters not at all equal in importance or amount to that sum.
A. I do not know. I have gone only into the matter from 1872 to 1892 in reference to the balance. But I incidentally know of that item, from going over the matter with Mr. Smith in attempting to harmonize the accounts from 1867 to 1872.

Q. Do you know if this large amount of $4,172.84 was actually expended?
A. I do not know.

Q. Do you think it was?
A. It must have been expended, or it would not have been in the Public Accounts.

Q. Do you know that it was expended for colonization roads, or for the survey of colonization roads?
A. I do not.

Mr. Marter.—And you do not know that it was not?
A. No.

Mr. Wood (Brant).—It does not appear in the Commissioner's Report?
A. No.
STATEMENT PREPARED BY MR. ROSS.

Memo: Reconciling the apparent discrepancies between the Public Accounts and the Commissioner's Report for years from 1872 to 1892 inclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure per Public Accounts</th>
<th>Deductions</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure per Commissioner's Report</th>
<th>Deductions</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<td>684 75</td>
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Committee Room,
Friday, May 12th, 1893.

The Committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10.30 a.m.

Present:

Mr. Davis (in the Chair).

Messieurs Clancy, Garrow, Harcourt, Kerns, Marter, Miscampbell, Wood (Brant)—8.

The following papers were laid on the Table: Books and Papers Farm Exchange.

Mr. Tracy, Bursar of Toronto Asylum for the Insane, was called, sworn and examined. His evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended, marked "N."

Mr. Tracy's evidence being concluded, Mr. Quinn, Bursar, Central Prison, was sworn. His evidence, being taken by shorthand writer, is appended, marked "O."

Dr. Chamberlain, recalled and examined. His evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended, marked "P."

Hon. Mr. Fraser gave an explanation with respect to the Account of Lionel Yorke, with the Central Prison Industries, which was taken by shorthand writer, and is appended, marked "Q."

The examination of Mr. Quinn was then continued.

The Pay Lists, Central Prison Industries, 1891, were brought down.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday next at 10.30 a.m.

"N."

Friday, May 12.

William Tracy, Bursar, Toronto Asylum, was called and sworn:

Mr. Clancy.—You have produced a book here which purports to show the receipts and expenditures under the respective heads, the farm account, casual revenue, pay patients; is that book kept by you?

A. It is kept by my clerk, although, of course I, supervise it.

Q. I see that a sale of cows was made to R. Hunter on January 4th, 1892, $198, and expenses $2. Have you the vouchers for the payment of this sum?

A. Not with me; I sent them to the Inspector.

Q. Were you in possession of the vouchers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you in the habit of buying cows from Mr. Hunter?

A. Yes.
Q. Under whose instructions?
A. From Dr. Clark; for anything else I always consult the Inspector.

Q. Is Mr. Hunter in the employ of the Government?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he on salary?
A. I don’t know.

Q. Does he buy for the Public Institutions, including the Toronto Asylum?
A. Yes, I believe so.

Q. I only see two entries in this book. Is that all that is consumed at the Asylum in that time?
A. Those are milch cows.

Q. Doesn’t he buy cattle for beef for the Toronto Asylum?
A. I heard that he did.

Q. Have you had anything to do with these transactions?
A. No; I think the slaughtering is done at the Central Prison. When our cows run dry they are bought by Mr. Hunter, and I pay him the difference in getting milch cows.

Q. What other items are in this account?
A. Soap grease, tallow and cows are about all that are sold.

“O.”

THOMAS QUINN, Bursar, Central Prison, was then called.

Mr. Clancy—Will you explain this item in your cash book: G. Wheeler, paid $231.59?
A. Mr. Noxon had been looking into matters connected with some old accounts and he brought me this amount of money and told me to credit it in the farm exchange account. I did so, and that is all I know about it.

Q. You didn’t know the particulars?
A. No.

Q. Now, here is the ledger of the Central Prison. What is the balance due by Mr. Wheeler as stated there?
A. $728.46.

Q. That is due by Mr. Wheeler to the Government?
A. Yes. I may say also that Mr. Noxon is looking into this account, in order to get it adjusted, and I believe he has got a secured note from Mr. Wheeler covering it.

Q. On page 130 what account is there?
A. P. Stafford, balance due of $75.27.
Q. Who is he?
A. He was a foreman in the Central Prison. I think he lives at Niagara now.

Q. And he owes the Province that $75.27?
A. Yes.

Q. How long has that been standing?
A. I see the last entry is May 25, 1892.

Q. What is your practice in selling the products, as to terms of credit?
A. Well, we are not supposed to give any credit, but to keep as nearly to cash as possible. The orders are positively cash.

Q. Then, if you do credit, who is responsible?
A. I don't know. I have never sold any of the products.

Q. Will you turn to H. Butwell's account? Who is he?
A. He is a foreman brickmaker, and has been there for some years.

Q. How much does he owe?
A. $168.50.

Q. What is that for?
A. For brick.

Q. Well, I see there is a charge of $680 in November, 1891, and $80 in December, 1891?
A. That was for brick, I think.

Q. What payments were made on that account?
A. He paid $300 in October, 1892, and $91.50 in November, 1892.

Q. And at present there is how much due?
A. $168.

Q. Now, turn to page 115; what is the entry there?
A. Lionel Yorke, $32,726.70.

Q. What was that for?
A. Brick for the new Parliament buildings.

Q. Why is that not paid?
A. I can't explain that.

Q. What is the date of the entry?
A. December 9th, 1892. The account has been running since 1889, and they were getting brick up to December 9th, 1892.

Q. You know no reason why it remains in that state?
A. No.
Q. Turn to the account of the Brandon Manufacturing Company; how does that stand?  
A. There is a balance due by the company of $8,161.54. This, I may say, I have been from time to time trying to get straightened up. They claim to have a contra account against us. The matter is in the hands of Mr. Noxon.

Q. It has been said by some that there are assets there to the value of $2,500; do you know anything about that?  
A. No; but I believe there is some raw material and lumber.

Q. Have you ever looked through it to value it?  
A. No.

Q. Can you tell me what this is for? G. G. Miles, estimating material for industries?  
A. At the time of the former settlement with the Brandon Manufacturing Company, Miles always claimed that he was engaged to value some articles, and he put in a bill for the amount, some $27. I didn't pay it until Mr. Noxon came, and he said it would be better to pay it.

Q. Why did not the former persons decide as to whether it should be paid?  
A. I could not say.

Q. Did you ever speak to Mr. Massie about it?  
A. Yes, and he declared it was not due and should not be paid, as no work had been done for it.

Q. What did Miles say about it?  
A. He said it was for something he had to do in connection with the transfer of machinery from the Brandon Company to the Government.

Q. Did you have an official named Walter Scott?  
A. Yes; he was in charge of the woodenware factory.

Q. When did he cease to act in that capacity?  
A. I think somewhere about the 1st of June, 1891.

Q. Did you know anything of him since?  
A. Yes; he is living in the city and I see him occasionally.

Q. Is he employed at the Central?  
A. No.

Q. Has he been receiving pay since he left the prison?  
A. Yes; for four or five months after he was out.

Q. For what reason?  
A. I don't know.

Q. Why is that shown on the pay sheets?  
A. My custom is to pay a man until I get word to strike off his name.
Q. You knew that he was dismissed?
A. No. I knew he was away from the prison.

Q. What was his relation to the Central Prison after he had ceased to be actively engaged there?
A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know of any way in which the Province received value for the money?
A. No. The pay sheets will show how long he was paid; from June to October, I think.

Q. Where did you make the payments to him?
A. I think he came to the building for it.

Q. He would turn up every month for his pay?
A. Yes, I think so.

Q. And that was all you saw of him?
A. Well, I don't think he did any work during that time.

Q. Where is he now?
A. About the city, I think.

Q. Are there any others drawing pay under similar circumstances as Scott?
A. No.

Q. Have there been any that you know of?
A. Well, where a guard is suspended for a time, perhaps two or three weeks, if he is reinstated his salary would be paid.

Q. With regard to Mr. Wheeler's suspension; do you know how long that lasted?
A. No.

Q. Have you any way of ascertaining?
A. No. He left there and he never came back.

Q. When did he leave?
A. It was in the summer of 1890, some time.

Mr. Garrow.—Q. Scott was not dismissed or discharged, was he. His office was simply abolished?
A. Yes, that was it.

Q. Do you know the circumstances under which he came to take up that position—that he left a good business?
A. Well, I have heard that.

Q. Was he not a capable man?
A. I think so.
Mr. Harcourt.—Q. Now, those items you mention as being due by Stafford & Butwell; these are open accounts?
A. Yes.

Q. Has not every industrial establishment these open accounts?
A. Yes, I think so.

Q. You have no reason to think but that these moneys will be collected?
A. Yes, I think they will be paid.

Q. Now, that large item of Lionel Yorke's. Do you not understand that $30,000 worth of brick, some 13½ million brick, were to be given Mr. Yorke?
A. Yes. It was before my time, but I understood this to be the case. Although it is charged to Mr. Yorke, I believe it is the Public Works Department that should be charged.

"P."

Dr. Chamberlain, Inspector of Prisons and Charities, was re-called:

Mr. Garrow.—Will you just explain Mr. Scott's position?

A. Walter Scott was requested to take charge of the manufacturing in the wooden-ware shop. He had been in business at Wingham and he was employed entirely in the interests of the Prison work. After he had been in charge of the north shop going on the second year it was decided that we could dispense with a foreman on account of the guards having acquired a sufficient knowledge of the work, and thereby save so much salary. I approved of it and asked the Government to allow us to dispense with the services of the foreman in that shop. They assented to this. But the question came up that it was going to be a hardship to Scott, as he was engaged by the year, and that if we were going to remove him before the end of his year we ought to remunerate him for the inconvenience he was put to. I recommended that either six months or a year's salary should be paid; that it was more economical to pay that gratuity than to keep up an office that was no longer required. His name was left on the pay sheet because he was legally entitled to his pay to the end of his year, and having provided for the salary at the beginning of the year it was easier to pay it directly from the Central Prison by leaving his name on the pay sheet, than by any other way.

Mr. Garrow.—The law would compel you to indemnify him, would it not?
A. Yes, if a case were brought the Government would be compelled to pay.

Q. You treated him as others would be treated under similar circumstances?
A. Yes.

Mr. Marter.—How long was Scott in the employ of the Central Prison?
A. I could not say exactly, but I think a few months over a year.

Q. Did you know all about what he had been doing before he came there?
A. No.

Q. Can you tell us when he commenced?
A. No, not the exact date.

Q. Nor when he ceased to work?
A. Not with exactness.
Q. You say you did only in his case as you would do in the case of others?
A. Yes.

Q. Then tell me another instance of a man being in the employ of the Government for a year and receiving an extra six months' salary as a gratuity?
A. I didn't mean to say that. I don't know of any case similar to this one.

Q. Did you know anything personally as to what bargain was made with him?
A. No.

Q. Was he dismissed on your suggestion?
A. He never was dismissed—the work was stopped.

Q. Now, you say that the reason was that there was no longer work—that it stopped there?
A. No, the guards were acting as foremen, and they had become competent to do all the work.

Q. Did you instruct the Bursar to continue paying?
A. I may have or I may not. It is his business to pay until he gets instructions not to pay.

Q. Did you instruct him not to pay?
A. I would have to consult my file for that. I may have said to leave the name on until a certain time, or I may not.

Q. How much was paid him in 1891?
A. I see here in the Public Accounts, $1,200.

Q. How about 1892?
A. I don't think he received anything that year.

Mr. Clancy.—In what year was Scott employed?
A. In 1890 and a part of 1891, I think.

Q. Did you recommend his employment?
A. He was employed before I was an Inspector.

Q. You say the reason why he was not retained was that the guards were able to do the work?
A. Yes, and the Brandon Company, who had the contract at the time, were anxious that this should be done.

Q. Did Scott cease work at once after that?
A. The matter was thoroughly considered by Col. Gibson and the Government. There was no sudden action taken.

Q. Were the guards employed before Scott was there?
A. Well, before that their duty was simply as guards, though they had some experience in carpentering and wood-turning.
Q. Then, keeping that in view there would be no need of having Scott employed at all?
A. Yes, that was the conclusion come to after the guards had acquired experience in running the shop.

Q. There was no need to employ Scott in the first instance?
A. No, I don't say that, I was not there then, but some one was no doubt needed until the guards had become competent.

Q. Was it not Mr. Massie who first called attention to the fact that Scott was not needed?
A. I am not sure whether it was Mr. Massie or Mr. Donagh.

Q. How long after that was it decided to dispense with his services?
A. Some time; it was not done hastily.

Q. On what ground did you make the recommendation that Scott should not be continued there?
A. On the ground that it was represented to me that it was not necessary to continue a foreman in the shop, and as his salary was charged to the cost of producing the goods, it was also on the ground of reducing the cost of production.

Q. Then on what ground did you recommend that he should be pensioned on the Government for another period—you did not know of any special terms on which he was employed?
A. No, but I learned on enquiry that he was on a yearly engagement, and he said to me and others said the same thing, that he was entitled to at least a year's salary for having been removed from his position in the way he was.

Mr. MARSH.-Q. Did you say that you found him employed by the year?
A. Yes.

Q. Is there anything on this pay sheet or the books to show that?
A. I keep all those records in my office.

Q. Are all the men at the Central Prison paid by the year?
A. Well, they are mostly paid by the year, but there are few cases in which persons are only employed for a short time.

Q. Then if anything occurs that you don't need his services, what then?
A. We notify him and he leaves.

Q. Take the first man on the pay sheet there; is he employed by the year?
A. Yes.
Q. And if you wished to remove him, how much extra salary would you have to give
A. Well, if we removed him except for cause, we would take into consideration the unexpired portion of his year and the amount of time served and recommend him for a gratuity, and the Government could pay it or not, as they saw fit, but in any case he would be entitled to the balance of his year's pay.

Q. Is that done in the case of a man who has only been employed one or two years?
A. Well, removals are so rare I do not recall any other instances where it has been done.
During the meeting Hon. O. F. Fraser was called at the request of the Chairman to explain the Lionel Yorke brick contract. He said: Under the contract for the new Parliament Buildings, in addition to cash, there was to be delivered 13½ millions of brick. Of this quantity they have received from the Central Prison 10,454,480. The rate was to be $6 per thousand, so that the money value of the brick from the Central Prison was something over $62,000. There was charged to the appropriation some years ago $30,000, as paid for brick to the Industrial Department of the Central Prison. This was credited to the prison industries. There remained, therefore, in addition to $1,265 in cash, on the construction of this building, $32,000, which, if the prison were a corporate body, would be marked as still owing. The item was entered in the prison books in that way to show that they had delivered so much brick to the contractors. It should, perhaps, have been more correctly charged against the Parliament Buildings.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, 16th May, 1893.

The Committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10.30 a.m.

Present:

Mr. Davis (in the Chair).

Messieurs Caldwell, Clancy, Harcourt, Kerns, Marter, Wood (Brant)—7.

Dr. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, was recalled, and examined; his evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended and marked “R.”

On motion of Mr. Marter, it was
Ordered, That the papers, shewing total cost of supplies to the Superintendents of the different Public Institutions, be filed with the Secretary, and that the totals be placed on the Minutes of the Committee, viz., Toronto, Hamilton, London, Orillia, Kingston and Mimico Asylums, and Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institutes.

On motion of Mr. Marter, it was
Ordered, That there be laid before this Committee the muster roll of the Central Prison for the year 1891, and for 1892 from January to April inclusive, shewing the attendance of guards and managers.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, it was
Ordered, That Mr. Cashman do appear at the next sitting of the Committee with the Books of the Crown Lands Department.

On motion the Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.
"R."

Tuesday, 16th May, 1893.

Dr. Chamberlain, Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, recalled.

Mr. Marter.—What record is kept in the Central Prison as to the attendance of guards, managers and so forth? What have you to refer to, to see who were the persons there this month, for instance?

A. There is a daily record kept in the Central Prison of the officers. They are reported, in fact certain officers report themselves, and report others. There is regular military precision in the manner of checking the guards, the under officers and the prisoners. They are counted in the morning; they are counted coming in to dinner.

Mr. Harcourt.—Roll call?

A. Yes, sir; roll call. They have to file in in a regular way. There is regular military duty. The guards report at night, and report the misconduct of the men. A record is kept of all these proceedings, and we know to a certainty that a guard is present either day or night. At night we know if a guard is on duty, and doing his duty, because he has to be at a certain point at a certain time. The indicator shows where he is at a certain time during the night. There is no possibility of shirking duty. Every hour that the guards are on duty has to be kept in a book. They keep a daily record in a book. At the end of every month the Bursar makes up, so far as the officers are concerned, the pay sheet.

Q. But that is no criterion. When a name is once there he never takes it off unless ordered to?

A. Of course he would not; but if a guard is off duty by consent, he knows it, and if he is off duty without consent, it is reported.

Committee Room,
Wednesday, 17th May, 1893.

The Committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10.30 a.m.

Present:

Mr. Davis (in the Chair).


The Central Prison muster rolls for 1891, and part 1892, were laid on the Table.

Mr. Harcourt stated that what is called the Brandon award, was laid on the table but is simply an appraisement of machinery, etc., etc.

The Reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, from 1872 to 1891, were laid on the Table.

Mr. Cashman, called, sworn, and examined; his evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended and marked "S."
Mr. Ross was recalled, and examined; his evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended and marked "T."

It was
Ordered, That the further examination of Mr. Massie be continued at the next sitting of the Committee.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Wednesday, May 17th.

"S."

CORNELIUS CASHMAN was then called and sworn.

Mr. CLANCY.—What position do you occupy in the Crown Lands Department?
A. I am a clerk there.

Q. How long have you been employed?
A. Since October, 1873.

Q. What are your duties?
A. To keep the accounts, mark them as they come in, and go over the pay-sheets.

Q. Do you pass upon the accounts as to their correctness?
A. I go over them with the Superintendent to see that they are all right.

Q. Does anyone else do this but you and the Superintendent?
A. Well, they pass through our hands to the accountant, and from him to the Treasury Department. There is another man in the office named Bradshaw.

Q. Does he look over the accounts, as well as you and the Superintendent?
A. First of all he gets them before I do. All accounts that come in are registered, after they have been looked over by the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner. After they are registered they are distributed to the various branches of the service.

Q. After the Commissioner, who next gets the Accounts?
A. The registrar, Mr. Jones, I think is his name.

Q. He is in the Crown Lands Department?
A. Yes.

Q. Does he keep a book and register the accounts?
A. Yes, they would be passed to him, and the Colonization Roads Accounts would come into our hands.

Q. What is done then?
A. Mr. Bradshaw registers them in his book. He goes over the accounts and will probably put on the back of the letter the amount of the voucher or pay-list. Then he passes them on to the Superintendent.
Q. Mr. Bradshaw registers them just as he finds them coming from the registrar whose duty it is to take them after the Commissioner looks through them?
A. Yes.

Q. Does he then examine them?
A. Yes.

Q. Does he keep an account?
A. Yes; each account or letter has a number and is entered.

Q. Is the name of the road and the amount entered?
A. Yes, if he knows it.

Q. Under whose authority does he work?
A. The Superintendent and the Commissioner.

Q. Are you accustomed to see that book?
A. Yes.

Q. How does Superintendent Smith sometimes make entries?
A. If a man is away anyone else in the office would attend to it, but as a rule Mr. Bradshaw makes the entries.

Q. Does Mr. Bradshaw pass on the entries as to their correctness?
A. Well, he initials them.

Q. Does that mean that they are correct?
A. The accounts were subject to my supervision, because there might be many things in them that he, not being so long in the office, might not be familiar with.

Q. What record did you keep?
A. For the last 7 or 8 years we entered them in this book, that I spoke of; before that we had the accounts themselves as a record.

Q. Now, I want to know what record you kept of the accounts in 1873?
A. There were no books in this branch then other than the accounts, until after I came in, because before that we would have to run to the accountant. We had no books from 1867 to 1874, or perhaps 1875. I had to refer to the stub of the requisition book for any payments that would be made, and for our own convenience I thought it would be best to keep a record of every account. A book was therefore got in 1874 and the accounts were separated. In those days the accounts were few, but after a time they got too numerous to be always bothering the accountant about.

Q. When passed on by you or the Superintendent, then what was done with the original accounts?
A. They were filed away in our branch.

Q. Then how did you acquaint the accountant of the amounts for which requisitions were to be made?
A. All the requisitions went through the accountant's hands before. Moneys were drawn in the meantime; advances being made by the accountant.
Q. On what authority ?
A. The Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, or the Superintendent.

Q. Now, here is the book of the Crown Lands Department for 1883; who kept this book?
A. I did.

Q. What does the account on this side of the ledger purport to be?
A. The amounts paid out to these were during that year on that road. This is simply a memorandum book for our own use in the office.

Q. What record did you keep of the requisitions and the accounts upon which requisitions were made before they went to the Treasury Department; is there any other book?
A. No, there was only the requisition book.

Q. What does the requisition book show?
A. It shows the requisition for those amounts.

Q. What else?
A. The name of the road on which it is drawn.

Q. Now, turn up the requisition book for 1883; take, for instance, the Bury Road, were you correct in saying you had a requisition book?
A. Yes, this is it.

Q. Is this a requisition book or merely the stubs of the requisitions?
A. These are the stubs of the requisitions.

Q. Now, the Committee were led to believe that you had a book in which these accounts were kept; these were merely the stubs from which the requisitions are taken off?
A. Yes.

Q. Have you any other record, other than the stubs?
A. No, they go to the accountant.

Q. Now, this book purports to keep a record of the requisitions issued?
A. Yes, on account of the different roads.

Q. Where is the account of the work performed as against the sum drawn?
A. It is in the different men's accounts.

Q. Where?
A. In the office.

Q. Were these accounts entered?
A. No, not in these books.

Q. Is it the custom to show the accounts of the amounts on the right hand side of this book as against the money drawn for the last 8 or 9 years?
A. Yes.
Q. And before that?
A. We have the men's accounts as against these.

Q. Then there is really no record by a book showing the amounts drawn on the left side as against the roads and work performed, and the statement on the right hand side of the ledger or book showing the work performed, or to balance the accounts?
A. Nothing other than the accounts in the office.

Q. Have these accounts ever been written up?
A. No.

Mr. Garrow.—That is prior to 1884?
A. Yes.

Mr. Clancy.—Then the accounts are in the pigeon hole of the Department, that is all the record there is?
A. Yes.

Q. The men's contra accounts are there, but you have no books showing this?
A. No, because we had the accounts themselves.

Q. If we wanted to find out anything from the accounts we could not find out from the books?
A. No.

Q. These are the original entries before they pass to the accountant?
A. Yes.

Q. You have no books showing the accounts in detail?
A. We have the men's own accounts.

Q. And they are in the pigeon holes of the Department?
A. Yes.

Q. Could anyone tell from these entries what accounts there are?
A. They could not tell from these books—this simply keeps the record of what is paid out on each particular road.

