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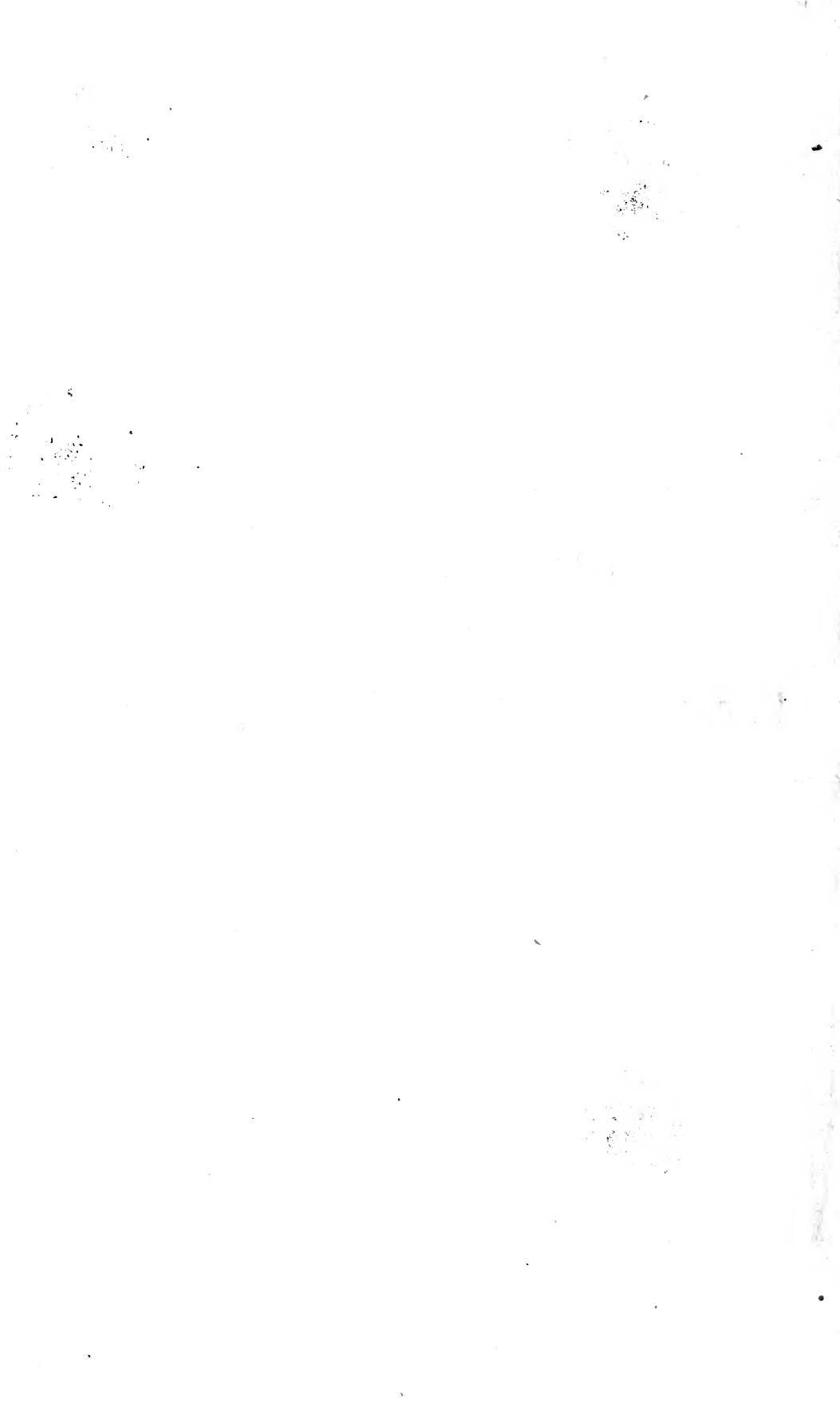


JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOL. VII.





JOURNALS

OF THE



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FROM JAN. 7TH, 1874, TO MARCH 24TH, 1874.

(BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

IN THE THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN
LADY QUEEN VICTORIA.

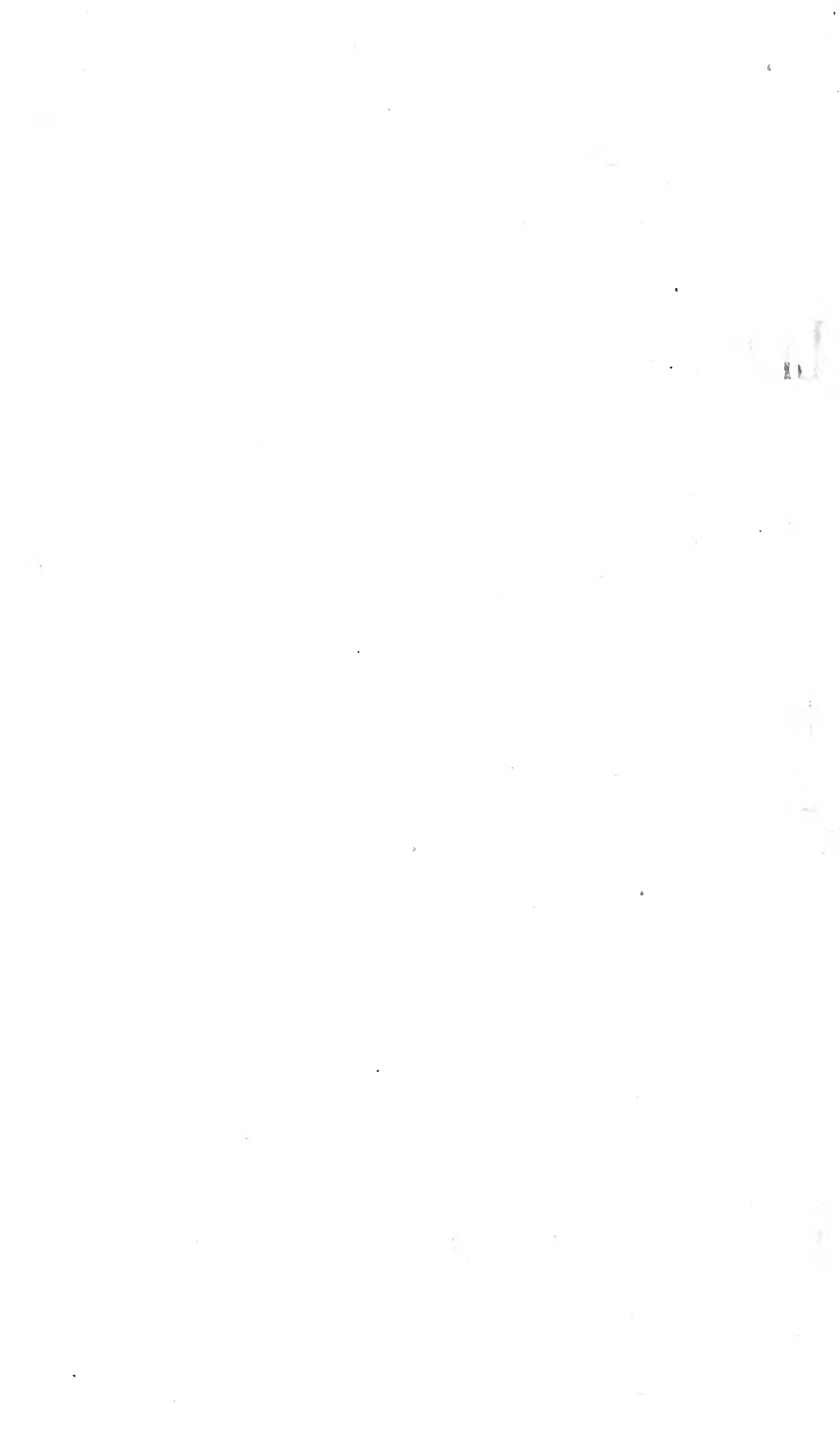
BEING THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF ONTARIO.



SESSION 1874.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOL VII.





PROCLAMATIONS.

Canada. }
Province of }
Ontario. }

W. P. HOWLAND.

[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 summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on FRIDAY, the NINTH day of the month of MAY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

O. Mowat, }
Attorney-General. } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario* stands prorogued to the NINTH day of the month of MAY, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at which time, at Our City of *Toronto*, you were held and constrained to appear ; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of the month of JUNE next, you meet Us, in our Legislature of the said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, and therein to do as may seem necessary—
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 WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, a Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in Our City of *Toronto*, in Our said Province, this THIRD day of MAY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and in the thirty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada. }
Province of }
Ontario. }

W. P. HOWLAND.

[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 summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said

Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of the month of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

O. Mowat, } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of
Attorney-General. } *Ontario* stands prorogued to the EIGHTEENTH day of the month
of JUNE, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at which time, at Our City of
Toronto, you were held and constrained to appear ; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes
and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of our loving
subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the
Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time afore-
said, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on
MONDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of the month of JULY next, you meet Us, in our
Legislature of the said province, at Our City of *Toronto*, and therein to do as may seem
necessary—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 WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, a
Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Lieutenant-
Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in
Our City of *Toronto*, in Our said Province, this FOURTEENTH day of
JUNE, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-
three, and in the thirty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada. }
Province of }
Ontario. }

W. P. HOWLAND.

[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 summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of our said
Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on MONDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of the month
of JULY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, to
have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING.

O. Mowat. } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of
Attorney-General. } *Ontario* stands prorogued to the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of the
month of JULY, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at which time, at Our City
of *Toronto*, you were held and constrained to appear ; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers
causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of our
loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of
the Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time
aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that
on SATURDAY, the SIXTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us, in Our
Legislature of the said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, and therein to do as may seem
necessary—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 WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, a
Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Lieutenant-
Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in
Our City of *Toronto*, this NINETEENTH day of June, in the year of Our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and in the thirty seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,
S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada.
Province of }
Ontario.

W. P. HOWLAND.

[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 summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on SATURDAY, the SIXTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

O. Mowat. } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of Attorney-General. } *Ontario* stands prorogued to the SIXTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at which time, at Our City of *Toronto*, you were held and constrained to appear ; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of the month of OCTOBER next, you meet Us, in Our Legislature of the said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, and therein to do as may seem necessary—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 WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, a Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in Our City of *Toronto*, this THIRTEENTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and in the thirty-seventh year. of Our Reign.

By Command,
S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada.
Province of }
Ontario.

W. P. HOWLAND.

[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 summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of the month of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

O. Mowat. } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of Attorney-General. } *Ontario*, stands prorogued to the SIXTEENTH day of the month of OCTOBER, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at which time at Our City of

Toronto, you were held and constrained to appear ; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, you meet Us, in Our Legislature of the said Province at Our City of *Toronto*, and therein to do as may seem necessary—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 WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, a Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in Our City of *Toronto*, this ELEVENTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and in the thirty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,

S. J. VANKOUGHNET.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada.
Province of
Ontario. }

JOHN CRAWFORD.

[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 summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of the month of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

O. Mowat. } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of Attorney-General. } *Ontario*, stands prorogued to the TWENTY-FIFTH day of the month of NOVEMBER, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at which time, at Our City of *Toronto*, you were held and constrained to appear ; NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of *Ontario*, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on SATURDAY, the THIRD day of the month of JANUARY next, you meet Us, in Our Legislature of the said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, and therein to do as may seem necessary—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 JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at Our Government House, in Our City of *Toronto*, this TWENTY-SECOND day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and in the thirty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.

Canada.
Province of }
Ontario.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

[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 summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature of Our said Province, at Our City of *Toronto*, on SATURDAY, the THIRD day of the month of JANUARY, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

O. Mowat. } WHEREAS the meeting of the Legislature of the Province of
Attorney-General. } *Ontario*, stands prorogued to the THIRD day of the month of
JANUARY next, nevertheless for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit
further to prorogue the same to WEDNESDAY, the SEVENTH day of the month of JANUARY
next, so that you, nor any of you, on the said THIRD day of JANUARY next, at Our City of
Toronto, to appear, are to be held and constrained, for We do will that you, and each of
you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on WEDNESDAY, the SEVENTH day of
the month of JANUARY next, at Our City of *Toronto*, aforesaid, personally you be and ap-
pear FOR THE DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, 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.

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 JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant,
Governor of Our Province of *Ontario*, at our Government House, in
Our City of *Toronto*, this SIXTH day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and in the thirty-
seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ontario*.



JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Wednesday, 7th January, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

This being the first day of the third meeting of the Second Parliament of *Ontario*, for the Despatch of Business, pursuant to a Proclamation of His Excellency the Honourable *John Crawford*, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of *Ontario*, and the House having met, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor entered the House and took his seat on the Throne.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar*, Commissioner of Public Works, said :—
Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

I am commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to state that the Honourable *James George Currie*, Member for the County of *Welland*, having, immediately after your last Session, by a letter addressed to His Excellency's predecessor, the Honourable *William Pearce Howland*, and by another letter addressed to the Clerk of your Honourable House, and communicated by him to His Excellency, resigned the Chair of the Legislative Assembly, it is therefore His Excellency's pleasure that you do forthwith choose a fit and proper person to be your Speaker, and that you do present him whom you shall have so chosen to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in this House, at three of the clock in the afternoon, to-morrow, for His Excellency's approbation, when His Excellency will declare the causes of his calling this Parliament.

His Excellency was then pleased to retire.

The Clerk read, for the information of the House, the following communications :—

TORONTO, 29th March, 1873.

SIR—Finding the duties of the office of Speaker exceedingly irksome and severe, and believing that I can better serve my constituents and my native Province upon the floor of the Legislature, I beg to resign, and do hereby resign the office of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*.

I have the honour to be,

Yours, &c.,

J. G. CURRIE.

To *Charles Todd Gillmor*, Esquire,
Clerk Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*,
Toronto.

TORONTO, 30th December, 1873.

SIR—I have the honour to forward, for the information of Your Excellency, a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Honourable *J. G. Currie*, resigning the office of Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

CHARLES T. GILLMOR,

Clerk Legislative Assembly.

To His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, addressing himself to the Clerk, proposed to the House as their Speaker, *Rupert Mearse Wells*, Member for the South Riding of the County of *Bruce*, which Motion having been seconded by *Thomas Hodgins*, Esquire, Member for the West Riding of the County of *Elgin*, it was

Resolved unanimously,—That *Rupert Mearse Wells* do take the Chair of this House as Speaker.

The Clerk having declared the Honourable *Rupert Mearse Wells* duly elected, he was conducted by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, and *Thomas Hodgins*, Esquire, to the Chair, where, standing on the upper step, he returned his humble acknowledgments to the House for the great honour they had been pleased to confer upon him, by choosing him to be their Speaker.

And thereupon he sat down in the Chair, and the Mace was laid on the Table.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Attorney-General *Mowat* seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns, it do stand adjourned till To-morrow, at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned at 3.45 P.M.

Thursday, 8th January, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The House having met, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor entered the House and took his seat on the Throne.

The Speaker elect then spoke to the following effect :—

May it please your Excellency,

The Legislative Assembly have elected me as their Speaker, though I am but little able to fulfil the important duties thus assigned to me.

If, in the performance of those duties, I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me, and not to the Assembly whose servant I am.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar*, Commissioner of Public Works, then said,
Mr. Speaker,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to declare to you that he freely confides in the duty and attachment of the Assembly to Her Majesty's person and Government.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to open the Session by the following gracious Speech :—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :—

In meeting for the first time the representatives of the people of *Ontario*, I have to express the gratification which it affords me to welcome you to the Capital on this occasion of your assembling to deliberate upon the best means of promoting the public interests of the Province of which you are the elected guardians.

I have the agreeable duty of congratulating you upon the prosperity of the Province during the past year, as manifested in the completion of railways previously commenced ; in the rapid strides which other railways have made towards their objective points ; and in the steady advancement of the country in various departments of enterprise and industry.

I am happy to know that the means devised for promoting an augmented immigration into the Province already show satisfactory results ; and I rejoice at the prospect which there is of a further increase, during the present year, in the number of immigrants to the Province of the classes which are most needed for the prosperity of the country. I commend the subject to your continued favour and liberality.

The School Bills, to which your attention was invited by my predecessor, will again, with some alterations and additions, be submitted for your consideration. The propriety of modifying the conditions on which Government aid has hitherto been given towards the purchase of libraries and prize books is among the amendments to which your attention may be directed.

Bills will be laid before you, for increasing the freedom and purity of elections to this House, by adopting the principle of voting by ballot, as is now the law in *Great Britain* ; for extending the franchise to some important classes of our fellow-subjects who are excluded by the present law ; for enabling all societies and companies which are not illegal to obtain, under general and just regulations, the right of holding their property and conducting their affairs in their own names, without the difficulties or expense attending special Acts of incorporation by the Legislature ; and for regulating the distribution of the money voted out of the public funds for charity, by proportioning the payments as far as may be to the results accomplished by the respective institutions aided.

Other measures designed to promote various objects of public advantage will be submitted for your consideration.

I congratulate you on the general favour with which the people in every part of the Province have received the Act of last Session respecting the long vexed and complicated question of the debts due to the Municipal Loan Fund, and respecting the payments to be made out of the accumulated funds of the Province to municipalities which were not indebted to the Municipal Loan Fund. Difficult questions have since arisen in adjusting some of the sums to be received and paid respectively under the Resolutions, in which you laid down the rules and principles by which you desired the adjustment to be determined. A statement will be communicated to you of the correct figures.

The Joint Commission appointed to determine the boundary between *Ontario* and *Quebec*, made considerable progress with their work during the last year ; and, a question having arisen as to the locality of the head of Lake Temiscamang, a compromise line, running due North from a point between Rivers Blanche and Quinze, has been proposed, and will be submitted for your approval.

The collection of evidence with respect to our North-West boundary is still going on ; and the evidence for and against our claims will soon, I trust, be in a position to be referred to some tribunal for adjudication. I have no apprehension as to the result. Meanwhile, informal negotiations have taken place for the adoption of a provisional line ; so that the settlement of the important territory in dispute may not be delayed for a decision as to the true and permanent boundary. Resolutions on the subject will probably be submitted for your consideration.

The Dominion Parliament, since your last Session, passed an Act assuming that balance of the debt of the Province of *Canada* which, by the Confederation Act, the Provinces of *Quebec* and *Ontario* were to pay, and the proportion of which payable by each was one of the subjects of the Arbitration between the Provinces. This legislation changes mate-

rially the relative positions of the two Provinces, as compared with the positions which they occupied under the Award ; and negotiations have in consequence taken place with a view to an amicable settlement of the various matters embraced in the Award. These negotiations have not yet terminated.

I have given directions that the Public Accounts shall be laid before you. You will learn with satisfaction that the expenditure for the year has been considerably less than the amount which you authorised, and that the Revenue has exceeded the amount anticipated.

The Estimates for the present year will be submitted to you. They have been framed with every regard to economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service.

I now leave you to your important duties, and I rely on your patriotism and wisdom for the discharge of them in the manner best fitted for advancing the prosperity and happiness of the Province.

May Almighty God guide your deliberations, and continue to bestow His Divine blessing on our favoured Province.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to retire.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That, during the recess, notifications had been issued to Members of the House of vacancies which had occurred in the representation of the following Electoral Districts :—The South Riding of *Brant*, The South Riding of *Huron*, The South Riding of *Leeds*, The City of *Ottawa*, *Peel*, The South Riding of *Simcoe* ; the South Riding of the County of *Grenville*, and the South Riding of *Oxford*.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That the Clerk had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificates :—

Province of Ontario.

This is to certify that, in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the first day of April last past, issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Brant*, (*John Smith*, Esquire,) Returning Officer *ex officio* for the Electoral Division of the South Riding of the County of *Brant*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Brant* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of the Honourable *Edmund Burke Wood* who, since his election as representative of the said South Riding of *Brant*, had resigned his seat as such representative, by means whereof the seat of the said the Honourable *Edmund Burke Wood* had become vacant, *Arthur Sturgis Hardy*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election dated the second of May last past, which is now lodged of record in my office.

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
January 7th, 1874.

To *Charles Todd Gillmor*, Esquire,
Clerk Legislative Assembly, *Toronto*.

Province of Ontario.

This is to certify that, in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twelfth day of November last past, issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Leeds*, (*Ormond Jones*, Esquire,) Returning Officer *ex-officio*

for the County of *Leeds* for the Election of a Member to represent the South Riding of the County of *Leeds* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of *Herbert Stone Macdonald*, Esquire, who since his election as representative of the said South Riding of the County of *Leeds* had resigned his seat as such representative, by means whereof the seat of the said *Herbert Stone Macdonald* had become vacant, *John Godkin Giles*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election dated the ninth day of December, which is now lodged of record in my Office.

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Toronto, January 7th, 1874.

To *Charles Todd Gillmor*, Esquire,
Clerk Legislative Assembly, *Toronto*.

Province of Ontario.

This is to certify that, in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-sixth day of November last past, issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to the High Sheriff of the County of *Peel*, (*Robert Broddy*, Esquire,) the Returning Officer *ex-officio* for the Electoral District of the County of *Peel*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said County of *Peel* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of *John Coyne* who, since his Election as representative of the said South Riding of the County of *Peel* has died, by means whereof the seat of the said *John Coyne* had become vacant, *Kenneth Chisholm*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election dated the twenty-ninth day of December instant, which is now lodged of record in my Office.

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Toronto, January 7th, 1874.

To *Charles Todd Gillmor*, Esquire,
Clerk Legislative Assembly, *Toronto*.

Province of Ontario.

This to certify that, in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the fifth day of December last past, issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Simcoe*, (*Samuel Lount*, Esquire,) Returning Officer *ex-officio* for the South Riding of *Simcoe* for the Election of a Member to represent the said South Riding of *Simcoe* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of *Thomas R. Ferguson*, Esquire who, since his Election as representative of the said South Riding of *Simcoe*, had resigned his seat as such representative, by reason whereof the seat of the said *Thomas R. Ferguson* had become vacant, *D'Arcy Boulton*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the return to the said Writ of Election dated the third day of January instant, which is now lodged of record in my Office.

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Toronto, January 7th, 1874.

To *Charles Todd Gillmor*, Esquire,
Clerk Legislative Assembly, *Toronto*.

Province of Ontario.

This is to certify that, in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the nineteenth day of September last past, issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to the Registrar of the South Riding of the County of *Huron*, (*James Dickson*, Esquire,) the Returning Officer *ex-officio* for the Electoral Division of the South Riding of *Huron*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said South Riding of *Huron* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of *Robert Gibbon*, Esquire, who, since his Election as representative of the said South Riding of *Huron*, had resigned his seat as such representative of the said South Riding of *Huron*, by reason whereof the seat of the said *Robert Gibbon* for the said South Riding of the County of *Huron* had become vacant, *Archibald Bishop*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election dated the twenty-fifth day of October last past, which is now lodged of record in my Office.

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Toronto, January 7th, 1874.

To *Charles Todd Gillmor*, Esquire,
Clerk Legislative Assembly, *Toronto*.

Province of Ontario.

This is to certify that, in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-sixth day of November last past, issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to the Registrar of the United Counties of *Leeds and Grenville*, (*William James Scott*, Esquire,) Returning Officer *ex-officio* for the South Riding of *Grenville*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said South Riding of *Grenville* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of *Christopher Finlay Fraser*, Esquire, who, since his Election as representative of the said South Riding of *Grenville*, had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, to wit the Office of Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario, by reason whereof the seat of the said *Christopher Finlay Fraser* had become vacant, the Honourable *Christopher Finlay Fraser* has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election dated the tenth day of December, which is now lodged of record in my office.

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Toronto, January 7th, 1874.

To *Charles Todd Gillmor*, Esquire,
Clerk Legislative Assembly, *Toronto*.

Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Esquire, Member for the South Riding of the County of *Brant*; *Archibald Bishop*, Esquire, Member for the South Riding of the County of *Huron*; *John Godkin Giles*, Esquire, Member for the South Riding of the County of *Leeds*; *Kenneth Chisholm*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Peel*; *D'Arcy Boulton*, Esquire, Member for the South Riding of the County of *Simcoe*; and the Honourable *Christopher Finlay Fraser*, Member for the South Riding of the County of *Grenville*, having previously severally taken the oath and subscribed the Roll, took their seats.

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

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, the following Bill was introduced and read the first time :—

Bill (No. 1), intituled “An Act to provide for the Administration of Oaths of Office to persons appointed as Justices of the Peace.”

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*.

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

Ordered, That the Votes and Proceedings of this House be printed, having been first perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof, and that no person but such as he shall appoint do presume to print the same.

Resolved, That Select Standing Committees of this House, for the present Session, be appointed for the following purposes : On Privileges and Elections ; 2. On Railways ; 3. On Miscellaneous Private Bills ; 4. On Standing Orders ; 5. On Public Accounts ; 6. On Printing ; 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.

Resolved, That if anything shall come in question touching the return or election of any Member, he is to withdraw during the time the matter is in debate ; and all Members returned upon double returns are to withdraw until their returns are determined.

Resolved, That if it shall appear that any person has been elected and returned a Member of this House, or endeavoured so to be, by bribery, or any other corrupt practices, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been wilfully concerned in such bribery, or other corrupt practices.

Resolved, That the offer of any money or other advantage to any Member of this House, for the promoting of any matter whatsoever depending, or to be transacted in Parliament, is a high crime and misdemeanor, and tends to the subversion of the constitution.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House a Report from the Librarian of the Legislative Assembly on the state of the Library of Parliament, which was read, and is as follows :—

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

The Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library respectfully represents :—

That, during the past year, in the additions made to the Library, there has been held in view the necessity of keeping abreast of the higher and more useful literature of the time.

The Supplementary Catalogue will show an augmentation in each of the twenty-two classes of subjects represented on the shelves of the Library. The British Admiralty charts, consisting of seventeen volumes, constitute an important accession.

An arrangement with the Library of the Legislature of *Quebec*, and also with the Library of the *Laval University*, respecting an interchange of books has been put into operation.

The Library, during the year, received donations of books from the gentlemen whose names are subjoined :—

Chas. Clarke, Esq., M.P.P., Centre Wellington.

Mr. John Creighton, Kingston, (through W. Robinson, Esq., M.P.P., Kingston.)

G. W. Monk, Esq., M.P.P., Carleton.

Thos. Hodgins, Esq., M.P.P., West Elgin.

Hon. R. W. Scott, M.P.P.

D. Thompson, Esq., M.P., Haldimand.

The Literary and Historical Society of *Quebec*, presented to the Library a series of their interesting publications.

The Regents of the State Library, of *Albany*, presented the Laws of *New York* for 1872 ; the Journals of the Legislature for the same year ; with other valuable official documents.

The State Library *Columbus, Ohio*, presented, through the Librarian, Mr. *S. G. Harbaugh*, the *Ohio State Reports*, vol. 22, and the Laws of *Ohio* for 1873.

The number of books in the Library, at the opening of the last Session of the Legislature, was, exclusive of official documents, 5920.

The number of books added to the Library during the year 1873 was 1080. Total number, exclusive of official documents, 7000 volumes.

The whole respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL JAMES WATSON,
Librarian.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*—The Petition of the *Victoria Railway Company*.

The House then adjourned at 3.45 P.M.

Friday, 9th January, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

By Mr. *Rykert*—The Petition of the Reverend *R. Norton* and others, of *St. Catharines*.

By Mr. *Clarke (Norfolk)*—The Petition of *William M. Wilson* and others, of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Tooley*—Three Petitions of the County Council of *Middlesex* ; also, the Petition of *Henry Anderson* and others, of *Middlesex*.

The Order of the Day for taking into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor having been read,

Mr. *Hardy* moved, seconded by Mr. *Patterson*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, to thank His Excellency for his gracious Speech and to tender to His Excellency our acknowledgments for the gratification which he has been pleased to say that it afforded him to welcome us to the Capital on this occasion of our assembling to deliberate upon the best means of promoting the public interests of the Province of which we are the elected guardians.

2. That we participate in the satisfaction with which His Excellency congratulates us upon the prosperity of the Province during the past year, as manifested in the completion of railways previously commenced ; in the rapid strides which other railways have made towards their objective points ; and in the steady advancement of the country in various departments of enterprise and industry.

3. That we rejoice with His Excellency to know that the means devised for, promoting an augmented immigration into the Province already show satisfactory results, and that there is a prospect of a further increase during the present year in the number of immigrants to the Province of the classes which are most needed for the prosperity of the country, and we thank His Excellency for commending the subject to our continued favour and liberality.

4. That we shall respectfully consider the School Bills to which our attention was invited by His Excellency's predecessor, and which are again, with some alterations and

additions, to be submitted for our consideration ; and the propriety of modifying the conditions on which Government aid has hitherto been given towards the purchase of libraries and prize books will receive our attention.

5. That we will not fail to give our most careful consideration to the Bills which will be laid before us for increasing the freedom and purity of elections to this House, by adopting the principle of voting by ballot, as is now the law in Great Britain ; for extending the franchise to some important classes of our fellow-subjects who are excluded by the present law ; for enabling all societies and companies which are not illegal to obtain, under general and just regulations, the right of holding their property and conducting their affairs in their own names, without the difficulties or expense attending special Acts of incorporation by the Legislature ; and for regulating the distribution of the money voted out of the public funds for charity, by proportioning the payments as far as may be to the results accomplished by the respective institutions aided ; as well as the other measures designed to promote objects of public advantage which are to be submitted for our consideration.

6. That we share with His Excellency the satisfaction afforded him by the general favour with which the people in every part of the Province have received the Act of last Session respecting the long-vexed and complicated question of the debts due to the Municipal Loan Fund, and respecting the payments to be made out of the accumulated funds of the Province to municipalities which were not indebted to the Municipal Loan Fund :—and we learn with interest that difficult questions have since arisen in adjusting some of the sums to be received and paid respectively under the Resolutions, in which were laid down the rules and principles by which we desired the adjustment to be determined : and that we shall be pleased to receive from His Excellency a statement of the correct figures.

7. That we thank His Excellency for the information, that the Joint Commission appointed to determine the boundary between *Ontario* and *Quebec* made considerable progress with their work during the last year ; and that, a question having arisen as to the locality of the head of Lake *Temiscamang*, a compromise line, running due North from a point between Rivers *Blanche* and *Quinze*, has been proposed ; that we will give our earnest consideration to the advisability of adopting this provisional line, which His Excellency has been pleased to say will be submitted for our approval.

8. That we thank His Excellency for informing us, that the collection of evidence with respect to our North-West Boundary is still going on ; that the evidence for and against our claims will soon, as His Excellency trusts, be in a position to be referred to some tribunal for adjudication ; and that His Excellency has no apprehension as to the result : we are gratified to know that, meanwhile, informal negotiations have taken place for the adoption of a provisional line ; so that the settlement of the important territory in dispute may not be delayed for a decision as to the true and permanent boundary ; and we shall be prepared to carefully consider any resolutions which may be proposed for our consideration on the subject.

9. That we thank His Excellency for reminding us that the Dominion Parliament, since our last Session, passed an Act assuming that balance of the debt of the Province of *Canada*, which, by the Confederation Act, the Provinces of *Quebec* and *Ontario* were to pay, and the proportion of which payable by each was one of the subjects of the Arbitration between the Provinces ; that this legislation changes materially the relative positions of the two Provinces, as compared with the positions which they occupied under the Award ;—and that we are pleased to know that negotiations have, in consequence, taken place, and are still pending, with a view to an amicable settlement of the various matters embraced in the Award.

10. That we thank His Excellency for having given directions that the Public Accounts shall be laid before us ; and that we learn with satisfaction that the expenditure for the year has been considerably less than the amount which we authorised, and that the Revenue has exceeded the amount anticipated.

11. That we shall respectfully consider the Estimates for the present year which His Excellency informs us are to be submitted to us ; that we rejoice to learn that they have been framed with every regard to economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service.

12. That we thank His Excellency for the reliance which he has been pleased to express in our patriotism and wisdom for the discharge of our important duties in the manner best fitted for advancing the prosperity and happiness of the Province.

13. That we fervently join with His Excellency in invoking the guidance of Almighty God in our deliberations, and in supplicating His Divine blessing on our favoured Province.

The first, second, third and fourth paragraphs of the proposed Address having been read the second time were agreed to.

The fifth paragraph having been read the second time,

Mr. *Boulton* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Gifford*,

That the following words be added to the fifth paragraph of the Address :—

"That, while we are willing to give our best consideration to any measure that may be proposed to us for such a general Act of incorporation as His Excellency has mentioned, we cannot refrain from the expression of our regret that His Excellency was advised to reserve for the assent of the Governor-General, the Bills passed by this House at the last Session, and intituled 'An Act for the incorporation of the Loyal Orange Association of Eastern Ontario,' and 'An Act for the incorporation of the Loyal Orange Association of Western Ontario;' as the subject matter of those Bills was, according to the ninety-second section of the British *North America Act* of 1867, within the exclusive power, competence and jurisdiction of the Legislature of this Province, and by advising or sustaining this reservation, His Excellency's advisers have withheld from a large class of Her Majesty's subjects, rights and privileges to which they were entitled in the opinion of this House, and have inflicted a serious blow upon the power, authority, and independence of the Legislature of Ontario."

Mr. *Bethune* moved, in amendment to the proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Hardy*,

That all the words after the word "we," secondly mentioned in the proposed Amendment, be struck out, and the following substituted therefor :—"beg to assure your Excellency that, in advising your Excellency's predecessor to reserve certain Bills for the special incorporation of Orange Societies for the signification of the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor General, the Executive Council of this Province was justified by constitutional usage."

And a Debate having arisen,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor :—

A Report upon the Paleontology of the Province of Ontario, by *Henry Alleyne Nicholson*, Esquire, Professor of Natural History, University of Toronto, (*Sessional Papers*, No. 6.)

Also—A Report by the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer, relative to the general working of the Tavern and Shop License Act. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

Also—A Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, 1st, Copies of all Correspondence with the Dominion Government in reference to the Chain Allowance and Ordnance Lands along the *Niagara River*. 2nd, Copies of all papers and documents in the Crown Lands Department in reference to said lands. 3rd, Copies of all Orders in Council respecting any lease, or leases, of any part of said land. 4th, Copies of all leases of any part of said land, at or near *Niagara Falls*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 8.)

The House then adjourned at 10.45 P.M.

Monday, 12th January, 1874.

3 o'clock, P.M.

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

By the Honourable Mr. *McKellar*—The Petition of *Henry John Hubertus* and others, of *Ottawa*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*—The Petition of *Edward Field* and others, of *Toronto*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Gow*—The Petition of the Sisters of *St. Joseph*, of *Guelph*.

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

By Mr. *Boulton*—The Petition of *Frederick C. Capreol*, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Rykert*—The Petition of *John Riordon* and others, of *Meriton*.

By Mr. *McCall*—The Petition of *John Charlton* and others, of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Bishop*—Three Petitions of the County Council of *Huron*.

The following Petition was received and read :—

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

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, having been read,

The Debate was resumed, and, after some time,

The Amendment to the proposed Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Craig, (Glengarry)</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>McKim,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke, (Norfolk)</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Williams, (Hamilton)</i>
<i>Clarke, (Wellington)</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>	<i>Wilson—38.</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Williams, (Durham)—</i>
			24

The Amendment as amended, having been then put, was carried.

The fifth paragraph of the Address as amended, having been then read the second time, was agreed to.

The sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh paragraphs of the proposed Address, having been severally read the second time, were agreed to.

The twelfth paragraph having been read the second time,

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved, seconded by Mr. *Merrick*,

That the following words be added to the twelfth paragraph of the proposed Address:

"But we feel it due to the dignity and just influence of this House, as representing the will of the people, to express our regret that His Excellency's advisers should have advised His Excellency's predecessor not to rely upon that patriotism and wisdom, but, instead thereof, to reserve for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, two Bills passed by this House after full discussion and due deliberation, for the incorporation of the Loyal Orange Association of *Eastern Ontario*, and for the incorporation of the Loyal Orange Lodge of *Western Ontario*, in place of advising His Excellency to sanction the same, and leave to His Excellency the Governor General the responsibility, under the constitution, of disallowing such bills."

And, objection having been taken to the proposed Amendment,

Mr. Speaker, having been referred to, decided—

That the Amendment, being substantially the same as the Motion made in amendment to the fifth paragraph of the Address, and which had already been debated by and decided on by the House, is out of order and cannot be entertained.

Mr. *Boulbee* then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That the following words be added to the twelfth paragraph of the proposed Address:—

"But we cannot avoid expressing to your Excellency our firm conviction, that it is not calculated to make the country respect the action and deliberations of this House for the Attorney-General to advocate, and his colleagues oppose, a Bill during its passage, and then advise its reservation by your Excellency for the consideration of the Governor General."