Q. These books are not balanced?
A. No.

Q. What is the reason this book is not balanced?
A. Perhaps some of these men's accounts may have run into the next year, and this only pretends to keep a record of the amounts paid out in that year.

Q. Are the books kept the same now as this book?
A. Well, no, because everything is entered now; but we have all the accounts.

Q. They were not entered in 1883?
A. No.
Q. Was there not an election in 1883?
A. I don't know.

Mr. Garrow.—What was the object in keeping this book?
A. In order that the officers in our branch might not have to bother the accountant to see how much was paid to such a man.

Q. It is more a diary than anything else?
A. Yes. And there is another reason why we keep the accounts now. Very often the accounts would come up and we have to return to the accounts in order to find the particulars. Therefore we keep the contra account here that we may readily refer to them.

Q. None of the accounts as kept by you are intended to be balanced—you don't pretend to keep the accounts of that branch of the Department on that side?
A. We keep a book for each year—each item is kept without reference to any unpaid balances.

Q. Some other officer is in charge of the material that ought to balance?
A. No, they have to come through us.

Q. You have nothing, however, to do with making the accounts balance?
A. I have to see that a man does not get more than is coming to him.

Q. Have you anything to do with the report or statement that is made up?
A. The Superintendent looks after that.

Q. No payment is made except through the accountant?
A. No, certainly not.

Q. You trust to him to keep a record of the cash, do you not?
A. Yes.

Q. You don't handle any money?
A. No; the accounts are now paid by the Treasury Department.

Q. You have been in your present position how long?
A. Since 1873.

Mr. Clancy.—Did you mean to say that you have not entered on the other side of the ledger, and balanced the accounts?
A. Since 1884 I did.

Q. Didn't you state just a moment ago that you didn't pretend to balance these accounts?
A. You will find they are not balanced in the accounts. Since 1874 we have not been particular with them.

Q. You say that in the books you entered two sides of the account—on one side the work performed, and on the other side the accounts paid?
A. Yes.
Q. And you balance them since when?
A. Since 1884.

Q. These are balances, are they not?
A. No. This book records everything that a man gets, and the balances go into the next year.

Q. Isn't this book balanced?
A. No, I don't think so.

Q. And what is this sum?
A. $2,459.

Q. What is this added to it?
A. That is the addition carried over to next year.

Q. At all events there are two sides of the account
A. Yes.

Mr. Garrow.—This book is a record as against each particular road
A. Yes.

Q. It is not charged against the men?
A. No.

Mr. Clancy.—You have no record or book keeping the record of original entries—showing accounts on which money was drawn in 1883?
A. We have the accounts; we have no book.

Q. If you wanted to find how an account stood you would have to go to the pigeon hole and find the account?
A. Yes.

"T."

D. G. Ross, of the Crown Lands Department was then called.

Mr. Clancy.—Now, Mr. Ross, about this statement. Did you prepare it yourself?
A. Yes.

Q. Is it in your handwriting?
A. Yes.

Q. From what did you make it up?
A. In regard to the Public Accounts, I took it from the printed reports.

Q. Did you know whether the printed reports were correct or not?
A. No, but I assumed they were.

Q. What did you take your statement as regards expenditures in Crown Lands from?
A. From the report of the Commissioners.
Q. That portion of it made up by the accountant, or that part made up by the Superintendent?

That portion made up in the Accountant's Department.

Q. What is your custom when you receive refunds during the year on Colonization Roads and the method of keeping the accounts?

A. Money paid in by refunds comes in the usual way as a refund, and is entered as a receipt of the Province. Sometimes it would be charged to the account direct and sometimes included as part of the expense.

Q. So far as your report is concerned, were there more than two ways—to be charged as a receipt of the Province and give credit for the whole sum paid out—and the actual sum expended would be the gross sum—the refund to be deducted from it?

A. That is one way.

Q. And the other way was simply to place it in the Crown Lands Report the sum actually expended, which amounted to the sum in your balance?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, take 1873; what is the receipt there?

A. $1,500.

Q. What is the gross sum charged there?

A. $146,573.25.

Q. Now, the correct sum to appear in your statement would be that amount, less $1,500, would it not?

A. This $1,500 is already credited—this is the actual amount expended.

Q. Was that $1,500 put in as revenue of the Province?

A. Yes.

Q. If you did not put in the whole sum you would be out in your figures?

A. Yes. This statement shows the actual expenditure.

Q. These are the gross disbursements?

A. Yes.

Q. And this $1,500 is a receipt?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, that sum seems to have been entered on both sides of the account; how do you explain that?

A. Well, I was asked to prepare a statement from the Public Accounts and the Commissioner's Report, and I have done so.

Q. Will you swear that that $146,000 is the correct total?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you swear that is correct in the face of putting in $1,500 as a receipt of the Province, and putting it in as a net amount on the other side?

A. I swear that they are both correct. I prepared carefully and faithfully the statement I was asked for, taking the figures of the respective years 1872 and 1892 in both reports. If there is a question raised as to the accuracy of the report of any particular year, a statement might be prepared dealing specially with it.
Q. Take the year 1887 in your statement: what is the sum you have there as expended?
A. $122,974.78.

Q. What is the sum put in your report of that year?
A. $124,709.06.

Q. Which is correct?
A. Well, there is a difference there.

Q. Now, which will you swear is correct—your statement or the Crown Lands Report?
A. The explanation is this: there was a refund of $1,734.28, which would make the amounts the same.

Q. Now, how do you reconcile that with the statement you made regarding 1873?
A. They are precisely the same. I swear to that statement.

Q. But the $1,500 is not deducted, therefore you have got in more than you were entitled to by $1,500?
A. Well, that I don't know.

Q. Do you swear now that the statements as they appear in the Crown Lands Report and here are correct?
A. In the manner in which you say, of course, they are not, but that is not a mistake. There is a refund of $1,734, and it is only a different method in dealing with it. Even admitted that there were an error in transcription, the details are absolutely correct.

Q. Look at the accounts of 1885: the expenditure in the Public Accounts and the Commissioner of Crown Lands were the same in that year?
A. Yes.

Q. They were the same in 1892?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, the gross sum, including 1885 and the year 1892, and all the years between, in the Public Accounts, should agree with the gross sum for the others for the same year?
A. I don't know that they should.

Q. Will you swear now that the statement is absolutely correct in detail?
A. I have already answered that.

Q. Should not the gross sum agree, since you started with the accounts even?
A. Yes; they are.

Q. Do you keep the accounts from which you make the deductions?
A. No.

Q. Then do you know they are correct from your own knowledge?
Q. Yes.
Q. Do you keep the accounts?
A. I keep the accounts that show these refunds.

Q. What report are they in?
A. In the Public Accounts.

Q. Now, I ask you if you know these figures to be correct from your own knowledge?
A. The results are not altered by the deductions.

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Committee Rooms,
Thursday, 15th May, 1893.

The Committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10.30 a.m.

Present:

Mr. Davis (in the Chair).


Mr. Massie recalled and examined. His evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended and marked "U."

On motion of Mr. Marter, it was ordered that the stock book of the Central Prison be produced before this Committee at the next sitting, and that Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Noxon appear for examination.

Mr. Clancy presented the following requisition.

Mr. T. F. Chamberlain was recalled and examined by Mr. Gibson (Hamilton). His evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended, and marked "V."

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

"U."

Thursday, May 18th, 1893.

Warden Massie, of the Central Prison, recalled.

Mr. Whitney.—Have you any acquaintance with the duties of Warden in other prisons.
A. I have visited quite a number in the United States.

Q. Perhaps you will mention a few?
A. I have visited nearly all the prisons in the Northern States. Have been through some of the stockades in the Southern States.
Q. Give us the number of convicts in any prison you have visited?
A. They vary very much, you know. In Detroit there is a prison population averaging 300. Then you go to Elmira Reformatory, and there is a population of 1,500.

Q. Convicts?
A. Yes, convicts.

Q. In any of these prisons are there industries being conducted?
A. In all of them in the United States.

Q. Could you explain the system of practice of managing the industries?
A. In any specific prison?

Q. You might instance any specific prison that occurs to you?
A. The nearest is Detroit. They do laundry work, and they manufacture pearl buttons.

Q. Is there any other prison in which you have noticed the system of management?
A. In the Elmira Reformatory they have a variety of industries. They used to carry on the manufacture of hollow-ware—that is, cast-metal articles for stoves—and they manufactured umbrellas, briar root pipes, and quite a variety of things.

Q. Who was the head of the institution; which official managed it?
A. Which institution?

Q. The last one?
A. Superintendent Brockway.

Q. Do the duties of Superintendent correspond with the duties of any official here?
A. They are the same as those of the Warden here.

Q. Were the industries managed by the Warden or separately?
A. In Elmira they are all managed under a State Commission, at least they were while I was there.

Q. I wish to ask you now something about the Brandon Manufacturing Company. What were the conditions of their use of the labor of the prison? I mean as to payment? How often were they to pay?
A. All the particulars are set forth in the contract.

Q. Do you recollect that?
A. They were to pay monthly.

Q. As a matter of fact, I believe they did not pay regularly?
A. No, they did not.

Q. Did the Government take over any plant from them?
A. There was plant taken over in 1889. The Government took their machinery at a valuation.

Q. Do you remember what the amount was that they owed the Government at that day?
A. I could not tell from memory correctly.
Q. You have no idea? Is that what you mean, or do you mean that you could not give the exact sum?
A. There were several thousand dollars.

Q. Was the machinery taken over in payment of the amount due? Was it settled for in that way? Did the settlement wipe off the indebtedness that existed then?
A. I believe so.

Q. Did it more than wipe off the debt?
A. Oh, yes.

Q. Was the balance paid to the Brandon Manufacturing Company by the Government?
A. I believe so. It did not pass through my hands at all.

Q. As time went on, did the company pay up regularly?
A. No, they had fallen behind.

Q. I believe as a matter of fact they did run behind?
A. Yes.

Q. A number of thousand dollars?
A. Yes.

Q. When was the contract between them and the Government closed?
A. They closed it somewhat summarily—they left the premises.

Q. That was when?
A. About the latter end of June, 1892.

Q. Had they any plant there?
A. They had nothing but material there.

Q. A large quantity or a small quantity?
A. The quantity was not large.

Q. Did they remove much material from time to time before leaving?
A. Yes; I explained when I was here before that under the pretence of opening a store on Wellington street they got permission to remove the material and take it all away.

Q. Do you know what property was left there, or is there now, as security for the balance they owe the Government?
A. They left assets which I think they valued in the neighborhood of $2,600, or something between $2,000 and $3,000.

Q. The company valued them?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you value them?
A. We could not. No. Because they were destroyed by fire.
Q. From your recollection, have you any idea of the nature of this property?
A. We did not take stock of it. It had been taken over by the Government before the fire. We had the company's valuation of it. You understand there was no settlement with the company, because they took what is commonly called French leave of us.

Q. Did the Government take possession?
A. Yes.

Q. Could you not give us some idea in a lump sum of the value of that property that the company valued at $2,600? Is it worth $1,000?
A. Oh, yes; I should say so. It was semi-manufactured goods and lumber.

Q. Apparently the Brandon Manufacturing Company were in arrears to the Government all the time the contract existed?
A. It may be said they were.

Q. Were they remonstrated with as to this?
A. Yes; again and again.

Q. By whom?
A. By the Inspector, the Minister in charge and the Bursar.

Q. Did you ever, or did any official, make representation to the Government about it?
A. Oh, yes.

Q. More than once?
A. It must have been many times during that period, from 1881 to 1892.

Q. You told us the other day that you purchased the machinery and the fibre used in the binder-twine manufactory?
A. Yes; that was the first fibre that was bought to begin with.

Q. Did you purchase any fibre since?
A. No.

Q. Has there been fibre purchased?
A. Yes; we got two little lots since then.

Q. Why did you not purchase it?
A. Mr. Noxon bought it.

Q. Did you become aware, and if so, how, that you were not to have the purchasing of fibre? You purchased the other?
A. I purchased the first lot.

Q. Why did you not continue to purchase?
A. It is just as I say—Mr. Noxon purchased the second lot.
Q. There must have been some knowledge brought to you that you were not to purchase it, or you would have gone on and done it?

A. I had not at that time received any intimation not to purchase, and I was negotiating for another quantity when Mr. Noxon also had quotations, and I stepped out. I was negotiating with parties in England, New York and Montreal for a second lot, and Mr. Noxon was at the same time making enquiries about it. When I found that we had both been corresponding with the same firm I stepped out.

Q. Without any further intimation?

A. Well, I did not wish to conflict with Mr. Noxon.

Q. What reason had you to suppose that you were not to purchase it?

A. I had no reason beyond the fact that Mr. Noxon had been corresponding.

Q. But supposing I had been corresponding, you would not have taken that as an indication to stop? There was no notice?

A. I received no notice.

Q. When you found Mr. Noxon was negotiating you just stopped?

A. Yes; I stopped because we were negotiating with the same parties in England.

Q. Did you satisfy yourself that Mr. Noxon had authority to negotiate for fibre?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Did you speak to Mr. Noxon on the subject?

A. Yes, we had some consultation about the matter.

Q. Did you satisfy yourself that he had authority?

A. I hardly know how to answer that question.

Q. Well, try; and you will no doubt answer properly.

A. I felt annoyed that Mr. Noxon should step between me and the firm I was corresponding with.

Q. But why should you feel annoyed until you knew that he had authority to do it?

A. I assumed that he had authority, because he was in the Inspector's Department.

Q. Was there any other inference—I may call it so—with you in relation to the purchase of fibre or machinery?

A. Not at that time.

Q. At any time?

A. I have since received instructions not to make any purchases exceeding in value $10.

Q. Of any particular thing?

A. Of no particular thing.

Q. From whom did you receive these instructions?

A. From Mr. Noxon
Q. How long is it since Mr. Noxon took upon himself, as you assume, to control the binder-twine factory? You know you told us the other day that he was there for some months?
A. Back and forward.

Q. I understand that he had not been in actual control all the time he was there. I want the time at which he assumed actual control.
A. He has not done so yet.

Q. What has he done in relation to binder-twine fibre?
A. He bought the fibre.

Q. What else has he done?
A. Nothing, so far as the prison is concerned.

Q. Then he has done nothing more than purchase this last quantity of fibre?
A. No.

Q. Who is actually controlling the binder-twine factory? Who is the official in charge?
A. I am in charge; there is no other man in charge.

Q. You are still in actual control of the management of affairs.
A. It is just in this position: As long as I am in charge of the industries of the prison, as I consider I am at present and have been, no other one can come in from the outside and give instruction to the men as to what they should do.

Q. And no other one does?
A. No.

Q. Then what does Mr. Noxon do?
A. I cannot answer that question.

Q. Do you mean by that you do not know?
A. Yes.

Q. There was a building destroyed lately?
A. Yes.

Q. Has it been rebuilt?
A. Part of the brick-work has been restored, and part of the stone-work, by the prisoners; and some little portion of the wood-work has been gone on with.

Q. It has been partially restored?
A. Yes.

Q. Anybody working there except the prisoners?
A. There is a young man superintending the work.

Q. Where is he from?
A. I understand that he is from the Public Works Department.
Q. Has Mr. Noxon anything to do with that work?
A. I understand that Mr. Noxon is purchasing all the material.

Q. Are there in this binder-twine factory any experts at work?
A. We have three foremen. We have a manager, a thoroughly practical man, and two assistants.

Q. All men of experience in the manufacture of this article?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what salaries they are paid
A. The manager, that is the one who takes direct responsibility for adjusting the machinery and everything, gets $5 a day, and the other two get $500 a year and perquisites.

Q. $500 and what
A. Dinner and the prison uniform.

Q. Not the convict uniform?
A. No, no.

Q. Has the exercise of your authority there and the exercise of whatever authority Mr. Noxon has attempted resulted in any disagreement between you?
A. There has been no disagreement at all between us. Of course only one man can give instructions to the employees of the prison. There cannot be a division of authority and have anything like peace. The thing would be simply impracticable. We could not work the institution at all.

Q. Have any representations been made to you by any person in reference to the evidence given here by you?
A. In which respect.

Q. In any respect whatever. Has any person connected in any way with the Government made any representations to you or asked you any questions in reference to the evidence given here by you the other day?
A. Not that I remember of. Unfortunately for the prison there are too many people talking about it. That is one of the great embarrassments which we have to contend against in working the institution.

Q. Have you had reason to feel any of these embarrassments affecting you? Have they come home to you at all?
A. They have.

Q. In which way?
A. They are very liable to cause dissensions among the staff to begin with.

Q. And have they?
A. They have.

Q. Serious dissensions?
A. Serious enough to cause quite a little bit of uneasiness amongst the staff.
Q. When you mention the staff do you mean the entire staff?
A. Yes, I mean the entire staff. Of course I do not mean the Bursar's Department because that has nothing to do with it.

Q. Can you give us any particulars of any dissensions that have taken place in consequence of the talk about this matter?
A. No; there is a danger in answering this question that it may make matters worse instead of better, and I strive to get along in the prison without these dissensions. Personally, I do not see any purpose that would be served.

Q. Experience shows that when these things that you have described do occur the sooner they are ventilated the better for all parties concerned. I would like to know whether the fact of your having given evidence here and the nature of the evidence which you gave have caused any remarks to be made to you by any person connected in any way with the Government?
A. No; not that I know of. It is just as I say: It has caused more or less disquiet amongst the staff.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).—Answer Mr. Whitney's question: Has any member of the Government spoken to you?
Mr. Whitney I did not say a member of the Government; I said any person connected in any way with the Government. Has any person connected with the Government made any remark to you in regard to any evidence given by you here the other day?
A. Oh, no.

Q. That is all I want to know. Do you know Mr. George Wheeler, at one time Bursar of the prison?
A. Yes.

Q. In the stock book which was presented here there was a payment made by Mr. Wheeler in 1891 of $231. What was that payment made by him for?
A. I do not know.

Q. The payment was never brought to your notice in any way?
A. No; you see the cash receipts did not pass through my hands.

Q. Is there any money, do you know, owing from Mr. Wheeler to the Department?
A. I believe there is an open account.

Q. With the balance against him?
A. Yes.

Q. Which has not been settled?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you know since when that balance has remained there?
A. It will be a few years back. He built a house and the account is for the material (brick) supplied.

Q. Do you know of anything else?
A. There was a balance due on the stock account. I understand that it had been arranged but I do not know.
Q. Do you know how the matter arose?
A. In which account.

Q. In the last mentioned account—the stock account?
A. It would arise from him getting moneys on the stock account, I presume, which are not fully expended.

Q. Not fully accounted for?
A. Not expended.

Q. Do you know Mr. Walter Scott?
A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known him?
A. I have known him since 1889 when he was engaged.

Q. Do you know what business he was engaged in when he came to the prison?
A. He was not in any business when he came to the prison.

Q. Do you know where he had been for some time previously?
A. He had been in business.

Q. But for some time immediately before his appointment?
A. No, I understood that he and his partner had dissolved partnership immediately before his appointment.

Q. What were his duties at the Central Prison?
A. He was employed to manage the wood-working industry.

Q. How long did he remain there?
A. From the 1st of October, 1889, to the 29th of May, 1891.

Q. What caused him to leave?
A. Well—

Q. Did he resign?
A. No; he was removed. He did not resign.

Q. What do you say?
A. He was removed—dismissed.

Q. By order of whom?
A. By order of the Inspector.

Q. What was the reason of his dismissal by the Inspector?
A. The reason was that his services were not required.

Q. Are you sure that that was the reason?
A. Well, I wish somebody else would give me the information. I know what has been said in reference to this matter.
Q. Was he at all under your supervision?
A. He was.

Q. Did you make representations to the Inspector or to anybody in regard to him?
A. Yes.

Q. What were they
A. But one answer can be given to that question—he simply was not competent.

Q. I suppose you made that report; and on that report the Inspector acted?
A. Yes.

Q. Had the Inspector any personal knowledge of Mr. Scott's competency?
A. Nothing but what I had represented to him.

Q. Was there any loss occasioned either by injury to machinery or material by Mr. Scott while he was there?
A. There had been difficulty between the manager of the Brandon Manufacturing Company and Mr. Scott in consequence of material having been spoiled.

Q. By whom?
A. Through Mr. Scott.

Q. Was there any loss suffered by the Government in any way?
A. Oh, no; the Government suffered no loss, beyond sometimes a little extra work, and that was prison labor.

Q. Had the Government to take over or pay for the material damaged or destroyed?
A. We did not sustain any loss in regard to it.

Q. Who was the Inspector on whose order he was dismissed?
A. Dr. Chamberlain.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Scott drew pay for the balance of the year 1891?
A. No, not for the balance of the year. His name was on the pay-roll for a few months after he left the service.

Q. You say it was not for the balance of the year
A. I think not for the whole year.

Q. What, if anything, has been paid him since?
A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know whether he is at present drawing salary?
A. I think not. His name does not appear on the pay-roll.

Q. Do you know, as a matter of fact, outside the pay-roll, whether he is receiving salary?
A. I have understood that he was to receive a certain amount as a final compensation.

Q. A lump sum?
A. Yes; a lump sum.
Q. What is the salary that he had while he was in the employ of the Government?
A. One hundred dollars a month, or $1,200 per year.

Q. Here are the Public Accounts for 1891: "Central Prison Industries, Matthew Scott"—which, I suppose, is meant for Walter Scott—"twelve months' salary as manager, $1,200." Is that the Scott you are talking about?
A. Yes, that is the same one; there is no Matthew Scott.

Q. How long was he at the prison?
A. He was on duty from the 1st of October, 1889, till the May of 1891.

Q. But I mean in 1891? He was only four months there—January, February, March and April?
A. Yes.

Mr. Gibson.—I suppose, Mr. Massie, in reference to Mr. Noxon's appointment, you do not for a moment understand that he was appointed a prison official?
A. Well—

Q. Did you ever understand that he was appointed a prison official, and not merely an Inspector in the Department?
A. I understood that he was to take charge of the reconstruction of the building that was burned.

Q. Yes; but I am now speaking of his appointment as an officer. Did you ever understand that he was appointed as a prison official, or simply as an Inspector, or as an official in the Inspector's Department?
A. As an Inspector.

Q. Of course, with the duties of an Inspector you have no concern, further than that the Inspector has some duties to perform in connection with the various institutions?
A. No, I have nothing to do with the Inspector.

Q. Is it quite immaterial to you, as Warden of the prison, who acts as your Inspector?
A. Quite.

Q. Has Inspector Chamberlain to your knowledge been absent a great deal of his time from the city?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you know if it is the case that from time to time matters arise which have to be dealt with in his absence, and which require the attention of an Inspector?
A. Yes; these things will arise in the prison.