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Boulbee,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Tooley—22.</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Craig, (Glengarry)</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McKim,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke, (Norfolk)</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke, (Wellington)</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams, (Hamilton)</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wilson—40.</i>

The twelfth paragraph was then agreed to.

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

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, thanking His Excellency for his gracious Speech at the opening of the Session.

Resolved, That the above Resolution be referred to a Select Committee composed as follows :—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, Messrs. *Hardy* and *Patterson*; with instructions to prepare and report an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in conformity therewith.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, from the Select Committee, reported an Address, which was read as follows :—

To His Excellency JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it please Your Excellency :

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario*, in Parliament assembled, humbly thank Your Excellency for your gracious Speech at the opening of this Session.

We tender to Your Excellency our acknowledgments for the gratification which you have been pleased to say that it afforded you to welcome us to the Capital on this occasion of our assembling to deliberate upon the best means of promoting the public interests of the Province of which we are the elected guardians.

We participate in the satisfaction with which Your Excellency congratulates us upon the prosperity of the Province during the past year, as manifested in the completion of railways previously commenced ; in the rapid strides which other railways have made towards their objective points ; and in the steady advancement of the country in various departments of enterprise and industry.

We rejoice with Your Excellency to know that the means devised for promoting an augmented immigration into the Province already show satisfactory results, and that there is a prospect of a further increase during the present year in the number of immigrants to the Province of the classes which are most needed for the prosperity of the country, and we thank Your Excellency for commending the subject to our continued favour and liberality.

We shall respectfully consider the School Bills to which our attention was invited by Your Excellency's predecessor, and which are again, with some alterations and additions, to be submitted for our consideration ; and the propriety of modifying the conditions on which Government aid has hitherto been given towards the purchase of libraries and prize books will receive our attention.

We will not fail to give our most careful consideration to the Bills which will be laid before us for increasing the freedom and purity of elections to this House, by adopting the principle of voting by ballot, as is now the law in *Great Britain* ; for extending the franchise to some important classes of our fellow-subjects who are excluded by the present law ; for enabling all societies and companies which are not illegal to obtain, under general and just regulations, the right of holding their property and conducting their affairs in their own names, without the difficulties or expense attending special Acts of incorporation by the Legislature ; and for regulating the distribution of the money voted out of the public funds for charity, by proportioning the payments as far as may be to the results accomplished by the respective institutions aided ; as well as the other measures designed to promote objects of public advantage which are to be submitted for our consideration. While we are willing to give our best consideration to any measure that may be proposed to us for such a general Act of incorporation as Your Excellency has mentioned, we beg to assure Your Excellency that, in advising Your Excellency's predecessor to reserve certain Bills for the special incorporation of Orange Societies for the signification of the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor-General, the Executive Council of this Province was justified by constitutional usage.

We share with Your Excellency the satisfaction afforded you by the general favour

with which the people in every part of the Province have received the Act of last Session respecting the long vexed and complicated question of the debts due to the Municipal Loan Fund, and respecting the payments to be made out of the accumulated funds of the Province to municipalities which were not indebted to the Municipal Loan Fund :—and we learn with interest that difficult questions have since arisen in adjusting some of the sums to be received and paid respectively under the Resolutions, in which were laid down the rules and principles by which we desired the adjustment to be determined : and that we shall be pleased to receive from Your Excellency a statement of the correct figures.

We thank Your Excellency for the information that the Joint Commission appointed to determine the boundary between *Ontario* and *Quebec*, made considerable progress with their work during the last year ; and that, a question having arisen as to the locality of the head of Lake *Temiscamang*, a compromise line, running due North from a point between Rivers *Blanche* and *Quinze*, has been proposed ; we will give our earnest consideration to the advisability of adopting this provisional line, which Your Excellency has been pleased to say will be submitted for our approval.

We thank Your Excellency for informing us, that the collection of evidence with respect to our North-West boundary is still going on ; that the evidence for and against our claims will soon, as Your Excellency trusts, be in a position to be referred to some tribunal for adjudication ; and that Your Excellency has no apprehension as to the result : we are gratified to know that, meanwhile, informal negotiations have taken place for the adoption of a provisional line ; so that the settlement of the important territory in dispute may not be delayed for a decision as to the true and permanent boundary ; and we shall be prepared to carefully consider any resolutions which may be proposed for our consideration on the subject.

We thank Your Excellency for reminding us, that the Dominion Parliament, since our last Session, passed an Act assuming that balance of the debt of the Province of *Canada* which, by the Confederation Act, the Provinces of *Quebec* and *Ontario* were to pay, and the proportion of which payable by each was one of the subjects of the Arbitration between the Provinces ; that this legislation changes materially the relative positions of the two Provinces, as compared with the positions which they occupied under the Award ;—and we are pleased to know that negotiations have, in consequence, taken place, and are still pending, with a view to an amicable settlement of the various matters embraced in the Award.

We thank Your Excellency for having given directions that the Public Accounts shall be laid before us ; and we learn with satisfaction that the expenditure for the year has been considerably less than the amount which we authorised, and that the Revenue has exceeded the amount anticipated.

We shall respectfully consider the Estimates for the present year which Your Excellency informs us are to be submitted to us ; we rejoice to learn that they have been framed with every regard to economy compatible with the efficiency of the public service.

We thank Your Excellency for the reliance which you have been pleased to express in our patriotism and wisdom for the discharge of our important duties in the manner best fitted for advancing the prosperity and happiness of the Province.

We fervently join with Your Excellency in invoking the guidance of Almighty God in our deliberations, and in supplicating His Divine blessing on our favoured Province.

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

Ordered, That the Address be engrossed, and presented to His Excellency by such Members of the House as are of the Executive Council.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,

A Report of the Queen's Printer on the disposal of the *Ontario* Statutes for the year 1873. (*Sessional Papers No. 9.*)

Also—The Sixth Annual Report of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons for the year ending 1st October, 1873. (*Sessional Paper No. 2.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

Tuesday, 13th January, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

By the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*—The Petition of *Thomas Abraham* and others ; also, the Petition of *Robert Leak* and others ; also, the Petition of *Daniel R. Free* and others ; also, the Petition of *G. Gordon* and others ; also, the Petition of *Thomson C. Wilcox* and others, all of *Oxford*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*—The Petition of *John McDonald* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Bethune*—The Petition of *Beaufort Henry Vidal*, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Watterworth*—The Petition of the County Council of *Victoria*.

By Mr. *McCall*—The Petition of *John J. Vickers* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *McLeod*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Bowmanville*.

By Mr. *Baxter*—The Petition of the County Council of *Haldimand*.

By Mr. *Sinclair*—The Petition of *W. A. Thomson* and others, of *Queenston*.

By Mr. *Scott*—The Petition of *Peter McKellar* and others, of *Thunder Bay* ; also, the Petition of *Charles A. Trowbridge* and others, of *New York, U. S. A.*

By Mr. *Gibson*—The Petition of the County Council of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of the County Council of *Huron* ; also, the Petition of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Boulton*—The Petition of *D'Arcy Boulton* and others, of *Barrie* ; also, the Petition of *S. S. Peck*, and others.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the Reverend *R. Norton* and others, of *St. Catharines* ; also, of *William M. Wilson* and others, of *Norfolk*, severally praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario*.

Of *Henry Anderson* and others, of *Middlesex* ; also, of the County Council of *Middlesex*, severally praying that an Act may pass to prevent the opening of certain streets through the Agricultural Show Grounds in the City of *London*.

Of the County Council of *Middlesex*, praying that an Act may pass to remove the Registry Office for the West Riding of *Middlesex* from the Village of *Glencoe* to the Town of *Strathroy*.

Of the County Council of *Middlesex*, praying for certain amendments to the License Act.

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

Bill (No. 2), intituled "An Act to require owners of Threshing and other Machines to guard against accident."—Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*.

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

Bill (No. 3), intituled "An Act to amend the Public and High School Laws."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

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

Bill (No. 4), intituled "An Act to amend the law respecting Escheats."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

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

Bill (No. 5), intituled "An Act respecting Benevolent, Provident, and other Societies."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

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

Bill (No. 6), intituled "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

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

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of Eleven 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:—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, The Honourable Messrs. *Crooks*, *Cameron*, and *Richards*, Messrs. *Bethune*, *Farewell*, *Fitzsimmons*, *Prince*, *Rykert*, *Sinclair*, and *Wood*.

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

JOHN CRAWFORD.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province, until the Estimates for the year 1874 are finally passed, and recommends these Estimates to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
13th January, 1874.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE of the amounts required to meet the expenditure of the Province from the first day of January, 1874, till the Estimates for the year 1874 are finally passed:—

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Government House—Maintenance	\$ 400 00
Lieutenant-Governor's Office.....	392 10
Attorney-General's and	} 1,575 22
Executive Council Office.....	
Treasury Department.....	2,341 67
Provincial Secretary's Office.....	2,366 72
Public Works Department	5,953 31
Crown Land Department	7,474 96
Legislative Assembly	1,741 70
Departmental Contingencies	5,000 00
Inspector of Division Courts—Salaries and Expenses.....	383 33
Queen's Printer—Salary and Cost of Official Gazette	900 00

LEGISLATION.

Salaries	2,500 00
Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages.....	4,000 00
Postages.....	2,000 00
Indemnity to, and Mileage of Members	45,000 00

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Court of Chancery—Salaries.....	856 64
Court of Queen's Bench—Salaries	1,236 92
Court of Common Pleas—Salaries.....	810 01
Master's Office—Salaries....	900 00
Accountant—Salaries	456 71
Criminal Justice and Crown Counsel Prosecutions	30,000 00

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

On account of this Service.....	70,000 00
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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Asylum for the Insane, <i>Toronto</i>	\$15,000 00
Asylum for the Insane, <i>London</i>	14,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Institute, <i>Belleville</i>	6,000 000
Institution for the Blind, <i>Brantford</i>	5,000 00
Reformatory Maintenance and Salaries	5,000 00
Central Prison Maintenance..	4,000 00

IMMIGRATION.

On Account of this Service	33,746 00
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EDUCATION.

Public and Separate Schools.....	6,000 00
Poor Schools.....	1,000 00
Public School Inspection.....	500 00
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.....	42,000 00
Inspection of High Schools.....	1,200 00
County Examinations.....	500 00
Teachers' Institutes.....	1,000 00
Superannuated Teachers.....	500 00
Normal School.....	4,322 00
Museum.....	1,000 00
Journal of Education.....	567 00
Maps, Apparatus, &c.....	10,000 00
Depository.....	1,610 00
Education Office.....	3,070 00

CHARGES ON REVENUE.

Miscellaneous—License and Stamp Office.....	200 00
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CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.

Colonization Roads.....	13,000 00
Surveys.....	10,000 00
Contingencies	1,000 00
Refunds... ..	2,500 00
Wood Ranging.....	3,500 00
Agents' Salaries.....	3,000 00
Inspectors Valuing Lands.....	800 00

Total..... \$376,304 29

(*Sessional Papers, No. 10.*)

The House proceeded, according to Order, to take into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the present Session.

And a Motion having been made, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty,
Resolved, That this House shall forthwith resolve itself into a Committee to consider that Motion.

Ordered, That that part of the Speech of His Excellency, which relates to a Supply, be referred to the Committee.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider the Motion proposed, "That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty."

(In the Committee.)

The Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor having been read,
Resolved, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported the Resolution.
Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. *Hodgins*, from the Committee to whom it was referred to consider the Motion,
 That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty, reported a Resolution, which was read as
 follows :—

That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.
 The Resolution, having been read the second time, it was,
Resolved, That this House doth agree in the Resolution.

On motion of Mr. *Crooks*, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,
Ordered, That the House do, on FRIDAY next, resolve itself into a Committee of
 Supply.

Ordered, That the Message of His Excellency, and the Supplementary Estimates trans-
 mitted therewith be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of Mr. *Lauder*, seconded by Mr. *Code*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-
 Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of the
 various Reports of Valuators of Lands in the different Counties of the Province, together
 with the names of Valuators appointed in the different Counties, with the dates of their
 several appointments and discharges, and a statement of the various sums paid to such
 Valuators, and copies of the accounts furnished by them to the Department of services
 rendered.

The House then adjourned at 4 P.M.

Wednesday, 14th January, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*—The Petition of *Gilbert C. Field* and
 others, of *Woodstock*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Currie*—The Petition of *A. H. Sibley* and others, of *Thunder*
Bay.

By the Honourable Mr. *Gow*—The Petition of *John J. Vickers* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Hodgins*—The Petition of *Andrew Smith* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Patterson*—The Petition of *William Munsie* and others, of *King*.

By Mr. *Springer*—The Petition of *J. Anker* and others, of *Berlin* ; also, the Petition
 of *D. Dipple* and others ; also, the Petition of *J. E. Bowman* and others ; also, the Peti-
 tion of *Henry Dierlaw* and others, all of *South Cayuga*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *Henry John Hubertus* and others, of *Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to
 incorporate the *Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway Company*.

Of *Edward Field* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Ancient Order of Foresters' Friendly Society for *Ontario*.

Of the City Council of *London*, praying that an Act may pass to amend a certain agreement between the *London and Port Stanley Railway Company*, and the *Great Western Railway Company of Canada*.

Of *Frederick C. Capreol*, of *Toronto*, praying for the appointment of a delegate to the *Washington Convention* respecting cheap transportation to the seaboard.

Of *John Riordan* and others, of *Merriton*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of *Merriton*.

Of the County Council of *Huron*, praying for certain amendments to the School Act.

Of the County Council of *Huron*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of the County Council of *Huron*, praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act.

Of *John Charlton* and others, of *Norfolk*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Homeopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario*.

Motion having been made, That the Petition of *John Harris* and others, praying for a grant from the Public Treasury in aid of the *St. Joseph's Hospital and Asylum at Guelph*, be now received and read,

Mr. Speaker decided, That, as the Petition asked for a grant of public money, without a consent from the Crown having been previously obtained and announced to this House, the Petition could not be received.

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

Bill (No. 7), intituled "An Act to amend the law relating to the attachment of debts, by exempting the wages and salaries of Mechanics and others from liability to attachment thereunder."—Mr. *Meredith*.

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

Bill (No. 8), intituled "An Act to amend the law respecting the Administration of Estates."—Mr. *Bethune*.

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

Bill (No. 9), intituled "An Act to amend the law of Landlord and Tenant, and to provide for the apportionment of Rent."—Mr. *Bethune*.

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

On motion of Mr. *Lauder*, seconded by Mr. *Merrick*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence and agreements between the Government and the *Canada Car Company*.

2. All Contracts and all advertisements for Tenders for Contracts relating to the various works upon the Central Prison.

3. All Orders in Council relating to said Prison, or the works belonging thereto.

4. All Correspondence between the Government and the various Contractors upon said works, or their Solicitors or Agents.

5. The names and residences of all Contractors upon said works, and all persons employed by the Government to carry out the same.

6. A Statement in detail of the full expenditure upon said Central Prison works (including the cost of land) up to the present time; with the exception of papers which have been already presented to the House.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That a Select Committee of seven Members be appointed to act with Mr. Speaker in the control and management of the Library of Parliament; to be composed as follows :—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, the Honourable Messieurs *Crooks* and *Cameron*, Messieurs *Hodgins*, *Christie*, *Rykert*, and *Wood*.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Fourth Annual Report of the Registrar-General for 1873.—(*Sessional Papers No. 11.*)

Also, Report upon the School of Practical Science for the year ending 31st December, 1873.—(*Sessional Papers No. 12.*)

The House then adjourned at 5.25 P.M.

Thursday, 15th January, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*.—The Petition of *Joseph Stovel* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Baxter*.—The Petition of *W. B. True* and others, of *Silver Islet*.

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*).—The Petition of *Nicol Kingsmill* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Meredith*.—The Petition of *Charles P. Hunt* and others, of *London*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *Thomson C. Wilcox* and others, of *South Norwich*; also, of *Daniel R. Free* and others; also, of *G. Gordon* and others; also, of *Robert Leak* and others; also of *Thomas Abraham* and others, all of *Oxford*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Grouping Clauses of the Municipal Act.

Of the County Council of *Victoria*; also, of *John Macdonald* and others, severally praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act.

Of the Town Council of *Bowmanville*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act consolidating the Debt of the Town of *Bowmanville*.

Of the County Council of *Huron*, praying that an Act may pass to unite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Huron* for Registration purposes.

Of the County Council of *Haldimand*, praying for certain amendments to the Tavern and Shop License Act.

Of *J. J. Vickers* and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Highland Mining Company*.

Of *Charles A. Trowbridge* and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Neebish Mining Company*.

Of *Peter McKellar* and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Shebandowan Mining Company*.

Of *Beaufort Henry Vidal*, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to enable him to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor.

Of *W. A. Thomson* and others, of *Queenston*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate a certain Rolling Stock Company.

Of the County Council of *Elgin*, praying for certain amendments to the *Canada Thistle Act*.

Of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *S. S. Peck* and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Loyal Orange Association of Eastern Ontario*.

Of *D'Arcy Boulton* and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Loyal Orange Association of Western Ontario*.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, 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, reported that they had prepared the Lists, and the same were read as follow :—

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* the Honourable Messieurs *Cameron, Crooks, Currie, McKellar, Pardee, Richards*, Messieurs *Baxter, Boulton, Christie, Clemens, Code, Crosby, Deacon, Deroche, Fairbairn, Fitzsimmons, Gifford, Grange, Harrington, Hodgins, McRae, Meredith, Paxton, Prince, Read, Sexton, Springer, Striker, Sinclair, Tooley, Williams (Hamilton)*.—32.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, the Honourable Messieurs *Cameron, Crooks, Currie, Fraser, Gow, McKellar, Pardee, Richards*, Messieurs *Barber, Baxter, Boulter, Boulbee, Calvin, Caldwell, Christie, Clarke (Norfolk), Craig (Glen-garry), Cumberland, Deroche, Farewell, Fitzsimmons, Gibson, Graham, Guest, Haney, Hardy, Lauder, McCall, McLeod, McRae, Merrick, Meredith, Patterson, Paxton, Prince, Robinson, Rykert, Scott, Sinclair, Striker, Watterworth, Webb, Williams (Durham), Williams (Hamilton), Wilson, Wood*.—47.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS.—The Honourable Messieurs *Cameron, Crooks, Currie, Fraser, Pardee, Richards*, Messieurs *Ardagh, Barber, Baxter, Boulbee, Chisholm, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Cook, Craig (Russell), Dawson, Deacon, Finlayson, Gifford, Giles, Hamilton, Hardy, Hodgins, Lauder, McManus, Meredith, Merrick, Monk, Patterson, Rykert, Scott, Sexton, Sinclair, Smith, Snetsinger, Striker, Watterworth*.—37.

COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS.—The Honourable Messieurs *Fraser, Gow*, Messieurs *Barber, Bishop, Boulter, Boulbee, Caldwell, Clemens, Clarke (Norfolk), Code, Cook, Corby, Dawson, Deacon, Deroche, Farewell, Finlayson, Grange, Guest, Harrington, Hamilton, Haney, McManus, McRae, Merrick, Paxton, Read, Robinson, Rykert, Sinclair, Snetsinger, Springer, Webb, Wilson*.—34.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, the Honourable Messieurs *Cameron, Crooks, Richards*, Messieurs *Farewell, Hardy, Lauder, McLeod, Rykert, Sinclair, Wood*.—11.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.—The Honourable Messieurs *Crooks, Richards*, Messieurs *Boulter, Chisholm, Clarke (Wellington), Deroche, Hamilton, Sinclair, Rykert*.—9.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Ordered, That the several Members, named in the Report of the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, do compose the said Select Standing Committees.

On motion of Mr. *Merrick*, seconded by Mr. *Boulter*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence with the Dominion Government with reference to the Acts of incorporation of the Orange Associations of *Eastern and Western Ontario*; and all Orders in Council and papers in connexion therewith.

The House then adjourned at 4 P.M.

Friday, 16th January, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

By Mr. *Williams (Durham)*—The Petition of the Trinity College School of *Port Hope*; also, the Petition of *John Wright*, of *Port Hope*.

By Mr. *Calvin*—The Petition of *David Gibson* and others, of *Wolfe Island*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *Gilbert C. Field* and others, of *Oxford*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario*.

Of *A. H. Sibley* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Pic River Mining Company*.

Of *John J. Vickers* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Enterprise Mining Company.

Of *Andrew Smith* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Canada Live Stock Insurance Company*.

Of *William Munsie* and others, of *King*, praying for certain amendments to the School Act.

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

Bill (No. 10), intituled “An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the practise of Medicine and Surgery in *Ontario*.”—Mr. *Baxter*.

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

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to revise the Rules, Orders, and Regulations of the House, to be composed as follows :—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, the Honourable Messieurs *Cameron* and *Crooks*, Messieurs *Hodgins*, *Meredith* and *Hardy*.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns To-day, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday, the third day of February next.

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

(*In the Committee.*)

The Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year 1874 are finally passed, having been read,

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and four dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$376,304 29), 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 His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to this House, and annexed hereto), from the first day of January, 1874, to the passing of the Appropriation Act for the year 1874, and not exceeding the last day of March, 1874. 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 1874; 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 1873.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Government House—Maintenance.....	\$ 400 00
Lieutenant-Governor's Office.....	392 10
Attorney-General's and	} 1,575 22
Executive Council Office	
Treasury Department.....	2,341 67
Provincial Secretary's Office.....	2,366 72
Public Works Department.....	5,953 31
Crown Land Department.....	7,474 96
Legislative Assembly.	1,741 70
Departmental Contingences	5,000 00
Inspector of Division Courts—Salaries and Expenses.....	383 33
Queen's Printer—Salary and Cost of Official Gazette.....	900 00

LEGISLATION.

Salaries.....	2,500 00
Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages.....	4,000 00
Postages.....	2,000 00
Indemnity to, and Mileage of Members.....	45,000 00

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Court of Chancery—Salaries	856 64
Court of Queen's Bench—Salaries.....	1,236 92
Court of Common Pleas—Salaries.....	810 01
Master's Office—Salaries.....	900 00
Accountant—Salaries	456 71
Criminal Justice and Crown Counsel Prosecutions....	30,000 00

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

On account of this Service.....	70,000 00
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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Asylum for the Insane, <i>Toronto</i> ..	15,000 00
Asylum for the Insane, <i>London</i>	14,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Institute, <i>Belleville</i>	6,000 00
Institution for the Blind, <i>Brantford</i>	5,000 00
Reformatory Maintenance and Salaries.....	5,000 00
Central Prison Maintenance	4,000 00

IMMIGRATION.

On Account of this Service.....	33,746 00
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EDUCATION.

Public and Separate Schools ..	6,000 00
Poor Schools.....	1,000 00
Public School Inspection	500 00
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.....	42,000 00

Inspection of High Schools	\$1,200 00
County Examinations	500 00
Teachers' Institutes	1,000 00
Superannuated Teachers	500 00
Normal School	4,322 00
Museum	1,000 00
Journal of Education	567 00
Maps, Apparatus, &c	10,000 00
Depository	1,610 00
Education Office ..	3,070 00

CHARGES ON REVENUE.

Miscellaneous—License and Stamp Office	200 00
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CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.

Colonization Roads	13,000 00
Surveys	10,000 00
Contingencies	1,000 00
Refunds	2,500 00
Wood Ranging	3,500 00
Agents' Salaries	3,000 00
Inspectors valuing lands	800 00
Total ..	376,304 29

Mr. *Speaker* resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Hodgins* reported,
That the Committee had come to a Resolution ; and, 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 on Tuesday, the third day of February next.

Mr. *Hodgins*, from the Committee of Supply, reported the following Resolution :—

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and four dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$376,304 29) 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 His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to this House, and annexed hereto), from the first day of January, 1874, to the passing of the Appropriation Act for the year 1874, and not exceeding the last day of March, 1874. 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 1874 ; 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 1873.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Government House—Maintenance	\$ 400 00
Lieutenant-Governor's Office	392 10
Attorney-General's and	} 1,575 22
Executive Council Office	
Treasury Department	2,341 67

Provincial Secretary's Office.....	\$2,366 72
Public Works Department	5,953 31
Crown Land Department	7,474 96
Legislative Assembly	1,741 70
Departmental Contingencies.....	5,000 00
Inspector of Division Courts—Salaries and Expenses.....	383 33
Queen's Printer—Salary and Cost of Official Gazette	900 00

LEGISLATION.

Salaries.....	2,500 00
Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages.....	4,000 00
Postages.....	2,000 00
Indemnity to, and Mileage of Members	45,000 00

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Court of Chancery—Salaries.....	856 64
Court of Queen's Bench—Salaries	1,236 92
Court of Common Pleas—Salaries.....	810 01
Master's Office—Salaries... ..	900 00
Accountant—Salaries	456 71
Criminal Justice and Crown Counsel Prosecutions	30,000 00

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

On account of this Service.....	70,000 00
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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Asylum for the Insane, <i>Toronto</i>	\$15,000 00
Asylum for the Insane, <i>London</i>	14,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Institute, <i>Belleville</i>	6,000 00
Institution for the Blind, <i>Brantford</i>	5,000 00
Reformatory Maintenance and Salaries	5,000 00
Central Prison Maintenance.....	4,000 00

IMMIGRATION.

On Account of this Service	33,746 00
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EDUCATION.

Public and Separate Schools.....	6,000 00
Poor Schools.....	1,000 00
Public School Inspection.....	500 00
Collegiate Institutes and High Schools.....	42,000 00
Inspection of High Schools.....	1,200 00
County Examinations.....	500 00
Teachers' Institutes.....	1,000 00
Superannuated Teachers.....	500 00
Normal School.....	4,322 00
Museum.....	1,000 00
Journal of Education.....	567 00
Maps, Apparatus, &c.....	10,000 00
Depository.....	1,610 00
Education Office.....	3,070 00

CHARGES ON REVENUE.

Miscellaneous—License and Stamp Office..... 200 00

CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.

Colonization Roads..... 13,000 00
 Surveys..... 10,000 00
 Contingencies 1,000 00
 Refunds... 2,500 00
 Wood Ranging..... 3,500 00
 Agents' Salaries..... 3,000 00
 Inspectors Valuing Lands..... 800 00

Total..... \$376,304 29

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

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 4), To amend the law respecting Escheats.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House, on Tuesday, the third day of February next.

On motion of Mr. *Bethune*, seconded by Mr. *Deroche*,

Ordered, That the Provincial Treasurer do make a return to this House of the total expenditure of the Province for the year 1873, and a statement of the investments and deposits of the Province on the 31st December, 1873.

The House then adjourned at 8.40 P.M.

Tuesday, 3rd February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That he had received the following notifications of vacancies which had occurred in the representation of the following Electoral Districts :—The North Riding of the County of *Perth*, and the North Riding of the County of *Wellington*; and that he had issued his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out new Writs for the Election of Members to serve in this present Parliament for the said Electoral Districts :—

To the Honourable *R. M. Wells*,
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of
 the Province of *Ontario*.

I hereby declare my intention of resigning my seat in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario* for the North Riding of the County of *Perth*, and do hereby resign the same.

Dated this nineteenth day of January, A.D. 1874.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, the day and year above written.

ANDREW MONTEITH. (L.S.)

Signed and sealed in the presence of

JNO. C. W. DALY, JR.

R. L. WALTON.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the
Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario*.

I, *Robert McKim*, Member for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Wellington*, hereby declare that it is my intention to resign, and I do hereby resign my seat in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario* for the said Electoral District.

Given under my hand and seal at *Fergus*, in the presence of two witnesses, this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

ROBERT MCKIM. (L.S.)

Witnesses :

CHARLES CLARKE.

DON. GUTHRIE.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That the Clerk had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate :—

Province of Ontario.

This is to certify that, in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Sixth day of January last past, issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Oxford* (*James Ingersoll*, Esquire), Returning Officer *ex-officio* for the South Riding of the County of *Oxford* for the Election of a Member to represent the said South Riding of the County of *Oxford* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of *Adam Oliver*, Esquire, who, since his Election as representative of the said South Riding of the County of *Oxford*, has resigned, by means whereof the seat of the said *Adam Oliver* has become vacant, *Adam Oliver*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election dated the nineteenth day of January last past, which is now lodged of record in my office.

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Toronto, February 3rd, 1874.

To *Charles Todd Gillmor*, Esquire,
Clerk Legislative Assembly, *Toronto*.

Adam Oliver, Esquire, Member for the South Riding of the County of *Oxford*, having previously taken the Oath and subscribed the Roll, took his seat.

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

By the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*—The Petition of *C. Mackenzie* and others, of *Sarnia*.

By Mr. *Baxter*—The Petition of *Robert Coverdale* and others; also, the Petition of *Clement Lambier* and others, all of *North Cayuga*.

By Mr. *Fairbairn*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Corby*—The Petition of the *Grand Junction* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Scott*—The Petition of *James Cleland* and others, of *Meaford*.

By Mr. *Deroche*—The Petition of the Trustees of the First Coloured Calvinistic Baptist Church of *Toronto*; also, the Petition of *J. C. Miller* and others.

By Mr. *Clemens*—The Petition of *Richard Blain* and others, of *Galt*.

By Mr. *Prince*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Sandwich West*; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Sandwich East*; also, the Petition of the *Sandwich and Windsor* Passenger Railway Company.

By Mr. *Hardy*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Brantford*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *Charles B. Hunt* and others, of *London*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Canada Silver Mining Company*.

Of *W. B. True* and others, of *Silver Islet*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Heron Bay Mining Company*.

Of *Nicol Kingsmill* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Jack Fish Lake Mining Company*.

Of *Joseph Stovel* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Toronto Curling Club*.

Of the *Trinity College School* at *Port Hope*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *John Wright*, of *Port Hope*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the *Law Society of Ontario*, to admit him as a *Barrister-at-Law*.

Of *David Gibson* and others, of *Wolfe Island*, praying for certain amendments to the *School Law*.

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

Bill (No. 11), intituled “An Act respecting the *Railway Fund*, and the *Railway Subsidy Fund*.”—The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*.

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

Bill (No. 12), intituled “An Act to amend and consolidate the law for the sale of *Fermented or Spirituous Liquors*.”—The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*.

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

Bill (No. 13), intituled “An Act to provide for voting by Ballot at Elections of Members for the *Legislative Assembly of Ontario*.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

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

Bill (No. 14), intituled “An Act to provide for the *Inspection of Railways*.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

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

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

Resolved, That this House do forthwith resolve itself into a 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 and seventy-six thousand three hundred and four dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$376,304 29), to meet the Supply to that extent granted to Her Majesty.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. *Hodgins*, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following Resolution :—

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and four dollars and twenty-nine cents (\$376,304 29), to meet the Supply to that extent granted to Her Majesty.

Resolved, That this House will again resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means on Friday next.

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

JOHN CRAWFORD.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I thank you for the Address with which you have presented me, and I recognise with pleasure your determination to give earnest and careful attention to the important subjects which will be brought before you.

I feel confident that your deliberations will conduce to the advancement and welfare of the people of this Province.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
3rd February, 1874.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 4), To amend the Law respecting Escheats; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Farewell* 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. 5), Respecting Benevolent, Provident and other Societies.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Friday next.

Bill (No. 6), Respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Friday next.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Annual Report of the Normal, Model, High and Public Schools of *Ontario* for the year 1872. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 3.)

Also, Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office, since the last return submitted to the Legislative Assembly upon the 13th of January 1873, made in accordance with the provisions of Statute of *Ontario*, 32 *Vic.*, cap. 29. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 16.)

The House then adjourned at 5 P. M.

Wednesday, 4th February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate :—

Province of Ontario.

This to certify that, in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the thirty-first day of December last past, issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to the

Sheriff of the County of *Carleton*, (*William F. Powell*, Esquire,) Returning Officer *ex-officio* for the City of *Ottawa*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said City of *Ottawa*, in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of the Honourable *Richard William Scott*, who, since his Election as representative of the said City of *Ottawa*, has resigned, by means whereof the seat of the said the Honourable *Richard William Scott* has become vacant, and *Daniel J. O'Donoghue*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the return to the said Writ of Election dated the thirty-first day of January last past, which is now lodged of record in my Office.

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Toronto, 3rd February, A.D., 1874.

To *Charles Todd Gillmor*, Esquire,
Clerk Legislative Assembly, *Toronto*.

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

By the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*—The Petition of *John A. Skinner* and others, of *Woodstock*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Gow*—The Petition of *Andrew Armstrong* and others, of *Guelph*; also, the Petition of *Isaac E. Bowman* and others, of *Waterloo*.

By Mr. *Oliver*—Three Petitions of the County Council of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Ardagh*—The Petition of *J. B. Browning* and others; also, the Petition of *A. Suffern* and others, all of *Muskoka*.

By Mr. *McLeod*—The Petition of *J. Simpson* and others, of *Bowmanville*; also, the Petition of the Provincial Directors of the *Bowmanville, Lindsay and Bobcaygeon Railway Company*; also the Petition of *James S. Fowlds* and others, of *Hastings*.

By Mr. *Monk*—The Petition of the City Council of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Grange*—The Petition of *Phillips D. Booth* and others, of *Ernestown*; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Ernestown*.

By Mr. *Farewell*—The Petition of *Thomas N. Gibbs* and others, of *Oshawa*; also, the Petition of *W. H. Higgins* and others, of *Whitby*.

By Mr. *Deroche*—The Petition of *Adam Hope* and others, of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Barber*—The Petition of *W. H. Storey* and others, of *Acton*.

By Mr. *Boulbee*—The Petition of *John O'Sullivan* and others, of *Peterborough*; also, the Petition of *A. Brough* and others, of *Goderich*; also, the Petition of *John Dobson* and others, of *Lindsay*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Bolton*.

By Mr. *Bethune*—The Petition of *J. M. Currier* and others, of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Robinson*—The Petition of *Samuel Marshall* and others, of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Clark (Wellington)*—The Petition of *Charles A. McRae* and others, of *Erin*; also, the Petition of *K. Chisholm* and others, of *Orangeville*.

By Mr. *Christie*—The Petition of *James B. Grafton* and others, of *Dundas*.

By Mr. *Hardy*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Brantford*; also, the Petition of *John H. Stratford* and others, of *Brantford*; also, the Petition of the *Norfolk Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Meredith*—The Petition of *George Moorehead* and others; also, the Petition of the Right Reverend the Bishop of *Huron* and others; also, the Petition of *Charles Lilley* and others, all of *London*; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Dresden*.

By Mr. *Tooley*—The Petition of *John Heard* and others, of *Lambeth*.

By Mr. *Clemens*—The Petition of *W. Miller* and others, of *Waterloo*.

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

Bill (No. 15), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act of 1869, in respect to Land Tax Sales."—Mr. *Ardagh*.

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

Bill (No. 16), intituled "An Act to amend the Act intituled 'An Act respecting the Public Works of Ontario.'"—The Honourable Mr. *McKellar*.

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

Bill (No. 17), intituled "An Act to extend the Elective Franchise."—The Honourable Mr. *McKellar*.

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

Mr. *Wood* moved, seconded by Mr. *Christie*,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence between the Government and the different issuers of Tavern and Shop Licenses, with reference to the working of the present License Act,

And, a Debate having arisen, the Motion was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Lauder* moved, seconded by Mr. *Boulton*,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Comparative Statement, showing the number of Officers and Servants in the employment of the Government of Ontario, in the different Departments, with their salaries, for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873 respectively; also, a similar statement regarding the Officers and Servants of this House.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved in amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

That the following words be added to the proposed Address:—"Also showing, as far as may be, the number of Officers and Servants in the employment of the Government of the Dominion, and of the Government of Quebec in the like Departments; also, of the House of Commons, and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, with their salaries respectively."

Objection having been taken to the Amendment, Mr. Speaker decided, That he could not assume that it was not within the power of the Government to furnish the information sought for in the amendment, and that it was therefore in order.

The Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke, (Norfolk)</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams, (Hamilton)</i>
<i>Clarke, (Wellington)</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wood—43.</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Guest</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley—15</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	

The original Motion as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House,—A Comparative Statement, showing the number of Officers and Servants in the employment of the Government of *Ontario*, in the different Departments, with their salaries for the years 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873 respectively ; also, a similar statement regarding the Officers and Servants of this House ; also, showing as far as may be the number of Officers and Servants in the employment of the Government of the Dominion, and of the Government of *Quebec* in the like Departments ; also, of the House of Commons, and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Quebec*, with their salaries respectively.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 9), To amend the law of Landlord and Tenant, and to provide for apportionment of Rent.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 4.40 P.M.

Thursday, 5th February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Daniel J. O'Donoghue, Esquire, Member for the City of *Ottawa*, having previously taken the Oath and subscribed the Roll, took his seat.

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

By the Honourable Mr. *Fraser*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Brockville*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*—The Petition of the *Toronto* Gravel Road and Concrete Company.

By Mr. *Boulton*—The Petition of *H. C. Burritt* and others, of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Boulton*—The Petition of *A. F. Wood* and others, of *Hastings*.

By Mr. *Lauder*—The Petition of *William James* and others, of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Graham*—The Petition of *James Young* and others, of *Trenton*.

By Mr. *Williams* (*Durham*)—The Petition of *F. W. Guernsey* and others ; also, the Petition of *J. Whitehead* and others, all of *Port Hope* ; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Port Hope*.

By Mr. *Deroche*—The Petition of *Joseph J. Gormully* of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*)—The Petition of the County Council of *Perth* ; also, the Petition of *John Wilson* and others, of *Norfolk* ; also, the Petition of the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Striker*—The Petition of the *Prince Edward County* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Hardy*—The Petition of the *Credit Valley* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of *George F. Clarke* and others, of *Elgin* ; also, the Petition of *J. B. Miller* and others, of *Springfield*.

By Mr. *Gibson*—Two Petitions of the County Council of *Huron* ; also, the Petition of the County Council of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Finlayson*—The Petition of *James T. Burnet* and others, of *Dumfries*.

By Mr. *Watterworth*—The Petition of *Cornelius East* and others, of *Napier* ; also, the Petition of *Alexander Johnston* and others, of *Strathroy*.

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*)—The Petition of *J. C. Thom* and others, of *Garrafraxa*.

By Mr. *Prince*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Windsor*.

By Mr. *Ardagh*—The Petition of *A. C. Thompson* and others, of *Barrie*; also, the Petition of *H. M. Cleland* and others, of *Collingwood*.

By Mr. *Webb*—The Petition of *S. A. Purdy* and others, of *Brighton*; also, the Petition of *Robert Cockburn* and others, of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Oliver*—The Petition of *Edward Barker* and others, of *Ingersoll*; also, two Petitions of the Township Council of *Dereham*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *C. Mackenzie* and others, of *Sarnia*; also, of *Richard Blain* and others, of *Galt*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act.

Of the *Sandwich* and *Windsor* Passenger Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Township Council of *Sandwich East*, praying that an Act may pass to establish a certain road allowance.

Of *J. C. Miller* and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Huron* and *Ottawa* Railway Company.

Of the trustees of the First Coloured Calvinist Baptist Church in *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to mortgage or otherwise dispose of certain property.

Of *Robert Coverdale* and others; also, of *Clement Lambier* and others, all of *North Cayuga*, severally praying for certain amendments to the School Act.

Of the *Grand Junction* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate and amend their several Acts of incorporation.

Of the Township Council of *Brantford*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

Of the Town Council of *Peterborough*, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to construct Water Works.

Of *James Cleland* and others of *Meaford*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Town of *Meaford*.

Mr. *Prince*, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented their First Report which was read as follows :—

In order to facilitate the transaction of business before them, your Committee respectfully recommend that Rule No. 78 of your Honourable House be suspended during the present Session, and that the number of members required to constitute a Quorum be reduced to nine instead of a majority as therein expressed.

Ordered, That the Quorum be reduced to nine members.

The Hon. Mr. *Crooks*, from the Committee on Railways, presented their First Report which was read as follows :—

In order to facilitate the transaction of business before them, your Committee respectfully recommend that Rule No. 78 of your Honourable House be suspended during the present Session, and that the number of members required to constitute a Quorum be reduced to nine instead of a majority as therein expressed.

Ordered, That the Quorum be reduced to nine members.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks* from the Committee on Private Bills, presented their First Report which was read as follows :—

In order to facilitate the transaction of business before them, your Committee respectfully recommend that Rule No. 78 of your Honourable House be suspended during the present Session, and that the number of members required to constitute a Quorum be reduced to nine instead of a majority as therein expressed.

Ordered, That the Quorum be reduced to nine members.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their First Report which was read as follows :—

In order to facilitate the transaction of business before them, your Committee respectfully recommend that Rule 78 of your Honourable House be suspended during the

present Session, and that the number of members required to constitute a Quorum be reduced to nine instead of a majority as therein expressed.

Your Committee also recommend that the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended till Tuesday next, the 10th of February; that the time for introducing Private Bills be extended till Tuesday, the 17th day of February; and that the time for presenting Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills be extended till Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of February.

Ordered, That the Quorum be reduced to nine members.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended till Tuesday next, the 10th of February; that the time for introducing Private Bills be extended till Tuesday, the 17th day of February; and that the time for presenting Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills be extended till Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of February.

Mr. *McLeod*, from the Committee on Public Accounts, presented their First Report which was read as follows :—

In order to facilitate the transaction of business before them, your Committee respectfully recommend that Rule No. 78 of your Honourable House be suspended during the present Session, and that the number of members required to constitute a Quorum be reduced to five instead of a majority as therein expressed.

Ordered, That the Quorum be reduced to five members.

Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, from the Committee on Printing, presented their First Report, which was read as follows :—

Your Committee recommend that the following documents be printed :

Annual Report of the Inspector of Asylums, &c. (*Sessional Papers, No. 2.*)

Annual Report of the Registrar-General. (*Sessional Papers, No. 11.*)

Report relative to the general working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Act. (*Sessional Papers, No. 7.*)

Report of the Normal, Model, High and Public Schools. (*Sessional Papers, No. 3.*)

Report upon the School of Practical Science. (*Sessional Papers, No. 12.*)

Correspondence relative to Ordnance Lands along the Niagara River. (*Sessional Papers, No. 8.*)

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return shewing the names of all persons appointed to any Office, either temporary or permanent, by the Government since January 1st, 1873; the date of their several appointments, and the salaries or emoluments attached thereto.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 9), To amend the law of Landlord and Tenant, and to provide for apportionment of Rent; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Farewell* 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. 2), To require owners of Thrashing and other Machines to guard against accident.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows: The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, Messieurs *Patterson*, *Tooley*, *Giles*, *Farewell*, *Paxton*, *Smith*, and *Clarke (Wellington)*.

Bill (No. 10), To amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the practise of Medicine and Surgery in Ontario.

Referred to a select Committee composed as follows :—The Honourable Messieurs *Crooks, Fraser, and Cameron*, Messieurs *Boulter, Giles, Haney, Clarke (Norfolk), Wilson, Rykert, Hodgins, and Baxter*.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway*, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 13).

Also—Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway* subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873.—(*Sessional Papers* No. 14.)

Also—Report of the Senate of the University of *Toronto*, for the Academic Year 1872-73.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

The House then adjourned at 3 P.M.

Friday, 6th February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

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

By the Honourable Mr. *Fraser*—The Petition of the Reverend *George Blair*, of *Grenville*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*—The Petition of *Charles Taylor* and others ; also, the Petition of *Henry Shoebottom* and others, all of *Sarnia* ; also, the Petition of *Charles Robinson* and others, of *Lambton*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*—The Petition of *W. J. Mitchell* and others, of *Toronto*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Currie*—The Petition of *George Baxter* and others, of *Thorold* ; also, the Petition of *S. S. Junkin* and others, of *St. Catharines*.

By Mr. *Rykert*—The Petition of the *London and Port Stanley Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Gibson*—The Petition of *Walter Hayward* and others, of *Wingham*.

By Mr. *Striker*—The Petition of *R. J. Smith* and others, of *Port Perry*.

By Mr. *Christie*—The Petition of the *Desjardins Canal Company* ; also, the Petition of the *Hamilton and Milton Road Company*.

By Mr. *Monk*—The Petition of the City Council of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Fitzsimmons*—The Petition of *John Stagg* and others, of *Brockville*.

By Mr. *Meredith*—The Petition of the *Toronto Water Company*.

By Mr. *Gifford*—The Petition of *Thomas Gillband* and others, of *Cobourg*.

By Mr. *Finlayson*—The Petition of *James W. Osborne* and others, of *Onondagua*.

By Mr. *Scott*—The Petition of *J. Barnhart* and others, of *Owen Sound*.

By Mr. *Ardagh*—The Petition of *Joseph Johnston* and others, of *Barrie*.

By Mr. *Code*—The Petition of *Neil Stuart* and others, of *Ashton*.

By Mr. *Oliver*—The Petition of *C. H. Sorby* and others, of *Ingersoll* ; also, the Petition of *C. A. Thompson* and others, of *Tilsonburgh*.

By Mr. *Snetzinger*—The Petition of the Rector and Church Wardens of *Trinity Church* at *Cornwall*.

By Mr. *Williams (Durham)*—The Petition of *Horace Aylwin* and others, of *Port Hope*.

By Mr. *Hodgins*—The Petition of the *St. Thomas Cemetery Company*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *John A. Skinner* and others, of *Woodstock* ; also, of *K. Chisholm* and others, of *Orangeville* ; also, of *J. M. Currier* and others, of *Ottawa* ; also, of *Thomas N. Gibbs* and

others, of *Oshawa* ; also, of *W. H. Higgins* and others, of *Whitby* ; also, of *James B. Grafton* and others, of *Dundas* ; also, of *John H. Stratford* and others, of *Brantford* ; also, of *Andrew Armstrong* and others, of *Guelph* ; also, of the Honourable *J. Simpson* and others, of *Bowmanville* ; also, of the County Council of *Oxford*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act.

Of *Charles Lilley* and others, of *London* ; also, of *W. Miller* and others, of *Waterloo* ; also, of *John Heard* and others, of *Lambeth*, severally praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario*.

Of *W. H. Storey* and others, of *Acton* ; also, of *John H. O'Sullivan* and others of *Peterborough* ; also, of *Charles McRae* and others, of *Erin*, severally praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario* may not pass.

Of *P. D. Booth* and others, of *Ernestown* ; also, of the Township Council of *Ernestown* ; also, of the Village Council of *Bolton*, severally praying for certain amendments to the School Act.

Of the Town Council of *Brantford* ; also, of the County Council of *Oxford* ; also, of *Samuel Marshall* and others, of *Kingston*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of the County Council of *Oxford*, praying for certain amendments to the *Canada Thistle* Act.

Of *John Dobson* and others, of *Lindsay* ; also, of *A. Brough* and others, of *Goderich*, severally praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Lake Huron* and *Quebec* Railway Company.

Of the Village Council of *Dresden*, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to sell certain lands in the Village of *Dresden*.

Of the Right Reverend the Bishop of *Huron* and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Cathedral of Holy Trinity at *London*.

Of *George Morehead* and others, of *London*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *London Fuel* Association.

Of the *Norfolk* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their several Acts of incorporation.

Of *J. E. Bowman* and others, of *Waterloo*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Mercantile Fire Insurance* Company.

Of *James S. Fowlds* and others of *Hastings*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of *Hastings*.

Of the *Bowmanville*, *Lindsay* and *Bobcaygeon* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *Adam Hope* and others of *Hamilton*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Silver Lake* Mining Company.

Of the City Council of *Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to widen *Broad Street*.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Second Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee having examined the following Petitions, find that the Rules of the House have been complied with :

Of the *Victoria* Railway Company, praying for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *John Riordan* and others, of *Merriton*, praying for an Act to incorporate the Village of *Merriton*.

Of *J. J. Vickers* and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Highland* Mining Company.

Of *Charles A. Trowbridge* of the City of *New York* and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Neebish* Mining Company.

Of *Peter McKellar* of *Thunder Bay* and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Shebandowan* Mining Company.

Of *Beaufort Henry Vidal* of *Toronto*, praying for an Act to enable him to practice as an attorney and solicitor

Of *W. A. Thompson* of *Queenston* and others, praying for an Act to incorporate a Railway Transportation Company.

Of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, praying for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Of *A. H. Sibley* of *Toronto* and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Pic River Mining Company*.

Of *John J. Vickers* of *Toronto* and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Enterprise Mining Company*.

Of *Andrew Smith* of *Toronto* and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Canada Live Stock Insurance Company*.

Of *W. B. True* of *Silver Islet* and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Heron Bay Mining Company*.

Of *Nicoll Kingmill* of *Toronto* and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Jack Fish Lake Mining Company*.

Of *Trinity College School, Port Hope*, praying for an Act to amend their charter.

Of the *Town Council of Peterborough*, praying for an Act to enable them to construct Water Works.

Of *John Wright* of *Port Hope*, praying for an Act to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit him as Barrister-at-Law.

Of the trustees of the *First Calvinist Baptist Church at Toronto*, praying for an Act to enable them to mortgage or otherwise dispose of certain property.

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

Bill (No. 18), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—The Honourable Mr. Crooks.

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

Bill (No. 19), intituled "An Act respecting Law Fees."—The Honourable Mr. Crooks.

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

Bill (No. 20), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Village of *Merriton*."—Mr. Rykert. Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 21), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Enterprise Mining Company*."—Mr. Deroche.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 22), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Trinity College School at Port Hope*."—Mr. Williams (*Durham*).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 23), intituled "An Act to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit *John Wright* as a Barrister-at-Law."—Mr. Williams (*Durham*).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 24), intituled "An Act to provide for taking votes by Ballot at Municipal Elections in the Province of *Ontario*."—Mr. Clarke (*Wellington*).

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

Bill (No. 25), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Jack Fish Lake Mining Company*."—Mr. Clark (*Norfolk*).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 26), intituled "An Act to amend the deed of the *First Coloured Calvinistic Baptist Church at Toronto*."—Mr. Deroche.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 27), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Pic River Mining Company*."—The Honourable Mr. Currie.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 28), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Highland Mining Company*."—Mr. McCall.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 29), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Shebandowan Mining Company*."—Mr. *Scott*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 30), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Neebish Mining Company*."—Mr. *Scott*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 31), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Canada Live Stock Insurance Company*."—Mr. *Hodgins*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 32), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Heron Bay Mining Company*."—Mr. *Baxter*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 33), intituled "An Act respecting Line Fences."—Mr. *Prince*.

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

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 9), To amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant, and to provide for the apportionment of Rent.

The following Bill was read the third time :—

Bill (No. 4), to amend the law respecting Escheats.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and be intituled "An Act to amend the law respecting Escheats and Forfeitures."

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 5.), Respecting Benevolent, Provident and other Societies ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Bethune* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill, with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 6), Respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Deroche* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill, with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Lauder*, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return showing the numbers of the various lots, with concessions and townships, which have been located in the Free Grants Districts during the years 1872 and 1873, giving the names of the locatees, with the dates of settlement ; the Return to show whether or not said lots have been abandoned by such locatees.

On motion of Mr. *Hodgins*, seconded by Mr. *Hardy*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return, showing the number of Civil and Criminal cases entered for trial at the several Assizes throughout Ontario since 1870, and showing the number of cases tried, and the number of remanets and criminal causes left over at each such Assize, distinguishing between Superior Court cases, and County Court cases.

The House then adjourned at 5.30 P.M.

Monday, 9th February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By the Honourable Mr. Gow—The Petition of *Robert Kilgour* and others, of *Mount Forest* ; also, the Petition of the *Ontario Mutual Life Insurance Company* ; also the Petition of *John Horsman* and others, of *Guelph*.

By Mr. Gibson—The Petition of *W. T. Bray* and others, of *Huron*.

By Mr. Farewell—The Petition of the *Port Whitby and Port Perry Railway Company* ; also, the Petition of *C. Draper* and others.

By Mr. Graham—The Petition of the *Belleville Cemetery Company* ; also, the Petition of the School Trustees of the Town of *Belleville*.

By Mr. Hardy—The Petition of the *Canada Exploring and Mining Company*.

By Mr. Fitzsimmons—The Petition of *John H. Morden* and others, of *Brockville*.

By Mr. Guest—The Petition of *Abraham Dent* and others ; also, the Petition of *Thomas Matheson* and others, all of *Mitchell* ; also, the Petition of *Archibald McTavish* and others, of *Perth* ; also, the Petition of *William McCulloch* and others, of *Blanchard*.

By Mr. Chisholm—The Petition of *J. Embleton* and others, of *Streetsville* ; also, two Petitions of the County Council of *Peel*.

By Mr. Wood—The Petition of *George A. Norris* and others, of *Emily*.

By Mr. Robinson—The Petition of *George Morton* and others, of *Kingston*.

By Mr. McManus—The Petition of *George Irwin* and others, of *Orangeville*.

By Mr. Deroche—Two Petitions of *Edward W. Harris* and others, of *London* ; also, the Petition of *A. T. Fulton* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. Wilson—The Petition of *Thomas Baldwin* and others, of *St. Thomas*.

By Mr. McLeod—The Petition of the Town Council of *Bowmanville* ; also, the Petition of *S. C. Hillier* and others, of *Durham*.

By Mr. Boulter—The Petition of *Robert Tracey* and others, of *Hastings*.

By Mr. McCall—The Petition of *Henry Boyne* and others, of *Charlottetown*.

By Mr. Prince—The Petition of the County Council of *Essex*.

By Mr. Sinclair—The Petition of *Alexander McNab* and others, of *Southampton* ; also, the Petition of the trustees of the Regular Baptist Church in *Toronto*.

By Mr. Oliver—The Petition of *Alexander Manning* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. Read—The Petition of *Robert Nicholls* and others, of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. Meredith—The Petition of *Ellis W. Hyman* and others, of *London*.

By Mr. Baxter—The Petition of the County Council of *Haldimand* ; also, the Petition of *John Scott* and others, of *Caledonia* ; also, the Petition of *Thomas Pym* and others, of *Haldimand*.

By Mr. Giles—The Petition of *William Beatty* and others, of *Lansdowne*.

By Mr. Williams (Hamilton)—The Petition of the *Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company* ; also, the Petition of the *Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway Company* ; also, the Petition of *T. Baxtus* and others ; also, the Petition of *D. Moore* and others ; also, the Petition of *William Bell* and others ; also, the Petition of *James Osborne* and others, of *Hamilton*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *Robert Cockburn* and others, of *Seymour* ; also, of *L. A. Purdy* and others, of *Brigh-ton* ; also, of *H. M. Cleland* and others, of *Collingwood* ; also, of *A. C. Thompson* and others, of *Barrie* ; also, of *James Young* and others, of *Trenton* ; also, of *J. W. Whitehead* and others, of *Port Hope* ; also, of *John Wilson* and others, of *Norfolk* ; also, of the County Council of *Huron* ; also, of *Alexander Johnson* and others, of *Strathroy*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act.

Of the Town Council of *Brockville* ; also, of the Township Council of *Dereham*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of *George F. Clarke* and others, of *Elgin*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario*.

Of *J. B. Mills* and others, of *Springfield*; also, of *Cornelius East* and others, of *Napier*; also, of *William James* and others, of *Grey*; also, of *H. C. Burritt* and others, of *Peterborough*; also, of *J. C. Thom* and others, of *Garafraxa*, severally praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario* may not pass.

Of *James T. Burnet* and others, of *Dumfries*; also of *Edward Barker* and others, of *Ingersoll*, severally praying for certain amendments to the School Act.

Of the *Toronto Gravel Road and Concrete Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation and for other purposes.

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

Of the County Council of *Huron*, praying that an Act may pass to legalize a By-law incorporating the Village of *Wingham*.

Of the County Council of *Perth*, praying that an Act may pass to unite the County of *Perth* for Registration purposes.

Of *Joseph James Gormully*, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit him as an Attorney-at-Law.

Of *A. F. Wood* and others, of *Hastings*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Holloway and Madoc Railway Company*.

Of the County Council of *Perth*, praying that an Act may pass to legalize a By-law granting aid to the *Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway Company*.

Of the Town Council of *Port Hope*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to construct Water Works.

Of *Foster Wm. Gurnsey* and others, of *Port Hope*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Port Hope Club*.

Of the *Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *Prince Edward County Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Town Council of *Windsor*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to construct Water Works.

Of the Township Council of *Dereham*, praying that the Bill to legalize a certain by-law of the County Council of *Norfolk*, in favour of the *Credit Valley Railway Company*, may not pass.

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

Bill (No. 34), intituled "An Act to empower the Superior Courts in *Ontario* to admit *B. H. Vidal*, to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor."—*Mr. Bethune*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 35), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *North American Despatch Company*."—*Mr. Sinclair*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 36), intituled "An Act to amend an Act respecting Municipal Institutions, in the Province of *Ontario*."—*Mr. Clarke, (Wellington)*.

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

Bill (No. 37), intituled "An Act respecting the *Canada Southern Railway Company*."—*Mr. Wilson*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 38), intituled "An Act to amend the Act intituled 'An Act to establish Municipal Institutions in the Districts of *Parry Sound, Muskoka Nipissing and Thunder Bay*.'"—*The Hon. Mr. Fraser*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time to-morrow.

On motion of *Mr. Bethune*, seconded by *Mr. Deroche*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all

Correspondence between *Robert Gladstone Dalton*, Esquire, and the Government, respecting a claim for arrears of salary claimed to be due to him as Clerk of the Crown for work done in Chambers.

On motion of Mr. *Farewell*, seconded by Mr. *Cook*,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the working of the Tavern and Shop License Act of 1868, with reference to its influence upon the increase of intemperance in the Province, and into the effects of the Liquor Traffic upon the health and morals of the community. Also, to inquire as to the best means of preventing intemperance. The Committee to have power to send for persons and papers, and to report from time to time upon the subject. The Committee to be composed of the following members, five of whom shall form a Quorum :—

The Honourable Messieurs *Fraser*, and *Currie*, Messieurs *Ardagh*, *Bethune*, *Boulter*, *Clarke*, (*Norfolk*), *Cook*, *Calvin*, *Dawson*, *Deacon*, *Farewell*, *Guest*, *Grange*, *Haney*, *Merrick*, *McLeod*, *Oliver*, *Wood*, *Webb*, and *Williams* (*Hamilton*).

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

Ordered, That *Thomas Gibson*, Esquire, Member for the North Riding of *Huron*, and *Daniel J. O'Donoghue*, Esquire, Member for the City of *Ottawa*, be added to the Committee on Private Bills.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks* moved, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

That Bill (No. 11), Respecting the Railway Fund, and the Railway Subsidy Fund, be now read the second time.

And, a Debate having arisen,

Mr. *Merrick* moved, seconded by Mr. *Boulter*,

That the Debate be adjourned.

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.35 p.m.

Tuesday, 10th February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

By the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*—The Petition of *Clarke Gamble* and others, of *Toronto*; also, two Petitions of the City Council of *Toronto*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*—The Petition of *Caleb Robinson* and others.

By the Honourable Mr. *Fraser*—The Petition of *John McSweyn*, of *Lindsay*; also, the Petition of the *Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company*; also, the Petition of *Arthur O'Leary* of *Lindsay*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Currie*—The Petition of *B. V. Elliot*, of *Exeter*; also, the Petition of *William Reambly* and others, of *Stamford*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Gow*—The Petition of *Thomas Campbell* and others, of *Essex*—*ing*.

By Mr. *Graham*—The Petition of *Henry W. D. Delany* of *Trenton*.

By Mr. *Boulbee*—The Petition of *W. McKechnie* and others, of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Prince*—The Petition of *Jacques Reame* and others, of *Essex*; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Sandwich West*.

By Mr. *Farewell*—The Petition of *C. Draper* and others, of *Whitby*; also, the Petition of the Trustees and Members of the *Oshawa Congregation* of the *Canada Presbyterian*

Church ; also, the Petition of the *Port Whitby* Harbour Company ; also, the Petition of *A. M. Farewell* and others, of *East Whitby*.

By Mr. Gibson—The joint Petition of the Township Councils of *Ashfield*, *Colborne* and *West Wawanosh* ; also, the Petition of the County Council of *Huron*.

By Mr. Tooley—Two Petitions of the County Council of *Middlesex* ; also, the Petition of *John Walker* and others, of *London*.

By Mr. Wilson—The Petition of the County Council of *Elgin*.

By Mr. Clarke (*Norfolk*)—The Petition of the *Ontario* Temperance and Prohibitory League.

By Mr. McRae—The Petition of *Robert Moffatt* and others, of *Cambray* ; also, the Petition of *Isaac Day* and others, of *Camden*.

By Mr. Watterworth—Two Petitions of the County Council of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. Christie—The Petition of *James Somerville* and others, of *Dundas* ; also, the Petition of *James McQueen* and others ; also, the Petition of *John Bennett* and others, all of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. Springer—The Petition of *W. O. Robinson* and others, of *Woolwich* ; also, the Petition of *G. W. Wright* and others, of *Berlin*.

By Mr. Gifford—The Petition of the School Board of *Cobourg*.

By Mr. Monk—The Petition of *Chester Draper*, of *Whitby* ; also, the Petition of the City Council of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. Sinclair—The Petition of *T. Adair* and others, of *Bruce* ; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Southampton* ; also, the Petition of *John Spence* and others, of *Southampton*.

By Mr. Deroche—The Petition of *A. K. Aylsworth* and others, of *Newburgh* ; also, the Petition of the *Omeme*, *Bobcaygeon* and *North Peterborough Junction* Railway Company ; also, the Petition of the *Midland* Railway Company.

By Mr. Hodgins—The Petition of *Benjamin Cronyn* and others, of *London* ; also, the Petition of the *Toronto* Fuel Association.

By Mr. Clarke (*Wellington*)—The Petition of the Town Council of *Orangeville* ; also, the Petition of *George McDonald* and others, of *Clifford* ; also, the Petition of the School Board of *Fergus*.

By Mr. Barber—The Petition of *R. Balmer* and others, of *Trafalgar*.

By Mr. Wood—The Petition of *C. L. Baker* and others, of *Lindsay* ; also, the Petition of the Church Wardens of *St. Paul's* Church at *Lindsay* ; also, the Petition of the *Lindsay* Cemetery Company.

By Mr. Oliver—The Petition of the County Council of *Oxford*.

By Mr. Meredith—The Petition of the *London*, *Huron* and *Bruce* Railway Company.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *W. J. Mitchell* and others, of *Toronto* ; also, of *George Baxter* and others, of *Thorold* ; also, of *S. S. Junkin* and others, of *St. Catharines* ; also, of *Horace Aylwin* and others, of *Port Hope* ; also, of *Thomas Gillband* and others, of *Cobourg* ; also of *C. H. Sorley* and others, of *Ingersoll* ; also, of *R. J. Smith* and others, of *Port Perry* ; also, of *Joseph Johnston* and others, of *Barrie*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act,

Of *Charles Robinson* and others, of *Lambton* ; also, of *Henry Shoebotham* and others, of *Sarnia* ; also, of *Charles Augustus Thompson* and others, of *Tilsonburgh* ; also, of *J. Barnhart* and others, of *Owen Sound* ; also, of *Neil Stewart* and others, of *Ashton* ; also, of *James W. Osborne* and others, of *Onondagua*, severally praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homeopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons may not pass.

Of the Reverend *George Blair*, of *Grenville*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

The Joint Petition of the *Des jardins* Canal Company and the Town Council of *Dundas* ; also, of the *Hamilton* and *Milton* Road Company, severally praying that an Act may pass to legalize a certain agreement.

Of *Charles Taylor* and others, of *Sarnia*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Sarnia* Street Railway Company.

Of the *St Thomas Cemetery Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *London and Port Stanley Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend a certain agreement between them and the Great Western Railway Company.

Of the *City of Toronto Water Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend 35 Vic., cap 78, to vest certain property in the *City of Toronto*.

Of *Walter J. Hayward* and others, of *Wingham*, praying that an Act may pass to legalize a certain by-law incorporating the Village of *Wingham*.

Of the Reverend *James A. Preston* and others, of *Cornwall*, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to mortgage certain lands belonging to Trinity Church, *Cornwall*.

Of *John Stagg* and others, of *Brockville*, praying that no change be made in the Municipal Act of 1873, relating to the appointment of a Board of Police.

Of the *City Council of Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act to authorize them to construct Water Works.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Third Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee having examined the following Petitions, find that the Rules of the House have been complied with :

Of *Henry John Hubertus* of *Ottawa*, and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway Company*.

Of the *Town Council of Bowmanville*, praying for an Act to consolidate the debt of the *Town of Bowmanville*.

Of the *Town Council of Huron*, praying for an Act to unite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Huron*, for Registration purposes.

Of *Charles B. Hunt* of *London*, and others, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Canada Silver Mining Company*.

Of *Joseph Stovel* of *Toronto*, and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Toronto Curling Club*.

Of the *Township Council of Sandwich East*, praying for an Act to establish a certain road allowance.

Of the *Village Council of Dresden*, and the Right Rev. *Isaac Hellmuth*, D.D., Bishop of *Huron*, praying for an Act to sell or exchange a block of land in the Village of *Dresden*, known as Cemetery Ground.

Of the Right Rev. the Bishop of *Huron* and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the Cathedral of Holy Trinity at *London*.

Of *George Moorehead*, of *London*, and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the *London Fuel Association*.

Of *John Dobson*, of *Lindsay*, and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Lake Huron and Quebec Railway Company*,

Of the *Bowmanville, Lindsay, and Bobcaygeon Railway Company*, praying for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *Credit Valley Railway Company*, praying for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *Joseph James Gormully*, of *Toronto*, praying for an Act to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit him as an Attorney-at-Law.

Of the *Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway Company*, praying for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *Prince Edward County Railway Company*, praying for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *Grand Junction Railway Company*, praying for an Act to consolidate and amend their several Acts of incorporation:

Of *James Cleland* and others, of *Meaford*, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Town of Meaford*.

Your Committee recommend the suspension of the Rule requiring notice to be inserted in the *Ontario Gazette*, in the case of the following Petition, the same relating to a local matter, and the proper notices having been published in two local papers :

Of *James S. Foulds* of *Hastings*, and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the Village of *Hastings*.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Public Accounts of the Province of *Ontario* for the year ending 31st December, 1873: (*Sessional Papers*, No. 4.)

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province of *Ontario*. for the year 1873, be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

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

Bill (No. 39), intituled "An Act to amend the Act, 35 Vic. cap. 33, respecting Joint Stock Road Companies."—Mr. *Sexton*.

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

Bill (No. 40), intituled "An Act to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit *Joseph James Gormully* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor."—Mr. *Deroche*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 41), intituled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Bowmanville, Lindsay and Bobcaygeon* Railway Company."—Mr. *McLeod*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 42), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Ottawa City and Parry Sound* Railway Company."—Mr. *Hardy*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 43), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Village of *Hastings*, and to annex the same to the County of *Northumberland*."—Mr. *McLeod*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 44), intituled "An Act to reunite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Huron* for Registration purposes."

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 14), To provide for the inspection of Railways.

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

The House then adjourned at 4.30 P.M.

Wednesday, 11th February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Speaker presented to the House :—

Statement of the affairs of the *Toronto* Life Assurance and Tontine Company, for the year 1873,—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 17.)

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

By the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*—The Petition of *M. Freeman* and others, of *Princeton*.

By Mr. *Rykert*—The Petition of the County Council of *Lincoln*.

By Mr. *Hodgins*—The Petition of the County Council of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Deroche*—The Petition of the *Napanee River Improvement Company*; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Newburgh*.

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of the County Council of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Ardagh*—The Petition of the County Council of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Christie*—The Petition of *J. B. Lundy* and others, of *Beverly*.

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*)—The Petition of *William Gibson* and others; also, the Petition of *John Dobbin* and others; also, the Petition of *John Mitchell* and others, all of *Garafraxa*.

By Mr. *Hamilton*—The Petition of *H. Abbott* and others, of *Brockville*.

By Mr. *Guest*—The Petition of *William Davidson* and others, of *Fullarton*; also, the Petition of *Hugh W. Brown* and others, of *Hibbert*.

By Mr. *Smith*—Two Petitions of the County Council of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Barber*—The Petition of *John Uguhart* and others; also, the Petition of *Daniel Burtch* and others; also, the Petition of *Henry Carnegie* and others; also, the Petition of *W. Y. Pettit* and others; also, the Petition of *Joseph M. Snider* and others, all of *Trafalgar*.

By Mr. *Williams* (*Hamilton*),—The Petition of *Adam Brown* and others; also, the Petition of *C. D. Dayfoot* and others; also, the Petition of *Isaac Buchannan* and others; also, the Petition of *Thomas C. Kerr* and others, all of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Gibson*,—The Petition of *W. B. Fowler* and others; also, the Petition of *J. E. Tamlyn* and others, all of *Wingham*.

The following Petitions were received and read:—

Of the County Council of *Peel*; also, of the School Board of *Belleville*, severally praying for certain amendments to the School Act.

Of the County Council of *Peel*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

Of the Town Council of *Bowmanville*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of *Ellis W. Hyman* and others, of *London*; also, of *John Horsman* and others, of *Guelph*; also, of *Robert Kilgour* and others, of *Mount Forest*; also, of *Robert Nicholls* and others, of *Peterborough*; also, of *James Osborne* and others; also, of *T. Baxter* and others; also, of *D. Moore* and others; also, of *William Bell* and others, all of *Hamilton*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act.

Of *John Scott* and others, of *Caledonia*; also, of *Thomas Pym* and others, of *Haldimand*; also, of *William Beatty* and others, of *Lansdowne*; also, of *Archibald McTavish* and others, of *Perth*; also, of *Abraham Dent* and others, of *Mitchell*; also, of *J. Embleton* and others, of *Streetsville*; also, of *John H. Morden* and others, of *Brockville*; also, of *George Irwin* and others, of *Orangeville*; also, of *Henry Boyne* and others, of *Charlotteville*; also, of *S. C. Hillier* and others, of *Durham*; also, of *Robert Tracey* and others, of *Hastings*; also, of *George A. Norris* and others, of *Emily*, severally praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario* may not pass.

Of *Thomas Matheson* and others, of *Mitchell*; also, of *William McCullough* and others, of *Blanchford*, severally praying that the Bill legalizing a certain by-law granting aid to the *Stratford and Lake Huron Railway*, and the *Stratford and Port Dover Railway*, may not pass.

Of the *Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *Edward W. Harris* and others, of *London*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *London Life Insurance Company*.

Of *A. T. Fulton* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Toronto Dry Dock and Salvage Company*.

Of *Edward W. Harris* and others, of *London*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *London Junction Railway Company*.

Of the trustees of the Regular Baptist Church in *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to enable them to sell certain property in the City of *Toronto*.

Of *A. McNabb* and others, of *Bruce*, praying that the Government of *Ontario* acquire certain Indian lands in the County of *Bruce*.

Of the *Port Whitby* and *Port Perry* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate and amend their several Acts of incorporation.

Of *C. Draper* and others, of *Whitby*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Ontario* Central Railway Company.

Of the *Ontario* Mutual Life Assurance Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *Belleville* Cemetery Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *Canada* Exploring and Mining Company, praying that an Act may pass to revive and amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *Alexander Manning* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *North Simcoe* Junction Railway Company.

Of the *St. Thomas* Cemetery Company, praying that an Act may pass to vest certain lands in them.

Of *George Morton* and others, of *Kingston*, praying that an Act may pass extending the time limited for repairing the *Brockville* and *North Augusta* Plank and Macadamized Road.

Of the County Council of *Essex*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the South-Western Railway of *Canada*.

Of the County Council of *Haldimand*, praying that the Bill authorizing the leasing of the *Hamilton* and *Lake Erie* Railway Company may not pass.

Of *W. T. Bray* and others, of *Huron*, praying that the Bill to unite the County of *Huron* for Registration purposes may not pass.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fourth Report, which was read as follows:—

Your Committee having examined the following Petitions, find that the Rules of the House have been complied with:

Of *Edward Field* and others, of *Toronto*, praying for an Act to incorporate the Ancient Order of Foresters' Friendly Society.

Of the *Sandwich* and *Windsor* Passenger Railway Company, praying for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *Adam Hope*, of *Hamilton*, and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Silver Lake* Mining Company.

Of the *Toronto* Gravel Road and Concrete Company, praying for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the County Council of *Perth*, praying for an Act to unite the County of *Perth* for Registration purposes.

Of the *Desjardins* Canal Company, and the Town Council of *Dundas*, praying for an Act to legalize a certain agreement between them and the *Hamilton* and *Milton* Road Company.

Of the Rector and Churchwardens of Trinity Church, *Cornwall*, praying for an Act to authorize them to mortgage certain Church lands for Church Building purposes.

Of *Ottawa* City Council, praying for an Act to amend the Act authorizing the Construction of Water Works in the City of *Ottawa*.

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

Bill (No. 45), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Canada* Silver Mining Company."—Mr. *Meredith*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 46), intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts of the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway, and to confirm certain by-laws in aid thereof."—Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*).