Q. They are constantly occurring, are they not?
A. They do occur.

Q. Is it a matter of frequent occurrence that you have to come to myself as the Minister in charge in the absence of the Inspector?
A. Yes.
Q. Does it sometimes occur that questions of considerable importance have to be dealt with?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you know that Dr. Chamberlain, who has hitherto acted as Inspector of the prison, is absent about two-thirds of his time from the city?
A. Yes.

Q. That being the case, is it not the fact that a great many matters would arise regarding which the Warden would naturally require to consult with the Inspector?
A. Oh, yes; or the Minister in charge. That is unavoidable in an institution where there are a variety of industries and things cropping up.

Q. Are things liable to crop up very frequently, something or other arising of an exceptional nature?
A. There are a great many things that cannot be foreseen.

Q. Now, from the newspaper reports, Mr. Massie, of the evidence previously given by you, one would suppose that you were finding fault or resenting the appointment of Mr. Noxon to the position that he has been appointed to. Do I understand that that is the correct inference to draw from your evidence?
A. Let me say, in the first place, that I am not responsible for the newspaper reports. They may report anything they like. I have no control over them, and I have no control over the Government in any of their appointments. I never have said a word for or against Mr. Noxon's appointment.

Q. So that any impression of that kind may have been given to the public from whatever source, was not intended to come from you in any evidence you gave?
A. I do not know that I have given any evidence that would indicate in that direction.

Q. Have you any objection to Mr. Noxon inspecting the Central Prison any more than any other man? Is it a matter of indifference to you who exercises these functions?
A. Provided they are properly discharged.

Q. Quite so. Would you hazard an opinion whether the necessities of the Inspector's Department or the Public Institutions Department were such as to require further assistance?
A. That is entirely out of my control.

Q. Have you any reason to suppose that the Government desire in any way to interfere with your disciplinary authority at the prison, or is it the reverse? I am speaking now of your own experience of myself as the head of the Department.
A. I have no intimation, nor any reason to suppose for a moment, that the Government will interfere with my disciplinary duties.

Q. Have I or have I not rather taken the reverse course as a matter of policy?
A. Yes; I frankly make the statement that in maintaining the Warden's authority you have always accorded me every assistance in that respect.

Q. I know that has always been my opinion of the proper mode of preserving discipline. I believe, to some extent, the military system should appertain in the proper maintenance of discipline in an institution of that kind, and I think I have so explained on occasions?
A. Yes.
Q. As to the management of these different industries, that is a matter in which the Inspector has always exercised more or less control?
   A. That is, as adviser.

Q. As adviser and controller?
   A. And controller; yes.

Q. Is there anything in the rules or regulations of the prison which specially authorize the Warden to make the purchases of raw material, for example?
   A. When Mr. Mathieson was appointed Superintendent of the Belleville Institute, the Inspector issued orders that thereafter the entire industrial operations of the prison should be under the supervision of the Warden.

Q. He was the Bursar?
   A. No; he was manager of the industries. Mr. Sharpe was Bursar.

Q. That position as a special position there was discontinued?
   A. Yes; and then the entire duties of the management of the industries devolved upon the Warden, by order of the Inspector, and that order has not been rescinded.

Q. I am now speaking of the relations existing between you, on the one hand, and the Department on the other. Is there any regulation which expressly gives you authority to make purchases under the rules of the Department?
   A. No.

Q. Is it a well understood rule that all purchases of any importance are made only after consulting the Department or under the supervision of the Department?
   A. The requisitions in all cases should be made upon the Inspector and be approved of by him.

Q. Are purchases of raw material for the purposes of the industries somewhat out of the ordinary course of the purchases on account of maintenance?
   A. They are.

Q. Are they more special in their nature?
   A. Yes.

Q. Is there any doubt that the successful purchase of these supplies of raw material requires more or less special knowledge?
   A. There is the knowledge of what is required, and there is the knowledge of knowing how to purchase.

Q. Are we to understand that you are complaining in any way about the Department exercising a control over the purchase of the raw material?
   A. I have not made any complaint that I know of.

Q. Then we are not to understand that you are making a complaint now? I do, however, understand that you find some fault as to the manner in which the change took place—the suddenness, and the working at cross purposes with the Inspector—I think myself that there is some little reason for that—but I do not understand that as a system you are finding any fault with it?
   A. In the first place, it is not my duty to find any fault with it; I am not questioning the prerogative of the Department. They have done what is quite right, and I do not question that. I am not aware that I found any fault, though I disagreed with Mr. Noxon in the purchasing of that fibre, because he stepped between me and the firm I was corresponding with.
Q. That was a thing that should not have occurred. I suppose the reason it did occur was owing to a misunderstanding?
A. I stepped out of it.

Q. I presume that everyone will admit that the purchase of the raw material or the manilla for the binder-twine industry is a matter of immense importance?
A. Of course, this is just one item, and there is no great difficulty about it.

Q. But it forms the great bulk of the finished product, and it is a serious matter that special attention should be given to the proper policy to be pursued in the purchase of raw material?
A. An arrangement should be made for the purchase of the raw material that is advantageous. If we do not do that we may lose from 4 to ½ a cent a pound, and therefore it is important that whoever is in charge of the purchase should keep himself in constant communication with the sources of supply.

Q. Did you ever make a purchase of binder-twine material or anything of that kind without being specially authorized by the Department?
A. Not without your approval.

Q. So that the previous purchases referred to as having been made by you were made under the direction and approval of the Department?
A. Yes.

Q. Is there any reason to suppose that the same course will not be continued?
A. Any other course would be a very unsafe one, if the Department were not to be made aware of what purchases were to be made.

Q. Is there any reason why you should not in these important matters consult from time to time and be guided from time to time by Mr Noxon, as Inspector, instead of by myself, as the Minister—the head of the Department? If I think I have not time to devote to the Central Prison specially?
A. There is no reason.

Q. There are how many branches of industries at the prison?
A. At present we have six—these are the woollen industry, cordage, broom-making, the iron-working department, tailoring and shoemaking.

Q. The wood-working department has not been reorganized?
A. No.

Q. Has there ever been a thorough system of book-keeping in the matter of keeping the accounts of each of these industries separate?
A. No. I wanted when I took charge of the prison to have each of the departments keep its accounts separate and distinct. But we were never able to do that.

Q. Is there an effort now being made to do that?
A. Yes. I think the foreman for each department should be held responsible for the success of his department. But up to the present we have not had facilities for doing that.

Q. What would you say, assuming that these industries were not prison industries but a manufacturing establishment, as to how it compares with other manufacturing concerns in the amount of salaries paid to the officers for supervision? I don't mean foremen or workmen, but those who are on the staff.
A. It varies very much.
Q. I am not speaking of prisons, but of ordinary manufacturing concerns.

A. I do not know of my own knowledge.

Q. With such a variety of industries do you consider it a reasonable thing, or more than a reasonable thing, or less than a reasonable thing, that there should be close supervision from an inspectoral point of view?

A. The closer the inspection the better.

Q. The greater care exercised in purchasing raw material the better?

A. Yes.

Q. And the greater care and consideration given to realizing on the finished product the better.

A. Yes.

Q. I suppose these are truisms almost?

A. Yes.

Q. In reference to the Brandon Manufacturing Company, what instructions were given from time to time by the Department as to having that balance paid up?

A. The payment was demanded from them again and again by the Department.

Q. The instructions were made strong and peremptory, were they not?

A. Neither the Bursar nor myself could force payment. We insisted on it as far as we were able, but of course we could not do it.

Q. Have you any recollection in my office of a very peremptory instruction being given by the Inspector and myself to try and have the amount collected?

A. I think in the fall of 1890, somewhere in November or December, orders were given to collect the amount, but we did not succeed in doing it.

Q. You speak of an official representation to the Government as to the balance not having been paid? I did not exactly catch your meaning.

A. That meant that I had written, drawing their attention to it by correspondence.

Q. Was not your attention drawn to it by correspondence from the Department?

A. Oh, yes; but what I meant to say was this, that an official of the prison neither the Bursar nor myself could force payment from the company.

Q. Were genuine attempts made to keep that account down as much as possible, without absolutely closing it?

A. Well, they were splendid men to make promises, and in that way they put us off from time to time. To that may be attributed the fact of their being so far in arrears. They put us off with promises that the money would be paid in instalments, but these instalments were never paid.

Q. I understand that you said in your evidence that they played a sharp trick by the removal of the goods?

A. It was a piece of sharp practice. Under pretence of opening a warehouse in the city, they got permission to remove the goods; and after they had them removed they disposed of them, and left us minus the balance.
Q. Do you remember where the Inspector was at that time?
A. He was on a tour of inspection.

Q. Do you remember where I was? I think I was in the Rocky Mountains.
A. You were on the Pacific coast I understand.

Q. You had not the Minister to consult?
A. I consulted the Deputy-Attorney General, and I found we could not do anything.

Q. That was after the bird had flown?
A. Yes. I stopped the safe, and then I consulted with the Deputy-Attorney General. He thought we had better let it go, and perhaps recover in some other way.

Q. I understand that, so far as Mr. Wheeler's affairs are concerned, any balance due the stock account has been settled. That account has been adjusted?
A. So I understand.

Q. Then there is the industrial account. Do you know what has become of that balance, or if it has been arranged?
A. I do not know. The matter was arranged, I understand, by Mr. Noxon, by whom security was given for the amount.

Q. As to Mr. Scott—as I understand, he was there a year and eight months?
A. From the 1st of October, 1889, to the 29th of May, 1891.

Q. Was there any other reason for terminating his engagement than an anxiety to reduce the staff? Was that the real reason for the discontinuance of his services?
A. That really was the reason he disagreed.

Q. I understand from what you say that there was a certain amount of friction between yourself and him?
A. There never was an unpleasant word between Mr. Scott and myself, but he had not been on speaking terms with any of the foremen in the shop for a long time before he left it.

Q. What was the real object of discontinuing his services?
A. The Brandon Company complained that the business was not paying, and they wanted to reduce the cost; and as one of the guards there was quite capable of doing the work, in fact better than Mr. Scott could do it, it was arranged that Mr. Scott should be removed, and that Guard Reid should take charge of the machinery.

Q. Then the object was to reduce the cost?
A. You remember they were to pay prices covering the cost of the foreman's salary.

Q. Their contract was to pay the cost of management on the piece-price system, and to reduce the number of officers in charge would reduce the cost?
A. Yes.

Q. To them of the finished product?
A. Yes.
Q. What I want to know is, was that or was it not the main motive in the matter of having his services discontinued?
A. That was the main reason for his being removed in the end.

Q. I am satisfied from my own recollection, so far as I know, it was. I did not know what you might be inclined to say about it in reference to the way matters were run, or in reference to his relations to you, but, so far as I recollect, the object was to endeavor to cut down the staff?
A. Yes; and to remove that friction which is more a hindrance than anything else to the successful working of an industry.

Mr. Whitney.—In reference to Mr. Gibson’s last question, I understood you to say in reply to me that Mr. Scott was removed because he was incompetent?
A. I repeat that. If Mr. Scott had been thoroughly competent in the first instance to manage the machinery he would have been master of the shop, but he was not; and in consequence he lost control of his prisoners, disagreed with the foreman of the Brandon Manufacturing Company, and as a result had to relinquish charge of the entire industry. They were complaining of the man because of the cost, which they desired to lessen.

Q. If he had been competent would he have been removed?
A. I think not.

Q. When the Brandon Manufacturing Company were taking away their last load, you consulted the Deputy-Attorney General?
A. Yes.

Q. The last load cont ed the safe?
A. It might have been before the last load. I accept the responsibility of it. I had no authority myself to act, and I did not know what to do under the circumstances. I had the promise of the firm that they were going to open this store, and I thought they would fulfil their engagement to the Government.

Q. How many days were they in removing these goods?
A. Two or three days.

Q. You state that an institution like yours requires a close supervision, from an inspectoral point of view?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you consider the purchasing of all supplies over the value of twenty dollars as coming within the Inspector’s proper duties?
A. I don’t know; of course there should be an arrangement.

Q. There is an idea, and a correct one no doubt, that the duties of the Inspector are of a certain nature. That is present in the mind of any person who thinks about it. Do you consider the purchasing of supplies of value over ten dollars as coming within the purview of the Inspector’s duty?
A. I think it would be very embarrassing to the working of the institution if that were carried out to the strict wording of the law.

Q. Is it your view that the purchasing of all supplies over ten dollars does not come within the purview of the Inspector’s duties?
A. I hardly know how to answer that question.
Q. I will put it in another way: Suppose you were defining the duties of the Warden and the Inspector, would it occur to you to put this purchasing power among the duties of the Inspector?

A. I know of no case where that is done. I do not see how it is workable.

Q. It would not occur to you then to put it into the Inspector's duties?

A. Unless there is an entire division—an entire separation of the industrial operations from the disciplinary.

Q. But with the system at your prison, would you consider it as being a reasonable duty of the Inspector?

A. Oh, I think not, because it would embarrass the working of the institution very much. I would say so if the Warden was incompetent to carry on the industries of the prison, or to make purchases; but I have been in mercantile life ever since I was able to count.

Q. Do you know, as a matter of fact, that the appointment of Mr. Noxon was considered by the Government because, among other things, he would superintend the manufacture of binder-twine?

A. I did not so understand it. I had no knowledge of that.

Q. You did not know that Mr. Noxon was to take over as part of his duties the superintendence of the manufacture of binder-twine?

A. I did not. That would necessitate Mr. Noxon remaining continuously within the prison, and it would create such a division of the staff that, personally, I do not see how it would be workable.

Q. As far as your understanding is concerned, that was not given as the reason for the appointment of Mr. Noxon?

A. Of course when changes are about to be made affecting the institution, I suppose it would come to my ears in some way from the Government.

Q. When the knowledge came to you that the Government was considering the appointment of an additional Inspector, did the knowledge come to you that one reason for it was that he was to superintend the manufacture of binder-twine?

A. Not specially.

Q. You stated in answer to Mr. Gibson that you never said a word for or against Mr. Noxon's appointment? I suppose you recollect the evidence which you gave here at the previous meeting of the Committee?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you want to change in any way the evidence given by you on the previous occasion that you testified here?

A. If you have reference to any specific question, I would like to have it read.

Q. To your whole testimony, in reference to carrying on the industrial operations of the prison?

A. I believe that what I said was that I have not felt the industries to be a load, and that I am willing to continue them. What I regret is the element of discord being introduced.

Q. And that element of discord has been introduced?

A. It has.
Q. Having regard to what you have just stated, do you say that you believe Mr. Noxon's appointment to be necessary or unnecessary?
A. I could not answer that question. Necessary or unnecessary in what respect?

Q. Do you say that an official such as Mr. Noxon is necessary in reference to the superintendence of any of the industries?
A. I do not clearly understand what you want to get at. No Inspector can superintend the industries of the prison. That must devolve upon the Warden, unless you make an entire separation and divide the disciplinary from the industrial operations. I have never known it to work.

Q. Do you consider that there is sufficient Inspector's work to call for the appointment of Mr. Noxon?
A. I could not answer that question.

Q. I want to give you a chance to put it in your own way. What do you understand he is there for?
A. He is there as Inspector?

Q. You mean, to perform the ordinary duties of an Inspector of public institutions?
A. Yes.

Q. And you don't understand that he is to do anything else?
A. I understand that at present he is superintending the re-erection of the building that was destroyed by fire.

Q. He is not taking any part now in superintending the binder-twine factory?
A. Not beyond the purchase of material.

Q. Is there any more necessity, considering the altered circumstances, to-day, for an additional Inspector there than there was before Mr. Noxon's appointment?
A. I confess the question is very embarrassing, because I do not know the purpose of the Government; and I will not admit that the management of the prison has been so defective under myself as to require closer supervision than it has got. That would reflect on my own management, and I am not prepared to do that.

Q. Does the management of the prison require any more supervision than it did twelve months ago?
A. It does not.

Q. Does it require any additional supervision on account of the establishment of the binder-twine industry?
A. The binder-twine industry, plainly speaking, is the simplest industry we have got, but there is a large amount of money involved in the amount of material.

Q. Has the establishment of the binder-twine industry created a necessity for additional supervision?
A. I do not think so. Speaking honestly, frankly and truly, I do not think so.

Mr. Gibson.—Then you would say that the disposal of the product of the binder-twine industry is a matter that you would deal with the same as any other branch of industry?
A. There is a good deal involved in the disposal of it. It is a matter that will require care.
Q. Do you mean to say that the binder-twine industry has no special features of a nature that would not be treated the same as any other industry?
A. I do not include the selling of it.

Q. Are there not special considerations, not only in connection with the purchase of the raw material, but very special considerations in connection with the disposal of the finished product?
A. Let me say frankly that the purchase of the raw material is a very simple matter. If a man is in touch with the market it is a simple matter.

Q. But if you have no knowledge of prices?
A. Then a man should not purchase if he does not know the prices. It is a matter of keeping track of the market.

Q. As to the selling?
A. Judging from the correspondence which I have, there will be no difficulty in selling three or four times as much as we have got.

Q. I could say the same thing. Does that not make it all the more difficult to decide? Now, is it to be understood by the evidence you have just given that in your opinion there is no necessity for an Inspector going there oftener than Dr. Chamberlain used to?
A. I have not said so, and I do not intend that that should be my evidence. The more assistance I can get from the Inspector the better.

Q. I was suggesting that to be the case, but I am free to say from the evidence you gave that another conclusion might be drawn. While it is not intended by the Government that the superintendence of the actual charge of any of those industries is to be taken out of your hands, are we to understand from what you have said that there may not be a benefit from increased attention on the part of the Inspector?
A. No.

Q. What would you say to having the advantage of an experienced business man's advice, such as that of Mr. Noxon?
A. I would say at once that it would be and should be in the interest of the institution.

Q. You do not of course pretend to express an opinion as to how far my department has or has not need of further assistance, or an increase to its staff?
A. No.

Q. If therefore I have urged upon the Government the desirability for an increase in my staff, that is a matter with which you have nothing to do?
A. Certainly not; nothing.

Q. And have never assumed to express an opinion?
A. I have not.

Q. And if, in controlling that department, I think it in the interest of the public, as well as of the prison, that there should be more inspectoral work done there, do we understand that you have any objection to it?
A. I have not.

Q. Do we understand that you disapprove of it in any sense?
A. No.
Mr. Marter.—You said it was a benefit to have the advice of an experienced Inspector like Mr. Noxon. Tell us, please, on what occasions you have consulted with him since his appointment?

A. I do not recollect anything special at the moment. But Mr. Noxon has been there back and forward several months, and has come and consulted with me in my office about matters connected with the prison. On some occasions I have been to the Parliament buildings and consulted him, but I do not recollect anything special at the moment.

Q. When you did come in contact has it been for the benefit of the prison?
A. It ought to be for the benefit of the prison.

Q. Give us an instance, please, where it has been for the benefit of the prison?
A. For the moment I could not cite any special one.

Q. You came into conflict, you told us, over the purchase of some fibre?
A. We did.

Q. Just explain in what way you came into contact.
A. I wanted to purchase, and consulted with Mr. Gibson about it—the highest grade of fibre and the lowest, and the intermediate grades—so as to determine which of the grades of fibre I might work to the best advantage in the manufacture of binder-twine. With the object of making a thorough test, I entered into correspondence with several firms in London, one in Liverpool, one in Montreal, and two or three in New York. I got quotations from all the parties, and then I took the lowest offer I had, and wrote out a telegram to Andrew Bell & Co., of Liverpool, making an offer of five shillings less than the lowest offer I had got. When I brought the telegram to the Department and consulted with Mr. Noxon, I learned for the first time that he also was in correspondence with the firms I had been corresponding with. He asked for the qualities of fibre without any specific requirements. When I found that the two of us had been corresponding, I threw it up. I felt that it was like a breach of confidence.

Q. That is the only time you came into conflict?
A. Into conflict.

Q. That was not for the benefit of the Province or the institution, was it?
A. Well, I did not like it.

Q. That was not one of the occasions when you sought the great advice to be furnished you by the Inspector?
A. No.

Q. You know a great deal has been said about the assistance this Inspector is to be to you?
A. I was doing what was necessary in the interests of the institution and of the industries. I was anxious to determine for myself which class of fibre we could work to the best advantage.

Q. Was this one of the occasions upon which it was necessary for you to seek the advice of the Inspector?
A. Yes; I could not purchase the fibre without the consent of the Department.
Q. When you asked for this advice you learned that he had gone on without consult-
you and made this purchase?
A. He had not made the purchase, but he had asked for quotations from the same
house that I had already had my correspondence with.

Q. What was the result of that?
A. Mr. Noxon purchased the fibre.

Q. Did he buy it at a less figure than you would have paid?
A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. Do you know what he paid for it?
A. No.

Q. Do you know of any institution similar to yours requiring an inspector to devote
his time to it?
A. I know of no institution similarly situated to the Central Prison.

Q. Do you know of any prison that has an inspector definitely set apart to look
after that particular prison?
A. At the moment I do not know of any.

Q. You told us about visiting several prisons in the United States. Are there any
that you have not mentioned?
A. I visited the prisons of Illinois.

Q. Just give us a certain one?
A. I have visited Sing Sing.

Q. How many prisoners are there there?
A. The average is from 1,400 to 1,600.

Q. Do they have a person occupying the position of Warden?
A. Warden or agent.

Q. What are his duties?
A. To entirely manage the institution.

Q. There is no inspector to look after the management of the industries specially?
A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. It is simply as you have at the Central Prison—a manager for each department?
A. In most of the prisons in the United States there is a board of supervisors that
meets monthly with the heads of the institutions, and all matters connected with the
previous month's proceedings and the coming month are considered. Then to the
Warden is left the entire management.

Q. But still the Warden is manager?
A. Yes.
Q. Instead of the board of supervisors, you have the Minister and the Inspector?
A. Yes.

Q. Can you mention another institution?
A. Auburn Penitentiary, in New York State, is similarly conducted.

Mr. Davis.—You speak of a board of supervisors meeting and consulting with the Warden as to the work of the institution. Is the board appointed by the State, or how is it appointed?
A. By the State.

Mr. Marten.—You have already said that your duties are not any more onerous now than what they have been in the past. Is that correct?
A. That is correct so far as the manufacturing is concerned.

Q. Then you do not want help in the management of the industries of the Central Prison, nor have you asked for it?
A. I repeat that I never asked for it.

Q. Did you ask for any help in reference to the purchase of raw material?
A. I did not.

Q. By whom was the purchase of raw material made previous to the appointment of Mr. Noxon?
A. I made the purchase from Andrew Bell & Co., of Liverpool.

Q. Can you recall whether, through negligence or ignorance, the Province has suffered a loss, and that in consequence it is necessary to have a man specially to do the work of purchasing?
A. I know of no instance. I do not say, though, that in all the years of my management I have not made some mistakes.

Q. Do you know of any instance where there has been anything like a serious loss to the Province through your neglect or incompetence?
A. In the first place, I will not be charged with anyone's neglect.