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 47), intituled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Prince Edward County Railway Company*."—Mr. *Striker*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 48), intituled "An Act respecting the consolidated debt of the Town of *Bowmanville*."—Mr. *McLeod*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 49), intituled "An Act to enable the Corporation of the City of *Ottawa* to issue debentures for a further sum of money to complete the construction of the Water Works for the City of *Ottawa*."—Mr. *Monk*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 50) intituled "An Act to legalize a certain agreement between the Town of *Dundas*, the *Desjardins Canal Company*, the *Great Western Railway Company*, and the *Hamilton and Milton Road Company*."—Mr. *Christie*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 51), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *London Fuel Association*."—Mr. *Meredith*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills

Bill (No. 52), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of *Meaford*."—Mr. *Scott*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 53), intituled "An Act to authorize the sale or exchange of a block of land in the Village of *Dresden*, designated in the registered plan of the said Village as cemetery ground."—Mr. *Meredith*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 54), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity at *London*."—Mr. *Meredith*

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 55), intituled "An Act relating to Trinity Church at *Cornwall*."—Mr. *Snetsinger*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

On the motion of Mr. *Clarke (Norfolk)*, seconded by Mr. *McCall*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid in due course and form before the Parliament of *Canada*, the desire of this House that the *British North America Act* of 1867 may be so amended as to enable the Legislatures of the several Provinces, or the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario*, to enact such laws as in their wisdom may seem necessary for the regulation and partial or entire prohibition and suppression of the use and of the making and vending of ardent or intoxicating spirits, as a beverage, on the ground that the same is detrimental to society as well as being the most prolific source of idleness, poverty and crime.

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

That the name of Mr. *Merrick* be added to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts,

And the Motion, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Ardagh,
Boulter,
Boulton,
Calvin,
Cameron,
Clemens,
Code,
Corby,

Currie,
Deacon,
Deroche,
Fitzsimmons,
Gibson,
Gifford,
Giles,
Grange,

Guest,
Hamilton,
Hodgins,
Lauder,
McCall,
McManus,
McRae,
Meredith,

Monk,
Oliver,
Read,
Richards,
Rykert,
Scott,
Springer—31.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Craig, (Glengarry)</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Cishop,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>O' Donoghue,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Williams, (Hamilton)</i>
<i>Clarke, (Norfolk)</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wilson.</i>
<i>Clarke, (Wellington)</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>	<i>Wood—36.</i>

Mr. *Ardagh* moved, seconded by Mr. *Boulton*,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all letters received by the Commissioner of Public Works and replies thereto : and of all papers filed in the Department of Public Works in reference to the removal of the Bar at the mouth of the River *Wye*, in the County of *Simcoe*.

And a Debate having arisen, and it being six o'clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 14), To provide for the Inspection of Railways ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Deroche* 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 then adjourned at 9.30 P.M.

Thursday, 12th February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*—The Petition of *A. W. Gissing* and others, of *Blenheim*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*—The Petition of *R. Callender* and others, of *Clinton* ; also, the Petition of *John McKay* and others, of *Woodstock* ; also, the Petition of *Andrew Hamilton* and others, of *Toronto* ; also, the Petition of *John W. Jones* and others, of *Hamilton* ; also, the Petition of *Thomas Dumble* and others, of *Cobourg*.

By Mr. *Tooley*—The Petition of *Andrew Weldon* and others, of *Westminster*.

By Mr. *Guest*—The Petition of *C. S. Jones* and others, of *St. Mary's*.

By Mr. *Haney*—The Petition of *Nathaniel Thompson* and others, of *Wainfleet*.

By Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*—Three Petitions of the County Council of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Sinclair*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Brant*.

By Mr. *Boulton*—The Petition of the Pacific Junction Railway Company.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *C. L. Baker* and others, of *Lindsay* ; also, of *John Walker* and others, of *London*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act.

Of *William Reambly* and others, of *Stamford* ; also, of *John Bennett* and others, of *Wentworth* ; also, of *James McQueen* and others, of *Wentworth* ; also, of the County Council of *Middlesex* ; also, of the School Board of *Fergus*, severally praying for certain amendments to the School Act.

Of *Thomas Campbell* and others, of *Esquesing* ; also, of the County Council of *Middlesex*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of the County Council of *Elgin* ; also, of the County Council of *Middlesex*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

Of the *Ontario* Temperance and Prohibitory League, praying for certain amendments to the License Act.

Of *Isaac Day* and others, of *Carden*, praying that certain lots in the Township of *Carden* be united to the Township of *Mara* for municipal and other purposes.

Of *Caleb Robson* and others, of *Lambton* ; also, of *Robert Moffat* and others, of *Cambray* ; also, of *W. Odell Robinson* and others, of *Woolwich* ; also, of *G. W. Wright* and others, of *Berlin* ; also, of *R. Balmer* and others, of *Trafalgar* ; also, of *James Somerville* and others, of *Dundas* ; also, of *A. K. Aylsworth* and others, of *Newburgh*, severally praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario* may not pass.

Of the City Council of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act to authorize them to construct Water Works.

Of the City Council of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to construct Gas Works.

Of the Church Wardens of *St. James' Church, Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate the debt of said Church.

Of the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to issue further mortgage debentures.

Of *John McSweyn*, of *Lindsay*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit him as an Attorney-at-Law.

Of *Arthur O'Leary*, of *Lindsay*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit him as a Barrister-at-Law.

Of *Jacques Reame* and others, of *Essex* ; also of the Township Council of *Sandwich West*, severally praying that an Act may pass to confirm the *Jones* Survey in the Township of *Sandwich West*.

Of *W. McKechnie* and others, of *Peterborough*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Ontario* and *Quebec* Railway Company.

Of *Henry William Delaney*, of *Trenton*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit him as an Attorney-at-Law.

Of the *London, Huron* and *Bruce* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the County Council of *Oxford*, praying that an Act may pass to legalize the equalization of the Assessment Rolls for 1872-3, and also a by-law granting aid to the *Credit Valley* Railway Company.

Of the School Board of *Cobourg*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to sell certain lands.

Of the Church Wardens of *St. Paul's Church, Lindsay*, praying that an Act may pass to confirm the sale of certain lands.

Of *Benjamin Valleck Elliot*, of *Exeter*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit him as an Attorney-at-Law.

Of the *Port Whitby Harbour* Company (two Petitions), praying that an Act may pass to authorize them to issue Debentures, and for other purposes.

Of *A. M. Farewell* and others, of *Oshawa*, praying that certain lots be detached from *Oshawa*, and attached to the Township of *East Whitby*.

Of *Chester Draper* and others, of *Whitby*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Ontario Ladies' College*.

Of the trustees of the *Oshawa* Presbyterian Church, praying that an Act may pass to confirm and make valid a certain sale of church property.

Of the County Council of *Huron*, praying that an Act may pass to unite the North and South Ridings of the County, for Registration purposes.

The joint Petition of the Township Councils of *Ashfield*, *Colborne* and *West Wawanosh*, praying that an Act may pass to unite the said Townships to the South Riding of *Huron*, for Registration purposes.

Of *Benjamin Cronyn* and others, of *London*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *London* and *Erie* Railway Company.

Of the *Toronto* Fuel Association, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the City Council of *Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act authorizing them to construct Water Works.

Of *George McDonald* and others, of *Clifford*, praying that an Act may pass to legalize a certain by-law of the County Council of *Wellington* incorporating the Village of *Clifford*.

Of the Town Council of *Orangeville*, praying that an Act may pass to erect a new County, to be called *Dufferin*.

Of *T. Adair*, and others, of *Southampton*; also, of the Village Council of *Southampton*, severally praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Village Council of *Southampton*, to sell or lease certain lands.

Of *John Spence* and others, of *Southampton*, praying that the Bill to authorize the Village Council of *Southampton* to sell or lease certain lands may not pass.

Of the *Omamee*, *Bobcaygeon* and *North Peterborough* Junction Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *Midland* Railway Company of *Canada*, 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. (56) intituled “An Act respecting the Grand Junction Railway Company,” —Mr. *Graham*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 57) intituled “An Act to incorporate the *Lake Huron* and *Quebec* Railway Company” —Mr. *Boulton*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 58), intituled “An Act to enable the Town of *Peterborough* to construct Water Works.” —Mr. *Read*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. *Lauder*, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return—1st. Of all Orders in Council passed during the year 1873, relating to the Municipal Loan Fund, and the Act of last Session relating thereto.

2nd. All correspondence and telegrams between the Government and Municipalities, their officers or other persons, regarding the settlement of the said Municipal Loan Fund, and the said Act and Schedules thereto.

3rd. A statement of all changes made in the Schedules to the said Act of last Session, since the same passed to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return showing :—

1st. The names of the several Railways to which moneys have been granted under the Railway Aid Act, and the Railway Subsidy Act.

2nd. The amount granted to each Railway, and for what section thereof.

3rd. The amount paid to each Railway.

4th. The names of the Railways (if any) which have forfeited the amount granted, or any part thereof.

On motion of Mr. *Craig (Glengarry)*, seconded by Mr. *Caldwell*,

Ordered, That leave of absence be granted, from the beginning of the Session until Tuesday the 17th instant, to *James Craig*, Member for *Russell*, on account of ill-health.

On motion of Mr. *Boulter*, seconded by Mr. *Corby*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return of all amounts paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province to the Municipalities entitled to receive two per cent. of all Timber dues for Timber and Saw Logs cut in said Municipalities, stating the sum paid to each Township each year since the passing of the Act relating thereto in the year 1871.

On motion of Mr. *Boulton*, seconded by Mr. *Ardagh*,

Ordered, That leave of absence for one month be granted to *Thomas M. Fairbairn*, Esquire, Member for *West Peterborough*, on account of severe illness.

On motion of Mr. *McManus*, seconded by Mr. *Gifford*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Provincial Government for the year 1873, and from what sources such income is derived.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Return of correspondence and papers relating to the *Credit Valley Railway Company*, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 18.)

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Motion for an Address relative to works on the River *Wye* in the County of *Simcoe*, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And, after some time, the Motion was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 8), To amend the law respecting the Administration of Estates.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows :—The Honourable Mr. *Currie*, Messrs. *Deacon*, *Hardy*, *Meredith*, *Hodgins*, and *Bethune*.

Bill (No. 33), Respecting Line Fences.

Referred to a Select Committee, composed as follows :—The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, Messieurs *McManus*, *Farewell*, *McCall*, *Rykert*, *Monk*, *Boulter*, *Bishop* and *Prince*.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 15), To amend the Assessment Act of 1869, in respect to Land Tax Sales, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 14), To provide for the inspection of Railways.

The House then adjourned at 6 P.M.

Friday, 13th February, 1874.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

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

By the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*—The Petition of the County Council of *Lambton*.

By Mr. *Boulton*—The Petition of the County Council of *York*.

By Mr. *Christie*—The Petition of *W. Phelps* and others, of *Waterdown*.

By Mr. *Clarke (Norfolk)*—The Petition of *W. C. Hagerman* and others ; also, the Petition of *James Covernton* and others ; also, the Petition of *B. L. Chipman* and others ; also, the Petition of *William W. Livingstone* and others, all of *Norfolk* ; also, the Petition of *George Benham* and others, of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of the Town Council of *St. Thomas*.

By Mr. *Patterson*—Two Petitions of the County Council of *York*.

By Mr. *Williams (Durham)*—The Petition of the Reverend *W. Mitchell* and others, of *Cavan* ; also, the Petition of *H. A. Ward* and others, of *Port Hope* ; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Port Hope*.

By Mr. *McLeod*—The Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland* and *Durham*.

By Mr. *Baxter*—The Petition of *D. B. Emerson* and others, of *Haldimand*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the County Council of *Elgin* ; also, of *William Gibson* and others ; also, of *John Dobbin* and others ; also, of *John Mitchell* and others ; all of *Garafraxa*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of the County Council of *Middlesex*, praying that an Act may pass for the appointment of a Commission to settle disputes respecting Boundaries.

Of the County Council of *Lincoln* ; also, of the County Council of *Middlesex*, severally praying for certain amendments to the School Act.

Of *William Davidson* and others, of *Perth* ; also, of *Hugh W. Brown* and others, of *Hibbert*, severally praying that the Bill to legalize a certain by-law passed by the County Council of *Perth*, granting aid to the *Stratford* and *Port Dover* Railway, and to the *Stratford* and *Lake Huron* Railway may not pass.

Of the County Council of *Simcoe*, praying that no Act may pass to dismember the County of *Simcoe*.

Of *J. Tamlyn* and others, of *Wingham* ; also, of *M. Freeman* and others, of *Princeton* ; also, of *J. B. Lundy* and others, of *Beverly* ; also, of *W. B. Towler* and others, of *Wingham* ; also, of *Thomas C. Kerr* and others, of *Hamilton*, severally praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homoeopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario* may not pass.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee of Standing Orders, presented their Fifth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee having examined the following Petitions, find that the Rules of the House have been complied with :

Of the City Council of *Ottawa*, praying for an Act to enable them to widen *Broad Street*.

Of the *Hamilton* and *Lake Erie* Railway Company, praying for an Act to amend their charter.

Of *A. T. Fulton* and others, of *Toronto*, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Toronto Dry Dock and Salvage Company*.

Of *J. C. Miller* and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Huron* and *Ottawa* Railway Company.

Of the County Council of *Perth*, praying for an Act to legalize a by-law granting aid to the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company, and to the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company.

Of the *London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company*, praying for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the School Board of *Cobourg*, praying for an Act to authorize them to sell certain lands.

Of *Forbes William Gurney* and others, of *Port Hope*, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Port Hope Club*.

Of the Town Council of *Port Hope*, praying for an Act to authorize them to construct Water Works.

Of *C. Draper* and others, of *Whitby*, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Ontario Central Railway Company*.

Of the City Council of *London*, praying for an Act to amend a certain agreement between the *London and Port Stanley Railway Company* and the *Great Western Railway Company of Canada*.

Of the *Norfolk Railway Company*, praying for an Act to consolidate their several Acts of incorporation.

Of the *Port Whitby Harbour Company*, praying for an Act to authorize them to issue debentures.

Of *Alexander Manning* and others, of *Toronto*, praying for an Act to incorporate the *North Simcoe Junction Railway Company*.

Of the *Belleville Cemetery Company*, praying for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *Edward W. Harris* and others, of *London*, praying for an Act to incorporate the *London Junction Railway Company*.

Of *Edward W. Harris* and others, of *London*, praying for an Act to incorporate the *London Life Insurance Company*.

Of the Church Wardens of *St. Paul's Church, Lindsay*, praying for an Act to confirm the sale of certain lands.

Of the *Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company*, praying for an Act to authorize them to issue further mortgage debentures.

Of the *Toronto Fuel Association*, praying for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of *S. S. Peck* and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Loyal Orange Association of Eastern Ontario*.

Of *D'Arcy Boulton* and others, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Loyal Orange Association of Western Ontario*.

Your Committee have also examined the Petition of the trustees of the Regular Baptist Church in *Toronto*, praying for an Act to enable them to sell certain property in the City of *Toronto*, and find that the full term of notice, as required by the Rules of the House has not been given, but your Committee, considering the notices as published sufficient, recommend the suspension of the said Rule in this particular case.

Mr. Clarke (Wellington), from the Committee on Printing, presented their Second Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee recommend the printing of the following documents, viz. :

Return of correspondence and papers relating to the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway*.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 14.*)

Return of correspondence and papers relating to the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway*.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*)

Return of correspondence and papers relating to the *Credit Valley Railway*.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 18.*)

Public Accounts of *Ontario* for 1873.—(*Sessional Papers No. 4.*)

Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office during 1873.—(*Sessional Papers No. 16.*)

Your Committee recommend that the following documents be not printed :—

Statement of the affairs of the *Toronto Life Assurance and Tontine Company* for 1873.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 17.*)

Report of the Senate of the University of *Toronto* for the year 1872-73.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

Report of the Queen's Printer on the disposal of the *Ontario* Statutes for 1873.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), from the Committee on Printing, presented their Third Report, which was read as follows :—

Your Committee recommend the printing of one thousand copies of the Report upon the Paleontology of the Province of *Ontario*, by *Henry Alleyne Nicholson*, Esquire, Professor of Natural History in the University of *Toronto*, and that the said one thousand copies be distributed as follows :—Eight copies to be sent free to each Member of this House, and the balance to be disposed of by the Queen's Printer, under instructions to be given him.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second and Third Reports of the Committee on Printing.

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

Bill (No. 59), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *London Junction Railway Company*."—Mr. *Hodgins*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 60), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *North Simcoe Junction Railway Company*."—Mr. *Oliver*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 61), intituled "An Act to amend an indenture made between the *London and Port Stanley Railway Company*, and the *Great Western Railway Company*."—Mr. *Rykert*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 62), intituled, "An Act to incorporate the *Toronto Dry Dock and Salvage Company*."—Mr. *Deroche*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 63), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Loyal Orange Association of Eastern Ontario*."—Mr. *Merrick*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 64), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Loyal Orange Association of Western Ontario*."—Mr. *Deacon*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 65), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Ontario Central Railway Company*."—Mr. *Farewell*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 66), intituled "An Act to confirm a by-law of the County of *Perth*, granting aid to the *Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway Company*, and to the *Stratford and Huron Railway Company*."—Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*).

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 67), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Huron and Ottawa Railway Company*."—Mr. *Caldwell*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 68), intituled "An Act to vest certain lands in the High School Board of the Town of *Coburg*, and to empower them to sell the same."—Mr. *Gifford*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 69), intituled "An Act to enable the trustees of the Regular Baptist Church in *Toronto* to sell certain church property."—Mr. *Sinclair*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No 70), intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts relating to the *Norfolk Railway Company*, and to change the corporate name thereof to the *Brantford and Port Burwell Railway Company*."—Mr. *Hardy*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 71), intituled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Toronto*, Fuel Association."—Mr. *Hodgins*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 72), intituled "An Act respecting Limitations of Actions, and Suits relating to Mortgage Sales, and to provide a mode to conduct future Mortgage Sales."—The Honourable Mr. *Currie*.

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

Bill (No. 73), intituled "An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of *Ottawa* to widen Broad Street, in the said City."—Mr. *O'Donoghue*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 74), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *London* Life Insurance Company."—Mr. *Meredith*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 75), intituled "An Act to authorize the Church Wardens of *St. Paul's* Church at *Lindsay* to sell certain lands."—Mr. *Wood*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 76), intituled "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Credit Valley* Railway Company."—Mr. *Deroche*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 77), intituled "An Act to extend the time for completion of the *Sandwich* and *Windsor* Passenger Railway Company."—Mr. *Prince*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 78), intituled "An Act respecting a concession line in the Township of *Sandwich East*, in the County of *Essex*."—Mr. *Prince*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of Bill (No. 18), To amend the Assessment Act, having been read,

And a Debate having arisen,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 6 P. M.

Monday, 16th February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*—The Petition of *John Laidlaw* and others, of *Oxford*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*—The Petition of the *Sarnia* Board of Trade ; also, the Petition of the County Council of *Lambton* ; also, the Petition of *G. D. Loughheed* and others, of *Petrolia*.

By Mr. *Deroche*—The Petition of *John R. Smith* and others, of *Portland*.

By Mr. *Meredith*—The Petition of *Samuel W. Abbott* and others ; also, the Petition of *Charles Lilley* and others ; also, the Petition of *Robert Reid* and others, all of *London*.

By Mr. *Monk*—The Petition of *Charles P. Mulvany* and others, of *Goulbourn*.

By Mr. *Fitzsimmons*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Elizabethtown*.

By Mr. *Bishop*—The Petition of *George Acheson* and others, of *Goderich*.

By Mr. *Merrick*—The Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *Andrew Hamilton* and others, of *Toronto* ; also, of *John W. Jones* and others, of *Hamilton* ; also, of *Thomas Dumble* and others, of *Cobourg* ; also, of *John Callender* and others, of *Clinton* ; also, of *John McKay* and others, of *Woodstock*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act.

Of *A. W. Gissing* and others, of *Blenheim*, praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario* may not pass.

Of the County Council of *Wellington*, praying that no Act may pass to dismember the County of *Wellington*.

Of the County Council of *Wellington*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of the County Council of *Wellington* ; also, of *Nathaniel Thompson* and others, of *Wainfleet*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

Of the Township Council of *Brant*, praying that no change be made in the School Act as regards High School Districts.

Mr. Deroche, from the Committee of Standing Orders, presented their Sixth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee, having examined the following Petitions, find that the Rules of the House have been complied with :

Of *Charles Taylor* and others, of *Sarnia*, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Sarnia Street Railway Company*.

Of the trustees of the *Oshawa Presbyterian Church*, praying for an Act to confirm and make valid a certain sale of church property.

Of the Town Council of *Windsor*, praying for an Act to authorize them to construct Water works.

Of *George Morton*, of *Kingston*, praying for an Act extending the time for repairing the *Brockville* and *North Augusta* Macadamized Road.

Of *John McSweyn*, of *Lindsay*, praying for an Act to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit him as an Attorney-at-Law.

Of the *Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company*, praying for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the Town Council of *Orangeville*, praying for an Act to erect a new County to be called *Dufferin*.

Of the Township Council of *Sandwich West*, praying for an Act to confirm the *Jones Survey*.

Of *J. E. Bowman* and others, of *Waterloo*, praying for an Act to incorporate the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company.

Of the City of *Toronto* Water Company and others, praying for an Act to amend 35 Vic., cap. 78, to vest certain property in the City of *Toronto*.

Of *A. F. Wood* and others, of *Hastings*, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Belleville* and *North Hastings* Railway Company.

Of *Benjamin Valleck Elliot*, of *Exeter*, praying for an Act to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit him as an Attorney-at-Law.

Of *Arthur O'Leary*, of *Lindsay*, praying for an Act to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit him as a Barrister-at-Law.

Of *Chester Draper* and others, of *Whitby*, praying for an Act to incorporate the *Ontario Ladies' College*.

Of *A. M. Farewell* and others, of *Oshawa*, praying for an Act to detach certain lots from the Village of *Oshawa*, and attach the same to the Township of *East Whitby*.

Of the Church Wardens of *St. James' Church, Toronto*, praying for an Act to consolidate the debt of said Church.

Of the Township Councils of *Ashfield, Colborne* and *West Wawanosh*, praying for an Act to unite said Townships to the South Riding of *Huron* for registration purposes.

Of the *Port Whitby* and *Port Perry* Railway Company, praying for an Act to consolidate and amend their several Acts of incorporation.

Of the *St. Thomas Cemetery Company*, praying for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation.

Your Committee have also examined the Petition of the County Council of *Huron*, praying for an Act to legalize a by-law of said County incorporating the Village of *Wingham*, and find that the full term of notice has not been published in the *Ontario Gazette*; but inasmuch as it concerns a matter of local importance, and the proper notice has been published in a local paper, your Committee recommend the suspension of the Rule requiring six weeks' notice to be published in the *Ontario Gazette* in the matter of the foregoing Petition.

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

Bill (No. 79), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company*."—Mr. *Corby*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 80), intituled "An Act to legalize and confirm the sale and conveyances of certain lands in the Township of *East Whitby*, in the County of *Ontario*, heretofore effected and made by the trustees of the *Oshawa* congregation of the *Canada Presbyterian Church*, formerly constituting the United Presbyterian Church of *Whitby*, to the Reverend *R. H. Thornton*, D.D."—Mr. *Farewell*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 81), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Ontario Ladies' College*."—Mr. *Farewell*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 82), intituled "An Act to separate lots seven and eight in the first and second concessions of the Township of *East Whitby* from the Municipality of the Village of *Oshawa*, and to attach the same to the Municipality of *East Whitby*."—Mr. *Farewell*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 83), intituled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Port Whitby and Port Perry Railway Company*."—Mr. *Farewell*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 84), intituled "An Act to reunite the North and South Ridings of *Perth* for Registration purposes."—Mr. *Bethune*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 85), intituled "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Victoria Railway Company*."—The Honourable Mr. *Cameron*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 86), intituled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Toronto Gravel Road Company*."—The Honourable Mr. *Cameron*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 87), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Toronto Curling Club*."—The Honourable Mr. *Cameron*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 88), intituled "An Act to separate the Town of *Orangeville* and certain Townships in the Counties of *Wellington*, *Grey* and *Simcoe* from the said Counties, and to erect the same into the County of *Dufferin*."—Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 89), intituled "An Act respecting the City of *Toronto Water Works*."—Mr. *Meredith*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 90), intituled "An Act respecting Water Works in the town of *Windsor*."—Mr. *Prince*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 91), intituled "An Act respecting a concession line in the Township of *Sandwich West*, in the County of *Essex*."—Mr. *Prince*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 92), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Sarnia Street Railway*."—The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 93), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *St Thomas Cemetery Company*." Mr. *Hodgins*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. *Clarke (Norfolk)*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*.

Resolved, that the Resolution of this House arrived at on Wednesday the eleventh instant, respecting an Address to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid in due course and form before the Parliament of *Canada*, the desire of this House that the *British North America Act* of 1867 may be so amended as to enable the Legislatures of the several Provinces or the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario* to enact such laws as in their wisdom may seem necessary for the regulation and partial or entire prohibition and suppression of the use, and of the making and vending of ardent or intoxicating spirits as a beverage, on the ground that the same is detrimental to society as well as being the most prolific source of idleness, poverty and crime, be referred to a select Committee composed as follows :—The Honourable Attorney General *Mowat*, the Honourable Mr. *Currie*, and Messieurs *Farewell*, *Patterson*, and *Clarke (Norfolk)*; with instructions to prepare and report an Address in conformity therewith.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 36), To amend the Act respecting Municipal Institutions in the Province of *Ontario*.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows :—The Honourable Messieurs *Crooks* and *Fraser*, Messieurs *McLeod*, *Tooley*, *Hardy*, *Springer*, *Ardagh*, *Striker*, *Wood*, *Bishop*, *Finlayson*, *Calvin* and *Clarke (Wellington)*.

Bill (No. 38), To amend the Act intituled "An Act to establish Municipal Institutions in the Districts of *Parry Sound*, *Muskoka*, *Nipissing* and *Thunder Bay*."

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

The Order of the Day, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 18), To amend the Assessment Act, having been read, the Debate was resumed; and, after some time, the Motion, having been put, was carried, and the Bill was read the second time.

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

The House then adjourned at 4.40 P.M.

Tuesday, 17th February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

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

By Mr. *Clarke (Norfolk)*—Two Petitions of the County Council of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Ardagh*—The Petition of *Peter Gordon* and others, of *Medonte*.

By Mr. *Prince*—The Petition of *Jacques Hebart* and others, of *Sandwich East*.

By Mr. *Springer*—The Petition of the School Board of *Berlin*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the County Council of *Lambton*; also, of the Town Council of *Port Hope*; also, of the Town Council of *St. Thomas*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland* and *Durham* ; also, of the County Council of *York*, severally praying for certain amendments to the School Act.

Of the County Council of *York*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

Of the Reverend *W. Mitchell* and others, of *Cavan* ; also, of *H. A. Ward* and others, of *Port Hope* ; also, of *B. L. Chipman* and others ; also, of *James Covernton* and others ; also, of *William W. Livingstone* and others ; also, of *W. C. Hagerman* and others, all of *Norfolk* ; also, of *George Benham* and others, of *Oxford* ; also, of *D. B. Emerson* and others, of *Haldimand* ; also, of *W. Phelps* and others, of *Waterdown*, severally praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario* may not pass.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Seventh Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find that the Rules of the House have been complied with :

Of the trustees of the *St. Thomas* Cemetery lands, purchased from the late *James Thomas Curtis*, praying for an Act to empower them to sell said lands, and to apply proceeds for other Cemetery lands and purposes.

Of the County Council of *Oxford*, praying for an Act to legalize the equalization of the Assessment Rolls, and also a By-law granting aid to the *Credit Valley* Railway Company.

Of *Henry William Delaney*, of *Trenton*, praying for an Act to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit him as an Attorney-at-Law.

Of the Corporation of the City of *Toronto*, praying for an Act to authorize them to construct Gas Works.

Of the Corporation of the City of *Toronto*, praying for an Act to amend the Act authorizing the construction of Water Works.

Of the *Hamilton* and *North-Western* Railway Company, praying for an Act to amend their charter.

Of the County Council of *Essex*, praying for an Act to incorporate the *South-Western* Railway Company of *Canada*.

Of the County Council of *Middlesex*, praying for an Act to prevent the opening of certain streets through the Agricultural Show Grounds in the City of *London*.

Of the *Omamee*, *Bobcaygeon* and *North Peterborough* Junction Railway Company, praying for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation.

Of the *Midland* Railway Company of *Canada*, praying for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation.

Your Committee have also examined the Petition of *T. Adair* and others, of *Southampton*, praying for an Act to authorize the Village Council of *Southampton* to sell or lease certain lands, and find that the full term of notice has not been published either in the *Ontario Gazette* or in the local papers, but as it is a matter of local importance, and your Committee, having been furnished with copies of a notice calling a public meeting to consider the matter above referred to, and also the minutes of said meeting, are of opinion that the Rule requiring notice should be suspended in this case, as they consider that all parties interested have been sufficiently notified.

Your Committee have also examined the Petition of *George McDonald* and others, of *Clifford*, praying for an Act to legalize a by-law of the County Council of *Wellington*, incorporating the Village of *Clifford*, and find that the notice of application has not been published in the *Ontario Gazette*, or in the local papers ; but a copy of the resolution passed in the Township Council, and signed by the Township Clerk, agreeing to the prayer of the said petition, having been laid before them, your Committee recommend that the Rule requiring notice be suspended in this case, as they consider that sufficient notice has been given by the action taken by the said Council.

Your Committee have also examined the Petition of the Rev. *R. Norton* and others, of *St. Catharines*, praying for an Act to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario*, and recommend the suspension of the Rule requiring local notice

of application, as they consider the number of petitions presented to your Honourable House for and against the passing of the said Act sufficient evidence that all parties concerned were aware of the application.

Mr. *Deroche*, from the Committee of Standing Orders, presented their Eighth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the Petition [of *Benjamin Cronyn*, and others, of *London*, praying for an Act to incorporate the *London and Erie Railway Company*, and at the meeting held at ten o'clock to-day, it was, upon motion of Mr. *Barber*, Resolved, "That the plans and schedules not being furnished, the matter be laid over;" that it was stated by a member in Committee, that the plans and schedules were in the possession of the Engineer of said Railway, who had been in the lobby of the House this morning, but could not at that instant be found; that immediately after the adjournment of the Committee, it came to the knowledge of the Chairman, that the plans and schedules had been filed in the Private Bills Office; that thereupon, at the instance of several members, the Chairman caused to be issued the ordinary notices, and a Meeting of Committee was convened for half-past twelve o'clock; that it was thereat, upon motion of Mr. *Farewell*, Resolved,—"That it be reported that the Rules of the House have been complied with in the matter of the above Petition, and that the above facts be reported herewith."

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*) from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 2), To require owners of Thrashing and other Machines to guard against accident, presented their Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments.

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

Bill (No. 94), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *South Western Railway Company of Canada*."—Mr. *Prince*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 95), intituled "An Act to vest certain lands in the *St. Thomas Cemetery Company*."—Mr. *Wilson*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 96), intituled "An Act to authorize the *Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company* to issue preferential mortgage debentures, and for other purposes."—Mr. *Bethune*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 97), intituled "An Act to extend the time for repairing the *Brockville and North Augusta Plank Road*."—Mr. *Robinson*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 98), intituled "An Act respecting the *Omamee, Bobcaygeon and North Peterborough Junction Railway*."—Mr. *Deroche*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 99), intituled "An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery for *Ontario*, to admit *Benjamin Valleck Elliott* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor."—The Honourable Mr. *Currie*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 100), intituled "An Act to legalize certain by-laws of the County of *Oxford*, granting aid to the *Credit Valley Railway Company*."—Mr. *Oliver*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 101), intituled "An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery to admit *Henry William Delaney* as an Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor-in-Chancery."—Mr. *Graham*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 102), intituled "An Act respecting the *Midland Railway of Canada*."—*Mr. Deroche*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 103), intituled "An Act to enable the Corporation of *Southampton* to dispose of a part of the public square in the Village of *Southampton*."—*Mr. Sinclair*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 104), intituled "An Act to enable the Corporation of the Town of *Port Hope* to incur liability for the construction of Water Works for the Town."—*Mr. Williams (Durham)*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 105), intituled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company*, and for other purposes."—*Mr. Meredith*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 106), intituled "An Act to authorize the Church Wardens of *St. James' Church at Toronto* to issue debentures."—The Honourable *Mr. Crooks*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 107), intituled "An Act to amend the Act passed in the 35th year of Her Majesty's reign, cap. 79, intituled 'An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of *Toronto* to construct Water Works in the City of *Toronto*.'"—The Honourable *Mr. Crooks*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 108), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario*."—The Honourable *Mr. Crooks*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 109), intituled "An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of *Toronto* to construct and operate Gas Works within the said City, and adjoining Municipalities."—*Mr. Meredith*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 110), intituled "An Act relating to the incorporation of the Village of *Clifford*."—*Mr. Clarke (Wellington)*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 111), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Port Hope Club*."—*Mr. Williams (Durham)*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 112), intituled "An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the *Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company*."—*Mr. Williams (Hamilton)*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 113), intituled "An Act to arrange the debt of the *Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway Company*, and more clearly to define its leasing powers."—*Mr. Williams (Hamilton)*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 114), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *London and Erie Railway Company*."—*Mr. Hodgins*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 115), intituled "An Act to annex the Townships of *Ashfield, Colborne and West Wawanosh* to the South Riding of *Huron* for Registration purposes."—*Mr. Gibson*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 116), intituled "An Act to confirm the incorporation of the Village of *Wingham*."—*Mr. Gibson*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 117), intituled "An Act to authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit *Arthur O'Leary* as a Barrister-at-Law."—*Mr. Wood*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 118), intituled "An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery for *Ontario* to admit *John McSweyne* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein."—Mr. *Wood*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Copies of all Correspondence with the Dominion Government with reference to the Acts of Incorporation of the Orange Associations of Eastern and Western *Ontario*, and all Orders in Council and papers in connexion therewith.—(*Sessional Papers* No. 19.)

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 18), To amend the Assessment Act.

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 1, line 39—after "or" insert "the words."

Page 2, line 15—after "section," insert "Provided that this section shall not apply to County Municipal Officers."

" " strike out sections 7, 8, and 9, inclusive.

" " strike out section 10 insert, 8. "In each year every assessor shall begin to make his Roll not later than the fifteenth day of February, and shall complete the same on or before the thirtieth day of April, and on the first day of May he shall deliver the said completed Roll to the Clerk of the Municipality, with the certificate and affidavits required by law attached, and the Clerk shall file the same immediately upon the receipt thereof."

Page 3, " 11—after "time" insert, "and the final revision of the said Court of the said Roll shall be made on or before the first day of July in each year."

" " 13—strike out from "in" to "person," inclusive.

" " 17—strike out the words "time fixed," insert "first day of May required."

" " 34—strike out "required," insert "necessary."

" " 36—after "proper," insert "or the evidence of the party shall be tendered on his own behalf, or required by the opposite party."

" " 45—strike out "three," insert "five."

" " strike out "fifteenth day of June," insert "first day of July."

Page 4, line 15—strike out "fifteenth day of July," insert "first day of August."

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 38), To amend the Act intituled "An Act to establish Municipal Institutions in the Districts of *Parry Sound*, *Muskoka*, *Nipissing*, and *Thunder Bay*."

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 1, line 17—after "municipality" insert "and such notice shall be so given and left within the time, and the said Clerks respectively shall, with regard to such appeal, perform all the duties and matters in the manner in that behalf required by law in the case of a like appeal to the County Judge as aforesaid."

" " 34—after "by-law," insert "of such Council."

" " 37—strike out "at."

Page 2, line 1—strike out “the nomination,” insert “by acclamation on such nomination day as aforesaid.”

“ “ 2—strike out “or appointed.”

“ “ 3—strike out “and a new Council is organized.”

“ “ 6—strike out “township elections in *Ontario*,” and insert “municipal elections in townships in *Ontario*, except so far only as otherwise enacted by this Act.”

“ insert new clause,—“11. From and after the passing of this Act the Townships of *McTavish* and *Sibley*, and all other parts of the Municipality of *Shuniah* lying to the south and east of those Townships shall cease to form a part of that Municipality, and shall be subject to the provisions of the Act in the recital hereof mentioned as well as to this Act.”

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Bethune* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The Order of the Day, for the Second Reading of Bill (No. 3), To amend the Public and High School laws, having been read,

And a Debate having arisen,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.40 P. M.

Wednesday, 18th February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By the Honourable Mr. *Currie*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Trafalgar* ; also, the Petition of *William B. True* and others, of *Shuniah*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Gow*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Stratford* ; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Guelph*.

By Mr. *Lauder*—The Petition of *James May* and others, of *Melancthon*.

By Mr. *Wilson*—Three Petitions of the Township Council of *Yarmouth*.

By Mr. *Rykert*—The Petition of *J. B. McIntyre* and others, of *St. Catharines*.

By Mr. *Boulton*—The Petition of the County Council of *Simcoe* ; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Bradford* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *West Gwillimbury* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Tecumseth*.

By Mr. *Watterworth*—The Petition of *George Billington* and others, of *Strathroy*.