Q. Has any such thing been brought to your knowledge that you have not been acting properly?
A. No.

Q. What should be the principal qualification of an inspector? What has Dr. Chamberlain ever known about industries that he should be at your elbow all the time?
A. You cannot make a warden of a prison in a day or a year, nor an inspector in a day or a year either.

Q. Did the Province ever lose anything by the doctor not being on hand to give you aid?
A. I have always found the doctor ready to assist me.

Q. But in consequence of his multifarious duties he could not give all his time to the prison. Has the prison suffered?
A. There is no instance I know of.
Q. Did the doctor know anything about making velocipedes.
A. We do not make velocipedes.

Q. Well, then, did he know anything specially about baby carriages? I want to see what his duties involve.
A. I don't think the doctor laid claim to any special knowledge.

Q. You could have got along, and apparently do get along, as you were going?
A. The prison holds no second position to any institution on this continent.

Q. There is no reason why you should not have gone on in the future?
A. I know of none.

Q. Did this conflict between you and Mr. Noxon result in anything? There was a very heated discussion, was there not?
A. I spoke my mind very freely. I felt aggrieved, and told Mr. Noxon what I thought very frankly face to face.

Q. What were the expressions you used?
A. I think the worst I said was that it was a very unbusiness-like method, and I charged him at the moment with putting me in a false position.

Q. What did he say in reply?
A. I forget exactly what he said in reply. I forget his words. Perhaps he did not feel quite as hot as I did, because I felt offended.

Q. I was told by a person in the institution who was present that the lie was given between you frequently. Let us hear your answer to that—yes or no?
A. It did not get to that length. This person who says that is telling what is not true.

Q. Well, was it an exhibition that was beneficial to those under you? Would it be the means of making them have more respect for your authority than hitherto over this institution?
A. It was not calculated to be beneficial to the institution.

Q. Have you heard it spoken of among the officials?
A. There is a great deal said that I do not hear.

Q. I am only asking you if you have heard it?
A. I have no recollection at the moment that anything is known of it at the prison, because there was only a guard in the waiting-room and some parties waiting there within hearing.

Q. As to the disposal of the binder-twine product, are you aware what the intention is of disposing of it?
A. Not definitely. I have been consulted about it.

Q. In what way does this consultation run?

Mr. Gibson objected to the question, as the matter was under the consideration of the Government.
Mr. Marte—How came the Brandon Manufacturing Company to leave in the first place? Did they consult with you?

A. Mr. Wesley, the manager, came to me and said they had arranged for a store on Wellington street. They purposed moving all the goods down out of the storehouse of the prison to Wellington street, in order to be more convenient for their customers.

Q. Did they consult you?
A. Nothing beyond that.

Q. Who gave the authority for them to go?
A. Of course, I permitted the goods to go out. All the goods were passed out on my order.

Q. Did you consult the Department in reference to it?
A. Yes, immediately.

Q. And they consented, did they?
A. After part was removed.

Q. In the first place, how did they get the consent to the removal of the goods—was it from you direct, or how did you consult with the Government?
A. At the time I am speaking of the Inspector was here, and I consulted with him. The doctor approved of it.

Q. Then the Inspector consented.
A. Yes.

Q. This was the time he did immense benefit to the Province?
A. Well, he went away on an inspecting tour just afterwards.

Q. But he consented?
A. I take the blame, because it was done on my recommendation.

Q. But you would not have done it without the consent of the Inspector?
A. No.

Q. Did the Province have a lien upon the manufactured and unmanufactured stock of the Brandon Company?
A. Yes, upon all material.

Q. At the time they removed the goods the debt due was what?
A. Somewhere in the neighborhood of $8,000 or $9,000

Q. And without taking any steps whatever to secure this they consented to this company, which has been chronically in arrears, to remove all the security which they had?
A. As a matter of fact they had very little.

Q. Whatever they had went away?
A. Whatever they had went away.

Q. In comparison with what they left, what would be the value of what they took
A. It is difficult to estimate it.
Q. What value do you think they took away?
A. I should say in the neighborhood of between $2,000 and $3,000 worth of stuff.

Q. At any rate no steps were taken by the Province or the officers to be placed in as good a position as that which you occupied previous to their going away?
A. We could not do anything.

Q. You could have kept them from removing their goods?
A. Yes, if I had understood that they were not going to be honest and pay their debts.

Q. Give us a little detail as to what is left. I am informed that $100 would cover the whole of it. What was left?
A. There is some of the stock left.

Q. Give us its value as nearly as you can.
A. I think it is in the neighborhood of $2,000.

Q. But if you were buying it over, what would you be willing to pay for it?
A. Well, they valued it at——

Q. That is not the question. If you had an opportunity of buying that stock, what would you be willing to pay for it for your own business?
A. Taking it as ordinary bankrupt stock, it is worth only about fifty cents on the dollar; but as we worked it up it was worth a good deal more to us.

Q. What value did you get out of it?
A. I could not say that we got the full value, but we made the most of it.

Q. What proportion was burned?
A. I could not tell.

Q. Do you know of any arrangement having been come to between the Government or yourself and the Brandon Manufacturing Company that you were to take this?
A. No.

Q. Why did you take possession of it and use it?
A. I thought we had better get what we could. j

Q. Using it in the way you did, would not the Province be liable for the full amount?
A. We concluded that it would not make any difference. We could not get anything more, so we did not question the price.

Q. It was a bad debt, and you thought whatever you got was so much ahead?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you know anything about the valuation that took place between the Province and this company of their machinery?
A. The Government took over their machinery in 1889.

Q. All the machinery that the Brandon Manufacturing Company owned?
A. Yes.
Q. Do you know what it amounted to?
A. I can only speak roughly from memory. It was somewhere between $27,000 and $30,000. The valuation of that, I understand, was applied on the debt of the company and the balance was paid in money. They were in arrears at the time of the settlement.

Q. And with a knowledge of these arrears you allowed them to do the same thing over again?
A. They had changed the firm in the meantime by taking someone in and putting in more capital, but it was really the same firm.

Q. That was the result?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you make any representations as manager of this prison as to the state of affairs?
A. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department again and again.

Q. With what result?
A. The Brandon Company brought in a claim against us made up of charges for non-fulfilment of contract in the matter of the prisoners' terms of sentence, and quite a number of things of that sort, amounting to I do not know how much. That claim was held in abeyance at the settlement of 1889. With the new firm after 1889 they got into arrears the first two or three months while we were negotiating the settlement of this disputed claim, and once behind they kept behind.

Q. Tell us a little about Mr. Wheeler, and the origin of his indebtedness to the prison on the stock account?
A. The receipts from the stock account were paid over to Mr. Wheeler. This account was kept distinct from the other accounts of the prison.

Q. Then it was in consequence of having sold something in connection with the stock that Mr. Wheeler's shortage occurred?

Mr. Gibson.—That is not what Mr. Massie said a moment ago.

Mr. Marter.—I am asking this question—is that so?

Mr. Massie.—There is an account due by Mr. Wheeler on the industries.

Q. How did Mr. Wheeler's indebtedness arise so far as the stock account is concerned?
A. He received money for hogs and goods sold that went into the stock account, and the entire money was not expended. He had a balance in his hands when he left the prison.

Q. Have you seen the stock book and examined it?
A. Not lately.

Q. But in reference to this matter?
A. Yes.

Q. Did not that account balance each month?
A. There was nearly always a balance brought forward.
Q. Then, if Mr. Wheeler had this amount of money—$231—there must have been false entries in that book to cover it up?
Mr. Gibson.—That does not follow.

Mr. Marter to witness.—Do you know of any such thing as that?
Mr. Gibson.—It does not follow that there are false entries.

Mr. Marter.—Just let the witness answer the question.
Witness.—Will you please repeat the question?

Q. On one side of that book is the debit of cash received for sales of so many hogs say, and on the other side is the credit taken for what has been done with the money. Are there any occasions upon which he sold hogs and did not debit himself with the money?
A. I understand that there were some discrepancies, but Mr. Noxon—

Q. Now, I want to know about the entries.
A. If there were any discrepancies in the book they would be from making sales and not crediting the amount paid to him.

Q. Do you know of any entries having been made in that book which were incorrect? Has the fact been brought to your knowledge?
A. There has been a good deal said about it.

Q. I ask you a simple question—do you know, or do you not?
A. It was on account of these discrepancies that Mr. Wheeler was suspended.

Q. Do you know of entries having been made in these books by Mr. Wheeler by which he was deceiving?
A. It is just as I said. I understood there were discrepancies, but I could not give you the particular items.

Q. You know the accounts were so arranged—cooked?
Mr. Gibson.—He did not say that.

"V."

Dr. Chamberlain, Inspector at Prisons and Public Charities, recalled:

Mr. Gibson.—How much of your time have you seen out of the city?
A. It takes about two-thirds of my time out of the city.

Q. The Central Prison was one of the institutions that you inspected?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your opinion were you able to give anything like the time to the duty of inspecting that institution that it required?
A. No. I may say that I have not been able to give that attention to any of the institutions which I have made under my jurisdiction that an inspector should give. It is a large Province, and it is a tedious one to get over; and for a thorough inspection of all the public buildings and their management an inspector ought to have more time than I have to give to it.
Q. Included among the institutions under your charge as an Inspector are the Penetanguishene Reformatory for Boys, the Mercer Reformatory and Refuge, the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Belleville, and the Institution for the Blind at Brantford?

A. Yes, sir; and 162 others.

Q. On your return from inspectoral visits naturally there would be a good deal of arrears of work in connection with these institutions?

A. Oh, yes. Always on my return to the city I have a lot of work in arrears that requires two or three days to straighten up again.

Q. What would this work consist of?

A. It would consist first of the disciplinary management of the Central Prison.

Q. I mean in regard to the other institutions?

A. Correspondence, principally in connection with the employees in the institutions. And there are accounts that must be looked after carefully. There is work to do in settling difficulties in connection with prisoners in the different prisons, and with the accounts, correspondence and requisitions which would be waiting for me from the Warden of the Central Prison for supplies of material.

Q. There is a good deal of work repairing at the institutions which are under the direct management of the Inspector?

A. Yes; capital expenditures are made from time to time, part of which is under the management of the Inspector and the balance under the Public Works Department. But so far as the prisons are concerned and the Reformatory for Boys the capital expenditure is generally managed by the Inspector, because we use prison labor to do the work.

Q. I suppose this involved a good deal of detail and business management?

A. Yes; there is a great deal of work in all that. This capital expenditure is managed by the Inspector directly—that is to say, instructions are given through the Department.

Q. Given by the Inspector after consulting the head of the Department?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, then, what do you say in reference to the amount of time or opportunity you have had in discharging your duties as Inspector of the prison?

A. I have scarcely been able to do more than the bare necessity of the requirements of visiting it twice a year in order to make my report, although I have endeavored to do it oftener.

Q. From your experience, what do you say as to the advisability of constant inspectoral supervision?

A. I think the closer the inspectoral supervision of the work of the Central Prison the better for the institution and the Province; and I think that inspection can be done in good faith and harmony.

Q. You have been of the opinion that the industries should be under an entirely separate management?

A. Yes; I have believed for some time that the industries should be managed entirely distinct from the ordinary management of the prison, as a prison.
Q. The Government, and I as the head of the Department, have not exactly agreed with you as to that?

A. No; you have thought that it should be managed by Mr. Massie, under the close supervision of an inspector, who would take with that other duties that he might have to perform. It was just a question of opinion, and I dare say I was wrong in my opinion, but I formed that opinion from looking at the question closely. The expenditure is a large one, and wants the closest watching.

Q. Almost from day to day?

A. Yes; it wants it from day to day, from morning to night.

Q. Do you say that now from the experience you have gained?

A. Yes. I say it from my knowledge of carrying on the business there, or from carrying on any other commercial business outside.

Q. In reference to the Brandon balance, are you in a position to speak as the instructions given by the Department?

A. Yes. Almost one of the first instructions I received after being appointed as an Inspector was from yourself, as head of the Department, to go thoroughly into the Brandon account and try if I could get the matter settled. I did so. I communicated with the Brandon Company direct, and I frequently wrote the Bursar of the Central Prison about the company, that they must pay up. I wrote the Bursar to say that it was the order of the Department that we must close up the account. I have also, in addition to the verbal instructions which you gave me, in regard to that matter, your written instructions asking me to visit the company, and urging that they must pay up. This has been done and the correspondence is in existence and can be shown. I think everything was done that was possible to be done to urge them to pay, but the fact existed that the Brandon Company felt that they justly had a claim against the Government, and I know that they held back payment for the purpose of getting even with the Government.

Q. A claim for what?

A. A claim that they had not been paid by the Government the full amount that the valuation gave them for the machinery at the time of the purchase. The managers of the company, Donogh & Oliver, also told me that they had a claim against the Government, for a breach of the contract as far as the short and long term prison labor was concerned. They held back their payments to the Government, in order to get even in that way. Whether their claim was valid or not, I am not prepared to say.

Q. Before the actual removal of the goods from the Prison had you any intimation that they were going to do more than remove them from time to time for the purposes of sale?

A. No, I had no idea up to a certain point. I was at the Central Prison looking over matters before leaving on an inspection tour, and Mr. Massie said that the company were taking their manufactured goods down to a warehouse on Wellington street. Nothing further was said than that.

Q. What did you understand by that?

A. I simply supposed that they were taking the goods down to ship them. When I returned, I found a letter from Mr. Massie stating that they had taken away most of their stuff, and that they were going to abandon the work there.
Q. That was the first intimation you had?

A. Yes; I immediately went up and found some stuff that had not been removed. Mr. Massie said: "What are you going to do about it?" I said I did not think we could prevent them from taking their goods down to the warehouse. I did not think we could do so under the contract. They might say that they could take the goods away for shipping purposes. We had no right to interfere with them unless we had some suspicion that they were not going to do what was right. I suggested that Mr. Massie had better speak to Mr. Cartwright, the Deputy Attorney General, and see what his opinion was. I believe he did speak to Mr. Cartwright about it, and Mr. Cartwright had some doubt as to whether we had the right to close upon them, but immediately following upon that the Brandon Manufacturing Company suspended payment. Then we got possession of all we had there, not because we had a legal right, but I thought we should hold the stuff anyway.

Q. That was at the time I was away in British Columbia?

A. That was the time you were away. I had nobody to consult but Mr. Cartwright.

Q. Most of the removal had taken place before your return from your inspectorial tour?

A. Yes. Soon after that they failed, and then I made enquiries and found that we could bring no claim against them, as they had no property.

Q. It was a limited liability company?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, about Walter Scott. I want you to tell the Committee on what grounds his services were dispensed with?

A. I am solely responsible for recommending to the head of the Department that the services of Mr. Scott, as foreman, be dispensed with.

Q. Why?

A. I did so entirely on the standpoint of reducing the annual expenditure at the Central Prison. I have been on that line for some time. I have cut down the expenditures.

Q. You were cutting down expenses in this way?

A. I was doing so. I did not dismiss him, because it is a hard thing to dismiss any man from the service who has not committed any breach of the laws or discipline, but I intimated to those who had a desire to resign from the service, that if they retired I would recommend a certain gratuity. If they had been engaged in the Government service previous to 1882, they were entitled to a month's pay for every year they had been in the service, according to an Order-in-Council.

Q. We are speaking of Walter Scott?

A. I found we could get along without him, and I desired to reduce expenses. There had been a little friction between Scott and the foreman in the shop, but that did not influence me. I have never asked for the dismissal of a man simply because there was a disagreement between him and somebody else, but in this case, although that existed, it was not the cause of my recommending that his services be dispensed with.

Q. Did he endeavor to find some occupation?

A. He did; and I did the best I could to see if I could not find some opening.
Q. What arrangement was made with him?
A. The arrangement I proposed was that we should give him a year's salary, as it would take him some time to get into business again.

Q. He had removed into the city from where?
A. His previous place of business was in Wingham, I think.

Q. The dispensing with his services was a great loss to him?
A. Yes; he explained the whole circumstances to me. I felt, in view of the position he was in, that the Government should deal liberally with him.

Q. The action taken was with the view of economy, and what he was paid or allowed was simply with the view of compensating him for the disappointment he was under in having his services discontinued?
A. Yes; for the expense he would be put to until such time as he could get another situation.

Q. He was left on the pay-roll a certain number of months?
A. Yes.

Q. And his name appeared in the Estimates of 1892 for the additional amount?
A. 1891.

Q. No, 1892?
A. Perhaps it was, but I think you will find it in the Supplementary Estimates of 1891.

Q. That amount has not been paid over, has it?
A. No, sir, the reason his name was left on the pay-roll was because part of that year's salary had been provided for in the Estimates.

Q. Well, then, Doctor, as to Mr. Noxon's appointment as an inspector, from your experience would you say that there will be ample field for his occupation?
A. There is plenty of work in our public institutions for another inspector. I hope you will take some of my duties off me, and give me an easier time.

Q. And an increase of salary?
A. Yes, sir; an increase of salary.

Q. Our public institutions are multiplying every year?
A. Three or four come in every year. We will have two hundred public institutions to look after, scattered all over this Province, besides the manufacturing work in connection with our prisons. In every prison in the United States they have four or five commissioners who are paid salaries to look after each institution. They have no inspectors there as we have here. Mr. Christie, Mr. Noxon and myself have all the work that three men can reasonably be expected to do, and I think our salaries ought to be raised.

Q. I suppose one inspector could do the work in a sort of a way?
A. No, sir; one inspector could not do it in a sort of a way. It is all that two inspectors can do to do it in a sort of a way.

Q. For anything like efficient inspection, are three inspectors too many?
A. I do not think so. I have one institution to inspect every day of the year, and I have to travel to the boundary of this Province in all directions, thousands of miles, in fact.
Mr. Marter.—How long have you been an inspector?
A. Two and a half years, or nearly three years.

Q. What were you doing previously?
A. I was attending to the sick; I was a physician.

Q. You were once a member of Parliament?
A. For a little while.

Q. How was it you did not remain there longer?
A. I was beaten.

Q. And this, I suppose, gave you a certain amount of knowledge which now comes in valuable as inspector?
A. I do not know that it did.

Q. How long have you known Mr. Massie?
A. I have known Mr. Massie since I was appointed inspector.

Q. Have you any fault to find with his management, and the way he discharges his duties?
A. It is a matter of impossibly to carry on a business like that without finding fault to some extent; but I may say, while some fault is found, it has been an amicable fault-finding. It has been a divergence of opinion only. There has been nothing serious.

Q. There has been nothing serious that you have reported to the Department?
A. I have not made any reports to the Department.

Q. You told us that you were out of the city two-thirds of the time, and yet are you going to tell this Committee that you can step into that prison and take out a man who is not required?
A. Yes; every time I can do it.

Q. When did you get acquainted with the fact that the Brandon Manufacturing Company had a grievance against the Government in the shape of a claim for money owed?
A. In the spring of 1891.

Q. When did they move out?
A. They moved away in the month of July or August, 1892. I am not sure without looking.

Q. Then did you consent to the removal of the goods without their first having satisfied the Government's claim against them?
A. They never asked me to consent to the removal.

Q. Did not Mr. Massie consult you?
A. Mr. Massie spoke to me and said that they were taking their stuff down to the warehouse.

Q. Mr. Massie said that before they started to move he consulted with you?
A. I only know when he spoke to me they were taking some of their stuff down to put in their warehouse, and they went on moving all their stuff down, and I said I supposed there was no objection to that. I went away, and afterwards found out that they had moved out altogether.
Q. You say that the company claimed that the Province had not paid them the amount due on the award?
A. They did not seem to feel serious in regard to that matter. They merely set that up as a kind of an excuse, and promised to pay up the deficiency.

Q. Did it not occur to you after they had once dealt in that way and were going to move their material out of the hands of the Government without this claim being paid, that they would do just what has been done?
A. No; under the circumstances we had not the slightest suspicion that they were taking the goods out in order to defraud the Government.

Q. You gave as one reason why you recommended the appointment of another inspector that you are out of the city?
A. I did not say that I recommended the appointment of an inspector. I say there is plenty of work for another inspector. That is a matter for the Government.

Q. How long was Mr. Scott in the employ of the Government?
A. From the fall of 1889 to the May of 1891, eighteen months.

Mr. Marter.—Do you know whether Mr. Scott is receiving pay now or not?
A. No, he is not receiving pay.

Q. When did he cease receiving it?
A. I think the last pay was in May, 1892.

Q. Show me, in the Public Accounts, where he is paid up to in 1892?
Mr. Gibson.—He did not get any in 1892, did he?
A. He received pay for the six months following, May to November, 1891.

Mr. Marter.—Then he did not work beyond the year? I mean 1891?
A. No.

Q. Has he worked any since?
A. I do not think so.

Q. Did he get any pay in 1892?
A. No; none after the end of November, 1891. He got only six months’ pay. The amount of the gratuity has not been paid yet.

Q. Are we to understand that he got paid for July, 1891?
A. He got only six months’ pay from the Central Prison. All he has got is six months’ pay from the Government, and that will be paid out of the fund for paying the men at the Central Prison by the Bursar.

Q. But he got his twelve months’ pay too?
A. He did not get twelve months’ pay. He got six months’ when he ceased working, that is all.

Q. And then he did not get his whole year’s pay? Why has that remained unpaid?
A. I suppose he has not asked for it.
Q. Could he have got it if he had asked for it?
A. I suppose he could have got it if he had asked for it.

Mr. Clancy.—If you had been left to inspect the Central Prison, would it have been sufficient to have employed your time alone with none of the other institutions to inspect?
A. I have to inspect it and do more than that.

Q. Then the work of the inspection of the Central Prison is not sufficient to occupy one man's time?
A. No, I do not think it would be.

Q. Mr. Noxon's position, you said the other day, is a dual one, as a manager in one sense and an inspector in another sense?
A. I only spoke as far as I know. I don't know what duties may be defined by the Government. I do not know what he may do in addition to the work of inspection.

Q. Was he in fact acting in that dual capacity of inspector and manager, inspecting his own management? Would that be proper?
A. He does not purpose to do that.

Q. If that were the case would that be proper?
A. He could not do that. He could not take the managership and inspectorship both. He could do certain things in looking after the purchasing.

Q. You look upon him purely as an inspector?
A. Yes.

Mr. Gibson.—I suppose you are aware that he has been assigned further duties than merely inspecting at the Central Prison?
A. Oh, yes; more important duties.

Q. What duties?
A. Looking after the supplies in connection with the public institutions, so far as the inmates and officers are concerned.

Q. All the institutions?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whose duty was that before?
A. It was the duty of Mr. Christie and myself.

Q. What qualification or special fitness is necessary to inspect a matter of that kind?
A. He has to inspect food—the dietary.

Mr. Marter.—What are Mr. Noxon's special qualifications to warrant his appointment?
A. As a business man I believe his qualifications meet all the requirements.

Q. What has that to do with the dietary?
A. Food is dietary.
Q. Has he to inspect everything independently of the dietary, clothing and everything else?
A. No, not clothing and everything else, because that is maintenance.

Q. Is the dietary maintenance?
A. Yes.

Q. What is Mr. Noxon's special fitness to inspect the dietary, as you put it?
A. To inspect the purchasing of dietary.

Q. Do you mean to inspect the provisions purchased?
A. Yes; flour and beef and all provisions.

Q. There is a provincial inspector for that purpose?
A. No; he simply gives us the samples.

Q. Was that the duty you found burdensome to you—inspecting the class of goods coming under the head of dietary?
A. We did not find it burdensome, but simply we had not time to attend to it as the Government thought it should be attended to. We want to save everything we can. There was an objection found by some parties to the quantity of food consumed in the public institutions, and if anything can be saved in this direction we will do it by closer supervision of using and purchasing of these supplies.

Committee Room,
Friday, 19th May, 1893.

The Committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10.30 a.m.

Present:

Mr. Davis (in the chair).

Messieurs Caldwell, Clancy, Garrow, Harcourt, Mackenzie, C., Marter, Miscampbell, White, Wood (Brant), Balfour—11.

Mr. Noxon, Inspector of Prisons, present, and produced the book containing Farm Exchange account, as ordered by the Committee.

Mr. Noxon was sworn and examined. His evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended and marked "W."

Mr. Noxon read the following written statement to the Committee, which was taken as part of his evidence:

The scope of my duties in connection with the public institutions is as follows:

To secure a uniform dietary in the public institutions, and to exercise a supervision over the prices paid for dietary supplies therefor by the Bursars. At the Central Prison to systematize the labor of the prisoners and bring it up to the highest state of efficiency. To see that all machinery and appliances are utilized to the best advantage in facilitating industrial work. To exercise close supervision over the purchasing of all supplies and the selling of the prison goods and products, and generally to secure the greatest economy in all prison expenditure.
In the performance of these duties I have had monthly returns made of the maintenance supplies furnished to the officers of the several institutions, with the prices paid for them, and from these returns I am able to check the excessive use, as well as any excess in price, of the supplies provided.

To secure economy in dealing with the supplies, I have required written requisitions to be made to the store-keeper for every article of whatever kind drawn for the officers' maintenance, and that supplies shall only be drawn in weekly quantities. To systematize and energize prison labor, my aim is to have a specific value put on every separate piece of work performed, and to give the prisoner an interest in his earnings over a certain fixed sum entirely irrespective of his conduct, but diminutions by a system of marks to be made from his earnings for purposes of discipline. That the manufacturing plant of the prison may be utilized to the best advantage, my aim is to have every machine arranged and equipped with jigs and forms for the work to be performed, so as to secure uniformity in the work and enable the workmen to perform it by the simplest and quickest methods.

Thus, by placing the prisoner in a position that he can easily earn more than 50 cents per day, on the basis of value for free labor on the same class of work, to create in him an ambition to earn a greater amount, and thereby obtain his well-defined interest in his work. In the exercise of a close supervision over the purchasing of the supplies, it is my duty to keep in close touch with the markets, and to sanction the purchase of only such materials as are suitable to produce the goods to be manufactured, and at prices as low as the same description of materials are purchased by outside manufacturers. In regulating the selling price of goods manufactured, it is my duty to know the cost of the material used in them and the cost of labor to produce them; the waste of material in their manufacturing process; the percentage to be added to the cost of material and labor to cover the cost of management, power, wear and tear of machinery, etc., to arrive at the true cost and the selling price.

To secure economy in all prison expenditure, constant watchfulness is required that there may be no waste or needless expense; that the machinery provided for the industries is well adapted to the purpose for which it is used; and that, due regard being had to quality, that it be procured at the lowest price at which such machinery is sold. There is enough in these duties to keep me fully employed with all the energy I can put in the work.

The Hon. Mr. Gibson requested the Committee to allow him to read the particulars as to the appointment of Mr. Noxon, and that it be taken down and form part of the proceedings of the Committee.

The Committee consenting, Mr. Gibson read the following:—

With reference to Mr. Noxon's appointment as an additional inspector, a good deal of misapprehension as to the facts seems to exist. Mr. Noxon was not in any sense clamoring for appointment to a Government position. Indeed, he had other positions in view, and the doubt was whether his services could be obtained by the Government. As the head of the Department I felt it my duty to insist upon the services of another Inspector being secured. I considered and still consider that such an appointment was in the interests of the public, and was demanded from a purely business point of view. Inspector Chamberlain, owing to the large number of charitable institutions and prisons which he has to inspect twice a year, is absent from the city at least two-thirds of his time, and during his absence there has been no one present to perform the duties of Inspector of the Central Prison, and while here he has been loaded with other duties. This threw a great deal of additional work on me personally which my other duties made it impossible for me to satisfactorily discharge. I consider it eminently necessary and desirable that the operations of the prison should be under the inspectorial control of an officer of the Department, and that no member of the Government should be required to perform such duties in person.
Inspector Chamberlain has for some time past urged that the industrial operations of the Prison should be entirely taken out of the hands of the Warden, and placed in charge of a special superintendent of these industries, and the matter has recently been discussed in the House and by the press as if Mr. Noxon had been appointed simply as an officer at the prison. The Government never had any intention of appointing Mr. Noxon an officer in the prison. Features of discipline extend to the work of the prisoners in the shops, their detailing and so on. It is highly desirable that the Warden's jurisdiction over the discipline of the prisoners should not in any way be interfered with, but the industries of the Central Prison require the constant supervision of an Inspector. The operations of these industries are such as, from a purely business or mercantile point of view, require the closest watching and care if the best results are to be obtained. I believe Mr. Massie to be an excellent disciplinarian. I am certain also that he has great capacity in mastering details connected with the workings of the different branches of manufacturing operations, but I am satisfied by experience that it is impossible for any man to discharge the duties which primarily belong to Mr. Massie, and at the same time to get the best results from the industrial operations of the Prison, without the guidance and supervision of some one who will devote special attention to these operations and whose experience will enable him to deal successfully with many matters in which the Warden is necessarily comparatively ignorant and inexperienced. To achieve the best results in any line of manufacturing, it is absolutely necessary that raw material and machinery shall be bought at the lowest prices, and that the output shall be sold to the best advantage. I do not believe that the Warden has always been able to do the best that could be done in this respect, and I am satisfied Mr. Noxon will, by the exercise of great care and constant supervision, be able to save over and over again to the country the amount of salary which he is to be paid. I venture also to say that no manufacturing concern will be found in the country of equal size and importance and with so many branches in which a larger staff of officers will not be found and a larger amount of aggregate salaries not paid. I am, I think, safe in saying this even if Mr. Noxon's salary is included.

But in addition to this, and leaving the Central Prison entirely out of consideration, the Government also desired to secure Mr. Noxon's services in connection with other work which he is to perform. It was intended at the time of his appointment and soon after his appointment was arranged, that in connection with the other inspectors and without interfering with their authority over the institutions which they respectively inspect, Mr. Noxon should have special duties to perform regarding the close supervision of supplies and dietary of all the public institutions. The duties of Inspector Christie have become extremely heavy. The performance of his work in connection with the estates of lunatics has grown from what was several years ago a comparatively small matter to be almost in itself the work of an officer with no other duties to discharge. The increase in the number of asylums and the rapidly increasing number of inmates have given rise to a great deal of additional work, and I do not think in any of the departments there is more pressure of work all the year round than in connection with the public institutions.

Two-thirds of my time, or perhaps more, is devoted to the public institutions; some thing is always cropping up of a special nature requiring the special attention of an inspector and frequently also of the Minister in charge.

I would not continue under the responsibility that pertains to my position without the assistance which Mr. Noxon will be able to afford. No one who has not had the experience of my position can estimate the amount of important work that has to be performed. The expenditure of well nigh a million dollars annually in connection with the public institutions involves the oversight of an enormous amount of detail and the dealing from time to time with matters of exceptional administrative difficulty.
Dr. Clark, Medical Superintendent, Toronto Asylum, being present, desired to make a statement to the Committee if they would allow him to be heard.

At the request of Mr. Marter, the Committee decided to hear Dr. Clark at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday next at 10 o'clock a.m.

"W."

Friday Morning, May 19th, 1893.

Inspector Noxon examined by Mr. Gibson.

Q. You are one of the Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums?
A. Yes, I am.

Q. Will you state to the Committee the various experiences you have had as manufacturer and a general business man?
A. Yes; I have been in active business all my life since I was of age, in fact, before I was of age. I have been in the manufacture of agricultural implements and of lumber, and was for a time in a dry goods, hardware and grocery store. I also managed a gas works for some time. I learned to make nearly all kinds of wooden wares, wagons, sleighs, and so on. I learned to spin and to weave, worked some in a carding mill, turned out a variety of iron finished goods, and spent some time in the manufacture of builders' house finishing materials and woollen goods.

Q. Have you had any experience in bookkeeping?
A. Yes; I have had to make that my special work or see that it was done under my direction.

Q. What business were you in then?
A. That has been during the whole of my business experience.

Q. Did you clamor for an appointment from the Government?
A. No; I asked for the position of sheriff of the County of Oxford. It was in my own county and home, and I would have been glad to have obtained it, but after that was not to be had I had no expectation of anything else.

Q. Were any positions open to you or within your reach?
A. Yes; I had been managing the Paterson Bros. works at Woodstock when the amalgamation took place with the Massey, Harris Co. I then took a situation temporarily in New York at Batavia?

Q. Were you offered a permanent position there?
A. Yes. There were other circumstances that had to be considered. My family were not willing to reside in the United States, and I refused the engagement to accept my present position, although they offered me $5,000 a year if I would remain.

Q. You were offered $5,000 a year?
A. Yes; on a five years' engagement.
Q. Then, Mr. Noxon, is it the case that you sought the position or the position sought you?
A. The position sought me.

Q. Were you expecting a higher salary here?
A. I did not make salary the question. As I said before, my family did not want to go to the States and leave our relatives, friends and acquaintances in Canada. Personally, I had no desire to go to the States to live.

Q. Will you tell the Committee the duties you are expected to perform?
A. I made a memorandum of my duties. Perhaps it would be more definite if I would read it.

Q. You may read from the memo. you have prepared.

(Mr. Noxon here read the memorandum referred to and handed same to Mr. Clancy.)

Mr. Clancy.—I would like to ask if you were asked to prepare this list of your duties?
A. I simply wrote it out to save any trouble, so that it would be more concise.

Mr. Gibson.—Are those duties that you have mentioned embraced in the general definition of your duties prescribed by the Government?
A. Yes; they are all in accordance with the general duties.

Q. A good deal has been said about your taking over a portion of the work of the Warden. I would like you to state to the Committee if any directions or arrangements have been made having that in view?
A. No; there have been no instructions nor have I any part of the prison management. This is recognized as the duty of the Warden.

Q. Have you endeavored to confine yourself to the duties of inspector?
A. Simply that.

Q. A good deal has been said about some misunderstanding between yourself and Warden Massie in respect to the purchase of manilla hemp for binder twine. What have you to say regarding the sale or purchase of manilla fibre?
A. There has been no misunderstanding with the Warden on my part. I had requested Mr. Massie to advise with me before buying manilla hemp, as the asking price in the market was not the selling price, and there must be no mistake made in paying too high a price for it. Some time after this I was called one evening from Mr. Christie's office to Dr. Chamberlain's office and there saw Mr. Massie sitting at Dr. Chamberlain's desk with some papers in his hand, where, apparently, he and Mr. Chamberlain had been consulting in reference to the purchase of manilla hemp before I entered. None of the papers were handed to me, but I heard a number of names mentioned of persons or firms who had quoted prices. I did not gather who it was offered the lowest price, nor that Walter H. Hindley & Co., of London, Eng., were amongst those who had quoted prices. The Warden recommended that the lowest offer be accepted and that he would telegraph acceptance. I had been closely following the manilla market and proposed that I might first be allowed to cable London for quotations and if I succeeded in getting no better offer Mr. Massie would then close with his offer. I got a lower offer which I communicated to Mr. Massie and Dr. Chamberlain, but at the same time expressed a belief that I could buy at a still lower price, and obtained their consent to cable a counter offer, and if accepted the purchase was to be made. My offer was accepted by Walter Hindley & Co.,
of London, and then for the first time I learned that they were the parties who had given Mr. Massie his lowest offer. The purchase was only 100 tons and the amount saved by my purchase was nearly $400. I did not know the Warden was offended until the transaction was completed. It was the furthest from my intention to cause offence and regretted that I had done so. Mr. Massie got into something of a passion over it and expressed himself pretty freely, but I was more pained than angry that he had entirely misunderstood my action in the matter. Had the position been reversed, and he had succeeded in saving a considerable amount of money to the Province where I had failed, I would have rejoiced at his success.

Q. There are various industries at the prison?
A. Yes, a number.

Q. What opinion have you formed as to the necessity of increased inspection of those industries?
A. There is no doubt they require the closest inspection to carry them on successfully.

Q. Is the staff of officials, not speaking of laborers or foremen in the industries, in excess of what is necessary to run the business carried on there, or how do the number and salaries compare with manufactures elsewhere?
A. The number of officials taking a responsible part in the management and the salaries paid them are very far less in proportion to the extent of the business than in any outside manufacturing business of which I have knowledge.

Q. Have you any doubt about that?
A. No. Not the slightest.

Q. Do you know anything about the Brandon matter?
A. I know something about it, from the fact that I have gone through the account to get it adjusted.

Q. What is the difficulty in adjusting it?
A. They met me with a contra claim for difference in the hours of work performed, and in the prices set upon long and short term prisoners. They also say that they were not paid the full amount awarded them for the machiney taken over by the Government.

Q. How much less do they claim they received?
A. About $3,000 or $3,500 less than was awarded them.

Q. What amount do they claim in respect of having been furnished with labor and other dues?
A. I have not the exact sum, but it is about $5,500 for overcharge in hours of labor, $2,700 for difference in long and short term prisoners, and $2,500 for material left at the prison, amounting in the aggregate to about $10,700.

Mr. OLANCY.—Who gave you these instructions? (referring to the memo. handed him by Mr. Noxon).
A. I received them from Colonel Gibson.

Q. Were they written instructions?
A. They were written instructions given to the Inspectors, but the details were communicated verbally.
Q. You drew this up from your general notions of what your own duties were?
A. Yes. I have these objects before me in performing my duties and with the
knowledge of the Minister.

Q. Then you have no special instructions covering this memo.?
A. Nothing more than verbal instructions and the general written instructions cover-
ing the duties of each Inspector.

Q. Do they cover all the details given in this memo.?
A. Yes, they gave me supervision and I simply saw what required to be specially
looked after, and made a memorandum of them.

Q. Did you communicate to Mr. Massie your instructions?
A. I supposed that he had the instructions. I simply told him that the Central
Prison had been given under my supervision.

Q. Now what position do you occupy as manager?
A. Simply Inspector. I am trying to point out to the Warden how the industries
may be brought to the highest state of efficiency.

Q. Does that mean that they are not very efficient, or have not been very efficiently
conducted?
A. I think some changes are necessary. I think the system can be improved so that
the machinery employed will be more productive. They have no proper appliances or
attachments to keep up with modern working machinery. The machinery is there but
the equipment is not there. The closest supervision is necessary to secure the greatest
economy in prison expenditure.

Q. Was there any want of close supervision?
A. I could not say. I do not know what had been done. I could see the necessity
for very close supervision.

Q. Are you prepared to say that it was in a high state of efficiency.
A. Well the labor requires to be more thoroughly systematized. There must be a
better system if the industries are to be successful. The business requires to be worked
much more closely than it is now.

Q. And the closest economy in dealing with supplies also?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, take the supplies at the Asylum. Do you think there was any change
necessary there?
A. The system of dealing out daily rations is not the correct principle. Vegetables,
bread and meat and milk were dealt out this way. They are charged against the officers,
but in some cases they are not consumed and come back to the kitchen.

Q. And those that were not consumed were not used?
A. Certainly they were used. I simply said they were not consumed at that time.
The supplies were not wasted because they were not left in the store, but under that sys-
tem officers were charged with what they did not use, and with some portion at least of
what the patients and attendants did use.
Q. Well, then, if there was no waste why the change to a new system?
A. Simply that there may be correct accounts kept, and that it may be known with exactness what supplies go to the officers and what to the inmates.

Q. Will your proposals secure greater economy?
A. Well, things will be kept in proper form, and if there is any chance of saving it can be done. It is like everything else, if you look after it and care for it is safe to say that better economy and results can be had. I know as a matter of business that all these things require to be carefully and closely kept in view.

Q. It would be unbusiness-like not to do so?
A. It would be better business form to do so.

Q. To come back to the Central Prison, in your proposal to systematize and energize prison labor your aim is to put a specific value on everything?
A. Yes.

Q. Under whose care was this work when it was taken off Mr. Massie's hands. Was it any part of the Inspector's business?
A. I was not here to know. Mr. Massie acted with the best knowledge he had.

Q. Well, but that is no answer to the question.
A. Well, you had better ask the Inspector and Mr. Massie about that. I really don't know.

Q. Was the Inspector there constantly?
A. I cannot say. I understand he had his hands pretty fully occupied.

Q. However you have concluded that it was and is unbusiness-like to manage it as it was managed.
A. I said it could be improved.

Q. Now, Mr. Noxon, your duties seem very wide here, to utilize the manufacturing plant of the prison to the best advantage so as to secure uniformity in the work and enable the workmen to work by the simplest methods. That is a duty that could only devolve upon a careful manager?
A. Yes. Of course it all has to be done by consulting with Mr. Massie and getting him to adopt improved methods in the running of the industrial work of the prison.

Q. And you want to place the prisoners in a position where they can earn more than fifty cents per day on the basis of value paid for free labor, and to create in them an ambition to take an interest in their work. That is also one of your duties?
A. It is my object; the duty is the Warden's to carry it into effect.

Q. Do you consider that the prisoners can be employed so as to bring the prison up to the highest state of efficiency and earn more than fifty cents per day?
A. I do not say all prisoners, but those capable of engaging in active industrial work. We want some more modern methods introduced to accomplish that!purpose.

Q. Then you have prisoners that can be made to earn more than fifty cents per day?
A. We have a number who can earn that sum and more. They are not all of that class, but I hope to have many more of them.
Q. Then they are not all non-productive?
A. By no means.

Q. Now, what do you propose doing with the prisoners that fall below fifty cents per day. Do you consider it due to want of management?
A. To some extent. But more to want of method.

Q. Regulating the selling price of goods manufactured, it is your duty to know the cost of the material used in them and so on?
A. Yes. Any well managed business must be carried on to be successful with the knowledge of the value of the goods manufactured as well as of the material in the raw state.

Q. Well, now, if you went there as manager of the institution, leaving aside your duties as Inspector, these would be very definite instructions to a manager?
A. But as I am not manager, I am trying to get Mr. Massie to act upon them, and through the foremen of the various departments to carry them out.

Q. You would like to point this out to Mr. Massie?
A. Certainly, if the interests of the prison demand it, Mr. Massie should know it.

Q. Now, Mr. Noxon, here we have Mr. Massie, Warden of the Central Prison, and yourself acting as Manager and Inspector. Is Mr. Massie responsible to you?
A. No. I do not act as Manager; Mr. Massie is responsible to me only so far as to conform to the rules of the service.

Q. With regard to requisitions for supplies and for any machinery and all that sort of thing—whose duty is it to look after such things?
A. Mr. Massie makes requisitions for whatever may be the prison requirements, and submits them for my approval.

Q. Then he is responsible to obey your instructions?
A. He is only responsible to me to obey the instructions of the Department.

Q. Then Mr. Massie's duties and your own are very similar?
A. Not at all. He simply carries out with the means at his command the directions of the Inspector as regards the kind of industries to be pursued.

Q. Do you take the responsibility of seeing that these directions are carried out?
A. I do not direct unless I find that they are not being carried out properly. I then, if necessary, appeal to the Minister and get him to instruct. The Warden has the management and I inspect the results.

Q. But so long as Mr. Massie consents then you take the responsibility?
A. Where the responsibility belongs to the Inspector, I do. As regards any change in the machinery or system of labor I take the responsibility.

Q. You are now holding the position of Inspector?
A. Yes.
Q. And you are acting as the chief adviser of Mr. Massie and manager of the industries. That seems to be a dual position you occupy. You are inspecting your own work by holding such a position. As I understand it the Inspector inspects those things that he is not responsible for. You are practically in the position of Manager and Inspector.

A. I do not see it in that way; I am not acting as Manager. A Manager's duties are to direct the foremen of the several industries. This I do not do. They are directed exclusively by the Warden, who is the Manager. I repeat, my duty is to inspect the use the Warden makes of the means he has at his command to carry on the industries of the kind, and on the system approved by the Minister at the head of the Department.

Q. You are Inspector of your own work and you advise Mr. Massie.

A. It is my duty to consult with the Warden about the management of the industries. I try and make it a point to visit the prison every day to keep myself familiar with the industries that I may be able to judge if the best results are being obtained.

Q. Then you consider yourself responsible for the industries of the prison?

A. I do for their productions.

Q. What are the duties of the Warden?

A. In the first place it is his chief duty to endeavor to effect the moral improvement of his prisoners. This occupies a great deal of his time. Then it is his duty to maintain the discipline of the prison, to distribute the labor of the prison, to direct the foremen of some seven or eight different industries, to make requisitions for all industrial and maintenance supplies, and to supervise the distribution of all maintenance, and I submit it is rare to find a man with wide enough qualifications to properly attend to these numerous duties, and to successfully conduct the commercial business of the prison also.

Q. Well, but Mr. Massie says he is not overworked?

A. Mr. Massie has a perfect right to entertain that opinion, but sometimes a man has an opinion of himself that is not entertained by others. It is not so much a question of overwork as it is of ability to perform it so efficiently as to secure the best results. How often is it a man with ability to perform a certain amount of work successfully, is willing or ambitious to undertake more, and in doing so all is performed indifferently and with unsatisfactory results? The old story, too many irons in the fire.

Q. Do you think Mr. Massie has a right to entertain that opinion?

A. It is every man's right to entertain whatever opinion he may choose of himself. It is for others to say if the opinion is justified. I think Mr. Massie is willing to do all that any man of his knowledge and capacity can do. He is a man of great force of character and of more than average ability as a disciplinarian, but so far as I can see is not possessed of marked ability as a shrewd business man. He is energetic and willing to undertake anything and everything. The question is not how much he is willing to try to do, but how much he can efficiently and successfully perform.

Q. But we have on evidence that he considers himself able to manage the prison. That the only assistance he requires is a clerk in the office.

A. I do not hesitate to say that while he is no doubt able to manage the discipline of the prison, he is not able, unaided by experienced advice and counsel, to carry on the industries, in addition to his other duties, and make them successful. I cannot speak from the past, but I know the present industries of the prison are beyond his capacity as regards a practical knowledge of business details, the art of manufacturing according to approved modern methods, the requisite caution and skill in buying industrial supplies and in disposing of industrial products.
Q. You also have some work outside of the prison?
A. Yes, I inspect the dietary of the other public institutions.