By Mr. *Sexton*—The Petition of *Alexander Bethune* and others, of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. *Baxter*—The Petition of the Reverend *C. A. Spies* and others, of *South Cayuga*.

By Mr. *Craig (Glengarry)*—The Petition of the International Silver Mining Company ; also the Petition of the *North Shore Silver Mining Company*.

By Mr. *Farewell*—The Petition of the *Duncan Silver Mining Company*.

By Mr. *Monk*—The Petition of the Silver Mining Company, of *Silver Islet*.

By Mr. *Scott*—The Petition of the *Ontario Mineral Lands Company*.

By Mr. *Wood*—The Petition of *Walter McDermott* and others, of *Shuniah*.

By Mr. *Deroche*—The Petition of *E. B. Ward* and others, of *Shuniah*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *William McCurdy* and others, of *Goulbourn*, praying for certain amendments to the School Act.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Leeds and Grenville*; also, of the County Council of *Lambton*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

Of the *Sarnia* Board of Trade; also, of *George Acheson* and others, of *Goderich*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act.

Of *John Laidlaw* and others, of *Oxford*; also, of *G. D. Loughheed* and others, of *Petrolia*; also, of *John R. Smith* and others, of *Portland*, severally praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario* may not pass.

Of the Township Council of *Elizabethtown*, praying that the Bill to extend the time for repairing the *Brockville* and *North Augusta* Plank and Macadamized Road may not pass.

Mr. Clarke (Norfolk), from the Select Committee appointed to frame an Address to His Excellency the Governor-General reported an Address which was read, and is as follows :—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir *Frederick Temple*, Earl of *Dufferin*, Viscount and Baron *Clandeboyne*, of *Clandeboyne*, in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron *Dufferin* and *Clandeboyne*, of *Ballyleidy* and *Killeleagh*, in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of *Ireland*, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of *Saint Patrick*, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor-General of *Canada*, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario* in Parliament assembled, beg leave to inform Your Excellency that this House hath voted an humble Address to Your Excellency, praying that Your Excellency will cause to be laid, in due course and form, before the Parliament of *Canada* the desire of this House that the *British North America* Act of 1867 may be so amended as to enable the Legislatures of the several Provinces, or the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario* to enact such laws, as in their wisdom may seem necessary for the regulation and partial, or entire, prohibition and suppression of the use, and of the making and vending, of ardent or intoxicating spirits as a beverage, on the ground that the same is detrimental to society, as well as being the most prolific source of idleness, poverty and crime.

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

Ordered, That the Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, informing His Excellency of the foregoing Address to His Excellency the Governor-General.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolution be referred to a Select Committee, composed as follows :—The Honourable *Mr. Currie*, Messieurs *Farewell*, *Patterson* and *Clarke (Norfolk)*, with instructions to prepare and report an Address in conformity therewith.

Mr. Clarke (Norfolk), from the Select Committee, reported an Address which was read, and is as follows :—

To His Excellency the Honourable JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-Governor of *Ontario*.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario*, beg leave to inform your Excellency that this House hath voted an humble Address to His Excellency the Governor-General, on the subject of the power of this Legislature to enact laws for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous

liquors, as a beverage ; and we humbly pray your Excellency, that you will be pleased to transmit the said Address to His Excellency the Governor-General of *Canada*.

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

Ordered, That the Address be engrossed, and be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor by such Members of this House as are of the Executive Council.

Mr. *Prince* from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 33), *Respecting Line Fences*, presented their Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Gow*, seconded by Mr. *Baxter*,

Resolved, unanimously, That Rule number 49 of this Honourable House be suspended, in order to admit of the introduction of two Private Bills, the Petitions for which have been reported to the House by the Committee on Standing Orders.

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

Bill (No. 119), intituled “An Act to amend the Railway Act.”—Mr. *Bethune*.

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

Bill (No. 120), intituled “An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the Act incorporating the *Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company*.”—The Honourable Mr. *Gow*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 121), intituled “An Act to incorporate the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company.”—The Honourable Mr. *Gow*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. *Rykert* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*.

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return showing :—

What instructions have from time to time been given to Immigration Agents employed by the *Ontario* Government.

How much money has been paid to Immigrants by way of bonus before leaving for *Canada*, since January, 1873.

Also, what distinction, if any, is made in favour of any particular class or classes of immigrants.

And a Debate having arisen, and it being Six o'clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'clock.

Half-past Seven o'clock P.M.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the *Toronto* and *Nipissing* Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-2.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 20.)

Also—Return of amended Schedules and Railway Tables relating to the Municipal Loan Fund.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 21.)

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Second Reading of Bill (No. 3), To amend the Public and High School Laws having been read, the Debate was resumed ; and after some time the Motion, having been put, was carried, and the Bill was read the second time.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows :—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, The Honourable Messieurs *Cameron*, *Currie*, and *Gow*, Messieurs *Barber*, *Boulter*, *Bethune*, *Clarke* (*Wellington*), *Clarke* (*Norfolk*), *Christie*, *Chisholm*, *Code*, *Dereche*, *Finlayson*, *Farewell*, *Gibson*, *Lauder*, *Hodgins*, *Monk*, *McManus*, *Patterson*, *Rykert*, *Sexton*, *Sinclair*, *Snetsinger* and *Wood*.

The House then adjourned at 10.20 P.M.

Thursday, 19th February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

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

By the Honourable Mr. Crooks—The Petition of *James Browne* and others ; also, the Petition of *M. Hillary* and others, all of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *McRae*—The Petition of *Richard Fitzgerald* and others, of *Carden*.

By Mr. *McCall*—The Petition of *James H. Smith* and others, of *St. Thomas*.

By Mr. *Prince*—The Petition of *Edward Learned* and others, of *Pittsburg, U.S.A.*

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *Peter Gordon* and others, of *Oro* ; also, of the School Board of *Berlin* ; also, of the County Council of *Norfolk*, severally praying for certain amendments to the School Act.

Of the County Council of *Norfolk*, praying for certain amendments to the Drainage Act.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Currie*, seconded by Mr. *Farewell*,

Resolved—That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence, if any, between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of this Province, since the 1st July, 1867, respecting the monument of the late Major-General Sir *Isaac Brock* at *Queenston*, and the lands connected therewith ; and a statement of the amount expended by the Province of *Ontario* upon such monument and grounds.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 72), Respecting Limitations of Actions and Suits relating to Mortgage Sales, and to provide a mode to conduct future Mortgage Sales.

Referred to a Select Committee composed as follows :—The Honourable Messieurs *Fraser* and *Currie*, Messieurs *Deacon*, *Rykert* and *Bethune*.

On the motion of the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following Resolutions :—

1. That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council should have authority to remit the sums due to the Crown by *bona-fide* settlers, still in the occupation of their lands, in the Free Grants Townships of *Alice*, *Grattan*, *Wilberforce* and *Menden* ; and to place such settlers in the same position as those who settled in the Free Grants Townships under the Free Grants Regulations.

2. That it is expedient to provide that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by an Order in Council, confer upon the Commissioner of Crown Lands authority to make such remissions as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of these Resolutions, and subject to such provisions, if any, not inconsistent with these Resolutions, as may be embodied in any Order in Council.

The Order of the Day for the consideration of Amendments made in Committee on Bill (No. 6), Respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be again referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the consideration of Amendments made in Committee on Bill (No. 18), To amend the Assessment Act, having been read,

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks* moved, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

That the Amendments made in the Bill in Committee of the Whole House be now considered.

Mr. *McCall* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Calvin*,

That all the words in the Motion after the word "That" be struck out, and the following substituted in lieu thereof, "the amendments be not now considered, but that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to strike out the third clause of the Bill, and to insert the following in lieu thereof, '3. That all shares held by any person in the capital stock in any building or loan society, chartered bank, the value of any bonds and mortgages in this Province shall hereafter be liable to assessment under the thirty-fifth section of the Assessment Act of 1869.'"

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on a division.

Mr. *Rykert* then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Merrick*.

That all the words in the original Motion after, "That" be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—"the amendments be not now considered, but that the Bill be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to strike out the third clause which exempts Bank Stock from taxation."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wilson</i> —14.
<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>
<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Boulabee,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>Craig, (Glengarry)</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Wood</i> —49.
<i>Crooks</i>			

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried ; and the Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On the motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Ordered, That Messieurs *McLeod* and *Calvin* be added to the Select Committee on Bill (No. 3), To amend the Public and High School Laws.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor:—

The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of *Ontario*, on Immigration, for the year 1873. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Return showing,

1. The names of the several Railways to which moneys have been granted under the Railway Aid Act, and the Railway Subsidy Act.

2. The amount granted to each Railway, and for what section thereof.

3. The amount paid to each Railway.

4. The names of the Railways (if any) which have forfeited the amount granted, or any part thereof. (*Sessional Papers, No. 23.*)

The House then adjourned at 6 P.M.

Friday, 20th February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

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

By Mr. *Lauder*—The Petition of *Byron Ghent* and others, of *Priceville*.

By Mr. *Paxton*—The Petition of the County Council of *Ontario*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *William B. True* and others of *Shuniah*; also of the *North Shore Silver Mining Company*; also, of the *International Silver Mining Company*; also of *Walter McDermot* and others, of *Shuniah*; also, of the *Duncan Silver Mining Company*; also, of *Eber B. Ward* and others, of *Shuniah*; also, of the *Ontario Mineral Lands Company*; also, of the *Silver Islet Mining Company*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Act relating to the erection of the Municipality of *Shuniah*.

Of the Township Council of *Trafalgar*; also, of the Town Council of *Stratford*; also of the Town Council of *Guelph*; also, of the Village Council of *Bradford*; also, of the County Council of *Simcoe*; also, of the Township Council of *West Gwillimbury*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of the Township Council of *Tecumseth*, praying that no Act may pass to dismember the County of *Simcoe*.

Of *James May* and others of *Melancthon*, praying that no Act may pass to dismember the County of *Grey*.

Of the Township Council of *Yarmouth*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

Of the Township Council of *Yarmouth*, praying that the Bill to extend the limits of the Town of *St. Thomas* may not pass.

Of the Township Council of *Yarmouth*, praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act.

Of *Alexander Bethune* and others, of *Wentworth*; also, of *J. B. McIntyre* and others, of *St. Catharines*; also, of *George Billington* and others, of *Strathroy*, severally praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario* may not pass.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by His Excellency.

The Message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows :—

JOHN CRAWFORD.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st December, 1874, accompanied by a

Statement showing the amount required to complete the service of 1873 ; and recommends the Estimates and Statement to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO,
February 18th, 1874.

ESTIMATES.

For the service of the year 1874	\$2,625,270 38
For the service of the year, 1873.....	42,225 21
Total	\$2,667,495 59

(*Sessional Papers*, No. 10.)

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

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

Bill (No. 122), intituled "An Act respecting Public Aid towards making Gaol additions and alterations."—The Honourable Mr *Fraser*.

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

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

(*In the Committee.*)

The Message of His Excellency, and the Estimates having been read,

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year 1874, the following sums :—

1. To defray the expenses of Government House, *Toronto*, as follow :—

Water	\$265 00
Gas.....	800 00
Fuel	2,300 00
Repairs.....	800 00
Furnishing.....	500 00
Planting.....	200 00
Gardening.....	410 00
Caretaker.....	365 00
Incidental.....	240 00

Total..... \$5,880 00

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Resolved, That the House will again resolve itself into Committee of Supply on Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 12.20 P.M.

Monday, 23rd February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate :—

Province of Ontario.

This is to certify that, in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the twenty-first day of January last past issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Perth*, (*John Hossie*, Esquire,) Returning Officer *ex-officio* for the North Riding of the County of *Perth*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said North Riding of the County of *Perth* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of *Andrew Monteith*, Esquire, who, since his election as representative of the said North Riding of the County of *Perth*, has resigned, by means whereof the seat of the said *Andrew Monteith* has become vacant, and *Thomas Mayne Daly*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the return to the said Writ of Election, dated the twentieth day of February instant, which is now lodged of record in my Office.

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Toronto, February 23rd, 1874.

To *Charles Todd Gillmor*, Esquire,
Clerk Legislative Assembly, *Toronto*.

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

By the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*—The Petition of *Walter B. Geikie* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Gifford*—Two Petitions of the Town Council of *Cobourg*.

By Mr. *Scott*—The Petition of the Township Council of *St. Vincent*; also, the Petition of the *Owen Sound* Division of the Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Wood*—The Petition of *William Kempt* and others, of *Victoria*.

By Mr. *Hodgins*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Southwold*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *James Browne* and others, of *Toronto*, praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act.

Of *M. Hillary* and others, of *Toronto*; also, the Petition of *Byron Ghent* and others, of *Priceville*, severally praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons may not pass.

Of *G. Mann* and others, of *St. Thomas*, praying that the Bill to extend the limits of the Town of *St. Thomas* may not pass.

Of *Richard Fitzgerald* and others, of *Carden*, praying that the Bill to unite certain lots in *Carden* to the Township of *Mara* for municipal and other purposes may not pass.

Of *Edward Learned* and others, praying for certain amendments to the Act relating to the erection of the Municipality of *Shuniah*.

Of the County Council of *Ontario*, praying for amendments to the Jury Law.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all the correspondence between the Government and Mr. *Stone*, his Attorney and Agents, and

all correspondence between the Government and its Solicitors, and Agents, at *Guelph*, relating to the Agricultural Farm at *Guelph*, except as to the title; also, all other correspondence between the Government and any other person, in reference to the said Farm

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return :—1. Of all petitions and correspondence in connection with charges made against *Augustine McDonald*, D. P. S., Superintendent of drains in the Townships of *Raleigh* and *Tilbury East*.

2. Also, Copies of the instructions given to the Commissioner appointed to investigate said charges, the evidence taken by said Commissioner, and his report thereon.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return :—1. Of the instruction given to *William Edwards*, when appointed special agent to England in connection with *Ontario* Immigration Agents.

2. Copy of the report of the investigation made by the said *Edwards* into the conduct of the Rev. *H. Cocks*, and other Agents.

3. Also, Copies of all evidence taken by the said *Edwards*, and all correspondence in connection with his visit to England, save such particulars as appear in the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works on Immigration.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Statement of the Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of *Ontario* for the year 1873, made in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of *Ontario*, 31 Vic. cap. 20, sec. 74.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 22.)

Also, Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of *Ontario*, on Public Works, for the year 1873.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 24.)

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 2), To require owners of Thrashing and other Machines to guard against accident.

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 2. Add new section. "6. This Act shall come into force on the first day of "September next, after the passage thereof."

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honourable Mr. *Gow* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 6), Respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent.

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 2, line 15—strike out all after "Company" to the end of 6th sub-section.

" " 22—strike out "recite the facts," and insert "state the facts required to be."

Page 2, line 24, after "amount" insert "if any."

" " 25—strike out all after "applicant;"

Page 2, line 27—strike out sub-section 3, and insert “(3.) The petition shall also state whether such amount is paid in cash, or by transfer of property, or how otherwise.”

Page 2, line 29—strike out sub-section 4, insert “(4) In case the petition is not signed by all the shareholders whose names are proposed to be inserted in the letters patent, it shall be accompanied by a memorandum of association, signed by all the persons whose names are to be so inserted, or by their Attorneys, lawfully authorized in writing, and such memorandum shall contain the particulars required by the next preceding sub-section.”

Page 2, line 34—strike out subsection 5.

Page 3, line 5—strike out all after “petition,” insert “and that the proposed name is not the name of any other known incorporated or unincorporated Company.”

Page 3, line 19—strike out “thereupon.”

Page 3, line 23—after section 8, insert new section. “8a. In case it should be made to appear that any Company is incorporated under the same name, or under a name similar to that of an existing company, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to direct the issue of supplementary letters patent reciting the former letters, and changing the name of the company to some other name to be set forth in the supplementary letters patent, and no such alteration of name shall affect the rights or obligations of the Company, and all proceedings may be continued and commenced by or against the Company by its new name that might have been continued or commenced by or against the Company by its former name.”

“(2.) The Court of Chancery may compel an application under this section whenever a Company improperly assumes the name of, or a name similar to, that of an existing Company.”

Page 4, line 34—after section 9, insert new section, “9a. The Directors of the Company, if they see fit at any time, may make a by-law sub-dividing the existing shares into shares of smaller amount.”

Page 2, line 36—strike out “allotted” and insert “taken up and fifty per cent. thereon.”

Page 4, line 2—after “Company,” insert, “or sub-dividing the shares.”

Page 4, line 7—add as subsection to section 12: “(2) The liability of shareholders to persons, who were, at the time of the reduction of the capital, creditors of the Company, shall remain as though the capital had not been decreased.”

Page 4, line 15—after “and” insert, “if the petition is, in respect of increase or decrease of capital.”

Page 4, line 16—add at the end of the sub-section, “and that notice of the application for supplementary letters patent has been inserted for one month in the *Ontario Gazette*.”

Page 4, line 27—after “patent,” insert “the shares shall be sub-divided or.”

Page 4, line 47—strike out all after “thereon,” to end of section.

Page 4, line 51—after “assembled,” insert “at some place within this Province.”

Page 5, line 17—after “Directors may,” insert “unless the by-laws otherwise direct.”

Page 6, line 13—after “effect,” insert “Provided also, that no by law for the allotment or sale of stock at any greater discount or at any less premium than what has been previously authorized at a general meeting or for the payment of the president or any director shall be valid or acted upon until the same has been confirmed at a general meeting.”

Page 6, line 13—after Section 22, insert new section “(22a.) In case a by-law authorizing the same is sanctioned by a vote of not less than two-thirds in value of the said shareholders, at a general meeting duly called for considering the by law, the directors may borrow money upon the credit of the Company, and issue the bonds, debentures, or other securities of the Company, and may sell the said bonds, debentures, or other securities at such prices as may be deemed expedient or be necessary, but no such debentures shall be for a less sum than one hundred dollars.

“(2.) The directors may, under the like sanction, hypothecate, mortgage or pledge the real or personal property of the Company to secure any sum or sums borrowed for the purposes thereof.”

Page 6, line 38—strike out all after “Company,” insert “and the residue when and as the By-laws of the Company shall direct.”

Page 7, line 36—strike out “whereof the whole amount,” insert “whereon any call has been made which.”

Page 8, line 22—strike out all from “therein,” to “and,” in 24th line.

Page 8, line 25—strike out “also,” insert “besides being punishable criminally.”

Page 8, line 28—strike out Section 38 ; insert “38. Any director or officer, refusing to permit any person entitled thereto to inspect such book or books, or make extracts therefrom, shall forfeit and pay to the party aggrieved the sum of one hundred dollars, and in case the amount be not paid within seven days after the recovery of judgment, the court in which the judgment is recovered, or a judge thereof, may direct the imprisonment of the offender for any period not exceeding three months, unless the amount with costs be sooner paid.”

Page 8, line 29—after Section 38 insert new Section “(38a.) Every Company incorporated under this Act shall, on or before the 1st day of February in every year, make a list in triplicate (verified as is hereinafter required) of all persons who on the 31st day of December previously were shareholders of the Company, and such list shall state the names alphabetically arranged, and the addresses and callings of all such persons, the amount of stock held by them, and the amount unpaid thereon : and shall also make out a summary, verified as hereinafter required, of the state of the affairs of the Company on 31st day of December preceding, and which shall contain the following particulars:—

Firstly, The names and residences and post-office addresses of the directors, secretary and treasurer of the Company.

Secondly, The amount of the capital of the Company and the number of shares into which it is divided.

Thirdly, The number of shares taken from the commencement of the Company up to the 31st December preceding the date of the summary.

Fourthly, The amount of stock (if any) issued free from call ; if none is so issued, this fact to be stated.

Fifthly, The amount issued subject to call.

Sixthly, The amount of calls made on each share.

Seventhly, The total amount of calls received.

Eighthly, The total amount of calls unpaid.

Ninthly, The total amount of shares forfeited.

Tenthly, The total amount of shares which have never been allotted or taken up.

Eleventhly, The total amount for which shareholders of the Company are liable in respect of unpaid stock held by them.

Twelfthly, The said summary may also, after giving the information hereinbefore required, give in a concise form such further information respecting the affairs of the Company as the directors may consider expedient.

(2.) The said list and summary and every duplicate thereof required by this Act shall be written or printed on only one side of the sheet or sheets of paper containing the same.

(3.) The said list and summary shall be verified by the affidavit of the President and Secretary, and if there be no such officers or they or either of them are or is at the proper time out of this Province, or otherwise unable to make the same, by the affidavit of the president or secretary and one of the directors or of two of the directors, as the case may require, and if the president or secretary do not make or join in the affidavit, the reason thereof shall be stated in the substituted affidavit.

(4.) One of the duplicate lists and summaries with the affidavit of verification shall be posted in the head office of the Company in *Ontario*, on or before the second day of February, and the Company shall keep the same so posted until another list and summary shall be posted under the provisions of this Act, and the other two triplicate lists and summaries of verification shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Province of *Ontario*, on or before the eighth day of February next, after the time hereinbefore fixed for making the summary.

(5.) If any Company makes default in complying with the provisions of this section, such Company shall incur a penalty of twenty dollars every day during which such default

continues, and every director, manager or secretary of the Company who shall knowingly and wilfully authorize or permit such default shall incur the like penalty."

Page 9, line 6—after "corporation" insert, "unless expressly authorized by the by-laws confirmed at a general meeting."

Page 9, line 14—after "shareholders" insert "Provided that any shareholders may plead by way of defence, in whole or in part, any set off which he could set up against the Company, except a claim for unpaid dividends or a salary or allowance as a president or director."

Page 9, line 19—before "amount," insert, "unpaid."

Page 9, line 39—strike out "If;" after "company" strike out "declare," and insert "shall not declare or."

Page 9, line 42—strike out all from "thereof" to "but" in the 46th line.

Page 10, line 2—strike out "such."

Page 10, line 13—strike out Section 48.

Page 10, line 50—strike out all after "and" in the 50th line to "the" in the 2nd line of the 11th page inclusive.

Page 11, line 14—after "expedient" insert "in order to secure the due management of its affairs and the protection of its shareholders and creditors."

Page 12, line 13.—after Section 56 insert new Sections. "(56a) Any Company for purposes or objects within the scope of this Act heretofore incorporated, whether under special or a general Act, or in respect of which proceedings for incorporation are now being had, and under which it may hereafter become incorporated may apply for letters patent under this Act, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon proof that notice of the application has been inserted for four weeks in the *Ontario Gazette*, may direct the issue of letters patent incorporating the shareholders of the said Company as a Company under this Act, and thereupon all the rights or obligations of the former Company shall be transferred to the new Company, and all proceedings may be continued and commenced by or against the new Company, that might have been continued or commenced by or against the old Company, and it shall not be necessary in any such letters patent to set out the names of the shareholders, and after the issue of the letters patent the Company shall be governed in all respects by the provisions of this Act, except that the liability of the shareholders to creditors of the old Company shall remain as at the time of the issue of the letters patent."

"58. Where a notice has been duly published according to the rules of the Legislative Assembly that an application would be made to the Legislature at its present Session for an Act incorporating any Company, the incorporation whereof is sought for objects for which incorporation is authorized by this Act, or where a notice has been published before the passing of this Act, and in contemplation of its passing, a notice of an application for incorporation under this Act shall not be necessary, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon the report of the proper minister or officer, that proof has been furnished that the other requirements of this Act have been complied with, may grant a charter of incorporation to such Company."

"(2). In any application under this section, the facts required to be stated in the petition may be verified in any manner that the Provincial Secretary, or other officer charged to report thereon, may deem sufficient, and in such case it shall not be requisite that the petition shall be signed by all the shareholders to be named in the letters patent, or that the memorandum of association shall be in accordance with the requirements of the fourth sub-section of section five."

"59. Proof of any matter which may be necessary to be made under this Act may be made by affidavit before any Justice of the Peace or Commissioner for taking affidavits, who are hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths for that purpose."

Schedule B. After "dollars" insert "(or whereby the capital stock of the Company of \$ shares of \$ each, is subdivided into shares of \$ each.)"

Mr. *Speaker* resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 6 P.M.

Tuesday, 24th February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Thomas Mayne Daly, Esquire, Member for the North Riding of the County of *Perth*, having previously taken the Oath, and subscribed the Roll, took his seat.

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

By the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*—The Petition of *W. T. Harris* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Fitzsimmons*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Augusta*.

By Mr. *Meredith*—The Petition of *John Hanly* and others, of *Sandwich East*.

By Mr. *Rykert*—The Petition of the *London and Port Stanley* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Boulton*—The Petition of *Edward Playter* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Ardagh*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Tecumseth* ; also, the Petition of *Robert Stoddart* and others, of *West Gwillimbury*.

By Mr. *Christie*—The Petition of the County Council of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. *Hardy*—The Petition of *Joseph D. Clement* and others, of *Brant*.

By Mr. *Smith*—The Petition of *Simon McLeod* and others, of *Park Hill*.

By Mr. *Baxter*—The Petition of *Robert H. Dee* and others, of *Brant*.

By Mr. *Bishop*—The Petition of *H. L. Vercoe* and others, of *Toronto*.

The Honourable Mr. *Currie*, from the Committee on Private Bills, presented their Second Report, which was read as follows :—

Your Committee find that the extension of time for the consideration of Bills to them referred is insufficient, and recommend the further extension thereof until Friday, the sixth day of March next.

Your Committee also recommend that Rule No. 59 of your Honourable House be suspended for the remainder of the present Session, and that the time for posting notices of Bills to be considered by your Committee be reduced to four days instead of eight as therein expressed ; the same to apply to Bills already posted in the Lobby.

Your Committee have examined the following Bill, and report the same without amendment :—

Bill (No. 23), To enable the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit *John Wright* as a Barrister-at-Law.

Your Committee have also examined the following Bill, and report the same with certain amendments :—

Bill (No. 35), To incorporate the *North American* Despatch Company.

Your Committee have also examined Bill (No. 44), To reunite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Huron*, for the purposes of Registration of Titles, and find, That the preamble of said Bill has not been proved to the satisfaction of your Committee, inasmuch as it has not been shown that Legislative interference is necessary, but that, on the contrary, the same is undesirable in the premises.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, from the Committee on Railways, presented their Second Report, which was read as follows :—

Your Committee find that the extension of time for the consideration of Bills to

them referred is insufficient, and recommend the further extension thereof until Friday, the sixth day of March next.

Your Committee also recommend that Rule No. 59 of your Honourable House be suspended for the remainder of the present Session, and that the time for posting notices of Bills to be considered by your Committee be reduced to four days, instead of eight as therein expressed, the same to apply to Bills already posted.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports from the Committees on Private Bills, and on Railways be further extended until Friday, the sixth day of March next.

Ordered, That Rule No. 59 be suspended, and that the time for posting Private Bills be reduced, during the remainder of this Session, to four days, instead of eight, the same to apply to Bills already posted.

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

Bill (No. 123), intituled “An Act for the prevention of the Adulteration of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors,”—*Mr. Scott*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the Third Reading of Bill (No. 18), To amend the Assessment Act, having been read,

The Honourable *Mr. Crooks* moved, seconded by the Honourable *Mr. Pardee*,

That the Bill be now read the third time,

Mr. Gibson moved in amendment, seconded by *Mr. Bishop*,

That all the words in the Motion after “That” be struck out, and the following substituted in lieu thereof: “the Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction to amend the same by adding at the end of section 21 the following words, “And sub-section 2 of section 71, 32 *Victoria*, cap. 36, is also hereby repealed.”

And a Debate having arisen,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till To-morrow.

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

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1874, the following sums :—

2. To defray the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor's Office, as follow :—

Private Secretary	\$1,000 00
Official Secretary.....	800 00
Messenger.	400 00
Contingencies.....	300 00

Total..... \$2,500 00

3. To defray the expenses of the Executive Council and Attorney-General's Office, as follow :—

Attorney-General and Premier.....	\$4,000 00
Clerk Executive Council and Attorney-General's department....	2,800 00
Secretary to Executive Council.....	1,000 00
Assistant Clerk, Attorney-General's department.....	700 00
Second Clerk, Attorney-General's department.....	500 00
Caretaker and Messenger.....	450 00
Towards establishing a Law Library.	400 00
Contingencies, including stationery and repairs.....	1,500 00
Rent, Fuel, Gas, and Water.....	780 00

Total..... \$12,130 00

4. To defray the expenses of the Treasurer's Office, as follow :—

Treasurer.....	\$3,200 00
Accountant.. ..	1,800 00
Clerk	1,200 00
Clerk	1,100 00
Clerk	900 00
Clerk	700 00
Auditor.....	2,000 00
Bookkeeper	1,100 00
Clerk.....	800 00
Messenger and Clerk.....	450 00
Contingencies.....	1,200 00
Cost and maintenance of east wing, departmental building.....	2,000 00
Housekeeper.....	400 00
Fireman.....	400 00

Total.....\$17,250 00

5. To defray the expenses of the Secretary and Registrar's Office, as follow :—

Secretary and Registrar.....	\$3,200 00
Assistant Secretary.....	1,600 00
Clerk	900 00
Clerk	700 00
Clerk	350 00
Deputy Registrar.....	1,200 00
Clerk.....	750 00
Clerk.....	600 00
Messenger	400 00
Contingencies.....	700 00

Registrar-General's Branch.

First Clerk	\$1,000 00
Clerk.....	700 00
Four Clerks, \$700 each	2,800 00
Books.....	500 00
Indices	200 00
Schedules, slips and circulars	1,200 00
Payments to District Registrars	3,700 00
Books for District Registrars	250 00
Disbursements of District Registrars	300 00
Stationery and printing	400 00
Postages	150 00
Express charges.....	75 00
Contingencies	170 00

Total.....\$21,845 00

6. To defray the expenses of the Department of Public Works, as follow :—

Commissioner	\$3,200 00
Architect	2,200 00
Engineer	1,800 00
Secretary of Public Works.....	1,600 00
Accountant and Law Clerk	1,200 00
Architectural Draughtsman.....	939 00
Engineering Draughtsman.....	939 00
Assistant Draughtsman	800 00

First Clerk.....	\$800 00
Second Clerk.....	600 00
Third Clerk.....	400 00
Carpenter, engaged on public buildings generally	624 00
Messenger.....	400 00
Contingencies	2,000 00
Total	<u>\$17,502 00</u>

7. To defray the expenses of the Department of Agriculture, as follow :—

Secretary	\$ 800 00
Contingencies	200 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,000 00</u>

8. To defray the expenses of the Department of Immigration, as follow :—

Secretary	\$1,200 00
Contingencies	200 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,400 00</u>

9. To defray the expenses of Inspection of Public Institutions, as follow :—

Inspector	\$3,000 00
Clerk.....	1,200 00
Clerk.....	600 00
Travelling expenses.....	450 00
Contingencies.....	200 00
Total.....	<u>\$5,450 00</u>

And the House having continued to sit in Committee until Twelve of the clock, midnight,

WEDNESDAY, 25th February, 1874.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received To-day.

Resolved, That this House will again resolve itself into the Committee To-day.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Statements shewing instructions given to Immigration Agents employed by the *Ontario* Government, the amount of money paid by the way of bonus to immigrants before leaving for *Ontario*, and the distinction made in favour of particular classes in granting assistance—
(*Sessional Papers*, No. 25)

The House then adjourned at 12.15 A.M.

Wednesday, 25th February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By Mr. *McCall*—The Petition of *George Stewart* and others, of *Port Rowan*.

By Mr. *Springer*—The Petition of *John Zager* and others, of *Wellesley*.

By Mr. *Calvin*—The Petition of *Thomas Thompson* and others, of *Howe Island*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *Walter B. Geikie* and others, of *Toronto*; also, of *William Kempt* and others, of *Victoria*, severally praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario* may not pass.

Of the Township Council of *Southwold*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

Of the Town Council of *Cobourg*, praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act.

Of the Town Council of *Cobourg*, praying for certain amendments to the School Act.

Of the *Queen Sound* Division of the Sons of Temperance, praying for certain amendments to the License Act.

The Honourable Mr. *Currie*, from the Committee on Private Bills, presented their Third Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bills and report the same without amendment :

Bill (No. 43), To incorporate the Village of *Hastings*, and to annex the same to the County of *Northumberland*.

Bill (No. 34), To empower the Superior Courts in *Ontario* to admit *B. H. Vidal* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor.

Your Committee have also examined the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto :—

Bill (No. 40), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, and Common Pleas, and the Court of Chancery for *Ontario* to admit *Joseph James Gormully* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor.

Bill (No. 55), Relating to Trinity Church, *Cornwall*.

Bill (No. 20), To incorporate the Village of *Meriton*.

Bill (No. 48), Respecting the consolidated debt of the Town of *Bowmanville*.

Your Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 55), Relating to Trinity Church, *Cornwall*, the same having relation to a religious institution, and on Bills (Nos. 93 and 95), Relating to the *St. Thomas Cemetery Grounds*.

Ordered, That the fees on Bill (No. 55), Relating to Trinity Church at *Cornwall*, and on Bills (Nos. 93 and 95), Relating to the *St. Thomas Cemetery* be remitted, less the actual cost of printing.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Fourth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee recommend that the following documents be printed :—

Correspondence with the Dominion Government relative to the Acts of incorporation of the Orange Associations of Eastern and Western *Ontario*,—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 19.)

Amended Schedules and Railway Tables relating to the Municipal Loan Fund.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 21.)

Return of Railways to which moneys have been granted under the Railway Aid Act and the Railway Subsidy Act; the amount granted to each Railway, and for what section

thereof; the amount paid to each Railway; and the names of the Railways (if any) which have forfeited the amount granted, or any part thereof.—(*Sessional Papers* No. 23.)

Correspondence and papers relating to the *Toronto* and *Nipissing* Railway.—(*Sessional Papers* No. 20.)

Instructions given to Immigration Agents employed by the *Ontario* Government; amount of money paid by way of bonus to Immigrants before leaving for *Ontario*; and distinction made in favour of particular classes in granting assistance.—(*Sessional Papers* No. 25.)

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, on Public Works, for 1873.—(*Sessional Papers* No. 24.)

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, on Immigration, for 1873.—(*Sessional Papers* No. 5.)

Statement of all fees and emoluments received by the Registrars of *Ontario* for 1873. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 22).

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fourth Report of the Committee on Printing.

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

Bill (No. 124), intituled “An Act to provide for allowances to Trustees, Executors and Administrators.”—Mr. *Bethune*.

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

Bill (No. 125), intituled “An Act to prevent fraud and fraudulent practices upon, or by Hotel-Keepers, Tavern-Keepers and others.”—Mr. *Meredith*.

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

Bill (No. 126), intituled “An Act to amend the Act intituled ‘An Act for the improvement of Water Privileges.’”—Mr. *Farewell*.

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

Bill (No. 127), intituled “An Act to make valid certain Sales for Taxes of lands in Towns not separated from Counties.”—The Hon. Mr. *Pardee*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 128), intituled “An Act to amend and extend the Registration of Titles, *Ontario*, Act.”—Mr. *Bethune*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Ordered, That, in order to facilitate the business before the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 3), To amend the Public and High School Laws of *Ontario*, Rule No. 78 be suspended, and that the number of Members required to constitute a quorum of the Committee be reduced to nine instead of a majority.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Ordered, That, during the remainder of this Session, Government Notices and Orders shall have precedence on Thursdays; and shall be called on Mondays and Wednesdays after the other Orders of the day have been disposed of.

Mr. *Boulbee* moved, seconded by Mr. *Ardagh*,

That, in the opinion of this House, the scale of Salaries paid to Officials of the Dominion should not be taken as the rule for the guidance of this House, there being no parity between the cases, but that some proper system should be at once devised, whereby the Salaries paid under the authority of this Legislature shall be placed on a proper basis and the present inequalities adjusted, and the present injustice remedied.

Mr. *Oliver* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Paxton*,

That all the words in the Motion, after the word “That,” be struck out, and the

following inserted in lieu thereof, "the true principle of engaging Officers for the Public Service is by procuring efficient persons, and by paying fair Salaries for the labour rendered."

And a Debate having arisen, and it being six o'clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at half-past seven o'clock P.M.

Half-past Seven o'clock P.M.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the remission of sums due to the Crown by *bona fide* settlers, still in the occupation of their lands, having been read,

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor acquainted the House that His Excellency, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolutions, recommends the same to the consideration of this House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council should have authority to remit the sums due to the Crown by *bona-fide* settlers, still in the occupation of their lands, in the Free Grants Townships of *Alice, Grattan, Wilberforce* and *Mendon*; and to place such settlers in the same position as those who settled in the Free Grants Townships under the Free Grants Regulations.