Q. Does the dietary of the institutions require inspecting?
A. To secure a uniform dietary and economy it requires close supervision.

Q. Have you had instructions to make a close supervision?
A. Yes. That part of the work has been transferred to me. I co-operate with the other inspectors in this work. I do not act independent of the other inspectors, but act jointly with them. It requires the closest scrutiny.

Q. This work, you say, has been entirely placed in your hands?
A. I have not as yet taken over the dietary of the inmates, but of the officers only of the several institutions.

Mr. Gibson.—Q. Will you tell the Committee what you have been doing since your engagement?
A. I have been so far engaged in improving the system for the domestic management of the public institutions. My efforts have been principally devoted to dealing with the supplies generally. I find it necessary to consult with the other inspectors frequently because they have information in many of the details that I do not possess. I have also given much attention to economy in Central Prison expenditure, and the improvement of its industries.

Mr. Clancy.—Q. Do you relieve Dr. Chamberlain and Mr. Christie of this part of their work?
A. I scrutinise and examine, and when I see a matter that requires attention, before I take any action I refer it to the other inspectors. There may be some local condition that accounts for it that I am not in a position to know. After consulting with them, I act.

Q. Are there a special set of instructions, or are they included in the general instructions to the inspectors?
A. There are written instructions defining the general duties of each Inspector, while special instructions may be communicated verbally.

Q. Then they are not verbal instructions?
A. No, except in special cases.

Q. What special knowledge have you of purchasing supplies?
A. I have been purchasing for the last thirty-five years.

Q. You are not a merchant, are you?
A. I have been buying nearly all classes or goods and supplies.

Q. Will you mention some of them?
A. Lumber, iron and hardware of all kinds, paints and oils, leather and leather belting, cotton goods, provisions and groceries.

Q. How long were you engaged in the lumber trade?
A. About eight or ten years.
Q. Did you carry on these different lines separately?
A. No, many of them were carried on simultaneously.

Q. Was the lumber business your own?
A. Certainly.

Q. Have you special knowledge of the class of goods used in the Central Prison industries?
A. I have.

Q. What about the supervision over the bursars with regard to purchases of other than dietary supplies?
A. The Central Prison Bursar only purchases for maintenance supplies. The industries are not included in maintenance.

Q. I can understand that, but who controls the bursars in the other institutions?
A. I check their prices in the monthly return of table expenditure. If I find them paying more in one place than another, I want to know the reason why. Instructions have been issued to all the bursars not to buy perishable goods or goods liable to leakage in too large quantities nor to buy to any extent goods out of season, but to use all such sparingly so long as the high price continues.

Q. Then that applies to all bursars.
A. Yes.

Q. Well, now, the other inspectors are practically relieved from the control of the bursars?
A. Only so far as concerns the purchase of dietary. I have nothing to do with the purchase of other goods.

Q. What other goods?
A. Dry goods and furnishings.

Q. Have the bursars had instructions that they were responsible to you for the purchase of groceries and provisions and responsible to the other inspectors for the purchase of dry goods and furnishings?
A. Yes.

Q. Well, does not that division of the purchases result in confusion?
A. Not at all. We have drawn the line between dietary and other supplies, because it is a clear and distinct line and there can be no confusion.

Q. Do you think it was necessary to draw such a line?
A. In the exercise of my duty I found it would greatly facilitate the work of inspecting by making the dietary supplies a separate account.

Q. Are the duties of the different inspectors quite clear and distinct on these questions?
A. Well, the inspectors are here to speak for themselves, I consider my duties clear and distinct for all practical purposes.
Q. Have you laid down any new rules in regard to the purchase of dietary supplies?
A. Nothing more than to admonish the bursars to buy sparingly of goods that are out of season and goods that are not considered necessary staples, just the same as a practical business man would do in furnishing his own table.

Q. Have they obeyed these instructions?
A. I have found a willingness on the part of all the officers to comply with any reasonable request.

Q. Yes, but I want an answer to my question. Have the bursars obeyed your instructions in regard to buying dietary supplies?
A. I may say they have. Of course, I cannot expect every set of officers to buy identically the same class of foods. One man would like one thing and some other officer would like another thing. It is not my purpose to lay down any hard and fast rules about what class of staples such Bursar may purchase. So long as they keep the amounts within economical limits, it is no part of the duty of the Inspector to say what any family must use.

Q. Now, you purchase all the material for the industrial works at the Central Prison. Now, who made these purchases before you were appointed to your new position?
A. Mr. Gibson.

Q. That question has been up before in this Committee, and——
A. (From Mr. Clancy.) Yes, but I wish to ask Mr. Noxon to answer my question.
A. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that it is an unreasonable request to ask me something that took place before my appointment to office.

Q. Well, perhaps you will tell us something from hearsay?
A. The Warden states that I have not allowed him to purchase industrial supplies in quantities over $10 worth. That is not the case. The Warden can purchase all he likes so long as he has my approval, and I know he is getting the goods at the lowest price. It is not the question who makes the purchases so much as it is the quality of the goods and the price that is being paid for them. He can purchase to the amount of $10 on his own responsibility, but must have my approval before purchasing larger amounts.

Q. Then you and Mr. Massie don't agree on these things?
A. That is what the newspapers say, but the Province or the prison will never lose anything by our differences of opinion. There is more likely to be danger if we always agree.

Q. Then you practically take the management of the industries, but you don't take the management of the prisoners?
A. (From Mr. Gibson.) What is the use, Mr. Clancy, of repeating these matters every time the Committee meets?

Mr. Davis (turning to the stenographer).—Don't take this down again. There is nothing new to be said, and it is only putting unnecessary cost and work on the secretary, Mr. Rosseau.

Q. I am not surprised that some members of this Committee don't want this evidence repeated.
A. (Mr. McKenzie.) Certainly they don't when it is already on record.

Q. Well, enough has been stated to show that Mr. Noxon is occupying a dual position if he is inspector and adviser of Mr. Massie and manager of the industries. I have nothing more to ask just now, Mr. Chairman.
Mr. Marten—You were an applicant for the position of Sheriff of the County of Oxford, Mr. Noxon? What year was that in?
A. In 1891, I think, or 1892.

Q. You were not successful?
A. No.

Q. Did you feel very much disappointed?
A. No. I think the Government made a very proper selection.

Q. Did you ask for anything else?
A. No.

Q. What was your first duties of your position about the beginning of last year?
A. My first duties were as Commissioner regarding the maintenance of the officers of the institutions.

Q. Were you long at that work?
A. About six weeks.

Q. When you took that in hand did you expect this other?
A. There was nothing definite arranged. It was said that the Government might wish to have my services in the public service, but there was nothing definite whatever.

Q. Now, you say you have a knowledge of book-keeping. You have some knowledge of accounts. Will you tell us what you have been doing in that way?
A. I hardly understand your question, Mr. Marten. Do you wish me to tell you how I managed my own business?

Q. Oh, no, Mr. Noxon; we want to know what you have been doing with the Central Prison accounts?
A. Well, I found some accounts not paid.

Q. Well, just take one account: take the Wheeler account?
A. I found in the report of the Auditor that there was an account against Wheeler for about $170.

Q. How did you manage to find that account?
A. I was in the Bursar's office and wanted to see the closing of his work.

Q. And what did you discover, Mr. Noxon?
A. It was said that the Bursar left the position, and the books were taken from him without giving him any chance to make the closing entries.

Q. I want you to answer my question. What did you find on investigating the Bursar's accounts?
A. I found in the drawer of his desk some memoranda of debit entries to be made in the books, and some vouchers for credit entries of money paid out.

Q. Did you find these memoranda recorded in the books?
A. No. I have not the exact figures here, but, so far as I can recollect, when proper debit and credit were given against him for the memoranda and vouchers, the true balance was $231.
Q. Did you have his book?
A. No.

Q. Did you see his books?
A. It is impossible to remember all I may have seen in the Bursar's office. I have seen his account.

Q. Did you arrive at the balance?
A. I verified the memoranda by comparing them with the books of the business firms to whom they referred, and there could be no doubt as to the vouchers, as they were receipts for money he had paid out. I then took the balance of $170 reported by the Provincial Auditor to be due by him, and added to it the debits shown by the memoranda and credited the receipts for money paid out.

Q. Then you adjusted the Wheeler account from certain memoranda you discovered with some other papers. Do you consider that a business-like way of arriving at a result in keeping accounts?
A. I know of no better way than by starting with the balance, which, on a careful audit, is found to be due, and build upon it the debits and credits which are unimpeachable, and which reveal the true and final balances.

Q. Did you ever see that book before, Mr. Noxon?
A. Yes.

Q. Page—George Wheeler, §231.59, Jan., 1893. Why do you credit this amount there?
A. The reason was there was a shortage. Some hogs were sold that were not entered in the books, according to the memoranda.

Q. Have you got these memoranda?
A. The vouchers are with the Provincial Auditor. I do not know where the memoranda are at this moment. I may have them in my office.

Q. Surely you would remember where you keep such important information as this, Mr. Noxon?
A. My office is not very well equipped with fittings for files or papers yet. At first I had an office in Mr. Christie's room, but I changed and am now in Dr. Chamberlain's room. I think they may be found there.

Q. Well, at any rate it is agreed that Mr. Wheeler had not accounted for certain sums; there were certain entries he did not make. Do you know why Mr. Wheeler was removed?
A. I suppose it was because there was a shortage in his account.

Q. This particular account?
A. Mr. Wheeler had another account in the Industries.

Q. How does that stand?
A. I have secured a joint note as security in the meantime.

Q. What is the amount of the account?
A. About $500 or $600.
Q. Is it not more than that?
A. I am not sure; it may be $700. Certainly it is not $800.

Q. Will you swear it is not more than $700?
A. I cannot swear to the exact figures.

Q. Here are the figures, Mr. Noxon, $728 and some odd cents. How long ago has that been incurred?
A. Well really I cannot say.

Q. You have also settled that account?
A. I have a joint note signed by his son.

Q. His son. What does his son do?
A. He is in business on Queen street.

Q. What business?
A. I am not quite sure; I think he is a dealer in flour.

Q. Did you make enquiry about his son's standing?
A. Yes, I was satisfied that his security is good.

Q. Where did you inquire?
A. I consulted the commercial agencies.

Q. Commercial agencies—commercial agencies are very unreliable standards.
A. I consider them as good, if not the best, available authority on this subject.

Q. What is his son worth?
A. He is rated at from $1,000 to $2,000 by the commercial reports.

Q. Where is Mr. Wheeler now?
A. I don't know where he is.

Q. Not from hearsay even?
A. No, I know nothing about him.

Q. Well, we will have to request Mr. Wheeler's presence here at the next meeting of this Committee.

Q. Now, you found some other accounts due to the prison?
A. Yes, I have the Miles account.

Q. What was the amount?
A. I told you Mr. Marter that I had not the figures here, but I found an account against Miles in the prison books. I think it is something like $5.

Q. Why was that account not paid?
A. He has a contra account which the Warden refused to pay. I obtained the account. It was for services in preparing a bill of quantities of lumber required to run the north shop, and the goods that could be produced from it. I inquired into the accounts and became satisfied it is a just claim, and one that could be collected if sued upon, and caused it to be paid.
Q. But the Warden does not recognize his claim?
A. The Warden acknowledges that he prepared an estimate of lumber required, but he did not think his time worth the amount charged.

Q. What had the Warden to say?
A. He told me that Miles had been claiming pay for certain work done, and I promised to investigate the claim.

Q. How long has that claim been standing?
A. I don't know.

Q. And you found the Brandon Company account?
A. Yes.

Q. What steps have you taken to adjust that account?
A. There is a contra account here also, and the firm claim that when the account is adjusted there will be nothing due the prison, or if any difference it will be owing the firm.

Q. What security has the prison in this matter?
A. There is very little security. It is a limited liability company, and no unpaid stock that can be collected.

Q. What sum do you find, leaving out the contra account?
A. I am not sure of the figures. The prison account is about $8,000, and the contra account about $1,300. Of course I am only speaking from memory of any sums of money.

Q. Has there ever been a settlement with the firm?
A. I think so, in 1889.

Q. Have you the terms of that settlement?
A. No. I believe I have seen the documents on file.

Q. Was there more than one settlement?
A. There was a settlement about some machinery taken over by the Government, but I have not the papers here.

Q. And you can't remember the sum?
A. I think the amount paid for the machinery on the award of arbitrators was about $27,000. I am just speaking from memory.

Q. What is your own opinion of the contra claim the Brandon Company set up?
A. I am disposed to think there may be something in it. I have gone into it far enough to believe there may be some ground for their contention.

Q. Do you think it will completely set aside the claim made by the Government?
A. I am not prepared to say.

Q. Are the parties composing the firm worth anything?
A. The business was a limited liability company, it has no assets and no subscribed stock unpaid that can be collected.
Q. Do you know any of them?
A. I know some of the stockholders.

Q. How long have you known them?
A. Some of them I have known many years.

Q. Do you know Walter Scott?
A. Yes.

Q. How came he to your knowledge?
A. I knew of him by reputation when he was in business, the same way as one business man knows of another.

Q. Well, then, tell us what you know of him?
A. As far as I know he was a successful man in his business.

Q. Where was his business?
A. In Wingham.

Q. Then you know him personally, I understand.
A. I came to know him personally through a complaint that he had been unjustly dismissed from the prison.

Q. Why was he dismissed?
A. I don't know the circumstances.

Q. What have you done about it?
A. Nothing.

Q. What do you think of his claim?
A. I am not in possession of all the facts relating to it.

Q. Has he applied to you for a situation?
A. He has asked to be restored.

Q. Have you taken any steps towards his restoration?
A. Nothing more than discussing the matter with the officers in the Department.

Q. Has he any relatives in the public service?
A. I know nothing of his relatives.

Q. From what you know of the circumstances, do you think the Government did right in dismissing him?
A. I have not sufficient knowledge of the circumstances to express an opinion. If his services were not required, the Government would act wisely in dispensing with them.

Q. Then where is the claim?
A. I can only say that my knowledge of the justice of the claim is not sufficient for me to say anything about it.

Q. Have you taken any further steps to give him a position?

Mr. Gibson.—That question has been asked and answered once here to-day.
Q. That question has been asked, but I want an answer from the Inspector.
A. No, I have done nothing towards getting him a situation.

Q. Have you talked the matter over with Mr. Massie with a view to his being restored?
A. My own impression is that Scott would be a useful man.
Q. Ah, but that is not the answer I want.
A. From some one or more.—You want about ten answers to your questions, Mr. Marter. You have been told once or more times already.

Mr. Marter.—I submit it is my prerogative to demand an answer to any question asked unless the chairman rules the question out. But it is not the privilege of any member of this Committee to make a speech while I am examining the witness, nor has the witness any right to make a speech instead of answering questions. What was the question I was asking? Something about Scott, I believe? (Laughter).

Q. What have you said to the Warden about Scott?
A. I have discussed Mr. Scott's position with the Warden, but he is averse to him?

Q. Have you advised him to do anything in the matter?
A. No. I know that Mr. Scott is an experienced man in his business, and if any person is wanted I know of no better man to fill the position.

Q. How do you know that Mr. Scott is an experienced man?
A. I know by the class of work he has turned out. I have seen some first-class work from his business.

Q. You say his business was in Wingham; how long since you were there?
A. I was there in 1884-5, and I know that any man who can successfully manage his own business can do good work for another.

Q. Why did he go out of business?
A. (From Mr. Gibson.) These questions are all foreign to the work of this Committee. It is business we want, not the personal affairs of some man in Wingham.

Q. I appeal to the Chairman in this matter. When you were questioning the witness I offered no objections, and as a gentleman I wish the same courtesy from another.

Mr. Davis (Turning to the stenographer).—This evidence is altogether too lengthy. Don't write this down. If Mr. Marter or any other person wants to talk repetitions there is no place for outside matters in this evidence.

Q. Well, do you know whether Mr. A. M. Ross has any connections in this Government?
A. I know he was Treasurer of the Province, but I know nothing of his connections.

Q. Well, now, coming back to the Asylums, you say you are looking after the purchase of supplies?
A. I am scrutinizing the price paid for supplies and the distribution of them?

Q. Are you looking after what is being dealt out to the officers?
A. Yes.
Q. And supposing you found an officer that has a large quantity of oranges or pine apples or lemons for his own use, what do you do?
A. I find no such officer, so far as my examination goes.

Q. How long have you been supervising this work?
A. Since about the first January.

Q. You have given instructions to prevent such an occurrence, I suppose?
A. Of course I have not imposed any rigid rules, as I said before, but I expect every officer to act prudently and not to purchase expensive luxuries. I would not object to any one using oranges just now, because I don't think there is any cheaper fruit. To keep down the cost of maintenance within economical limits, and not so much what they eat, is what I set before the officers of the public institutions. By placing them under this responsibility I expect a response that will accomplish all that is to be desired in the way of economy.

Q. Nor pine apples?
A. I object to no article of diet in moderation when it is in season and the economical limits of maintenance are not exceeded, but I should object to anything purchased in large quantities when out of season and excessive in price.

Q. You have a good chance to save your salary to the Province?
A. That is my intention.

Q. (From Mr. Gibson.) What is that, Mr. Noxon?
A. (From Mr. Marter.) He says he can save his salary.

A. Yes, I intend to save my salary many times over to the Province.

Q. You have spoken about supplies obtained on the requisition system, or rather the subject has been mentioned by the other inspectors. Do you consider that a good system?
A. I do.

Q. How long has it been in use?
A. That I can't say. I am told it has been in partial use in all institutions. I think it is much preferable to the old system of dealing out rations, so much meat, so much bread, etc.

Q. And you have it in use in all the institutions now?
A. Yes. All requisitions upon the stores must be made in writing.

Q. What about the Central Prison? Let us talk about that for awhile?
A. The same system is pursued there. Everything is drawn from the stores by requisition.

Q. But I am told that the Warden gets an allowance for his table?
A. The Warden gets an allowance, but makes requisitions on the prison stores for what he wants, and it is charged against him. If he gets more than his allowance he has to pay for it. I have given instructions to the storekeeper that nothing goes out of the store without a written requisition.

Q. Then, so far as I can see, there is not likely to be confusion?
A. No confusion at all; everything is done by system.
Q. Is the storekeeper a competent man for such a position?
A. I believe he is a very good man.

Q. Then you think the Warden has to pay for all he gets over his allowance of, I think it is $500?
A. The Warden pays for what he gets out of the store in excess of his allowance.

Q. Does the $500 cover his expenses?
A. No; $500 will not cover his table expenses, but the amount, whatever it may be, is one of agreement between him and the Government.

Q. What is your idea of the position the Warden occupies? Do you think $500 will run his table for a year?
A. I have said I do not think it will; I have understood Mr. Massie to say he could barely keep his table on $1,000 a year.

Q. Do you think a stated allowance to officers is preferable to giving them their living in the institutions?
A. So far as the Central Prison is concerned the fare is meagre, and I do not think it would be wise to increase its quality for the sake of the Warden's family. If better supplies than are required for the prisoners were placed in the store, they would be likely to be misused and find their way to the prisoners. Under the circumstances, it is better to allow the Warden a fixed sum for maintenance and let him buy supplies suitable to his needs. At the other institutions the stores contain more generous supplies, such as are required for the health and restoration of patients, and everything is there of as good quality as officers can require. With the supplies bought at wholesale the maintenance of the officers can be more cheaply provided by the institution than they could provide for themselves, and my firm conviction is that it is a wiser and more economical policy to give them free maintenance than a money allowance in lieu of it.

Q. Then you think it is cheaper to give Warden Massie an allowance instead of his living in the institution?
A. I certainly do for the reason stated.

Q. You have the accounts of the superintendents of the asylums?
A. I have not the entire accounts; I believe the Committee has seen these accounts.

Q. (Reading from a memo.) Superintendent, Toronto, $2,139.19.
A. Out of that amount $1,200 is for his table, and the rest far furnishings for his house.

Q. How do you arrive at that?
A. I have been through the account and analyzed it.

Q. I am only sorry that account is not here?
A. It is in the building if you want it.

Q. Do you remember what price was charged for milk in the account?
A. 24 cents a gallon.

Q. That is an extraordinary price to pay?
A. Yes, it is; and 13 cents for meat that costs the Province 6½ cents.
A. The account certainly appears excessive, but there is a reason for it. Many of
the things charged up against him are not only excessive in price but were not used or
consumed by his family. They were charged up to him on the ration system. It is that
that increases the account. The Superintendent did not consider it to be a matter of
importance so long as there was no waste.

Q. If no waste, where did the goods and food go?
A. It went back to the kitchen. You will find that to be the case always where
the requisition system is not carried out.

Q. Then the total amount for his table is between $1,200 and $1,300, and Mr.
Massie's $500?
A. I did not say the total cost of Mr. Massie's table was only $500. Besides, there
is no comparison between them. Mr. Massie provides for his own family only, while Dr.
Clark has frequently a number of convalescent patients at his table.

Q. How do you know that?
A. He tells me so, and I have seen them there.

Q. What amount of coal do you suppose was used by Dr. Clark last year?
A. It is difficult to estimate unless you know the size of the house; some houses require
a great deal more than others.

Q. Now, you are an economical man, how much have you used last year?
A. I have used 20 tons to heat my house. Dr. Clark's house is much larger than
mine, and of course it would require more fuel to heat it.

Q. How much larger is Dr. Clark's house than yours?
A. Dr. Clark's house is about one-third larger, perhaps more, and it would take 30
tons or more to heat it. Besides, Mrs. Clark is an invalid, and it is probable the house
has to be kept warmer on her account.

Q. Do you think it possible to use 39 tons of coal in Dr. Clark's house if economi-
cally used?
A. I think it quite possible.

Q. What do you suppose he used the 39 tons for?
A. I think he used about 30 tons for heating, and I suppose the rest was for cooking.

Q. Do you know anything about gas?
A. I know something about gas.

Q. What does that cost for Dr. Clark's house?
A. I think about $170.

Q. What do you think of that?
A. Well, I think it might be reduced.

Q. Did you see any liquors in the account?
A. No.
Q. Not in 1892?
A. No; you no doubt refer to the account of 1891. There are no liquors in the account of 1892.

Q. Do you approve of furnishing liquor to superintendents of these institutions?
A. I am a temperate man like yourself, Mr. Marter, and do not favor the use of liquors except as a medicine, but there might arise cases of sickness when liquor would be wanted.

Q. Then you would approve of liquor?
A. In certain cases of sickness.

Q. But you saw no liquor in the account? Did you not see one gallon brandy, one half gallon rum and one of sherry?
A. In the account for 1892?