That it is expedient to provide that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by an Order in Council, confer upon the Commissioner of Crown Lands authority to make such remissions as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of these Resolutions, and subject to such provisions, if any, not inconsistent with these Resolutions, as may be embodied in any Order in Council.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Deroche* reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. *Deroche* reported the Resolutions as follow :—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council should have authority to remit the sums due to the Crown by *bona-fide* settlers, still in the occupation of their lands, in the Free Grants Townships of *Alice, Grattan, Wilberforce* and *Mendon*; and to place such settlers in the same position as those who settled in the Free Grants Townships under the Free Grants Regulations.

That it is expedient to provide that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by an Order in Council, confer upon the Commissioner of Crown Lands authority to make such remissions as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of these Resolutions, and subject to such provisions, if any, not inconsistent with these Resolutions, as may be embodied in any Order in Council.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 23), To enable the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit *John Wright* as a Barrister-at-Law.

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

Bill (No. 39), To amend the Act 35 Vic., chap. 33, respecting Joint Stock Road Companies.

Referred to a Select Committee, to be composed as follows :—The Honourable Messieurs *Fraser* and *Cameron*, Messieurs *Finlayson, Baxter, Farewell* and *Sexton*.

Bill (No. 12), To amend and consolidate the law for the sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors.

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

The Amendments made in Committee on Bill (No. 2), To require owners of Thrashing and other Machines to guard against accident, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Municipal Statistics of the Province of *Ontario*, for 1872. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 28.)

Also, Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, Copies of all correspondence and agreements between the Government and the *Canada Car Company*.

2. All contracts and all advertisements for tenders for contracts relating to the various works upon the Central Prison.

3. All Orders in Council relating to said Prison, or the works belonging thereto.

4. All correspondence between the Government and the various contractors upon said works, or their solicitors or agents.

5. The names and residences of all contractors upon said works, and all persons employed by the Government to carry out the same.

6. A Statement in detail of the full expenditure upon said Central Prison works (including the cost of land), up to the present time, with the exception of papers which have been already presented to the House.

The House then adjourned at 10.45 P.M.

Thursday, 26th February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate :—

Province of Ontario.

This to certify that, in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-fourth day of February instant, issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to the Registrar of the North Riding of the County of *Wellington*, (*John Anderson*, Esquire,) Returning Officer *ex-officio* for the North Riding of the County of *Wellington* for the Election of a Member to represent the said North Riding of the County of *Wellington*, in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of *Robert McKim*, Esquire, who, since his election as representative of the said North Riding of the County of *Wellington*, has resigned, by means whereof the seat of the said *Robert McKim* has become vacant, and *John McGowan*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election dated the twenty fourth day of February instant, which is now lodged of record in my Office.

S. J. VANKOUGHNET,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Toronto, February 26th, 1873.

To *Charles Todd Gillmor*, Esquire,
Clerk Legislative Assembly, *Toronto*.

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

By the Honourable Mr. *Richards*—The Petition of *Æmilius Irving of Hamilton*; also, the Petition of *E. Patterson* and others, of *Niagara*.

By the Honourable Mr. *Gow*—The Petition of the Independent Order of Good Templars, of *Guelph*.

By Mr. *Farewell*—The Petition of *William Milne* and others, of *Pikering*.

By Mr. *Boulton*—The Petition of the Honourable *Ebenezer Perry*, of *Cobourg*.

By Mr. *Monk*—The Petition of the *Canada Central Railway Company*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *John Hanly* and others, of *Sandwich East*, praying that the Bill to confirm the *Foster* Survey in the Township of *Sandwich East* may not pass.

Of *Simon McLeod* and others, of *Park Hill*; also, of *Robert H. Dee* and others, of *Brant*; also, of *H. L. Vercoe* and others; also, of *W. T. Harris* and others of *Toronto*, severally praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario* may not pass.

Of the Township Council of *Tecumseth*; also, of *Robert Stoddart* and others, of *West Gwillimbury*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of the Township Council of *Augusta*, praying that the Bill to extend the time for making repairs on the *Brockville* and *North Augusta* Plank and Macadamized Road may not pass.

Of the County Council of *Wentworth*, praying for an enquiry into the condition and general management of the Provincial Normal School.

The Honourable Mr. *Currie*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Fourth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and report the same without amendment :—

Bill (No. 22), To amend the Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Trinity College School at *Port Hope*."

Also, Bill (No. 69), To enable the trustees of the Regular Baptist Church in *Toronto*, to sell certain church property.

Your Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 69), Regular Baptist Church of *Toronto*, the same having reference to a religious institution.

Ordered, That the fees on Bill (No. 69), Relating to the Regular Baptist Church of *Toronto*, be remitted, less the actual cost of printing.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, from the Select Committee to which was referred Bill (No. 10), To amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the practice of Medicine and Surgery in *Ontario*, presented their Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the Bill to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *McKellar*, Resolved, That this House will To-morrow resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following Resolutions :—

1. That, by the twenty-first section of the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act of the late Province of *Canada*, being chapter one hundred and ten of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, it was provided that, in order to aid the County Councils in *er* *Canada* in making the alterations and additions, prescribed in the said Act, in the of the respective Counties, the Governor of the Province of *Canada* might p *an* out of the *Upper Canada* Building Fund to the Treasurer of each County a sum *an* ceeding one-half of the expense of the same, and not exceeding the sum of six dollars for any one County.

2. That, by an Act passed in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered seven, the said Prison and Asylum Inspection Act was repealed.

3. That, previous to the repeal of the said recited section, various County Councils in *Ontario* were aided under the provisions thereof.

4. That other County Councils, which have not been so aided, have made alterations and additions in their Gaols, in order to meet the requirements of the said Act, and of the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act of *Ontario*, and alterations and additions are required by other Gaols in this Province in Counties which have not received aid under the said section.

5. That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to revive the said section, and in order to place the various Counties in *Ontario* on an equal footing, provision should be made that, to aid the County Councils in *Ontario* in making the alterations and additions required by law in the Gaols of their respective Counties, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, direct that out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Ontario* there shall be paid to the Treasurer of each such County which has not been aided under the said Prison and Asylum Inspection Act of the late Province of *Canada* a sum not exceeding one-half of the expense of making such alterations or additions, and not exceeding the sum of six thousand dollars for any one County.

6. That, in the opinion of this House, such provisions should take effect as if the same had been, on the twenty-eighth day of February, A.D. 1868, (that being the date of the repeal as aforesaid of said section twenty-one, of chapter one hundred and ten of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*), made and provided in lieu of the said section so repealed.

7. That, in the opinion of this House, every such Order in Council should, as soon as conveniently may be after the making thereof, be laid before this House for its ratification or rejection; and that no such Order should be operative unless and until the same shall have been ratified by a Resolution of this House.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 12), To amend and consolidate the law for the sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors.

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 1, line 17,—after “quart,” strike out “to” insert “which may.”

“ “ line 24,—strike out “one quart,” insert “three half-pints.”

“ “ line 26,—strike out “one quart,” insert “three half-pints.”

“ 2, line 47,—strike out “not having a police magistrate.”

“ “ line 49,—strike out “and Towns having a police magistrate.”

“ “ line 50,—strike out “January,” insert “February.”

“ 3, line 4,—strike out all from “to be” to “sold” in the 6th line, inclusive.

“ “ line 6,—after “also” insert “shop.”

“ “ line 7,—strike out (“in quantities not less than one quart.”)

“ “ line 22,—after “which” insert “and the persons to whom.”

“ “ line 34,—strike out all after “licenses” to “municipality” in the 36th line inclusive.

“ “ line 42,—strike out “not having a police magistrate.”

“ “ line 44,—strike out “and town having a police magistrate.”

“ “ line 45,—strike out “fifteenth,” insert “last.”

“ “ line 51,—after “which” insert “and the persons to whom.”

“ “ line 61,—after “which” insert “and the persons to whom.”

Page 4,—line 5,—strike out all after “innkeeper” to “villages” in the seventh line inclusive.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Deroche* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 23), To admit *John Wright* as a Barrister-at-Law; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* 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. 35), To incorporate the *North American* Despatch Company.
Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No 43), To incorporate the Village of *Hastings*, and to annex the same to the County of *Northumberland*.

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

Bill (No. 34), To empower the Superior Courts in *Ontario* to admit *B. H. Vidal* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor.

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

Bill (No. 40)—To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Court of Chancery for *Ontario* to admit *Joseph James Gormully* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House, Tomorrow.

Bill (No. 20)—To incorporate the Village of *Meritton*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House, To-morrow.

Bill (No. 48)—Respecting the Consolidated Debt of the Town of *Bowmanville*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House, To-morrow.

The House according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 12), To amend and consolidate the Law for the sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors.

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 4, line 11,—after "horses" insert "but the foregoing requirements shall not apply to such taverns as are licensed under the fifth subsection of section nine of this Act.

" line 11,—after "and," first occurring, insert "excepting in Townships."

" line 19,—strike out "not having a police magistrate."

" line 21,—strike out all after "cities" to "be" in the 31st line inclusive.

Page 4, line 35,—after "and" strike out "towns having a police magistrate."

" line 36,—strike out "other."

" line 41,—strike out "of" insert "in force in"—after "municipality" strike out "made."

" line 42,—strike out "therefore" insert "and is one of the persons designated in such by-law as"—after "thereto" insert "or is otherwise approved of by the police commissioners, or council of the municipality as the case may be."

Page 5, line 39,—strike out "dies"—after "license" insert "dies, or sells, or by operation of law or otherwise assigns his said business."

" line 52,—strike out "a certificate" insert "or certificates,"—strike out "twelfth" insert "thirteenth."

Page 6, line 1,—after "death" insert "assignment."

" line 32,—strike out "for sale."

Page 7, line 41,—after "do" insert "provided that this section shall not apply to sales under legal process, or for distress or sales by assignees in insolvency."

Page 8, line 10,—strike out "only" insert "and those only in packages of not more than twelve ounces at any one time; excepting under certificate from a registered medical practitioner."

" line 30,—after "therefrom" insert "to be consumed by any person other than a passenger on the said vessel."

Page 8, line 39,—strike out "or towns having a police magistrate."

" 9, line 9,—before "vote" insert "knowingly."

" line 12,—strike out "or" insert and in default of payment of such fine.

" line 42,—after "less" insert "than one nor more."

- Page 10, line 13,—after “of” strike out “six” insert “not less than one, nor more than three.”
- “ line 21,—after “respectively” insert “that any keeper”—strike out “riotous or disorderly conduct.”
- “ line 23,—after “jurisdiction” insert “sanctions or allows gambling or riotous or disorderly conduct in his tavern or house.”
- “ line 24,—strike out “the” first occurring, insert “such.”
- “ line 27,—after “having” insert “an improper or”—after “house” insert “as the case may be.”
- “ line 39,—strike out from “or” to “accommodation” in the line 44 inclusive.
- “ line 45,—strike out from “or” to “law” in the line 47 inclusive.
- “ line 49,—strike out “twenty-eighth or.”
- “ line 50,—strike out “eighth” insert “sixth”—after “Act” insert “or have been convicted for the fourth, or any after offence under the twenty-eighth section of this Act.”
- “ line 55,—strike out “has been improperly obtained and.”
- Page 12, line 19,—after “has” insert “not.”
- “ line 24,—before “it” insert “in case not otherwise provided for by this Act.”
- “ line 29,—add “The Council of any Municipality shall set apart not less than one-third part of such fines or penalties received by the said Municipality, for a fund to secure the prosecutions for infraction of this Act, and of any by-laws passed in pursuance thereof.”
- Page 13, line 19,—strike out “and towns having a police magistrate.”
- “ line 23,—strike out “or town.”
- “ line 50,—after “villages” insert “in all cases where.”
- “ line 54,—strike out “or in any other other room in said tavern.”
- Page 14, line 35,—strike out “not having a police magistrate” insert “and.”
- Page 14, line 36,—strike out “and town having a police magistrate.”
- “ line 38,—strike out “January,” insert “February.”
- Page 15, line 3,—strike out all after “officer” to the end of the section.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

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

The House then adjourned at 10.50 P.M.

Friday, 27th February, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By Mr. *Wilson*—The Petition of the Town Council of *St. Thomas*.

By Mr. *Finlayson*—The Petition of the Township Council of *South Dumfries*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *Thomas Thompson* and others, of *Howe Island*, praying for certain amendments to the School Act.

Of *John Zaeger* and others, of *Wellesley* ; also, of *George Stewart* and others, of *Port Rowan*, severally praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario* may not pass.

The Honourable Mr. *Currie*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Fifth Report which was read as follows:—

Your Committee have examined the following Bill, and report the same with certain amendments :

Bill (No. 52), To incorporate the Town of *Meaford*, in the County of *Grey*.

Your Committee have also examined the following Bill, and report the same without any amendment :

Bill (No. 49), To enable the Corporation of the City of *Ottawa*, to issue debentures for a further sum of money to complete the construction of the Water Works for the City of *Ottawa*.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Third Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bill, and report the same with certain amendments :

Bill (No. 47), To amend the Act incorporating the *Prince Edward County Railway Company*.

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

Bill (No. 129), intituled "An Act respecting the Municipal Franchise."—The Honourable Mr. *Currie*.

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

Bill (No. 130,) intituled "An Act respecting the Solemnization of Marriages."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

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

Bill (No. 131), intituled "An Act respecting Industrial Schools."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

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

Bill (No. 132), intituled "An Act to provide for the remission of sums due to the Crown by Settlers in the Free Grants Townships of *Alice*, *Grattan*, *Wilberforce*, and *Minden*."—The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*.

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

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 23), To enable the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit *John Wright* as a Barrister-at-Law.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 35), To incorporate the *North American Despatch Company* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Bethune* 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 House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 43), To incorporate the Village of *Hastings*, and to annex the same to the County of *Northumberland* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Sinclair* 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 House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 34), To empower the Superior Courts in *Ontario* to admit *Beaufort H. Vidal* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Deroche* 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.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 40), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Court of Chancery for *Ontario* to admit *Joseph James Gormully* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bethune* 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.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 20), To incorporate the Village of *Meriton*; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Deroche* 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 House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 48), Respecting the consolidated debt of the Town of *Bowmanville*; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Deroche* 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 following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 13), To provide for voting by Ballot at Elections of Members for the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the consideration of Amendments made in Committee on Bill (No. 6), Respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

In new section (22a) after “shareholders” insert “then present in person or by proxy.”

In new section (56a) line 3, after “Act” insert “and now being a subsisting and valid corporation.”

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill, with certain further Amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be considered forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

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

The Order of the Day for the consideration of Amendments made in Committee on Bill (No. 5), Respecting Benevolent, Provident and other Societies, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 1, of Bill reprinted, line 34,—after “time” insert “have or.”

“ 2, “ line 6,—after “thereof” insert, “and desire to be incorporated under this Act.”

“ 2, “ line 7,—strike out “under this Act.”

Page 2, of Bill reprinted, line 14,—after “society” insert, “or by which the society is governed.”

“ “ line 19,—strike out from “a” to “unincorporated” in the 21st line inclusive, insert “an incorporated society of the character aforesaid.”

“ “ line 35,—after “aforesaid” insert new section as follows :—

- 6a. “Any branch of a society of the character aforesaid, which society has been incorporated under this Act, may become incorporated in like manner and by like proceedings with the consent of the society to which the branch belongs, such consent to be given at a general meeting of the society called for the purpose in manner provided by the constitution and by-laws of the society, and upon proof of such consent having been given in manner aforesaid, being filed with the other documents aforesaid, before the judge grants his certificate as provided by the preceding sections.”
- 6b. “Any two or more societies, or branches of a society, may unite and form one society or branch, for the purpose of erecting buildings for the use of the societies or branches, and if they so desire for other purposes, on such terms as may be agreed upon, by authority of a resolution assented to by a majority of the members of each of the said societies or branches proposed to be united; provided that every such resolution is passed at a general meeting of each of the societies or branches concerned in such union to be specially called for that purpose.”
- 6c. “A person, under the age of twenty-one years, elected or admitted as a member of a society, or appointed to any office therein, shall be liable to the payment of fees and otherwise under the rules of the society, as if he were of full age.”
- 6d. “When, on the death of any member of a society, any sum of money shall become payable under the rules of the society, the same shall be paid by the treasurer or other officer of the society to the person or persons entitled under the rules thereof, and such money shall be, to the extent of five hundred dollars, free from all claims by the personal representative or creditors of the deceased; and in case any sum be paid in good faith to the person who shall appear to the treasurer or other officer to be entitled to receive the same, no action shall be brought against such treasurer or other officer of the society in respect thereof; but nevertheless if it should subsequently appear that such money has been paid to the wrong person, the person entitled thereto may recover the amount with interest from the person who may have wrongfully received it.”

Page 3, line 28,—after “assigns” insert new section as follows :

- 9a. “Any society may, in pursuance of a resolution assented to by a majority of the members present at a general meeting, specially called for that purpose, of which public notice shall be given in the manner provided by the by-laws, mortgage, sell, exchange or lease, any lands of the society.”

Page 5. Insert at the foot thereof the following :—

- “15, Chapter twenty-two of the Statutes of the said Province of Canada, passed “in the twenty-ninth year of Her Majesty’s reign, and intituled ‘An Act to “authorize the formation of Companies or Co-operation Associations for the “purpose of carrying on in common any trade or business.’”

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill, with certain further Amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be considered forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

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

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act having been read,

The Honourable Attorney General *Mowat*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, acquainted the House that His Excellency, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolutions, recommended the same to the consideration of this House.

The House resolved itself into the Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That, by the twenty-first section of the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act of the late Province of *Canada*, being chapter one hundred and ten of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, it was provided that, in order to aid the County Councils in *Upper Canada* in making the alterations and additions, prescribed in the said Act, in the Gaols of the respective Counties, the Governor of the Province of *Canada* might pay from out of the *Upper Canada* Building Fund to the Treasurer of each County a sum not exceeding one-half of the expense of the same, and not exceeding the sum of six thousand dollars for any one County.

That, by an Act passed in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered seven, the said Prison and Asylum Inspection Act was repealed.

That, previous to the repeal of the said recited section, various County Councils in *Ontario* were aided under the provisions thereof.

That other County Councils, which have not been so aided, have made alterations and additions in their Gaols, in order to meet the requirements of the said Act, and of the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act of *Ontario*, and alterations and additions are required by other Gaols in this Province in Counties which have not received aid under the said section.

That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to revive the said section, and in order to place the various Counties in *Ontario* on an equal footing, provision should be made that, to aid the County Councils in *Ontario* in making the alterations and additions required by law in the Gaols of their respective Counties, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, direct that out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Ontario* there shall be paid to the Treasurer of each such County which has not been aided under the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act of the late Province of *Canada* a sum not exceeding one-half of the expense of making such alterations or additions, and not exceeding the sum of six thousand dollars for any one County.

That, in the opinion of this House, such provisions should take effect as if the same had been, on the twenty-eighth day of February, A.D. 1868, (that being the date of the repeal as aforesaid of said section twenty-one, of chapter one hundred and ten of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*), made and provided in lieu of the said section so repealed.

That, in the opinion of this House, every such Order in Council should, as soon as conveniently may be after the making thereof, be laid before this House for its ratification or rejection; and that no such Order should be operative unless and until the same shall have been ratified by a Resolution of this House.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. *Hodgins* reported the Resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That, by the twenty-first section of the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act of the late Province of *Canada*, being chapter one hundred and ten of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, it was provided that, in order to aid the County Councils in *Upper Canada* in making the alterations and additions, prescribed in the said Act, in the Gaols of the respective Counties, the Governor of the Province of *Canada* might pay from

out of the *Upper Canada* Building Fund to the Treasurer of each County a sum not exceeding one-half of the expense of the same, and not exceeding the sum of six thousand dollars for any one County.

That, by an Act passed in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered seven, the said Prison and Asylum Inspection Act was repealed.

That, previous to the repeal of the said recited section, various County Councils in *Ontario* were aided under the provisions thereof.

That other County Councils, which have not been so aided, have made alterations and additions in their Gaols in order to meet the requirements of the said Act, and of the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act of *Ontario*, and alterations and additions are required by other Gaols in this Province in Counties which have not received aid under the said section.

That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to revive the said section, and in order to place the various Counties in *Ontario* on an equal footing, provision should be made that, to aid the County Councils in *Ontario* in making the alterations and additions required by law in the Gaols of their respective Counties, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, direct that out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Ontario* there shall be paid to the Treasurer of each such County which has not been aided under the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act of the late Province of *Canada* a sum not exceeding one-half of the expense of making such alterations or additions, and not exceeding the sum of six thousand dollars for any one County.

That, in the opinion of this House, such provisions should take effect as if the same had been, on the twenty-eighth day of February, A.D. 1868, (that being the date of the repeal as aforesaid of said section twenty-one, of chapter one hundred and ten of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*), made and provided in lieu of the said section so repealed.

That, in the opinion of this House, every such Order in Council should, as soon as conveniently may be after the making thereof, be laid before this House for its ratification or rejection; and that no such Order should be operative unless and until the same shall have been ratified by a Resolution of this House.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 122), Respecting Public Aid towards making Gaol additions and alterations. Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr *Crooks* moved, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

That the House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a proposed Resolution relative to the duties to be paid for Licenses to sell Fermented or Spirituous Liquors.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, informed the House that His Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of the Resolution, recommended the same to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following Resolution :—

That it is expedient that the duties payable to and for the use of Her Majesty in this Province upon Licenses for the sale of Fermented or Spirituous Liquors, be as follows :—

(1). Over and above the sum which may be imposed by Municipalities, as by law, provided, there shall be paid for each Tavern License to and for the use of Her Majesty (and forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province), in Cities, a duty of thirty dollars; in Towns, of twenty-five dollars; and in Townships and Incorporated Villages, of fifteen dollars; for vessels navigating the waters of this Province, of thirty dollars; for each shop licensed by retail, in Cities, of thirty dollars; in Towns, of twenty-five dollars, and in Townships and Incorporated Villages, of fifteen dollars; for

each License by wholesale, of fifty dollars ; for each Tavern License in any Territory, not under Municipal Government, of fifty dollars ; and for each Shop License in any such Territory, of forty dollars : Provided, that for each Tavern License granted in cases which are exempted from the accommodation required by law, the Provincial duty shall be thirty-five dollars.

(2). The sum to be paid for a Tavern or Shop License, in addition to the Provincial duty mentioned in the preceding Resolution, shall be such a sum as shall be fixed by by-law of the municipality passed by the proper authority in that behalf ; and, including the Provincial duty, shall be in Cities, not less than eighty dollars for Taverns and for Shops ; in Towns, not less than sixty dollars for Taverns and for Shops ; and in Townships and Incorporated Villages, not less than thirty dollars for each Tavern and Shop License : Provided always, that for each Tavern License granted to cases which are exempted from the accommodation required by law, the sum, in Cities shall not be less than one hundred dollars, and in Towns not less than eighty dollars ; but no by-law, by which a greater sum than one hundred and thirty dollars per annum is intended to be exacted for any Tavern or Shop License, or for leave to exercise any other calling, or to do any other thing for which a License may be required, shall have any force or effect, unless the by-law, before the final passing thereof, shall have been duly approved by the electors of the municipality, in the manner provided by the Municipal Act ; and any by-law so passed shall not be varied or repealed unless the varying or repealing by-law shall have been, in like manner, submitted to and approved of by the electors of the said municipality.

(3). That the duty payable to the municipality, in respect of each License by wholesale shall be the sum of fifty dollars.

The House then adjourned at 11 P.M.

Monday, 2nd March, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

John McGowan, Esquire, Member for the North Riding of the County of *Wellington*, having previously taken the oath, and subscribed the Roll, took his seat.

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

By the Honourable Mr. *Fraser*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Brockville*.

By Mr. *Gibson*—The Petition of *William McCrea* and others ; also, the Petition of *W. J. Keating* and others, all of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Hodgins*—The Petition of *T. J. Thomson* and others, of *London*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *Æmilius Irving*, of *Hamilton*, praying that the Bill to amend an indenture between the *London and Port Stanley Railway Company* and the *Great Western Railway Company* may not pass.

Of the Independent Order of Good Templars of *Guelph*, praying for certain amendments to the License Law.

Of the *Canada Central Railway Company*, praying that the Bill to authorize the City Council of *Ottawa* to widen Broad Street may not pass.

Of the Honourable *Ebenezer Perry*, of *Cobourg*, praying that the Act to authorize the trustees of *St. Peter's Church, Cobourg*, to sell or dispose of certain lands may not pass.

Of *William Milne* and others, of *Pickering*, praying that the Bill to incorporate the *Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario* may not pass.

Of the Township Council of *South Dumfries*, praying for certain amendments to the *Canada Thistle Act*.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Fourth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and report the same with certain amendments :—

Bill (No. 41), To amend the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, and chaptered sixty-two, incorporating the *Bowmanville, Lindsay and Bobcaygeon Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 61), To amend an indenture between the *London and Port Stanley Railway Company*, and the *Great Western Railway Company*.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, Copies of all correspondence between *Robert Gladstone Dalton*, Esquire, and the Government, respecting a claim for arrears of salary claimed to be due to him, as Clerk of the Crown, for work done in Chambers. —(*Sessional Papers No. 29.*)

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 35), To incorporate the *North American Despatch Company*.

Bill (No. 34), To empower the Superior Courts in *Ontario* to admit *Beaufort H. Vidal* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor.

Bill (No. 40), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas and the Court of Chancery for *Ontario* to admit *Joseph James Gormully* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor.

Bill (No. 20), To incorporate the Village of *Meritton*.

Bill (No. 48), Respecting the consolidated debt of the Town of *Bowmanville*.

Bill (No. 2), To require the owners of Threshing and other Machines to guard against accident.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 22), To incorporate the Trinity College School at *Port Hope*.

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

Bill (No. 52), To incorporate the Town of *Meaford*, in the County of *Grey*.

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

Bill (No. 49), To enable the Corporation of the City of *Ottawa* to issue debentures for a further sum of money to complete the construction of Water Works for the City of *Ottawa*.

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

Bill (No. 47), To amend the Act incorporating the *Prince Edward County Railway Company*.

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 55), Relating to Trinity Church, *Cornwall*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 69), To enable the trustees of the Regular Baptist Church in *Toronto* to sell certain Church property,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Mr. *Boulton* moved, seconded by Mr. *Merrick*.

That, in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient and improper for members of the Local Government, the Speaker of this House, or County Officials appointed by this Government, to interfere with the Elections for the House of Commons.

Mr. *Lauder* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Boulton*.

That the following words be added to the end of the Resolution :—

“By addressing public meetings called to promote the interest of a candidate or candidates, or by canvassing, or by inducing persons in the employment of the Government, or any Department thereof, to vote or canvass at such Elections.

Mr. Speaker called on the Honourable Mr. *Gow* to take the Chair during his absence ; and, after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock, midnight,

TUESDAY, 3rd March, 1874.

Mr. *Merrick* moved in amendment to the proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Meredith*,

That all the words after “That” in the original Motion be struck out, and the following substituted therefor,—“in the opinion of this House it is inexpedient and improper for Members of the Local Government, or the Speaker of this House, to interfere with the elections for the House of Commons, by addressing public meetings of the electors called to promote the interest of any candidate or candidates, or by canvassing, or inducing persons in the employment of the Government, or any department thereof, to vote at such elections.”

The Amendment to the Amendment, having been then put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Cumberland,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Tooley—25.</i>
<i>Code,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood—46.</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>		

The Amendment, having been then put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Cumberland,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Tooley—25.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood—46.</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>		

The original Motion, having been then put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Cumberland</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Tooley—25.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood—46.</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>		

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :

Report of the Agricultural Provincial Farm Commission.—(*Sessional Papers No. 30.*)

The House then adjourned at 12.50 A.M.

Tuesday, 3rd March, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

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

By the Honourable Mr. *Gow*—The Petition of the *Guelph* Division of the Sons of Temperance.

By Mr. *Sinclair*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Kincardine*.

By Mr. *Meredith*—The Petition of *W. H. Gibbs* and others, of *Oshawa*; also, the Petition of the Village Council of *Oshawa*.

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*)—The Petition of *A. Groves* and others, of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Boulton*—The Petition of *Thomas Dewson* and others, of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*)—The Petition of *W. F. Kay* and others, of *South Norwich*; also, the Petition of *B. Fowler* and others, of *Woodstock*; also, the Petition of *Ephraim Cook* and others, of *North Norwich*; also, the Petition of *Thomas Orr* and others; also, the Petition of *S. S. Fuller* and others, all of *Perth*.

By Mr. *McGowan*—The Petition of *George Bowles* and others, of *West Gwillimbury*.

By Mr. *Gibson*—The Petition of *W. J. Shannon* and others, of *McKillop*.

The Honourable Mr. *Currie*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Sixth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have considered Bill (No. 108), To incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario*, and find the preamble thereof not proved, inasmuch as it has not been shewn to your Committee that Legislative interference is necessary, but that, on the contrary, the same is undesirable in the premises.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Fifth Report, which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bill, and report the same with certain amendments :—

Bill (No. 50), Respecting the highway and bridges over the *Desjardins* Canal.

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

Bill (No. 133), "To make further provision for the due Administration of Justice."
—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

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

Bill (No. 134), intituled "An Act to amend the Act to encourage settlement in the Free Grants Territory."—The Honourable Mr. *McKellar*.

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

Bill (No. 135), intituled "An Act to declare of what Lunatics the Inspector of Public Asylums is the Committee."—The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*.

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

Mr. *Gibson* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bishop*,
 "That Bill (No. 44), To re-unite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Huron* be referred back to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with an instruction to consider the Preamble of the Bill as proved, and to proceed to the consideration of the several clauses of the Bill."

The Motion, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Crooks</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wood — 40.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McCull,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham)—29.</i>
<i>Corby,</i>			

Ordered, That Bill (No. 44), To reunite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Huron* be referred back to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with an instruction to consider the Preamble of the Bill as proved, and to proceed to the consideration of the several clauses of the Bill.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Supplementary Papers relative to the Distribution Scheme of the Municipal Loan Fund, containing in addition to Schedules to the Act and Railway Tables, Calculations and Correspondence relating thereto.—(*Sessional Papers No. 21.*)

The Order of the Day for resuming the Debate on the third reading of Bill (No. 18), To amend the Assessment Act having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 3, line, 12,—strike out from "of" to "omission" in the 13th line inclusive.

" line 16,—after "under" insert "sub-section one and two of."

Page 4,—insert new sections as follow, at the end thereof :

" 22. The second sub-section of the seventy-first section of the Assessment Act of 1869 is hereby repealed, and the following substituted :—" In equalizing the Rolls of the Towns and Villages, the County Council shall take sixty per cent. of the amounts returned on the Rolls as the valuation of such Towns and Villages for the purposes mentioned in the preceding sub-section, and the County Councils shall then proceed to equalize the valuations in the several municipalities, including the said Towns and Villages, and it shall be competent for the County Councils to increase or diminish the reduced valuations of the respective Towns and Villages, as well as the valuation of the Townships."

" 23. The third sub-section of the said section seventy-one is hereby amended by inserting after the word 'decreasing' the words following, or 'refusing to increase or decrease,' and by striking out the words 'the aggregate of' in the second line, and by striking out in the third line of the said section the words 'made by the assessors.' "

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Bethune* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain further amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be considered To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 6), Respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to Licenses for the sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That it is expedient that the duties payable to and for the use of Her Majesty in this Province upon Licenses for the sale of Fermented or Spirituous Liquors, be as follows :—

Over and above the sum which may be imposed by Municipalities, as by law, provided, there shall be paid for each Tavern License to and for the use of Her Majesty (and forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province), in Cities, a duty of thirty dollars ; in Towns, of twenty-five dollars ; and in Townships and Incorporated Villages, of fifteen dollars ; for vessels navigating the waters of this Province, of thirty dollars ; for each shop licensed by retail, in Cities, of thirty dollars ; in Towns, of twenty-five dollars, and in Townships and Incorporated Villages, of fifteen dollars ; for each License by wholesale, of fifty dollars ; for each Tavern License in any Territory, not under Municipal Government, of fifty dollars ; and for each Shop License in any such Territory, of forty dollars : Provided, that for each Tavern License granted in cases which are exempted from the accommodation required by law, the Provincial duty shall be thirty-five dollars.

The sum to be paid for a Tavern or Shop License, in addition to the Provincial duty mentioned in the preceding Resolution, shall be such a sum as shall be fixed by by-law of the municipality passed by the proper authority in that behalf ; and, including the Provincial duty, shall be in Cities, not less than eighty dollars for Taverns and for Shops ; in Towns, not less than sixty dollars for Taverns and for Shops ; and in Townships and Incorporated Villages, not less than thirty dollars for each Tavern and Shop License : Provided always, that for each Tavern License granted to cases which are exempted from the accommodation required by law, the sum, in Cities shall not be less than one hundred dollars, and in Towns not less than eighty dollars ; but no by-law, by which a greater sum than one hundred and thirty dollars per annum is intended to be exacted for any Tavern or Shop License, or for leave to exercise any other calling, or to do any other thing for which a License may be required, shall have any force or effect,

unless the by-law, before the final passing thereof, shall have been duly approved by the electors of the municipality, in the manner provided by the Municipal Act; and any by-law so passed shall not be varied or repealed unless the varying or repealing by-law shall have been, in like manner, submitted to and approved of by the electors of the said municipality.

The duty payable to the municipality, in respect of each License by wholesale shall be the sum of fifty dollars.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported that the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr *Hodgins* reported the Resolutions as follow:—

Resolved, That it is expedient that the duties payable to and for the use of Her Majesty in this Province upon Licenses for the sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors, be as follows:—

Over and above the sum which may be imposed by Municipalities, as by this Act Provided, there shall be paid for each Tavern License, to and for the use of Her Majesty (and forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province), in Cities, a duty of thirty dollars; in Towns, of twenty-five dollars; and in Townships and Incorporated Villages, of fifteen dollars; for vessels navigating the waters of this Province, of thirty dollars; for each shop licensed by retail, in Cities, of thirty dollars; in Towns, of twenty-five dollars; and in Townships and Incorporated Villages, of fifteen dollars; for each License by wholesale, of fifty dollars; for each Tavern License in any Territory, not under Municipal Government, of fifty dollars; and for each Shop License in any such Territory, of forty dollars: Provided, that for each Tavern License granted in cases which are exempted from the accommodation required by law, the Provincial duty shall be thirty-five dollars.

The sum to be paid for a Tavern or Shop License, in addition to the Provincial duty mentioned in the last preceding Resolution imposed, shall be such a sum as shall be fixed by by-law of the municipality, passed by the proper authority in that behalf and including the Provincial duty, shall be in Cities, not less than eighty dollars for Taverns and for Shops; in Towns, not less than sixty dollars for Taverns and for Shops; and in Townships and Incorporated Villages, not less than thirty dollars for each Tavern and Shop License: Provided always, that for each Tavern License mentioned in section nine, sub-section five, the said sum in Cities shall not be less than one hundred dollars, and in towns not less than eighty dollars; but no by-law by which a greater sum than one hundred and thirty dollars per annum is intended to be exacted for any Tavern or Shop License, or for leave to exercise any other calling, or to do any other thing for which a License may be required shall have any force or effect, unless the by-law, before the final passing thereof, shall have been duly approved by the electors of the municipality, in the manner provided by the Municipal Act; and any by-law so passed shall not be varied or repealed unless the varying or repealing by-law shall have been, in like manner, submitted to and approved of by the electors of the said municipality.

The duty payable to the municipality, in respect of each License by wholesale, shall be the sum of fifty dollars.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Resolutions be referred to the Committee of the whole House, to which has been referred Bill (No. 12), To amend and consolidate the law for the sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 12), To amend and consolidate the law for the sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors.

(In the Committee.)

Page 1, line 32—strike out from “to” to “each” in the 35th line inclusive.

“ 2, line 1—strike out from “to” to the end of the section.

" 6, line 49—strike out section 22, insert the following in lieu thereof:—

" 22. Over and above the sum which may be imposed by Municipalities, as by this Act Provided, there shall be paid for each Tavern License, to and for the use of Her Majesty (and forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province), in Cities, a duty of thirty dollars; in Towns, of twenty-five dollars; and in Townships and Incorporated Villages, of fifteen dollars; for vessels navigating the waters of this Province, of thirty dollars; for each shop licensed by retail, in Cities, of thirty dollars; in Towns, of twenty-five dollars; and in Townships and Incorporated Villages, of fifteen dollars; for each License by wholesale, of fifty dollars; for each Tavern License in any Territory, not under Municipal Government, of fifty dollars; and for each Shop License in any such Territory, of forty dollars: Provided, that for each Tavern License mentioned in section nine, sub-section five, the Provincial duty shall be thirty-five dollars."