Q. Yes, in the account for 1892.
A. No, I did not see it.

Q. Well, it is there, Mr. Noxon.
A. Probably you mean a different year.

Q. No, I mean in Dr. Clark's account for 1892?
A. Dr. Clark's account ends with 1892, and there are his liquors charged in the account from 1st January, 1892 to the 31st December, 1892.

Q. Well the liquor is there?
A. I can only accept that statement when shown it in the account.

Q. About London. Have you anything to do with that?
A. Yes.

Q. Your supervision extends to London? How did you find the London accounts?
A. Well Dr. Buck is something of a vegetarian. He has an entirely different system of diet for his own family.

Q. Did you find anything to object to?
A. Yes. There were some things that could be left out.

Q. How much milk did you find in the account?
A. The quantity was large, but I really could not say.

Q. Well perhaps you won't object to my telling you. Four thousand three hundred and seventy-six quarts of milk. What do you think of that?
A. Pretty good quantity, but he has a family of 12, including servants and patients, and lives upon porridge and milk mostly, as shown by the three and a half barrels of corn and oatmeal in his account.

Q. How much cream?
A. I could not say.
Q. Perhaps you will allow me to inform you on that point. Three hundred and ninety-two pints in that account.
A. I suppose so. Porridge is much improved by cream in the milk.

Q. Did you notice the laundry bill?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you know how much it was?
A. I think the amount was excessive for the work done. I looked over the bill, but I don't know the gross amount.

Q. It was $473.75?
A. I know it was 50 cents per dozen pieces, but it cost the Province but little more than the price of the soap used as the work is done by the inmates. The actual cost would probably not exceed $10.

Q. Have you been to Hamilton?
A. I have.

Q. Do you remember what the amount of that account is?
A. I could not speak of the items. I know something of the dietary. I analyzed the account.

Q. Is there anything unreasonable in the account? and how does it compare with Dr. Bucke, of London?
A. Dr. Russell is a careful economical man and his account is an economical one, and yet in the per capita cost his and Dr. Bucke's, of London, are almost precisely the same.

Q. Did you find anything to object to and how does the account compare with Mr. Matheson at Belleville.
A. There is not very much to object to in Dr. Russell's account. Both he and Mr. Matheson look very closely after their household affairs. Mrs. Matheson and daughters personally attend to the supplies for the table. The conditions in Matheson's case are favorable to the very highest economy, and by comparison with Dr. Russell the two are on almost an exact equality as regards per capita cost. In fact I might say the same as regards Dr. Bucke, as the whole three are on almost an exact per capita level. There is a very marked difference in the members that compose their families.

Q. Then the other superintendents don't manage their business as economical as they might?
A. All the institutions are economically managed but as a practical man I understand that considerable expense can be saved by personally looking closely after details.

Q. What do you think of a system that is so elastic that permits one man to be economical and allows another to be very lavish?
A. There is no system however perfect that can secure absolute uniformity in the cost of living. The local markets in which supplies are obtained are not uniform, the number of patients who may be invited to the superintendent's table may not in all cases be the same, and these circumstances must always be taken into account if we would make just comparisons.

Q. Have you the Hamilton figures?
A. $881.39, I think.

27 (J.)
Q. I have $2,249.

A. There is nothing in these comparisons. They are most absurd. Some of the institutions have farms and extensive gardens attached to them and produce a large part of their supplies, while the Toronto Asylum has not, and a greater proportion of the supplies for it have to be purchased at a cost above the cost of producing them. A comparison between the institution so differently circumstanced is of no value in arriving at their true economic condition as regards the maintenance of officers or indeed of inmates. Then the residence of one superintendent may require more furnishings than another in the same year, and yet these furnishings of furniture, carpets, table and kitchen ware are charged against the officers as a part of their personal expenses, while they could not remove a single article from the premises if they were to leave the service of the Government and it remains Government property. Dr. Russell's table maintenance is $880.39.

Q. Well, we will analyze it. Furniture, $280.75, another item, $48.58?

A. Eliminate the items of furnishing from the account, and as I have stated Dr. Russell's table maintenance is $881.39. Dr. Bucke's and Dr. Russell's per capita cost is about the same thing. The two are not very much different when the families are considered. Dr. Bucke has a larger family. The cost of each is 7 5-10 cents per meal.

Q. We might naturally suppose that such an economical Government as yours would insist on getting men with small families.

A. I believe there is nothing in the regulations against the lawful perpetuation of the race. Children are born in the family, which we do not seem to be able even if desirable to prevent. It could not be treated as an event not to be forgiven and not to be repeated and to call for a dismissal from the service if persisted in.

Q. Have you got Belleville accounts here? $929.56, I think it is?

A. $488.62. I have it and it is correct. Mr. Matheson's wife and daughters are very economical and frugal. They prefer to look after their own cooking. Besides, his family is small, six, including servants.

Q. But the total is $929.56. What is Brantford?

A. $929.56 includes $440.94 for house furnishings. Brantford is $861.05.

Q. And Orillia?

A. $410.24 for six months.

Q. Why only six months?

A. The returns were not kept separate until six months back?

Q. Are they kept separate in all the institutions now?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you find anything in the Central Prison account against Buckwell?

A. There was a small account against him.

Q. What was it for?

A. For brick I think.
Q. Do you approve of selling brick from that institution on six, nine or twelve months' credit?
A. It all depends on the purchaser. As a rule all transactions should be for cash or very short date.

Q. Have you noticed any other accounts in the Central Prison for goods sold on credit?
A. There may be, but do not now recall them, if any.
Q. When did Buckwell get the brick?
A. I don't know.
Q. Would it surprise you to know that he got them in November, 1889?
A. I am supposed as a business man to be surprised at nothing, and am not surprised that in a large business such as that at the Central Prison, there should be found small remnants of unpaid accounts on the books. It would be surprising if it were not so.
Q. Did you see an account against W. T. R. Preston for brick?
A. I did.
Q. How long had that stood?
A. Probably a year or less.
Q. Do you know the amount?
A. Yes, about $150.
Q. $144 I think. From August 31st, 1892. Do you consider it a good policy to sell goods in this way?
A. It is all right enough to sell, but to exercise careful discretion that there may be no difficulty in collecting accounts.

Q. I think it is a poor system that these accounts are not collected. Now, as to the asylums, are you satisfied with the attention that is given to the books dealing with the supplies?
A. The books generally are very well kept, but the system of drawing supplies on written requisitions has not been applied to every article used. It has been the practice ever since the institutions were established to deal out bread, meat, fish, milk and vegetables, as daily rations on a per capita basis and if these were more than was used by the officers it was returned to the kitchen and consumed by the inmates. In this regard I am not satisfied and have changed it.

Q. Did you examine any books kept by the Bursars or the book-keepers?
A. I did examine some of the books.
Q. Did you advise any retrenchment as regards the living of the officers?
A. I advised greater exactness in dealing with the supplies, and that no article of diet of any kind whatever should be supplied except upon a written requisition; under this change the ration system is terminated and officers are supplied with only what they make a written requisition for; and what they consume.

Q. Did you advise giving proper returns so as to secure retrenchment?
A. I did advise that monthly returns be made giving the quantities and the prices paid for the supplies drawn upon. By these returns I am able to check excesses in quantities and prices and secure the strictest retrenchment.
Q. Did you see any room for retrenchment?
A. I could not say that I did. What I saw was need of system so that parties getting supplies would not be charged with more than they consumed. I am satisfied that much of the apparent table expenditure can be accounted for in this way, but so long as the supplies were being properly used it did not cost the institution anything extra.

Q. You have told us that you did not find any waste and you have stated that you will be able to save your salary, and by looking closely after matters of this kind. If there is no waste, how do you propose to save your salary?
A. My own experience is that people always do better by looking after them.

Q. Did you mean that you would be able to save your salary or a part of it in this way?
A. I think I can save the whole of it in this way. It requires the exercise of judgment in buying and dealing with the supplies. Mistakes are sometimes made in buying too large quantities at a time of perishable goods and of goods liable to leakage, and loss follows. Then, too, it is not a good practice to draw large quantities from the store at a time, which will not perhaps be used for months. These supplies when overdrawn are always more exposed than when in store, and besides are not so carefully used as when drawn in weekly quantities, and carefulness exercised from day to day to make them hold out to the end.

Q. Are they all willing to comply with what your judgment suggests?
A. I have had no trouble with them in that regard. I could see places that there could be some cutting down in the working of the institutions. I propose to organize the maintenance on a thorough business system.

Q. Having examined the books, did you look carefully as to whether they had been keeping that object in view, independent of the prices, or whether they had purchased regardless of prices?—I mean market prices.
A. I don't think in all cases the wisest discretion was exercised. I think people are all liable to be a little lavish in these matters, although some, when it is not their own money they are spending, possess a sounder judgment than others, and are more unerring in their work.

Mr. Gibson.—I want to make a statement before this Committee, both in justice to myself and to the officers of the Asylums and Prisons Department.

[Mr. Gibson's statement referred to was then read, and handed to the Committee.]

Dr. Clark, recalled and examined.

Mr. Clancy.—Is there any arrangement, doctor, that you were to take in patients into your house as stated here?
A. No, it was purely voluntary.

Q. Did you ever protest against this?
A. No, I did not consider it as a burden.

Q. Now, how many patients did you take in weekly to your home?
A. Three or four, some times half a dozen, some times a dozen.

Q. Would they live there?
A. No, they would come over and spend the day. They would come over to games and would have lunch or something of that kind.
Q. Does that occur every day?
A. Not every day, perhaps two or three times a week.

Q. How many times would you say in a week?
A. Some times there would be a dozen.

Q. Do you mean some times a dozen at your table?
A. Yes.

Q. Will you swear that there was a dozen at one time?
A. Yes, getting lunch.

Q. Now, an investigation took place a short time ago at the asylum?
A. Yes, by Mr. Noxon.

Q. What was the nature of that investigation?
A. It was as to the supplies that were received and distributed in the asylum.

Q. From whom did he make these inquiries?
A. Every one in the asylum.

Q. Whom did he go to chiefly?
A. To myself, to the Assistant-Superintendent, Dr. Buchan, to the steward, the matron and others.

Q. Did he take evidence?
A. No.

Q. Then he just made friendly inquiries?
A. He made inquiries from all who could give assistance in his investigation; very few were omitted.

Q. Were you all present?
A. No, each one was taken separately.

Q. Now, he has a report embodying very much of what you have stated this morning?
A. I do not think it covers the same ground exactly. There are many points in my statement that are not in his report.

Q. Did you give assistance in preparing that report?
A. No.

Q. Did you make any suggestions?
A. No.

Q. Where did he get that information regarding the inmates attending your table?
A. From me, possibly.

Q. Was there anyone else who could give that information?
A. Well, I think the matron could.
Q. Is she there to have an oversight over your table?
A. No.

Q. Then Mr. Noxon would have to depend very largely on you?
A. Yes, I suppose so.

A. Now, it is not a natural thing that you should wish to make your case look bad?
A. I said distinctly that I did not want to make any suggestions to him about what he should report.

Q. But you, as Superintendent, would be in possession of the facts he wished?
A. Yes.

Q. Upon you rested much of the responsibility for the management and for the requisitions?
A. Yes, largely.

Q. You are in a general sense wholly responsible as Superintendent?
A. Yes, after goods are drawn from the stores. You see the Bursar and storekeeper are Government agents. They may purchase under the Inspector's approval. These articles would go into the stores and would still be in the hands of the responsible Government official.

Q. Are there not things coming in that never pass through the stores?
A. No.

Q. Now, the investigation conducted by Mr. Noxon—did that not go under the name of a commission?
A: I don't think that that term was used in the letter to me.

Q. What was the nature of the letter you received?
A. I don't remember the exact words, except that he was to investigate into the matter of table supplies and I was to give what information I could.

Q. You got a letter before he came?
A. I got a letter informing me that I would be expected to supply him with any needed information.

Q. Can you produce that letter?
A. Yes.

Q. You were informed that he was to investigate matters there?
A. Yes, in regard to the supplies of the institution.

Q. You had notice that he was coming?
A. Yes, the letter I got was from the Minister notifying me.

Q. Had you any conversation about the matter?
A. Probably I had with the Inspector.
Q. Now, in making his inquiries, Mr. Noxon did not take any sworn evidence?
A. Not that I know of. He just made minute inquiries into the system. He was there two or three weeks, nearly every day, and I gave him to understand that I did not want to make any suggestions to him about what he should do. I did not say either to anyone anything about what they were to say when called.

Q. Now, if there had been anything wrong, was this method of investigation a good way of eliciting anything?
A. Yes, I think it was very thorough. He examined everyone and seemed to go into the matter in a business-like way.

Q. Was it in the capacity of an inspector that he made the investigation?
A. Yes, I looked upon him as a sort of inspector who would come and investigate what was going on.

Q. Did he acquaint himself with anything of which Dr. Chamberlain and Mr. Christie were not already acquainted?
A. I think he went over most of the same matters.

Q. Now, was there anything that Mr. Christie did not know that Mr. Noxon became acquainted with?
A. I could not say.

Q. Can you tell us now what was the object since there was nothing that Mr. Christie did not already know? What was the real object of Mr. Noxon's inquiries?
A. Well, I suppose it was because of the objections raised last year regarding the supplies of the institutions. The Government were anxious to see if it were possible to cut down these supplies with a view to greater economy.

Q. Now, Mr. Noxon swears that considerable portions of these supplies went into the kitchen and never came back?
A. Well, those would be some supplies that were not used. It is a rule that anything not used was to be returned to the kitchen and soup or something of that kind would be made of it. Everything was used.

Q. But he says these supplies were drawn for the officers and used by the inmates?
A. Well, the asylum would get the benefit of it all.

Q. But he says that the rations were drawn daily—that there were quantities overcharged to the officers which yet went to the inmates?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you know that that was going on?
A. Yes.

Q. Well, he says that is unbusiness-like?
A. I don't think so. There would not be any waste, because it would all go to make some other food, such as soup or something of that kind.

Q. Was it a rule that there should be an excess of supplies drawn?
A. No.
Q. Well, was it an exception?
A. Perhaps it would occur three or four times a week.

Q. Then it must have been the rule?
A. No. We could not gauge the eating capacity of everybody.

Q. Would you say that there was sometimes too much drawn?
A. Yes; and the rule was that anything overdrawn would go to the kitchen for the general benefit.

Q. Is it true that a good deal of it went in that way?
A. I should think not, but the aggregate in a year would be a considerable item.

Q. You never found it important to look into that?
A. No, because I knew that nothing was wasted.

Q. At whose suggestion did you make this statement?
A. Entirely on my own—not a single person suggested it, but I considered it right in all fairness to myself that I should make this, owing to the remarks made about the institution both by members of the House and in the daily press.

Q. Would you say that one-third of the supplies you received went to entertain patients?
A. Well, no, not altogether for patients, but probably for friends of the patients or attendants who might happen to be sick. Hundreds of times I have looked after and entertained these people as was my duty as the head of the institution. Often I have sent over delicacies from my own table to the attendants when they were ill and fancied some jelly or cake or something of that kind.

Q. Well, now, would all this constitute one-third of the supplies?
A. Yes, I should say so, for the patient, the attendants and friends coming a long distance, sometimes staying over night.

Q. Now, how many were there of this kind during the last month?
A. I could not say exactly; some months there would be more than another.

Q. Do all the persons that come to visit patients dine at your table?
A. No.

Q. Is it the rule that they do?
A. No.

Q. Well, then, is it the exception?
A. No, I would not say that.

Q. Now, is it not a pretty broad statement to say that one-third of the supplies go in that way?
A. Well, I don't keep any record, but I think it would be about one-third for the different classes I have mentioned.

Q. But you have not kept any record?
A. No.
Mr. Hardy.—That of course includes anything returned to the kitchen?
A. Yes.

Mr. Clancy.—Now, if you have no record kept, how can you say as to the proportion or the quantity?
A. I am stating in general terms what I believe to be the case.

Q. You say, doctor, that comparing the expense of living between the city and the country the proportion of expense would be at the rate of 70 per cent. to 100 per cent.?
A. Yes, I have taken that from the market prices as they were given in the papers, taking, for instance, the city of Kingston.

Q. I think that you will find that beef is higher in Kingston than it is in Toronto?
A. Well, but I am taking farm supplies, such as butter and eggs.

Q. Now, are you aware that flour is as cheap in Toronto as it is in Kingston?
A. I am speaking more of farm produce.

Q. What are the staples that go to make up the cost of living?
A. Butter, eggs, fruits, vegetables, etc.

Q. Is it not a fact that living generally is quite as cheap in the city of Toronto as in these other places, including meat, sugar and other staples?
A. I have been referring to farm supplies.

Q. Well, what proportion are they of the whole quantity of supplies?
A. I have not calculated that.

Q. Now, then, are you prepared to say that upon the whole the living in these places is relatively 70 per cent. and 100 per cent.?
A. Yes.

Q. Are you prepared to say, in the face of the articles I have mentioned, that seventy cents will buy as much in Kingston as one dollar will in Toronto?
A. I can’t say as to that altogether, for I have not made a comparison of the whole cost of living.

Q. Now, will you say that you carefully compared these prices?
A. I did not include anything but simply farm supplies, such as eggs and butter. I am taking the general rule or state of things between Toronto and such places as Belleville, Orillia, Kingston and Brantford.

Q. You raise your own vegetables at the asylum, do you not?
A. No, we have no farm and our garden is very small.

Q. Now, what particular items of farm products did you take for the purposes of comparison? Did you inquire as to eggs?
A. Yes.

Q. What would be the relative prices between Kingston and Toronto?
A. The difference would be two or three cents a dozen, I should think.
Q. Would that difference be a large item in the year?
A. Yes, I think so.

Q. How much would it be?
A. Well, that would depend on the number of eggs.

Q. Well, take Dr. Buchan's supply, for example?
A. I suppose the difference would be about twenty-five or thirty dollars.

Q. What other items would there be in the farm products?
A. Such things as celery, cabbage and potatoes.

Q. Are these not sold in Toronto about as cheap as they are in Kingston?
A. I suppose the difference would be about twenty-five or thirty dollars.

Q. What other items would there be in the farm products?
A. Such things as celery, cabbage and potatoes.

Q. Are these not sold in Toronto about as cheap as they are in Kingston?
A. No, I think not, according to the market reports.

Q. Now, have the Kingston papers quoted the prices of these articles closely?
A. Yes, I think so.

Q. Did you look through them for a week or did you look through them for the year?
A. I looked them up about a week or ten days ago.

Q. You just looked up the paper for the purposes of making this statement?
A. I made it up, taking the figures in Toronto as against those in other places at that time.

Q. What, then, was the whole difference for the year on what you had consumed?
A. I have not added it up for the year. I simply took the purchasing value of a dollar from what I saw in the papers.

Q. But that does not refer to the asylum simply?
A. No.

Q. Now, do you swear that this is the case for the year all through?
A. I could not say that. I made the one comparison and gave you that as my judgment.

Q. Then you do not know for a fact that this would apply to the whole year?
A. No.

Mr. Noxon was then recalled and examined.

Mr. Marter.—Now, Mr. Noxon, you say that the cost to the Province for the supplies for the Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum amounts to $1,106.42?
A. Yes.

Q. How did you arrive at that?
A. I reduced the value of the supplies to what they cost. Bread was charged, for instance, at sixteen cents a loaf. I reduced it to two cents a pound, and meat to seven cents a pound and milk to twelve cents a gallon.
Q. There is 177 pounds of bread charged at two cents?
A. Yes.

Q. What about the meat?
A. Meat has been reduced to $6.52 a hundred pounds.

Q. That is the cost to the Province, is it?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you make any allowance for cutting up?
A. That is the whole cost to the Province from the complete returns made by the butcher.

Q. You do not mean cut up in the small quantities?
A. I mean just as it is supplied to the institutions.

Q. That is, taking everything?
A. Yes.

Q. Then when it is all cut up did you just charge $6.52?
A. Yes, the whole carcass would go to the institution.

Q. But in cutting it up is there not waste?
A. There ought not to be.

Q. Well, now, would you say that a carcass could be cut up without any waste?
A. I think so.

Q. Then we are to understand that the price you give is by the carcass?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you make any allowance for the choice portions, for that would naturally go to the doctor's table?
A. No, I can't say that, because at different times different portions of the animal would be used. The neck being sometimes taken for soup and so on.

Q. Then you do not think there was any loss to the Province in charging at that rate?
A. No.

Q. How did you know that that was the case?
A. I took the returns sent in by the butcher which included the cost of purchasing the live stock, of slaughtering the offal, and so on.

Q. Have you verified his report?
A. I have gone over the statement and I think it is correct.

Q. There is 892 pounds of meat at seven cents?
A. Yes.
Mr. Hardy.—I suppose in an institution of that kind everything would be used up, would it not?
A. Yes.

Q. Head, heart and all!
A. Yes.

Mr. Marter.—I see an account here for vegetables of $128.77?
A. That includes the milk also. I got the quantities and I reduced to the wholesale price. Milk, for instance, was charged at twenty-four cents a gallon and I reduced it to twelve.

Q. How many gallons of milk were charged?
A. I could not say that exactly, perhaps 400 or 500 gallons.

Q. Then what else was there?
A. There was meat which I reduced as I have already said.

Q. That was charged as rations?
A. Yes, a certain quantity per day, including Sundays; now, fowl was used on Sundays, that would be equal to about eight pounds each week and there was no meat used on Sunday, although it would be charged.

Q. Well, who would charge that?
A. It would be put down as a daily ration for the year. Meat was not requisitioned for. Meat and bread were furnished without requisitions as regular rations.

Mr. Hardy.—Q. That was under the old system, was it not?
A. Yes.

Mr. Marter.—Q. Well, when did the new arrangement come into force?
A. Dr. Clark's was about the first, in September or October, I think.

Q. That item was $128.77, that was composed of vegetables and milk, you say?
A. Yes, there was about forty gallons of milk a month, I think, and the rest would be vegetables.

Q. Can you give any satisfactory explanation of the extent at which the vegetables were charged?
A. At the gross amount, nearly $200, I should say. They were charged at enormous prices—the prices they would bring at retail or in small lots, which was absurd. Such as were supplied from the garden I reduced to the wholesale price of vegetables in the Toronto market.

Q. Could you give us some of the prices for example?
A. Well, I took beets at thirty cents a bushel.

Q. Now, Mr. Noxon, this total of $1,258.14, is that for table supplies alone or for anything else?
A. There are a number of other things there such as cutlery and crockery, they would amount to from $100 to $200. Here in this statement are perhaps 100 items of that kind and it would be a matter of time to pick them out.
Q. Will you just mention some of them, please?
A. Well, there is six yards of cotton at thirty cents, four pounds of soap at twenty-two cents.

Mr. HARDY.—Q. Now, Mr. Marter, that was not table supplies, was it? They could not eat soap up there, could they?

Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Where did you get the information for this statement, Mr. Noxon?
A. From the books of the institution and from the officers.