Page 7, strike out section 23, insert the following in lieu thereof:—

" 23. The sum to be paid for a Tavern or Shop License, in addition to the Provincial duty mentioned in the last preceding section imposed, shall be such a sum as shall be fixed by by-law of the municipality, passed by the proper authority in that behalf, and including the Provincial duty, shall be in Cities not less than eighty dollars for Taverns and for Shops; in Towns, not less than sixty dollars for Taverns and for Shops; and in Townships and Incorporated Villages, not less than thirty dollars for each Tavern and Shop License: Provided always, that for each Tavern License mentioned in section nine, sub-section five, the said sum in Cities shall not be less than one hundred dollars, and in Towns not less than eighty dollars; but no by-law by which a greater sum than one hundred and thirty dollars per annum is intended to be exacted for any Tavern or Shop License, or for leave to exercise any other calling, or to do any other thing for which a License may be required, shall have any force or effect, unless the by-law, before the final passing thereof, shall have been duly approved by the electors of the municipality, in the manner provided by the Municipal Act; and any by-law so passed shall not be varied or repealed unless the varying or repealing by-law shall have been, in like manner, submitted to and approved of by the electors of the said municipality.

"The duty payable to the municipality, in respect of each License by wholesale, shall be the sum of fifty dollars."

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain further amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be considered To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 13), To provide for voting by Ballot at Elections of Members for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 3, line 31,—strike out "circumstances of the case," insert "fact."

" line 46,—strike out "circumstances of the case," insert "fact."

Page 4, line 3,—strike out "where required so to do."

" line 47,—after "present," insert "and then present."

Page 5, line 8,—after "the" thirdly occurring, insert "deputy."

Page 7, strike out "the place where the election is held," insert "some place in the Electoral Division named by the Returning Officer at the nomination."

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* 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 then adjourned at 11.45 P.M.

Wednesday, 4th March, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By the Honourable Mr. Crooks—The Petition of *Frederick C. Capreol*, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. Oliver—The Petition of *Thomas Abraham* and others, of *North Norwich*; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *North Norwich*.

By Mr. Gibson—The Petition of the Village Council of *Clinton*.

By Mr. Sinclair—The Petition of *Henry Becker* and others, of *South Cayuga*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the Town Council of *Brockville*, praying that the Bill to extend the time for repairing the *Brockville* and *North Augusta* Plank and Macadamized Road may not pass.

Of *T. J. Thompson* and others, of *London*, praying that the Bill to legalize a certain agreement between the *London* and *Port Stanley* Railway Company and the *Great Western* Railway Company may not pass.

Of *W. J. Keating* and others, of *Clinton*; also, of *William McRae* and others, of *Huron*, severally praying that the Bill to unite the North and South Ridings of *Huron* for registration purposes may not pass.

Of *Frederick C. Capreol* of *Toronto*, praying that a Select Committee may be appointed to confer with certain Committees of the City Council of *Toronto*, and the County Councils of *Simcoe* and *York*.

The Honourable Mr. Fraser, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Seventh Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and find that the Preambles thereof have not been proved, inasmuch as it has not been shewn that Legislative interference is necessary or expedient :

Bill (No. 84), To re-unite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Perth* for Registration purposes.

Bill (No. 73). To authorize the Corporation of the City of *Ottawa* to widen Broad Street in the said City.

Bill (No 82), To separate lots seven and eight in the first and second concessions of the Township of *East Whitby* from the Village of *Oshawa*, and to annex the same to the Township of *East Whitby*.

Your Committee have also examined the following Bills, and report the same without amendment :

Bill (No. 89), Respecting the City of *Toronto* Water Works, and to amend cap. 78 of 35 *Victoria*.

Bill (No. 64), To incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of *Western Ontario*.

Bill (No. 63), To incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of *Eastern Ontario*.

Bill (No. 26), To vary and extend the trusts set out in the deed of the lands in *Toronto* held by the First Coloured Calvinist Baptist Church.

Your Committee have amended the Preamble of Bill (No. 99), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery for *Ontario*, to admit *Benjamin Valleck Elliot*, to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein, so as to make the same consistent with the prayer of the petition therein, and report the said Bill with certain other amendments.

Your Committee have also examined the following Bill, and report the same with certain amendments :

Bill (No. 106), To authorize the Churchwardens of *St. James' Church Toronto* to issue debentures.

Your Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the following Bills, the same being in the interest of religious institutions :

Bill (No. 26), To vary and extend the trust set out in the deed of the lands in *Toronto*, held by the First Coloured Calvinist Baptist Church, and Bill (No. 106), To authorize the Churchwardens of *St. James' Church Toronto* to issue Debentures.

Ordered, That the fees on Bill (No. 26), First Coloured Calvinistic Baptist Church in *Toronto*, and Bill (No. 106), *St. James' Church, Toronto*, be remitted, less the actual cost of printing.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Sixth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bill, and report the same without amendment :

Bill (No. 66), To make valid a certain by-law of the County of *Perth* granting aid to the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company, and to the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company.

Your Committee have also examined the following Bill, and report the same with certain amendments :—

Bill (No. 77), To extend the time for the completion of the *Sandwich* and *Windsor* Passenger Railway.

Mr. *McLeod*, from the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented their Second Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee ask the permission of your Honourable House to report the evidence taken before them, from time to time, as your Committee may deem expedient.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, seconded by Mr. *Merrick*.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return shewing the names of all persons who relinquished the Timber Berths purchased by them at the Government Sale in the fall of 1872 ; the amount forfeited by each purchaser ; the amount of purchase money (if any) returned to each purchaser ; and the numbers of the several berths resold at any subsequent sale, the names of the purchasers, and the price paid therefor.

On motion of Mr. *McCall*, seconded by Mr. *Clark (Norfolk)*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all papers, documents and communications had or passed between the promoters of the *Victoria* Railway with any one or other Ministers or Departments of the Government.

Mr. *Rykert* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return shewing the names of all Commissioners appointed in connection with the Agricultural College ; the instructions given to such Commissioners, and the Report of such Commissioners.

And a Debate having arisen, the motion was, by the leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Return of correspondence and papers relating to the *Prince Edward County* Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873.—(*Sessional Papers No. 31.*)

Also, Return of correspondence and papers relating to the *Norfolk* Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-2.—(*Sessional Papers No. 32.*)

Also, Return of correspondence and papers relating to the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 33).

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 22), To incorporate the Trinity College School at *Port Hope*; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Meredith* 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 47), To amend the Act incorporating the *Prince Edward* County Railway Company; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Meredith* 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. 41), To amend the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, and chaptered sixty-two, incorporating the *Bowmanville, Lindsay* and *Bobcaygeon* Railway Company.

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

Bill (No. 50), Respecting the highway and bridges over the *Desjardins* Canal.

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 61), To amend an indenture between the *London* and *Port Stanley* Railway Company and the *Great Western* Railway Company, having been read,

Mr. *Rykert* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

Mr. *Wilson* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Hodgins*,

That all the words in the motion after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof :—"the Bill be not now read the second time, but that it be referred back to the Standing Committee on Railways to reconsider the same."

And the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Wood —47.</i>
<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Code,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Craig, (Glengarry)</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	—19.

Ordered, That the Bill (No. 61), To amend an indenture between the *London and Port Stanley* Railway Company and the *Great Western* Railway Company, be referred back to the Standing Committee on Railways to reconsider the same.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Debate on the Motion for an Address relative to Official Salaries, which was adjourned on Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of February last, having been read, the Debate was resumed.

Mr. Speaker called upon Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, to take the Chair during his absence ; and, after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Amendment having been put, was carried.

The original Motion as amended, having been then put, was carried,

Resolved, That the true principle of engaging officers for the Public Service, is by procuring efficient persons and by paying fair Salaries for the labour rendered.

The Order of the Day, for resuming the Debate on the Motion for an Address relative to Immigration Agents, which was adjourned on Wednesday the eighteenth day of February last, having been read,

The Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 33), Respecting Line Fences ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Rykert* 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 Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

That the name of the Honourable Mr. *Fraser* be placed on the Committee on Public Accounts in the room of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

And, a Debate having arisen, and the House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock, midnight,

THURSDAY, 5th March, 1874,

The Debate continued.

Mr. Speaker called upon the Honourable Mr. *Gow* to take the Chair during his absence ; and, after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 12.35 A.M.

Thursday, 5th March, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

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

By Mr. Boulton—The Petition of *Thomas Reburn* and others ; also, the Petition of *William H. Beatty* and others, all of *Mulmer* ; also, the Petition of *W. C. Little*, of *Innisfil* ; also, the Petition of *James Gilmour* and others ; also, the Petition of *Joseph Kidd* and others ; also, the Petition of *George M. Girr* and others, all of *Tossorontio* ; also, the Petition of *Thomas Henderson* and others ; also, the Petition of *James Lewis* and others, all of *Mono*.

By Mr. Rykert—The Petition of the Town Council of *St. Catharines*.

By Mr. Paxton—The Petition of *A. McKay* and others, of *Beaverton*.

By Mr. Gibson—The Petition of *John Stroud* and others ; also, the Petition of *Samuel Porter* and others, all of *Huron*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the *Guelph* Division of the Sons of Temperance, praying for certain amendments to the License Act.

Of the Township Council of *Kincardine*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

Of *George Bowles* and others, of *West Gwillimbury*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the Grouping Clauses.

Of the Village Council of *Oshawa* ; also, of *W. H. Gibbs* and others, of *Oshawa*, severally praying that the Bill to separate certain lots from the Village of *Oshawa*, and annex them to the Township of *East Whitby*, may not pass.

Of *A. Groves* and others, of *Wellington* ; also, of *Thomas Dewson* and others, of *Simcoe*, severally praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario* may not pass.

Of *W. J. Shannon* and others, of *McKillop*, praying that the Bill to unite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Huron* for Registration purposes may not pass.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Eighth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bill, and report the same with certain amendments :

Bill (No. 31), To incorporate the *The Canada Live Stock Insurance Company*.

Your Committee have also examined the following Bill, and report the same without amendment :

Bill (No. 80), To legalize and confirm the sale and conveyance of certain lands in the Township of *Whitby*, and County of *Ontario*, heretofore effected and made by the trustees of the *Oshawa* congregation of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church, formerly constituting the United Presbyterian Church of *Whitby*, to the Reverend *R. H. Thornton*, D.D.

Your Committee find that the time extended for the consideration of, and report upon Private Bills to them referred, will not be sufficient therefor, and recommend the further extension thereof until Wednesday, the eleventh day of March instant.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports from the Committee on Private Bills be further extended until Wednesday, the eleventh day of March instant.

Mr. *Meredith*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Eighth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bill, and report the same with certain amendments :—

Bill (No. 37), Respecting the *Canada Southern Railway Company*.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Seventh Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and report the same with certain amendments :

Bill (No. 92), To incorporate the *Sarnia Street Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 105), To amend the Act incorporating the *London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company*, and for other purposes.

Your Committee have also examined the following Bill, and report the same without amendment :—

Bill (No. 98), Respecting the *Omeme, Bobcaygeon and North Peterborough Junction Railway Company*.

Mr. *Sexton*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 39), To amend the Act 35 *Victoria*, cap. 33, respecting Joint Stock Road Companies, presented their Report, which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the Bill to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Committee on Public Accounts.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 22), To incorporate the Trinity College School at *Port Hope*.

Bill (No. 47), To incorporate the *Prince Edward County Railway Company*.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 52), To incorporate the Town of *Meaford*, in the County of *Grey* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Meredith* 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. 49), To enable the Corporation of the City of *Ottawa* to issue debentures for a further sum of money to complete the construction of the Water Works for the City of *Ottawa* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Deroche* 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. 41), To amend the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, and Chaptered sixty-two, incorporating the *Bowmanville, Lindsay and Bobcaygeon Railway Company* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Deroche* 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. 50), Respecting the highway and bridges over the *Desjardins Canal* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *McLeod* 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. 89), Respecting the City of *Toronto Water Works*, and to amend cap. 98 of 35 *Victoria*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

The Order of the Day for the Second Reading of Bill (No. 26), To vary and extend the trusts set out in the deed of lands in *Toronto* held by the First Coloured Calvinistic Baptist Church, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills,

Mr. *Deacon* moved, seconded by Mr. *Boulton*,
That Bill (No. 64), To incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of *Western Ontario* be now read the second time.

And a Debate having arisen,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Debate on the Motion to add the name of the Honourable Mr. *Fraser* to the Committee of Public Accounts, in the room of the Hon-Attorney-General *Mowat*, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

Mr. Speaker called upon the Honourable Mr. *Gow* to take the Chair during his absence ; and, after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Code* moved in amendment to the original Motion, seconded by Mr. *Boulter*,
That the words "and Mr. *Merrick*" be inserted after the word, "*Fraser*."

Mr. Speaker decided, That the Amendment is out of order, as it is contrary to the usage and practice of the House that a question which had passed in the negative should again be proposed during the same Session.

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the clock, Midnight.

FRIDAY, 6th March, 1874.

Mr. *Boulter* moved in amendment to the original Motion, seconded by Mr. *Code*,
That the words "Mr. *Hodgins* and Mr. *Meredith*" be inserted in the Motion after the word "*Fraser*."

Mr. Speaker called upon Mr. *Wood* to take the Chair during his absence ; and, after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. *Sinclair* then moved, seconded by Mr. *Prince*,
That the Question be now put.

Mr. Speaker decided, That, as the "previous question" cannot be put when an Amendment is under consideration, the Motion is out of order.

Mr. *Lauder* then moved, seconded by Mr. *Deacon*,
That the Debate be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker called upon Mr. *Christie* to take the Chair during his absence ; and after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Motion for the adjournment of the Debate, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>
<i>Boulbee,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley—22.</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>	<i>Wood—42.</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>		

The Amendment, having been then put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Boulbee,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham)—23.</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>	<i>Wood—41.</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>			

Mr. *Sinclair* moved, seconded by Mr. *Finlayson*,
That the Honourable Mr. *Fraser* be now heard.

And the Motion, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>	<i>Wood—41.</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Code,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley—20.</i>

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*,
That the Question be now put.

Mr. *Merrick* moved, seconded by Mr. *Corby*,
That this House do now adjourn.

The Motion for the adjournment of the House, having been put, was lost on a division.

The Motion "That the Question be now put," having been put, was carried.

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>	<i>Wood—41.</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Bouiter,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Boulthbee,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Boulton</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham)—22.</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>		

Ordered, That the name of the Honourable Mr. *Fraser* be added to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, in the room of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

The House then adjourned at 3.30 A.M.

Friday, 6th March, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Farewell*—The Petition of *J. H. Greenwood* and others, of *Whitby*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the Village Council of *Clinton*, praying that the time for completing the *Huron* and *Bruce* Railway may not be extended more than one year.

Of the Township Council of *North Norwich* ; also, of *Thomas Abraham* and others, of *North Norwich*, severally praying that the Bill legalizing a certain by-law granting aid to the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway may not pass.

The Honourable Mr. *Currie*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Ninth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and report the same with certain amendments :—

Bill (No. 88), To separate the Town of *Orangeville* and certain Townships in the Counties of *Wellington*, *Grey* and *Simcoe* from the said Counties, and to erect the same into the County of *Dufferin*.

Bill (No. 58), Respecting the construction of Water Works for the Town of *Peterborough*.

Bill (No. 90), Respecting Water Works in the Town of *Windsor*.

Your Committee have also examined the following Bills, and report the same without amendment :—

Bill (No. 71), To amend the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria* incorporating the *Toronto* Fuel Association.

Bill (No. 101), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Court of Chancery to admit *Henry William Delaney* as an Attorney and Solicitor in Chancery.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Ninth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have further considered Bill (No. 61), To amend an indenture between the *London* and *Port Stanley* Railway Company, and the *Great Western* Railway

Company, which was referred back to them with an instruction to reconsider the same, and have prepared certain further amendments thereto.

Your Committee find that the extension of time for the consideration of Bills to them referred is still insufficient, and recommend the further extension thereof until Wednesday, the eleventh day of March instant.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports from the Committee on Railways be extended until Wednesday, the eleventh day of March instant.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 3), To amend the Public and High School Laws of *Ontario*, presented their Report which was read as follows:—

Your Committee have examined the Bill to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That the House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following Resolution:—

That the reasonable expenses incurred by the returning officer, and by the other officers and clerks, for printing, providing polling compartments, transmission of the packets required to be transmitted by the proposed Act respecting voting by Ballot, and reasonable fees and allowances for services rendered under the said proposed Act, shall be paid to the returning officer out of the *Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province*, and shall be distributed by him to the several persons entitled thereto; which distribution he shall report to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Provincial Secretary.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Return of correspondence and papers relating to the *Hamilton and Lake Erie* Railway subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-72—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 34.)

Also, Return of correspondence and papers relating to the *Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora* Railway, and Mining Company, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 36.)

Also, Return of papers relating to the application of the *Victoria* Railway Company for aid.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 37.)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Return, showing the numbers of the various lots, concessions and townships which have been located in the Free Grants Districts during the years 1872 and 1873, giving the names of the locatees, with the dates of settlement; the return showing whether or not said lots have been abandoned by such locatees.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 38.)

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed:—

Bill (No 49), To enable the Corporation of the City of *Ottawa* to issue debentures for a further sum of money to complete the construction of the Water Works for the City of *Ottawa*.

Bill (No. 41), To amend the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, and chaptered sixty-two, incorporating the *Bowmanville, Lindsay and Bobcaygeon* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 50), Respecting the highway and bridges over the *Desjardins* Canal.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 52,) To incorporate the Town of *Meaford* in the County of Grey; and, after some time spent therein,

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Merrick* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration on Monday next.

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

Bill (No. 136), intituled "An Act to amend the Franchise."—Mr. *Rykert*.

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

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 99), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery for *Ontario* to admit *Benjamin Valleck Elliott* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor. Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 66), To make valid a certain by-law of the County of *Perth* granting aid to the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company, and to the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 77), To extend the time for the completion of the *Sandwich* and *Windsor* Passenger Railway.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 31), To incorporate the *Canada* Live Stock Insurance Company of *Ontario*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 92), To incorporate the *Sarnia* Street Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 105.) To amend the Act incorporating the *London, Huron and Bruce* Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 98.) Respecting the *Omeme*, *Bobcaygeon* and *North Peterborough* Junction Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 37), Respecting the *Canada Southern* Railway Company.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 130), Respecting the Solemnization of Marriages.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 131), Respecting Industrial Schools.

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

Bill No. (135), To declare of what Lunatics the Inspector of Public Asylums is the Committee.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 134), Respecting the Act intituled "An Act to encourage settlement in the Free Grant Territory."

Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Bill No (132), To provide for the remission of sums due to the Crown by settlers in the Free Grant Townships of *Alice*, *Grattan*, *Wilberforce* and *Minden*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the Second Reading of Bill (No. 106), To authorize the Churchwardens of *St. James* Church in *Toronto* to issue debentures, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

The Order of the Day for the Second Reading of Bill (No. 80), To legalize and confirm the sale and conveyances of certain lands in the Township of *Whitby*, and County of *Ontario*, heretofore effected and made by the trustees of *Oshawa* Congregation of

Canada Presbyterian Church, formerly constituting the United Presbyterian Church of *Whitby*, to the Reverend *R. H. Thornton*, D.D., having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 5), Respecting Benevolent, Provident, and other Societies having been read.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Merrick* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Deacon*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, "the Bill be not now read the third time, but that the Bill be read the third time this day three months."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Code,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Boulbee,</i>	<i>Cumberland,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Tooley —24.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Smith</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood—36.</i>

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, the Bill was amended by inserting in sub-section three of section sixteen after the word "certificate" secondly occurring in the second line thereof the words, "under his hand and the seal of the said Court."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

The Amendments made in Committee on Bill (No. 18), To amend the Assessment Act, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

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

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 12), To amend and consolidate the law for the sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors.

(In the Committee.)

Page 5, line 25—strike out “seventy-five,” insert “fifty.”

“ 8, “ 5—after “Province,” insert “and under which license the said liquor may be sold by sample, or in original packages, in any municipality, as well as in that in which it is manufactured, but so that no such sale shall be in quantities less than those prescribed in section four of this Act.”

“ 12 “ 32—strike out “fourteen.”

“ “ 33—after “thirty,” insert “thirty-five.”

“ “ 34—strike out “seven,” insert “nine, forty”;—after “fifty-five,” insert “fifty-six.”

“ “ 53—after “and,” insert “in all cases of prosecutions for any offence against the provisions of the thirty-fifth section of this Act.”

“ “ 56—after “the,” insert “except as hereinafter mentioned.”

“ “ 59—strike out “section,” insert “Act.”

Page 12, Insert the following as subsections to section 44:—

“(2.) An appeal shall lie from a conviction had under the thirty-fifth section of this Act to the Judge of the County Court of the County in which the conviction is made sitting in Chambers, without a jury, within twenty days after the said conviction.

The justices of the peace or police magistrate, (as the case may be) shall, in all cases of complaint under the said section of this Act, reduce to writing the whole of the evidence of the witnesses examined before them, or him, and shall read the same over to the witnesses who shall sign the same.

At the request of the person convicted, the justice of the peace, or police magistrate who have convicted, upon deposit made with them, or him, of the amount of the penalty and the costs, and a further sum of ten dollars shall, within five days after the date of the said conviction, transmit by registered letter, post-paid, all the proceedings and evidence to the clerk of the county court.

Within ten days after the date of the said conviction, if the Judge of the County Court be of opinion from the said evidence that the conviction may be erroneous, he may grant a summons calling upon the County Attorney and the prosecutor to shew cause why the said conviction may not be quashed.

Upon the return of the summons, the Judge may, upon hearing the parties, either affirm or quash the said conviction, or if he shall see fit may hear the evidence of such other witness or witnesses, or the further evidence of any witness already examined, and may then make an order affirming or quashing the said conviction as he may think just, and may order the payment of costs, and shall fix the amount thereof.

Upon production of the judge's order, the justices of the peace or police magistrate who have convicted shall issue their or his warrant for payment of such further sum for costs, as the sum deposited with them or him is insufficient to pay; if the conviction be quashed, the judge shall order a return of the money so deposited; and shall order payment of such sum for costs as he may tax and order, and unless the sum be paid by the complainant the justices or police magistrate may issue their or his warrant to levy the costs.

The judge shall have as full a power to correct and amend any formal objection in the conviction, as he would have to amend any proceeding in a civil cause in the County Court.

“(3.) In all cases of prosecutions for any offence against any of the provisions of this Act, other than those contained in the said thirty-fifth section, an appeal shall lie from any order or conviction, in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided in and by the said Act, chaptered one hundred and three of the consolidated statutes of *Canada* respecting summary convictions.”

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported the Bill with certain amendments.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 13), To provide for Voting by Ballot at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* 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 House then adjourned at 12 o'clock, midnight.

Monday, 9th March, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House :—

That the Clerk had received from the Judges appointed to inquire into, and report on, Estate Bills their Reports in the following cases :—

Bill (No. 68), To vest certain lands in the High School Board of the Town of *Cobourg* and to empower it to sell the same.

Bill (No. 89), Respecting the City of *Toronto* Water Works, and to amend cap. 78 of 35 *Victoria*.

Bill (No. 106), To authorize the Churchwardens of *St. James' Church, Toronto*, to issue debentures.

Bill (No. 55), Relating to Trinity Church, *Cornwall*.

Bill (No. 69), To enable the trustees of the Regular Baptist Church in *Toronto* to sell certain Church property.

Bill (No. 26), To vary and extend the trusts set out in the deed of lands in *Toronto* held by the First Coloured Calvinistic Baptist Church,

Bill (No. 75), To authorize the Church wardens of *St. Paul's Church at Lindsay*, with the consent of the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Toronto*, to sell certain lands in the Town of *Lindsay*.

Bill (No. 80), To legalize and confirm the sale and conveyances of certain lands in the Township of *Whitby*, and County of *Ontario*, heretofore effected and made by the trustees of the *Oshawa* Congregation of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church, formerly constituting the United Presbyterian Church of *Whitby*, to the Reverend *R. H. Thornton*, D. D.

The Reports were then read by the Clerk at the Table, as follow :—

OSGOODE HALL,
March 7th, 1874.

The undersigned, to whom with other Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity a Commission has issued to report in respect of any Estate Bills or petitions for Estate Bills which may be submitted to the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*, have the honour to state in reference to Estate Bill (No. 68), and the petitions of the Board of trustees of the *Cobourg* High School, and of the Honourable *Ebenezer Perry*, that it is not reasonable, in the opinion of the undersigned, that the said Bill do pass, inasmuch as the rights of the Honourable *Ebenezer Perry*, the grantor of the lands in question upon the charitable trusts in the preamble to the Bill and in his petition stated, are proposed by the said Bill to be unduly interfered with.

The reasons which induced Mr. *Perry* to make a gift of the lands for the alienation of which Legislative sanction is now sought, ought in the opinion of the undersigned to be respected. The objects proposed by him to be accomplished may be disappointed if the land given by him for one purpose is sold and devoted to another purpose. Having been accepted upon a particular trust, it seems only just that the trust should be carried out, or, failing that, that the land should revert to the donor.

J. G. SPRAGGE, C.
S. H. STRONG, V. C.

OSGOODE HALL,
March 7th, 1874.

The undersigned, to whom with other Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity Commissions have been issued to report in respect of Estate Bills or Petitions for Estate Bills which may be submitted to the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*, have the honour to state, in reference to Estate Bill (No. 89), and the Petition of the City of *Toronto* Water Company and *Louisa Priscilla Furniss* and others, that it is reasonable, in the opinion of the undersigned, that the said Bill do pass.

J. G. SPRAGGE, C.
S. H. STRONG, V. C.

OSGOODE HALL,
March 7, 1874.

The undersigned, to whom with other Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity Commissions have been issued to report in respect of any Estate Bills or petition for Estate Bills which may be submitted to the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*, have the honour to state in reference to the Bill (No. 106), and the petition of the churchwardens of *St. James' Church, Toronto*, that it is reasonable, in the opinion of the undersigned, that the said Bill do pass, provided there is added thereto a clause duly protecting the rights of holders of debentures already issued; and the undersigned are of opinion that such protection will be sufficiently afforded by adding to the Bill a clause in the words following:

"Nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect any legal or equitable right of priority, which the holders of debentures issued at the time of passing of this Act may have or possess."

J. G. SPRAGGE, C.
S. H. STRONG, V. C.

OSGOODE HALL,
4th March, 1874.

The undersigned, to whom with the Judges of the Superior Courts of Common Law and Equity Commissions have been issued to report in respect of any Estate Bills or petitions for Estate Bills which may be submitted to the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*, beg to state in reference to the Estate Bill (No. 55), and the petition of the rector and churchwardens of *Trinity Church* in the town of *Cornwall*, that it may be considered doubtful if the petitioners have power under Provincial Statute, 36 Vic., cap. 135, sec. 2, to mortgage the church and property referred to in their petition, to raise money to complete the church, and for the other purposes mentioned in the petition. The power under the section referred to, it seems is to be exercised to secure the debt contracted for the building, repairing, extending, or improving the church, &c., or to borrow money to pay for the purchase of the land.

If the lots referred to in the petition and Bill are vested in the incumbent and churchwardens for the time being, under the Statutes of *Upper Canada*, 3 Vict. cap. 74, sec. 1., we cannot say that it is unreasonable that it should pass into law.

But if the land is not vested in the incumbent and churchwardens under the Statute referred to, then we have not the necessary information before us on which to decide whether it is reasonable that the Bill should pass into law, for that may depend on the terms of the deed under which they hold the land.

We suggest that in any event, a proviso to the following effect be added to the Bill.

" Provided that the whole mortgage debt upon the said church and church property, shall not exceed at any one time the principal sum of six thousand dollars."

W. B. RICHARDS, C. J.
J. G. SPRAGGE, C.

OSGOODE HALL,
6th March, 1874.

The undersigned, to whom with other judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity Commissions have been issued to report in respect of any Estate Bills or Petitions for Estate Bills which may be submitted to the Legislative Assembly, have the honour to state in reference to Estate Bill (No 69), and the Petition of the Honourable *William McMaster, David Buchan, William Elliott and James Burns*, of the City of *Toronto*, trustees of the Regular Baptist Church in *Toronto* upon which it is founded, that they consider the Bill open to the objection that it proposes to effect by private legislation that which can be done under an existing general law.

Under Provincial Statutes 36 Vic., cap. 135, sec. 7, it is provided that when land held by trustees for the use of a congregation or religious body becomes unnecessary to be retained for such use, and it is deemed advantageous to sell the land, the trustees, for the time being, may give public notice of an intended sale, specifying the premises to be sold and the time and terms of sale and, after publication of the notice for four successive weeks in a weekly paper published in or near the place where the lands are situated, they may sell the land at public auction according to the notice; but the trustees shall not be obliged to complete or carry a sale into effect if, in their judgment, an adequate price is not offered for the land. Provided however that this provision shall not effect or vary any special powers or trusts for sale contained in any deed or instrument and inconsistent therewith.

Section 9 provides that, before any deed is executed in pursuance of a sale, the congregation or religious body for whose use the lands are held shall be duly notified thereof, and its assent obtained for the execution of the said deed, and such assent shall be signified by the votes of a majority of the members present at a meeting of the congregation or body duly called for the purpose, and such assent shall be held in favour of the grantee and assigns to be conclusively testified by the execution of the said deed by the chairman at such meeting, or by the official head of such religious body, or by some person appointed at such meeting for the purpose, and the person, assuming to execute said deed as chairman, official head or appointee, shall be presumed to be such chairman, official head or appointee (as the case may be); or, instead of such assent of the congregation or religious body, as aforesaid, it shall be sufficient for the validity of such deed of conveyance that the sale be sanctioned and the deed approved of by the judge of the County Court of the County in which the land sold is situate.

The Statute seems to apply to the object which the petitioners have in view, namely the sale of the land referred to, because of its becoming unnecessary for the use of the congregation.

Private legislation being unnecessary to obtain the object of the petitioners, it seems not reasonable or proper that the proposed Bill should pass into law.

WM. B. RICHARDS, C. J.
J. G. SPRAGGE, C.

OSGOODE HALL,
9th March, A. D. 1874.

The undersigned, to whom with other Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity Commissions have been issued to report in respect of any Estate Bills or petitions

for Estate Bills which may be submitted to the Legislative Assembly, have the honour to state in reference to Estate Bill (No. 26,) and the petition of the trustees of the First Coloured Calvinist Baptist Church in the City of *Toronto* that, without seeing the trust deed referred to in the preamble of the Bill and petition, they are not able to report whether it is reasonable that the Bill should pass into a law, or whether any or what alterations and amendments are necessary in the same.

The allegations in the preamble of the Bill merely set forth the desire of the petitioners to have certain trusts and provisions contained in their deed altered and extended ; if they are proved to the satisfaction of the House, they do not seem to show any reason why the trusts contained in the deed of the original donor, or grantor of the land should be varied without his assent.

As already intimated, we are not prepared, from the information placed before us, to report that it is reasonable that the Bill do pass into a Law.

WM. B. RICHARDS, *C. J.*
J. G. SPRAGGE, *C.*

OSGOODE HALL,
9th March, A.D. 1874.

The undersigned, to whom with the other Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity Commissions have been issued to report in respect of any Estate Bills, or petitions for Estate Bills which may be submitted to the Legislative Assembly, have the honour to state in reference to Estate Bill (No. 75), and the petition of the Incumbent and Churchwardens of *St. Paul's Church*, in the Town of *Lindsay*, that it does not appear from the preamble of the Bill or petition to whom the land in question was granted, nor when, nor for the benefit of what particular church or body of Christians the same was intended, or whether intended for any body of Christians.

There is nothing to show that the petitioners had any particular interest in the land so granted ; nor does it appear from the petition why the money for the sale of the land was paid to the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Toronto*.

The fact of the purchaser having erected a dwelling on the land, so that the powers, if any, of the general Statutes would not apply to this case, may justify the parties in asking the Legislature for relief.

If the proper materials were furnished to supply the omissions pointed out, it might be reasonable to pass the Bill into a law ; but at present we are not in a position to say that it would be reasonable to do so.

WM. B. RICHARDS, *C. J.*
J. G. SPRAGGE, *C.*

OSGOODE HALL,
9th March, A.D. 1874.

The undersigned, to whom with other Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity Commissions have been issued to report in respect of any Estate Bills or petitions for Estate Bills which may be submitted to the Legislative Assembly, have the honour to state, in respect to Estate Bill (No. 80), and the petition of the trustees and members of the *Oshawa* Congregation of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church—formerly constituting the United Presbyterian Church of *Whitby*—that the effect of the preamble recited in the Act appears to be, that one *Robert Spears* conveyed the land therein described to the trustees of the Congregation of the Church in trust for the congregation, in pursuance of the Statutes, and that the congregation, not requiring the whole of the said lands, sold a portion (described) to the Reverend *Robert Hill Thornton, D.D.*, and by two separate conveyances, dated respectively the 23rd May, 1867, and 21st March, 1873, purported to convey the said lands to the said *Robert Hill Thornton* in two separate parcels ; that it appears the trustees, in making the sale and conveyances, acted in good faith and for the benefit of the congregation, though unaware of the manner of proceeding to make sale of lands provided under Consolidated Statutes of *U.C.*, cap. 69, and the amendments thereof ; and that the trustees and congregation are desirous of having the

sale and conveyances declared as valid and effectual to pass such estate and interest to the purchaser to all intents and purposes as if such sale and conveyances had been made by the said trustees under Con. Stat. U.C., cap. 69, and the amendments thereto.

If the conveyance had been made under the provisions of the Consolidated Statutes referred to, under the 10th section of the Act, it was necessary that the sanction of the Court of Chancery should be obtained for the execution of the deed; that Court would probably have required the original deed of trust to be produced, and if the sale of the land which the congregation desired to make, would be in violation of the terms on which the donor made his grant, the Court would probably refuse to sanction the deed, unless the donor or his heirs consented, or at all events were heard.

The petitioners state in their petition that the money arising from such sale was applied in payment of the salary of the minister—it seems strange that the congregation should not have been able to pay the salary of their minister—it can hardly be supposed that the original donor of the land would have contemplated a sale of the trust property for such a purpose.

The petition seems to be signed by the trustees and a large number of the congregation (it is stated over four-fifths of the members of the congregation).

In the absence of information as to the original grant, whether the land was purchased by or a gift to the congregation, and whether the grantor and his heirs are assenting parties to the sale by the congregation, we are unable to say if it is reasonable the said Bill should pass into a law.

W. B. RICHARDS, C. J.
J. G. SPRAGGE, C.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*.

Ordered, That the foregoing Reports be entered on the Journals of this House.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 55), Relating to Trinity Church at *Cornwall*, be again referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to reconsider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 26), To vary and extend the trusts set out in the deed of the lands in *Toronto* held by the First Coloured Calvinistic Baptist Church, be again referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to reconsider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 75), To authorize the Church Wardens of *St. Paul's Church Lindsay*, with the consent of the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Toronto*, to sell certain lands in the Town of *Lindsay*, be again referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills with instructions to reconsider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 80), To legalize and confirm the sale and conveyances of certain lands in the Township of *Whitby*, and County of *Ontario*, heretofore effected and made by the trustees of the *Oshawa* congregation of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church, formerly constituting the United Presbyterian Church of *Whitby*, to the Reverend *R. H. Thornton*, D. D., be again referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to reconsider 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. *Boulton*—The Petition of *John Hare* and others; also, the Petition of *John Radford* and others, all of *Mulmur*.

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*)—The Petition of the Township Council of *Amaranth*.

By Mr. *Patterson*—The Petition of the Township Council of *York*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the Town Council of *St. Catharines*, praying that sub-section 2 of section 71 of the Assessment Act of 1869 may not be repealed.

Of *Samuel Porter* and others ; also, of *John Stroud* and others, all of *Huron*, severally praying that the Bill to unite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Huron* for Registration purposes may not pass.

Of *A. M. King* and others, of *Beaverton*, praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario* may not pass.

Of *William H. Beatty* and others, of *Mulmur* ; also, of *James Gilmore* and others, of *Tossorontio* ; also, of *W. P. Little* and others, of *Innisfil* ; also, of *George McGirr* and others, of *Tossorontio* ; also, of *James Lewis* and others, of *Mono* ; also of *Thomas Henderson* and others, of *Mono* ; also, of *Thomas Raeburn* and others, of *Mulmur* ; also, of *Joseph Kidd* and others, of *Tossorontio*, severally praying that the Bill to dismember the County of *Simcoe* and establish a new County, to be called *Dufferin*, may not pass.

Of *J. H. Greenwood* and others, of *Whitby*, praying for certain amendments to the Bill respecting the *Port Whitby* and *Port Perry* Railway Company.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Tenth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and report the same with certain amendments :

Bill (No. 96), To authorize the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company to issue preferential mortgage debentures, and for other purposes.