Q. Did you know that the items in the books were correct?
A. They were given to me as correct. I examined the books previously to see how they were keeping their accounts and I found them substantially correct. I compared the stock with the stock book.

Q. Now, are you prepared to say that these items were faithfully put down?
A. No, I accept them as anyone would accept items in a set of books giving evidence of being properly kept.

Q. Then if the books are wrong you would be wrong?
A. If wrong the accounts would be wrong.

Q. You don't know whether the books are right or not?
A. No, I could not say whether they were correct or not from my own knowledge. I have seen nothing to make me think they are not correct.

Q. Now, did the Committee instruct you to prepare this statement?
A. I understand that the Committee had called for it. I was asked by Col. Gibson to prepare this statement.

Q. You went through the books and picked out these items?
A. Yes.

Q. And you are not prepared to swear whether the books were correct or not?
A. No, the items I got are taken from the books as correct, and if the accounts before the Committee are correct my statement is correct.

Q. Then do you know whether this statement is a correct one or not?
A. It is as correct as could be got from the books.

Q. Are these items here as they appear in the books?
A. Yes, these are the quantities—the quantities make up that total.

Q. Is that correct?
A. Yes, except that I changed the prices.

Q. You made them to suit yourself?
A. I changed the prices of the meat and other articles as I told you before to what they cost, the wholesale price for what was purchased on the premises, and the price actually paid for what was purchased.
Q. Then is this a statement as taken from the books?
A. Yes, as to quantities. I repeat where the goods have been produced by the institution, they were put down at the wholesale price of such goods, and if bought then they were entered at the price paid for them.

Q. Now, as to the price of meat; you have put it down at $6.52 per hundred weight?
A. Yes.

Q. Where did you get that information?
A. From the returns made by the butcher.

Q. And are you prepared to say that the return was correctly made up?
A. Yes, so far as any one could say so.

Q. Is the salary of the person looking after this department charged?
A. Yes.

Q. Have you any information as to that?
A. Yes.

Q. Is that included in the statement that was made?
A. Yes.

Q. Now, will you just tell us if there is any reason why Dr. Clark should get things at cost any more than you or I?
A. Well, the reasons are that it is well to know exactly what it costs the country to maintain the officers; that can only be ascertained in charging things drawn at the cost price.

Q. Now, why should he be charged less than any other person? How would you charge yourself in a similar case?
A. I charge myself with what I have to pay.

Q. You do not draw any supplies, do you?
A. No.

Q. Well, can you get meat at $6.52 per hundred weight?
A. No, I do not think so.

Q. Then what is the difference between you and Dr. Clark in calculating the cost of living?
A. Dr. Clark is a servant of the Government, at the head of, and necessarily residing in one of the great public institutions and receiving maintenance, and the Government is being charged with what it costs to maintain him. He is charged with the price paid for what is purchased and the wholesale price for what is produced. It is not sound policy for the Government to make a profit out of the maintenance of its servants.

Q. Is that from your own knowledge?
A. Yes, from examining all the books and from making inquiries from the officials. I compared the books with the invoices.
Q. Did you examine the book-keeper?
A. Yes, I went through the whole system from beginning to end.

Q. You took such evidence as you found on the face of the books?
A. Where there were invoices I took them and I also accepted the official returns of the cost of these articles to the Province.

Q. Are you prepared then to say that this statement is correct?
A. It is correct according to the books.

Q. But from your own personal knowledge, you don't know that they are correct?
A. Only as the books, invoices, and official returns are correct.

_——_

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Tuesday, 23rd May, 1893.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Present:

Mr. Davis (in the chair),


Dr. CLARK, Superintendent, Toronto Asylum, present.

On the Committee being called to order Mr. Hardy stated that Dr. Clark desired to make his statement this morning.

Dr. CLARK, called and sworn, read a statement to the Committee, and was afterwards examined. The examination was taken by the shorthand writer, and is appended.

On motion of Mr. White, it was **Ordered**, that the accounts, vouchers, letters, etc., produced before the Public Accounts Committee, relating to expenditure for “Exhibit for Imperial Institute” (Pub. Accts., 1892, p. 310), also relating to “Miscellaneous” (Pub. Accts., 1892, p. 145), also relating to “Teachers’ Institutes” (Pub. Accts., 1892, p. 119), so far as the same relates to expenditures by the Hon. Minister of Education, also Mr. Houston on Mr. Millar’s order, Dec. 8, 1892, $68.85, be entered upon the minutes of proceedings of this Committee.

The motion put, carried, papers filed, and ordered to appear in the minutes as exhibits I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV.
EXHIBIT I.

Audit Office.

Analysis of Accounts.

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EXHIBIT II.

Education Department, Ontario,

Toronto, 16th August 1892.

My dear Treasurer,—Will you kindly place to my credit the sum of $1,000, to be accounted for as travelling expenses to England and the continent in connection with public matters? I would like to get a cheque for $300 and fourteen £10 drafts on London, England. Kindly send me cheque at once and oblige.

Yours truly,

G. W. ROSS.

To Hon. The Provincial Treasurer,

Toronto.

EXHIBIT III.

Bank of Commerce,

Toronto, August 16, 1892.

Duplicate.

Required ................ Seven sight drafts on London, Eng.
In favor of ................ Hon. G. W. Ross.
For the sum of ............ £20 each, in all £140 Stg.
Applicant ................ Treasurer of Ontario.

No......                  Rate 9½.

$683.67
EXHIBIT IV.

(Personal.)

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,

TORONTO, 12th August, 1892.

My dear Cameron,—Will you kindly send me a cheque for $300 with which I intend to pay my passage, the balance to be used for incidental expenses as I go along. With regard to the remainder, $700, I shall take your advice and carry seven demand drafts of £20 each. You might send the cheque early in the week as I have already secured my berth and must pay for it in a few days. Thanks for your attention.

Yours truly,

G. W. ROSS.

D. E. CAMERON, Esq.,
Deputy Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto.

ACCOUNTABLE WARRANT.

Cheque in favor of Hon. G. W. Ross ............. $300 00
Bank of Commerce, in payment of seven demand drafts for £20 each (rate 9 1/2 per cent.) ................. 683 67

$983 67

EXHIBIT V.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Analysis of Accounts.

Miscellaneous expenditure—
Imperial Institute, £40 ......................... $196 84

EXHIBIT VI.

TREASURER OF ONTARIO,

G. W. Ross, £40 .................................. $195 55
Com. 1/4 ........................................... 49
Int. 30c at 5 ..................................... 80

$196 84

Mr. Cameron,
Assistant Treasurer.

Check.

28 (J.)
EXHIBIT VII.

L49453, Toronto.

London, Nov. 18, 1892.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LOTHBURY, G. G.

Pay to Self or Order forty pounds.

G. W. ROSS.

R. H.

£40 x x

C.B.C. aud.

Paid as £40, C. M. D.

---

EXHIBIT VIII.

AUDIT OFFICE.

Analysis of Accounts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Sub-service</th>
<th>$ c.</th>
<th>$ c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>328 76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenditure</td>
<td>Imperial Institute</td>
<td>115 60</td>
<td>444 36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

EXHIBIT IX.

DR. TREASURER OF ONTARIO.

G. W. Ross, £90, 10d. ........................................ 440 00
Com. 1/2 .................................................. 2 20
Int. 30c at 6 ........................................... 2 16

$444 36

Certified,
§444.36.
D. E. C.

---
EXHIBIT X.

London, 13th December, 1892.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LOTHBURY.

Pay to Self or Bearer Ninety Pounds, Stg., under Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Credit.

G. W. ROSS.

£90.

Bank of Commerce,
D. E. C.

EXHIBIT XI.

TORONTO, August 9th, 1892.

Received from the Education Department (Ontario) the sum of twenty dollars travelling expenses.

GEO. W. ROSS,
Per H. R. ALLEY.

$20 rtôs.

EXHIBIT XII.

STATEMENT OF TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Railway fare</th>
<th>Pullman car fare</th>
<th>Cabs and other conveyances</th>
<th>Hotel bill</th>
<th>Meals</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 26</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>Burlington</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>20 cts</td>
<td>2$ c.</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 9</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>Elora</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>20 cts</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Elora</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>20 cts</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>Orangeville</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>50 cts</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Orangeville</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>50 cts</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>25 cts</td>
<td>4 00</td>
<td>6.70</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 3</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>Wingham</td>
<td>4.47</td>
<td>50 cts</td>
<td>5 00</td>
<td>10.70</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wingham</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>4.47</td>
<td>50 cts</td>
<td>5 00</td>
<td>5.47</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>St. Catharines</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>50 cts</td>
<td>3 00</td>
<td>6.15</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>St. Catharines</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>50 cts</td>
<td>3 00</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>50 cts</td>
<td>8 00</td>
<td>12.90</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>50 cts</td>
<td>5 00</td>
<td>4.90</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other items in detail:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attach V. 385/93

I hereby solemnly declare that the above amounts were paid by me as stated, and wholly for the Public Service.

(Sgd.) WM. HOUSTON.
## EXHIBIT XIII.

**STATEMENT OF TRAVELLING EXPENSES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Railway fare</th>
<th>Pullman car fare</th>
<th>Cabs, and other conveyances</th>
<th>Hotel bill</th>
<th>Meals</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 1 and 2</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td></td>
<td>Renfrew</td>
<td>7 00</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>Renfrew</td>
<td></td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>7 00</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td></td>
<td>Peterboro’</td>
<td>2 46</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2 50</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“</td>
<td>Peterboro’</td>
<td></td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>2 46</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXHIBIT XIV.**

Other items (in detail) .......................................................... $18 85  
Cash remaining on hand for institute work in 1893 ............ 8 92  

To be accounted for .............................................................. 41 08  

Correct.  
(Sgd.) J. MILLAR,  
Deputy Minister.

O. V. 1561.

I hereby solemnly declare that the above amounts were paid by me as stated, and wholly for the Public Service.

December 31st, 1892.  
(Sgd.) W. HOUSTON.

## EXHIBIT XV.

Education Department, No. 31/92.  
P. C. Voucher, No. .................  

Order on Petty Contingencies Fund.  

TORONTO, Dec. 8, 1892.

Please pay Wm. Houston, Esq., or Bearer, the sum of sixty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents, being for TRAVELLING EXPENSES, visiting Teachers’ Institutes, as per annexed account.

To the Clerk of Petty Contingencies Fund,  
Treasury Department.

Signature of Head, or Deputy Head.  
(Sgd.) JOHN MILLER.

Mr. Noxon appeared and handed in to the secretary the statement ordered to be prepared and furnished to the Committee.
Moved by Mr. Garrow, seconded by Mr. C. Mackenzie,

That the statement read by Dr. Clark as part of his evidence this morning, be placed on record as part of the proceedings of this Committee.

The motion was put and carried on the following division:

**Yeas:**
- Messieurs Balfour,
- Caldwell,
- Garrow,
- Harcourt,
- Hardy,
- Mackenzie, O.,
- Waters,
- Wood (Brant)

**Nays:**
- Messieurs Clancy,
- Kears,
- Marter,
- Miscampbell,
- Wood (Hastings)—5.

Dr. Clark’s written statement was filed and ordered to appear upon the minutes.

Moved by Mr. Garrow, seconded by Mr. C. Mackenzie,

That the statement prepared by Mr. Noxon for the Committee respecting total supplies furnished superintendents of public institutions be filed and appear upon the minutes of proceedings of this Committee.

Mr. Clancy said that statement is filed, he wished to look at it, and examine Mr. Noxon.

Mr. Noxon recalled and sworn. The evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended marked.

On the conclusion of Mr. Noxon’s evidence, the motion was put and carried on the following division:

**Yeas:**
- Messieurs Balfour,
- Caldwell,
- Garrow,
- Harcourt,
- Hardy,
- Mackenzie, C.,
- Waters,
- Wood (Brant)—8.

Statement filed and ordered to appear upon the minutes with totals.

---

**EXHIBIT XVI—XVII.**

Totals of Supplies to Superintendents of the following Institutions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Supplies</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asylum for the Insane, Mimico.—Table supplies</td>
<td>$888 96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ Toronto.—“</td>
<td>$1,501 95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House supplies and furnishings</td>
<td>637 24</td>
<td>2,139 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asylum for the Insane, London.—Table supplies</td>
<td>1,103 32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House supplies and furnishings</td>
<td>1,146 15</td>
<td>2,249 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.—Table supplies</td>
<td>881 39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“ Kingston.—“</td>
<td>$1,029 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House supplies and furnishings</td>
<td>292 16</td>
<td>1,321 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asylum for the Insane, Orillia.—Table supplies</td>
<td>993 78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.—Table supplies</td>
<td>488 62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House supplies and furnishings</td>
<td>440 94</td>
<td>929 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution for the Blind, Brantford.—Table supplies</td>
<td>861 05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10,264 68</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATEMENT OF MR. NOXON.

Giving value of Table Supplies furnished Superintendents of following Institutions for year ending 30th September, 1892, also cost per capita per week:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSTITUTION</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asylum for Insane, Toronto</td>
<td>$1,106 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; London</td>
<td>1,111 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Hamilton</td>
<td>856 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Kingston</td>
<td>983 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville</td>
<td>488 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; the Blind, Brantford</td>
<td>814 95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total | $5,361 48

Average per Institution | 893 58

COST PER CAPITA PER WEEK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSTITUTION</th>
<th>Cost per Capita per Week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asylum for the Insane, Toronto</td>
<td>$2 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; London</td>
<td>1 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Hamilton</td>
<td>1 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Kingston</td>
<td>1 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville</td>
<td>1 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; the Blind, Brantford</td>
<td>1 74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Chairman read draft of Report to be presented to the House.

A discussion having arisen thereon,

Moved by Mr. Garrow, seconded by Mr. Caldwell,

That the draft report just read by the Chairman be adopted by this Committee and be presented to the House with the minutes and proceedings.

The motion was put and carried on the following division:

Yeas.  
Messieurs Balfour,  
Caldwell,  
Garrow,  
Harcourt,  
Hardy,  
Mackenzie, C.,  
Waters,  
Wood (Brant).  

Nays.  
Messieurs Clancy,  
Kerns,  
Marter;  
Wood (Hastings).  

8 to 4.

The Report was ordered to be presented to the House.

Statement of Dr. Clark, ordered to be filed and appear upon the minutes:

I see by the discussions taking place in the House of Assembly, as well as from reports of the daily press, that the table supplies of the medical staff of the Asylum over which I preside are again made the subject of severe criticism.
Appendix (No. 1).

A, 1893

All the facts in respect to the necessity of the large expenditure have not been fully made public, and censure without full knowledge has been unjustly inflicted.

All the medical officers of the Toronto Asylum have dispensed largely from their own tables to those in the Asylum who they thought would be benefited thereby. Those supplied were usually of four classes—1, Sick attendants; 2, Patients who were sick; 3, Friends and relatives of those patients who were dangerously ill or dying and who were sent for to be with the sick in their last moments; 4, Patients who were convalescent to whom an outing at the chief officer's residence would be a remedial benefit.

Believing that it was no waste to use Asylum supplies in furnishing these with cooked provisions or meals from the officers' table, as the necessity arose they were dispensed with my consent and approval.

Dozens of times in the year were cooked foods sent from these tables for these purposes, and were included in the daily requisitions of the Medical Superintendent. No daily record was kept of these matters, as it was never dreamed of by me, that any complaint would ever be made because of such outlay, seeing the charitable object in view.

Since my incumbency I have always at stated times invited convalescent patients and quiet patients to my residence and entertained them with refreshments and games for their good, and the pre-eminence of this Asylum in the number of cures can be traced to such personal, physical and moral treatment as powerful agents towards recovery.

The requirements to provide food for such were drawn out of the stores by me as if for my family. They were not wasted and were legitimately used. The demand for these gatherings would sum up to a considerable total in a year, especially in eggs, butter, sugar, etc., to make cakes and such-like for such. No medical officer would imagine for a moment that any objection could be made to this expenditure, seeing there was no waste nor extravagance.

I have adopted this method for nearly 18 years with much comfort and benefit to the patients.

Again, it is constantly occurring that relations come from far and near to visit dying friends, and to take away the bodies of such when dead.

Our patients come from all parts of the Province, however distant, and many of the relatives come here with only a return ticket and very little money. Days often elapse before death takes place, and parents or children, wives or husbands cannot be turned into the streets of a strange city for meals or lodgings, nor can they be accommodated in the wards of an asylum day and night.

There is not a spare bedroom in the Toronto Asylum in the officers' quarters. Four large rooms which were officers' quarters have been taken and made into dormitories for the patients on account of great demand for space for the insane. As a consequence, there is no place to accommodate strangers. As a result, numbers of such have found shelter in my house, and necessarily are provided with partial board at such times. I have never had the heart to turn such away, nor have I done so. No extra supplies were ever asked for in such cases, as I did not think it necessary. Had I the experience of to-day I would have kept a per capita account of all such extra outlay. It is safe to say that at least one-third of the supplies drawn out are expended in this way. I have no hesitation to say that they have been rightously and charitably used, and should continue to be thus used. In spite of this demand upon our dietary, it only cost per head, with this outlay, counting the transients, the sum of $2.40 a week. Having cut off these extra supplies required and used, as above explained, I find the average for table supplies for the current year has been 8½ cents a meal, or about a quarter of a dollar per day for each person. This is what the criminal classes cost per head to the country.

Not only so, but it is manifestly unfair to merely criticize the articles purchased instead of the money's worth to the country. It matters not what is bought if it entails no additional cost to the Provincial Treasury. It is forgotten that Toronto Asylum is of a dual character. It stands alone in this respect in the Province. It not only receives
free patients from its own asylum district, but it also admits private patients from all parts of the Province, viz., from Rat Portage to the mouth of the Ottawa River, and from Windsor, Sarnia and Goderich to Kingston, Brockville and Prescott. We have eight private wards, which usually contain about 240 paying patients, from whose friends we received last year $38,000, and present indications show that the receipts for 1893 will reach $40,000. On account of this arrangement, friends and relatives are obliged to travel long distances to visit the insane at Toronto, which is not the case with any other asylums for the insane in the Province whose districts are circumscribed, hence the necessity of temporary board and shelter for the poor relations of lunatics when the latter are dangerously ill, or, it may be, about to die. Having no other accommodation, I have endeavored to meet this want in my residence, purely on the ground of charity, but, it seems, with humiliating results to myself.

From $300 to $400 annually should be appropriated for this purpose, as it cannot be expected I will continue a method which has brought upon me blame instead of commendation.

In addition to these statements, I wish to say that if comparisons are made between the different Provincial institutions as to the per capita cost of table supplies to the officers of each, the money values should be taken into consideration. Any other method would be manifestly unfair to Toronto Asylum unless the prices are graded in some uniform way.

I have looked at the market prices of farmers' products in each of the towns and cities where Provincial institutions are located, and find that on an average 70 cents will buy as much of such supplies in Orillia, Belleville, Brantford and Kingston as one dollar will in Toronto. Unless this fact is taken into consideration, I contend an injustice would be done us located in this city by tabulating a comparative statement which would not take this difference into account.

(Sgd) DANIEL CLARK.

THE REPORT

ORDERED TO BE PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario:

The Select Standing Committee appointed by your Honorable House, and to whom was referred the examination and consideration of the Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1892, beg leave to present the following as their

REPORT:

Your Committee have carefully and at great length examined and considered numerous items of expenditure appearing in the said accounts under various headings, viz:—

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.

The Asylums for the Insane, Hamilton and Toronto.

CENTRAL PRISON.

Revenues from Central Prison Industries; the books of the Bursar and various open accounts in connection with said industries; the Farm Exchange; the accounts of Wm. Ryan, et al, supplies also the Brandon Manufacturing Company account.
Colonization Roads.

The accounts and books of the Department in connection with the following roads:—Addington, Alice, Alsace, Anson, Algona, Alice and Fraser, Admiston and Bagot, Bury, Batchewaning, Brudenell and Lyndock, Brayside, Barr River, and Baxter for the years 1883-4.

Exhibit for Imperial Institute.

The accounts and vouchers for all items appearing under this heading for the year 1892.

Teachers' Institutes.

All accounts and vouchers for travelling expenses.

Miscellaneous.

All the accounts and vouchers for items for the year 1892.

Provincial Board of Health.

The pay-lists for salaries for the years 1891 and 1892.

Fire Ranging.

The Receipts for all items under this head for 1892.

Sale of Timber Limits.

The book of sales of timber limits on October 13th, 1892, shewing township number of berth, name of purchaser, the area sold, bonus per mile, amount of bonus ground rent per mile, total amount sold, and the amount realized.

Your Committee, to facilitate and more carefully examine and consider the above papers and accounts, deemed it advisable to call and examine certain witnesses who gave evidence which is herewith submitted.

Mr. Smith, Superintendent of Colonization Roads, was examined and re-examined at great length day after day, as to the general expenditure on Colonization Roads for the year 1892, also on different roads in a general way since 1868, and on the above named roads specially with regard to the years 1882-3-4-5.

Mr. Sproule, Provincial Auditor, gave evidence to the method of payment of accounts, the audit of accounts as to overexpenditures, unforeseen and unprovided items.

Mr. Ross, Accountant, Crown Lands Department, was exhaustively examined on the system of book-keeping followed in the Department of Crown Lands, also as to the total expenditures made on account of Colonization Roads as they appear for the different years from 1872 to the present time. 1st, in the Public Accounts of the Province. 2nd, in the reports of the Colonization Roads Branch of the Crown Lands Department. His tabulated statement appears in the proceedings of your Committee.

Mr. Massie, Warden of the Central Prison, gave evidence as to the general management of the Central Prison and Central Prison Industries.

Mr. Quinn, Bursar of the Central Prison, was examined as to the revenue from Central Prison Industries, and the Brandon Mfg. Co. and other various open accounts in connection with them, as to the Farm Exchange account, payments to guards, the accounts of Wm. Ryan, etc.
Mr. TRACY, Bursar Toronto Asylum, was also examined as to the Farm Exchange account.

The Honorable Mr. FRASER explained the account of Lionel Yorke estate, concerning the brick manufactured at the Central Prison and used under the contract in the construction of the new Parliament Buildings.

Messrs. BRADSHAW and CASHMAN, Clerks in the Crown Lands Department, gave evidence as to Colonization Roads expenditures.

Mr. NOXON, one of the Inspectors of Public Institutions, gave evidence to his appointment, the duties assigned to him, etc.

The Honorable Mr. GIBSON made a statement concerning the appointment of Mr. Noxon and the necessity of making the appointment.

Dr. Clark, Superintendent Toronto Asylum, gave an explanation concerning his table supplies and was examined at length on the subject.

Mr. NOXON was also examined as to his statement of actual cost to the Province of table supplies to superintendents of Public Institutions.

In addition to the evidence taken as above, your Committee submit the minutes of their proceedings.

Your Committee desire to state that they had, during the present session, nineteen meetings at which business was disposed of.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Committee adjourned sine die.

Sgd. E. J. DAVIS.
Chairman.