Bill (No. 113), To re-arrange the debt of the *Hamilton* and *Lake Erie* Railway Company, more clearly to define its leasing powers, and for other purposes.

Mr. *McLeod*, from the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented their Third Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee, to whom was referred the consideration of the Public Accounts, beg leave to present the following evidence taken before them in connection with the permission granted by the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works to the employees at the Central Prison Works, to attend the nomination in *West Toronto* on the eighth day of December last. (*For evidence see Appendix No. 1.*)

The Amendments made in Committee of the whole House, to Bill (No. 52), To incorporate the Town of *Meaford*, 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. 66), To make valid a certain by-law of the County of *Perth* granting aid to the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company, and to the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *McLeod* 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 extend the time for the completion of the *Sandwich* and *Windsor* Passenger Railway ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Meredith* 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. 31), To incorporate the *Canada Live Stock Insurance Company of Ontario* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Farewell* 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. 105), To amend the Act incorporating the *London, Huron and Bruce* Railway Company, and for other purposes ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Deacon* 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. 98), Respecting the *Omamee, Bobcaygeon and North Peterborough Junction* Railway Company ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hardy* 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. 37), Respecting the *Canada Southern* Railway Company ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Deroche* 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. 58), For the construction of Water Works for the Town of *Peterborough*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow:

• Bill (No. 90), Respecting Water Works in the Town of *Windsor*.

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

Bill (No. 71), To amend the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria* incorporating the *Toronto* Fuel Association.

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

Bill (No. 101), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Court of Chancery to admit *Henry William Delaney* as an Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

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

Bill (No. 61), To amend an indenture between the *London and Port Stanley* Railway Company, and the *Great Western* Railway Company.

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

The Order of the Day for the Second Reading of Bill (No. 88), To separate the Town of *Orangeville* and certain Townships in the Counties of *Wellington, Grey and Simcoe* from the said Counties, and to erect the same into the County of *Dufferin*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Sinclair*, seconded by Mr. *Finlayson*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all rules, regulations and instructions issued by the Council of Public Instruction for the guidance of teachers, trustees and inspectors ; and all other rules, regulations and instructions passed by the Council of Public Instruction for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the School Law, and the dates when they were passed.

On motion of Mr. *Baxter*, seconded by Mr. *Hardy*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of papers, petitions, engineer's report, and of all correspondence referring to the improvement of the navigation of the *Grand River*.

On motion of Mr. *McMannus*, seconded by Mr. *Prince*,

Resolved, That an Order of this House do issue requiring the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company to lay before this House a statement of the quantity of cordwood car-

ried by the Company during the year 1873, giving the names of shippers and consignees, and the quantity carried for the same respectively.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return showing the names of all Railway Companies which have not complied either in whole or part with the conditions of Orders in Council ratified by this House.

Mr. *Lauder* moved, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

That, in the opinion of this House, all certificates and accounts respecting Public Works and repairs should be checked and verified by the Architect and Engineer of Public Works before payment, in accordance with law, and regrets that so large a sum as \$81,227.13, part of the expenditure for the last year on the Central Prison, should have been paid without having been so checked and verified.

And the Motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

On motion of Mr. *McManus* seconded by Mr. *Grange*.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, 1st. Copies of all correspondence between the Inspector of Schools for the County of *Peel* to and from Dr. *Ryerson*, Chief Superintendent of Education, or to any other person in the Education Office, at *Toronto*, relating to taking a number of lots from School Section No. 6, *Albion*, and attaching the same to Union School Section No. 13, *Albion* and 20, *King*.

2nd. All correspondence in Dr. *Ryerson's* possession from the trustees of School Sections Nos. 6 and 13, *Albion*, and others (if any), relating to the same.

3rd. The Chief Superintendent's decision of the 7th of October, and of the 18th of November respectively.

4th. All correspondence between the Inspector of *Peel* (Mr. *McKinnon*), to the Inspector of *North York* (Mr. *Frotheringham*), and Mr. *Frotheringham* to Mr. *McKinnon*, now in their possession, which has not been sent to the Education Office, including a protest signed by *George Jones*, and placed in Mr. *Frotheringham's* hands as chairman of a meeting held last December, at *Bolton Village*. also Mr. *McKinnon's* to any other person.

5th. All affidavits relating to the above, now in Dr. *Ryerson's* possession, particularly those sworn to between the 7th of October and the 18th of November, also the affidavits since made, and now in his possession.

6th. The said copies to commence at the 1st of September, 1872, and to end with this date.

The Honourable Mr *Fraser*, presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1873.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 26.)

The Order of the Day having been read for resuming the Debate on the Motion made on Thursday, the fifth day of March instant, That Bill (No. 64), To incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of *Western Ontario*, be now read the second time, the Debate was resumed.

Mr. *Hodgins* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wilson*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof,—“the Bill be not now read the second time, but that the Bill be read the second time this day three months.”

Mr. Speaker called upon the Honourable Mr. *Gow* to take the Chair during his absence ; and, after some time Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock, midnight,

TUESDAY, 10th March, 1874.

The Debate continued.

The Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following Division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton).</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wood—41.</i>
<i>Cook,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Boulier,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham)—30.</i>
<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>		

The Motion as amended, having been put, was carried.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time this day three months.

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

That, in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of a Member of the Executive Council to submit to be examined under oath, when appearing before any Committee of this House empowered to examine witnesses under oath, and to give evidence in the same manner as any other witness ; but that no such Member of the Executive Council shall be examined respecting any matter or thing which by his oath of office he is required to keep secret, and not divulge.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks* moved in amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Fraser*,

That all the words in the Motion after “That” be struck out, and the following substituted therefor :—“ in proceedings before select committees of this House, while reasons of state policy preclude members of the Executive Council from disclosing any confidential matters connected with their position, a Member of the Legislative Assembly by constitutional usage will not be compelled by an Order of this House, to give evidence against his own determination.”

Mr. *Meredith* moved in amendment to the proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Merrick*,

That all the words in the Amendment after “House,” be struck out, and the fol

lowing inserted in lieu thereof, "it is expedient that the evidence of witnesses, whether such witnesses be members of the Executive Council or of this House or not, should be taken under oath."

And a Debate having arisen,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 1.50 A.M.

Tuesday, 10th March, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

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

By Mr. *Sinclair*—The Petition of the County Council of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Barber*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Trafalgar* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Nassagaweya*.

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*)—The Petition of *John Allen* and others ; also, the Petition of *Robert Frame* and others ; also, the Petition of *Thomas Harsham* and others, all of *Mono*.

By Mr. *Guest*—The Petition of *Robert Northgreaves* and others, of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Hodgins*—The Petition of the Township Council of *Aldborough*.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Eleventh Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and report the same with certain amendments :

Bill (No, 102), Respecting the Midland Railway Company of *Canada*.

Bill (No. 76), To amend the Act relating to the *Credit Valley* Railway Company.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Fifth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee recommend the printing of the following documents :

Return relating to the *Canada* Car Company, and the Central Prison Works.—(*Sessional Papers* No. 27.)

Return relating to the application of the *Victoria* Railway Company for aid.—(*Sessional Papers* No. 37.)

Return relating to the *Cobourg*, *Peterborough* and *Marmora* Railway and Mining Company.—(*Sessional Papers* No. 36.)

Return relating to the *Hamilton* and *Lake Erie* Railway Company.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 34.)

Return relating to the *Prince Edward* County Railway Company.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 31.)

Return relating to the *Norfolk* Railway Company.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 32.)

Return relating to the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 33.)

Return of all correspondence between *Robert Gladstone Dalton* and the Government, respecting a claim for arrears of salary for work done in Chambers.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 29.)

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1873.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 26.)

Municipal Statistics of *Ontario* for the year 1872.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 28.)

Estimates for the year 1874.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 10.)

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fifth Report of the Committee on Printing.

Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 36), Respecting Municipal Institutions, presented their Report which was read as follows :

Your Committee have examined the Bill to them referred, and report the same with certain amendments.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That this House will To-morrow resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following Resolutions :—

1. That it is expedient that, every teacher who, while engaged in his profession, contributes to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund as provided by law, shall on reaching the age of sixty years be entitled to retire from the profession at his discretion and receive an allowance or pension at the rate of six dollars per annum for every year of such service in *Upper Canada* or *Ontario*, upon furnishing to the Council of Public Instruction satisfactory evidence of good moral character, of his age, and of the length of his service as a Public or High School teacher in *Upper Canada* or *Ontario*; and such pension may be supplemented out of local funds by any Public or High School Board or Board of Education, at its pleasure.

2. That it is expedient that, every teacher under sixty years of age who has contributed as aforesaid, and who is disabled from practising his profession, shall be entitled to a like pension, or local supplementary allowance, upon furnishing the like evidence, and upon furnishing from time to time, in addition thereto, satisfactory evidence of his being disabled.

3. That it is expedient that every teacher entitled to receive an allowance from the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, who holds a first or second class Provincial Certificate, or who is an authorized Head Master of a High School or Collegiate Institute, shall, in addition to said allowance or pension, be entitled to receive a further allowance of one dollar per annum for every year of service while he held such certificate or while he acted as Head Master of a High School or Collegiate Institute.

4. That it is expedient that the retiring allowance shall cease at the close of the year of the death of the recipient, and may be discontinued at any time should the pensioned teacher fail to maintain a good moral character, to be vouched for (when required) to the satisfaction of the Council of Public Instruction.

5. That it is expedient that if any pensioned teacher shall, with the consent of the Council, resume the profession of teaching, the payment of his allowance shall be suspended for the time of his being so engaged; and, in case of his again being placed by the Council on the superannuation list, a pension for the additional time of teaching shall be allowed him, on his compliance with the law and regulations.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 18), To amend the Assessment Act.

Bill (No. 31), To incorporate the *Canada Live Stock Insurance Company of Ontario*.

Bill (No. 98), Respecting the *Omamee, Bobcaygeon and North Peterborough Junction Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 37), Respecting the *Canada Southern Railway Company*.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 130), Respecting the solemnization of Marriages; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* 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. 131), Respecting Industrial Schools.

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 2, line 19,—fill blank by inserting “sixteen.”

“ “ line 21,—strike out “incorporation,” insert incorporations.”

“ “ line 22,—strike out “male”—after “children,” insert “apparently.”

“ “ line 23,—fill blank by inserting “fourteen years,”—strike out from “and” to end of line.

“ 3, line 23,—strike out “Public School Board,” insert “School Corporation.”

“ “ line 48,—fill blank by inserting “one dollar.”

“ 4, add new section as follows :—

“ 24. From any order or decision made hereunder by the Chief Superintendent an appeal may, within one month after the making thereof, be made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the decision whereof on the matter of appeal shall be final.”

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 132), To provide for the remission of sums due to the Crown by settlers in the Free Grants Townships of *Alice, Grattan, Wilberforce and Minden* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Wood* 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. 135), To declare of what Lunatics the Inspector of Public Asylums is the Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 1, line 20,—after “Lieutenant-Governor,” insert “Provided that notwithstanding anything in this section contained the Court of Chancery may at any time appoint a Committee of any such lunatic.”

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Bethune* 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. 134), Respecting the Act intituled “An Act to encourage settlement in the Free Grants Territory ;” and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* 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 House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to expenses to be incurred by Elections by Ballot, having been read,

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainted the House that His Excellency, having been informed of

the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends the same to the consideration of the House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That the reasonable expenses incurred by the returning officer, and by the other officers and clerks, for printing, providing polling compartments, transmission of the packets required to be transmitted by the proposed Act respecting voting by Ballot, and reasonable fees and allowances for services rendered under the said proposed Act, shall be paid to the returning officer out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, and shall be distributed by him to the several persons entitled thereto ; which distribution he shall report to the Lieutenant-Governor, through the Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had come to a certain Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Return shewing the names of all persons who relinquished the Timber Berths purchased by them at the Government sale in the fall of 1872 ; the amount forfeited by each purchaser ; the amount of purchase money, if any, returned to each purchaser, and the number of the several berths resold at any subsequent sale ; the names of the purchasers and the price paid therefor.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 39.*)

Also, Report of *George T. Denison*, Special Commissioner of Immigration to Great Britain, on his mission to England ; and on Mr. *Arch's* visit to Canada.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 40.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, Copies of all correspondence, if any, between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of this Province, since the first July, 1867, respecting the monument of the late Major-General Sir *Isaac Brock*, at *Queenston*, and the lands connected therewith ; and a statement of the amount expended by the Province of *Ontario* upon such monument and grounds.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 41.*)

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 3), To amend the Public and High School Laws ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* 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 according to Order again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year 1874 the following sums :—

10. To defray the expenses of the Crown Lands Department, as follow :—

Commissioner	\$3,200 00
Assistant Commissioner	2,800 00
Law Clerk.....	1,600 00
Shorthand Writer and Clerk.....	1,000 00

Land Sales and Free Grants :—

Chief Clerk	\$2,000 00
Clerk	1,700 00
Clerk	1,250 00
Clerk	850 00
Clerk	850 00

Surveys, Patents and Roads :—

Deputy Surveyor-General	\$2,000 00
Clerk	1,380 00
Clerk	1,250 00
Chief Clerk Patents	1,800 00
Clerk	1,100 00
Clerk	800 00
Superintendent of Colonization Roads	1,800 00

Woods and Forests :—

Chief Clerk	\$2,000 00
Clerk	1,400 00
Clerk	850 00
Clerk	550 00

Accounts :—

Accountant	\$2,000 00
Bookkeeper	1,250 00
Clerk	1,250 00
Clerk	850 00

Registrar	\$1,600 00
Housekeeper	500 00
Messenger	500 00
Contingencies, including repairs, of west wing departmental buildings	12,000 00

Total \$50,130 00

11. To defray Miscellaneous Expenses, as follow :—

To cover gratuities to officers whose services may be dispensed with	\$5,000 00
Cost of Official Gazette	3,500 00
Queen's Printer	1,200 00
Clerk	240 00
Inspector of Registry offices (including travelling expenses)....	2,000 00
Inspector of Division Courts, salary, \$1,400 00 ; travelling expenses, \$650 00	2,050 00
Inspection of offices of Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Deputy Masters and Registrars in Chancery and County Courts, travelling expenses	300 00

Total \$14,290 00

12. To defray the expenses of Legislation, as follow :—

Mr. Speaker	\$1,500 00
Clerk of the House	1,800 00
Clerk of Private Bills	1,200 00
Law Clerk	1,000 00
Clerk Assistant	900 00

Clerk	\$ 600 00
Librarian	1,200 00
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	400 00
Accountant of the House, and Stationery Clerk	400 00
Sergeant-at-Arms	600 00
Housekeeper, and Chief Messenger	600 00
Three Messengers	1,350 00
Fireman	400 00
Night Watchman	400 00
Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages	5,000 00
Postages and cost of House Post Office	4,000 00
Stationery, including Printing Paper, Printing and Binding...	20,000 00
Printing Bills, and Distributing Statutes	3,000 00
Expenses of Elections.....	2,500 00
Expenses of Contested Elections	1,000 00
Increase of Library.....	5,000 00
Indemnity to Members, including Mileage	50,000 00
Contingencies (including say \$1,000 for subscriptions to news- papers and periodicals)	4,000 00
Repairs and Furniture	2,350 00
Fuel	1,100 00
Gas and other Lighting.....	1,200 00
Water	350 00
Incidentals	200 00
Total	\$112,050 00

13. To defray the expenses of the Court of Chancery, as follow :—

Master.....	\$3,000 00
Taxing Officer.....	1,200 00
Clerk	1,200 00
Accountant.....	2,240 00
Clerk	500 00
Registrar.....	1,840 00
Clerk Registrar's Office.....	1,200 00
Clerk of Records	1,000 00
Clerk	600 00
Clerk	500 00
Referee in Chambers	2,000 00
Clerk	1,000 00
Usher of Court	450 00
Clerk of Surrogate Court	1,600 00
Messenger and Housekeeper	400 00
Contingencies, including \$200 for Judges' Library.....	1,600 00
Total	\$20,330 00

14. To defray the Expenses of the Court of Queen's Bench, as follow :—

Clerk of Crown and Pleas, (including duties in Judges' Cham- bers, assigned to him under Act 33 <i>Vic.</i> , cap. 11, <i>Ontario</i> Statutes)	\$3,000 00
Senior Clerk	1,200 00
Clerk	1,000 00
Junior Clerk	600 00
Clerk of Process.....	1,400 00
Housekeeper and Messenger.....	500 00
Usher and Crier.....	160 00

Assistant Messenger	\$160 00
Contingencies, including \$100 for Judges' Library.....	750 00
Total	<u>\$8,770 00</u>

15. To defray the expenses of the Court of Common Pleas, as follow :—

Clerk of Crown and Pleas, (including duties as Inspector of Deputy Clerks of the Crown, &c).....	\$2,500 00
Senior Clerk	1,200 00
Junior Clerk	1,000 00
Usher and Crier.....	160 00
Contingencies, including \$100 for Judges' Library.....	250 00
Total	<u>\$5,110 00</u>

16. To defray expenses of allowances to Superior Judges, as follow :—

Allowances granted by 33 <i>Vic.</i> , cap. 5, <i>Ont. Stat.</i>	\$10,000 00
Usher and Crier	50 00
Total	<u>\$10,050 00</u>

17. To defray the expenses of Criminal Justice, as follow :—

Crown Counsel Prosecutions	\$ 9,000 00
Administration of Criminal Justice.....	110,000 00
Special Services.....	2,000 00
Total	<u>\$121,000 00</u>

18. To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Justice, as follow :—

Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas	\$16,000 00
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DISTRICT OF ALGOMA :

Sheriff	1,400 00
Registrar	800 00
Clerk of the Peace and District Attorney	800 00
Clerk of the District Court	500 00
Administration of Justice	3,000 00

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY :

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar.....	1,200 00
Administration of Justice	2,000 00

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING :

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar.....	1,400 00
Administration of Justice	800 00

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND :

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar.....	\$1,200 00
Administration of Justice	500 00

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA :

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar.....	1,000 00
Administration of Justice	500 00

OTHER SERVICES :

To pay Sheriffs, Criers and Constables in attending Courts of Chancery and County Courts, Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas attending Assizes, and their Postages, &c.	5,000 00
Seals and other contingencies	500 00
Registration Books for <i>Muskoka, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay</i>	200 00
Lighting and Heating <i>Osgoode Hall</i>	3,000 00
Furniture, Matting, &c., <i>Osgoode Hall</i>	1,000 00
Total	\$40,800 00
19. To defray the expenses of Public and Separate Schools	\$240,000 00
20. To defray the expenses of the Inspection of Public and Separate Schools, as follow :—	
4,800 Schools and Departments, at \$5.....	\$24,000 00
Additional cost of inspecting and organizing Schools in the <i>Algoma, Nipissing</i> and other remote settlements	2,500 00
Printing Inspectors' Annual and Special Reports, including paper	450 00
Postages, stationery and contingencies	400 00
Total	\$27,350 00
21. To defray the expenses of Schools in new and poor Townships.....	\$6,000 00
22. To defray the expenses of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, as follow :—	
Existing High Schools.....	\$72,000 00
New High Schools	2,500 00
Collegiate Institutes.....	7,500 00
Total	\$82,000 00
23. To defray the expenses of the Inspection of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, as follow :—	
Three Inspectors'	\$6,000 00
Office and inspectors' stationery, printing, examination papers, postage and contingencies	1,180 00
Total	\$7,180 00
24. To defray the expenses of the County Examinations of Public School Teachers, as follow :—	
Central committee of examiners	\$800 00
Printing examination papers, forms of certificates, &c.	750 00
Postages, stationery and contingencies.....	385 00
Total	\$1,935 00
25. To defray the expenses of County Teachers' Institutes, including \$300 00 for printing, stationery and contingencies	\$2,800 00
26. To defray the expenses of Superannuated Public School Teachers.....	\$23,100 00

27. To defray the expenses of the Normal and Model Schools, as follow :—

SALARIES :

The Principal	\$2,000 00
Mathematical master	1,500 00
Science master	1,500 00
Writing and book-keeping master	900 00
Drawing master	400 00
Music master	400 00
Gymnastic master	300 00
Head master of boys' model school.....	1,100 00
First assistant	900 00
Second assistant	700 00
Third assistant	600 00
Head mistress of girls' model school	900 00
First assistant	700 00
Second assistant	600 00
Third assistant	550 00
Clerk of the normal and model school	600 00
Head gardener and keeper of grounds	410 00
First engineer	410 00
Second engineer	400 00
Third engineer	360 00
Janitor of normal school.....	420 00
Janitor of boys' model school.....	410 00
Janitor of girls' model school	400 00
Assistant gardener	400 00

CONTINGENCIES :

Half cost of stationery and text-books (other half paid by the students)	2,500 00
Half cost of maps, apparatus and library books (other half paid out of library, map and apparatus grant)	550 00
Half cost of prize books for Model School pupils (other half paid out of library, map and apparatus grant)	250 00
Text and reference books for masters, and reading room for students.....	150 00
Printing and stationery, chemicals and supplies	500 00
Expenses of grounds, plants and plant-house.....	600 00
Fuel and light	1,585 00
Water	380 00
Contingencies	550 00

Total\$23,965 00

28. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Educational Museum and Library, as follow :—

Specimens of school furniture and fittings, apparatus and maps, text-books and works on education	\$1,000 00
Various models	200 00
Books and illustrations of Canadian history	200 00
Casts, photographs and engravings	200 00
Frames, glass, paintings and fittings	200 00
Binding 1,500 volumes half-calf of Canadian books and pamphlets	1,000 00
Restoring casts, pictures, and re-colouring rooms	300 00
Fuel, water and light	350 00

Printing, furnishings and contingencies.....	\$250 00
Caretaker	200 00
Total	\$3,900 00

29. To defray the expenses of the Journal of Education, as follow :—

Printing, folding and mailing 6,250 copies, at \$150 per month	\$1,800 00
Postages on 6,250 copies, at \$25 per month.....	300 00
Plans for school-houses and grounds	200 00
Engraving plans of new school-houses in <i>Ontario</i> and other illustrations	200 00
Periodicals and contingencies.....	100 00

Total \$2,600 00

30. To defray the expenses of providing Maps, Apparatus, Library and Prize

Books.....\$50,000 00

31. To defray the expenses of the Educational Depository, as follow :—

SALARIES :

Clerk of libraries	\$1,400 00
Cashier and assistant clerk	800 00
Despatch clerk	500 00
Clerk of sales	365 00
Clerk of stores	400 00
Clerk of stock	365 00
Clerk of invoices	300 00
Copying clerk	200 00
Junior assistant clerk	160 00
Furnaceman and messenger.....	365 00

CONTINGENCIES :

Postages	450 00
Stationery.....	485 00
Fuel, water and light	525 00
Printing forms and circulars	375 00
Printing new catalogue (re-vote)	400 00
Miscellaneous printing.....	275 00
Expenses of purchases and revising arrangements in <i>England</i> and <i>United States</i> (re-vote)	675 00
Packing paper, twine, nails, &c.....	350 00
Shelving, fixtures and painting	325 00
Furnishings and contingencies.....	475 00

Total \$9,190 00

32. To defray the expenses of the Education Office, as follow :—

SALARIES :

Chief Superintendent	\$4,000 00
Deputy superintendent and editor of Journal of Education	2,800 00
Chief clerk and accountant clerk to Council of Public In-	
struction	1,800 00
Clerk of statistics	1,200 00
Clerk of records	1,000 00
Clerk of correspondence	900 00

Clerk of references	\$450 00
Assistant clerk of correspondence	440 00
Clerk of reports and returns	400 00
General assistant clerk	350 00
Junior clerk	200 00
Caretaker	500 00

CONTINGENCIES :

Postages	550 00
Printing circulars, blanks and paper	600 00
Fuel and light	480 00
Office stationery and account books	350 00
Books, newspapers, law and other reports.....	185 00
5,000 Public School registers of daily attendance of pupils...	450 00
5,000 Public School Law (re-vote).....	650 00
15,000 yearly and half-yearly blank forms, for trustees, &c...	275 00
Law appeal cases (re-vote)	250 00
Office furniture and fixtures, petty repairs and various in-	
cidental.....	450 00
5,750 copies Chief Superintendent's Report, 1874.....	1,000 00
Total	\$19,280 00

33. To defray the expenses of the Council of Public Instruction, as follow :—

Travelling expenses of members (re-vote).....	\$600 00
Expenses of elections and printing (re-vote)	250 00
Contingencies (re-vote)	50 00

Total \$900 00

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

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Resolved, That this House will again resolve itself into the said Committee To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 12 o'clock, midnight.

Wednesday, 11th March, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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. 95) To vest certain lands in the *St. Thomas* Cemetery Company.

The Report was then read by the Clerk at Table as follows :—

TORONTO, 10th March, 1874.

SIR,—I beg to enclose the Estate Bill (No. 95), sent me by you for a report under the Statute.

I also send you the report on the Bill, signed by the Honourable the Chancellor and myself, and have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,
WM. B. RICHARDS.

To *Charles T. Gillmor*, Esquire,
Clerk of Legislative Assembly, *Toronto*.

OSGOODE HALL, March, A.D. 1874.

The undersigned, to whom with other Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, Commissions have been issued to report in respect to any Estate Bill or Petitions for Estate Bill which may be submitted to the Legislative Assembly, have the honour to state in reference to Estate Bill number 95 and the petition of the trustees of the cemetery lands, purchased from the late *James Thomas Curtis*, situate in lot number two in the ninth Concession of *Yarmouth*, within the Town of *St. Thomas*, that in the preamble of the Bill certain persons are named as being a majority of the trustees of the burying-ground or cemetery, thereafter described on the farm of the late *James Thomas Curtis*, being part of lot number two in ninth concession of Township of *Yarmouth*, in the County of *Elgin*, now within the Town of *St. Thomas*, and state in their petition that the cemetery thereafter described, consisting of two acres of land, about thirty years ago was purchased from the said *Curtis*, and paid for in full, as appeared by the receipt for the purchase money given by the said *Curtis* to *Daniel Hanvey*, Esquire, the secretary of the said burying-ground or cemetery, which was annexed to the journal book of proceedings of said committee or trustees of said burying-ground, and also representing that for many years said burying-ground had ceased to be used as a burying-ground.

The preamble further recites that the said township lot number two was granted by the Crown many years ago, and the said two acres for the burying-ground or cemetery was purchased from Mr. *Curtis* with the proceeds of the subscriptions of the original lot-holders, by the then committee or trustees, without receiving from him a conveyance for the whole of the said burying-ground or cemetery. That some of the lot-holders received from Mr. *Curtis* conveyances for the burying lots they selected, some of which conveyances still exist, while a great many have been mislaid or lost, and have not been registered, except one, which was afterwards referred to, and contained a description of the whole of the cemetery block.

It again recited that no conveyance of the whole of the said burying-ground or cemetery block of two acres was made by Mr. *Curtis* to the said committee or trustees, and also stated that no provision is made by Statute for such conveyance thereof. The trustees, in their petition to the Legislature, prayed that "the cemetery lands might be vested in them and their successors, and that they, or a majority of them, might be enabled to sell and convey the same, or any part thereof, and apply the net proceeds of such sale or sales in purchasing other lands for cemetery purposes, and it is desirable to grant the prayer of such petition."

Con. Stat. of U. C., cap. 68, provides for conveyance of lands to trustees for burial places, not to belong exclusively to any particular denomination of christians, wherever any of the inhabitants of a township or locality to the number of ten or more desire to take such conveyance. Cap. 69 provides for conveyance of land, for that and other purposes, to trustees appointed by any religious society or congregation of christians in *Upper Canada*.

It does not seem that legislation is necessary to authorize a conveyance of land to trustees to be held for the purpose of a burial-ground. The preamble and petition show that Mr. *Curtis*, being the grantee of the Crown of the original township lot, after the cemetery had been laid out into plots of ground to be used for purposes of burial, conveyed to some of the lot-holders the burial-ground lots which they had selected. These lots became the property of the persons to whom they were conveyed as absolutely as most of the real estate of the country is held by its owners. No reason why the owners of these lots should be deprived of them is suggested in the Bill. From anything that appears in the preamble or petition, these two acres of land may be filled with the remains of the purchasers of burial lots and their friends, and costly monuments may be erected to their

memory. If the property in the whole of these two acres is vested in these trustees, as sought for by the petitioners, they may sell and convey it in fee, and the purchasers could do what they pleased with it—dig up the bones of the dead, and scatter them abroad, if they thought proper. There is nothing to show to what extent the ground may have been used for burial purposes. The petitioners represent that for many years it has ceased to be used as a burial-ground. It may be because there is not room for more bodies to be interred there, or because it was thought advisable to bury the dead somewhere else. It appears from the petition that, at a meeting of the Trustees, held at *St. Thomas*, it was unanimously resolved that a notice be published in the newspapers within the County of *Elgin*, and that a circular be issued to the lot-holders and others interested in the matter.

The copy of the notice is inserted, and the effect of it is to notify the holders of any lots, and all persons interested in the cemetery, that a public meeting will be held in the Town-Hall, in the Town of *St. Thomas*, on Friday, the 28th February, at 2 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of disposing of said property, it having ceased to be useful for cemetery purposes. It was dated 17th January, 1873, and signed by the secretary and chairman of the board of the cemetery trustees. That the notice was advertised, and a circular was addressed and sent to lot-holders and others interested in the cemetery. The notice is copied, and is dated *St. Thomas*, 15th February, 1873, informing them that a meeting will be held on the 28th, at the Town-Hall, to take into consideration the best means of disposing of the said property, it having ceased to be used for cemetery purposes, and the persons to whom it was addressed were requested to attend the meeting, and it was signed by the secretary of the board of trustees. The names of the parties to whom the circular was addressed are not given, nor is it mentioned how or when it was sent to them. The petition proceeds to recite that a meeting of the lot-holders, and others interested in the cemetery, was held in the town-hall, in pursuance of the notice. It is not stated in the petition who attended the meeting, how many lot-holders, and how many others that were interested who were not lot-holders, how many voted for the resolutions, nor how many against them. All the resolutions are not given. The third is to the effect that the trustees do petition the Legislature to pass an Act to empower them to sell the cemetery grounds, and any part thereof, to such parties as may wish to purchase the same, and to convey the fee-simple and inheritance of the land, when sold, to the purchasers, their heirs and assigns, for ever, free from all incumbrances, except such as are contained in the original grant from the crown, and that proper notice be given of such application. The fourth resolution directed that the purchase-money of the ground should be applied by the trustees in purchasing other lands to be used for cemetery purposes.

It may be that no bodies were ever interred in the cemetery, or that the remains of those that were interred have been removed, and that all the lot-holders are willing that whatever is sought for in the petition should be granted, but this does not appear in the petition, or the preamble of the Bill.

The Bill itself enacts that the piece of land—describing it—notwithstanding any conveyances for any of the burying ground lots in said cemetery heretofore made by the said *James Curtis*—being the whole of the said burying ground, including the walks, be now vested in the committee or trustees aforesaid, naming them for all the estate, and interest that was intended should be conveyed by the said *James Curtis* when these lands were purchased from him at fifty dollars an acre by the committee of the burying ground, and paid for to him on the 5th day of December, 1843, and then authorizing the trustees to exchange the said lands for other lands, or to sell, convey, and dispose of the same, including the walks and allowance for walks, either at private sale or public auction, and to resell in such manner as to them may seem fit.

The Bill also provides that the vendors shall apply the net produce of the sale in refunding, if required to do so, to any lot-holder or the person now entitled to the same, on proof that is satisfactory to them that such applicant is entitled to the same, double the amount originally paid by the claimant for his or her cemetery lot, and that the net residue thereafter shall be applied for other cemetery lands and purposes.

If this had been a piece of land bought for the purposes of a cemetery, and only a portion had been used for those purposes, and the remaining portion had been unnecessary to be used for such purposes, and no private lot owners were concerned, the general rule

applicable to lands of this description might be properly resorted to, and the land which was not necessary for the original purpose might properly be sold.

But from what appears from the preamble of the Bill and petition, this land, or the greater portion of it, may have been used for cemetery purposes, the remains of bodies that were interred may be lying there ; and although it has ceased to be used for the purpose of interring bodies there, it cannot be said in this view to be unnecessary to be retained for the purpose for which it was originally obtained. As far as we are informed by the preamble and petition, we are not in a position to say that it is reasonable that this Bill do pass into a law.

In some of the States of the neighbouring Union cemetery companies are obliged to establish a sinking fund out of the sale of the burial plots, to keep the grounds fenced and in order, after all the land is sold and they have ceased to derive any profit from its use.

If this Bill is to pass into a law, it would seem reasonable that the friends of the parties who are interred there should have a reasonable time to remove their remains, if the trustees are not to do so, at their own expense.

It is not shown that there is any great public interest to serve by selling these two acres of ground, so as to warrant the depriving of parties who own the small piece of ground sold to them (or the persons under whom they claim) for a valid money consideration duly paid, of their property without their consent, and, in addition to that, virtually compelling them to remove the remains of their friends at their own expense.

If the names of the original subscribers and lot-owners are contained in the journal book of proceedings of the committee or trustees, there would be some means of giving them, or their representatives, notice of their intention to sell the grave-yard, and obtaining their consent, or some good reason might be shown why their consent, though not formerly obtained, might reasonably be presumed to be given for the sale of the land. Nothing of this kind appears in the preamble or petition, or no suggestion why it could not be had. We therefore come to the conclusion, already expressed, if the allegations contained in the preamble to this Bill are proved to the satisfaction of the House, it is not reasonable that it should pass into a law.

WM. B. RICHARDS, C. J.
J. G. SPRAGGE C.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,
Ordered, That the foregoing Report be entered on the Journals of this House.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of *John Hare* and others ; also, of *John Radford* and others, all of *Mulmur*, severally praying that no Act may pass to dismember the County of *Simcoe*.

Of the Township Council of *York*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

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

Bill (No. 137), intituled “An Act to amend and consolidate the Public School Law.”

—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered. That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 138), intituled “An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the Council of Public Instruction, and respecting High Schools.”—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr *Rykert* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that provision be made by which municipalities entitled to payments, under the Municipal Loan Fund Act of 1873, shall be permitted to expend their appropriation in accordance with the wishes of the ratepayers, as expressed through their councils, or by-laws to be passed and approved of by them.

Mr. *Sexton* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bishop*,

That all the words in the Resolution after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof :—"in the opinion of this House it is not expedient at this stage of the present Session to take any action in regard to the provisions of the Municipal Loan Fund Act."

Mr. *Lauder* moved in amendment to the proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Deacon*,

That all the words in the proposed Amendment after "House" be struck out and the following substituted therefor: "the wishes of the ratepayers in different Municipalities entitled to payments under the Municipal Loan Fund Act of 1873, should be consulted as to the objects to which such moneys are to be applied; and that if any Municipalities desire to invest said moneys to form a fund in aid of Schools, they should have power to do so."

And, objection having been taken to the original Motion as being contrary to the express language of the *British North America* Act of 1867, section 54,

Mr. Speaker, having been referred to, reserved his decision.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, A Return of all petitions and correspondence in connection with charges made against *Augustine McDonald*, P.L.S., Superintendent of Drains in the Townships of *Raleigh* and *Tilbury East*; also, copies of the instructions given to the Commissioner appointed to investigate said charges, of the evidence taken by said Commissioner, and his report thereon. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42).

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 52, To incorporate the Town of *Meaford*, in the County of *Grey*, having been read,

Mr. *Scott* moved, seconded by Mr. *Guest*,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Grange* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Prince*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "the Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction to amend the same by striking out clauses two and three of the Bill, and restoring such portions of the original text of the Bill in clauses two and three as were struck out by the Standing Committee on Private Bills."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on a division.

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time, and passed.

The Order for the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 66), To make valid a certain by-law of the County of *Perth*, granting aid to the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway Company, and to the *Stratford* and *Huron* Railway Company, having been read,

Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Hodgins*,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Guest* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Scott*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: "the Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction to amend the same by adding the following proviso: 'Provided said by-law received the assent of a majority of legally qualified voters, upon a legal valuation and assessment of the property of the County.'"

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Code,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Calvin,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Snetsinger—21.</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Boulbee,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wilson—38.</i>
<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>		

The original Motion, having been then 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. 77), To extend the time for the completion of the *Sandwich and Windsor* Passenger Railway.

Bill (No. 105), To amend the Act incorporating the *London, Huron and Bruce* Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Bill (No. 33), Respecting Line Fences.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 99), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery for *Ontario* to admit *Benjamin Valleck Elliott* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* 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. 58), For the construction of Water Works for the Town of *Peterborough* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Meredith* 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. 90), Respecting Water Works in the Town of *Windsor* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Meredith* 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. 71), To amend the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, incorporating the *Toronto* Fuel Association ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hardy* 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. 101), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, and Common Pleas, and the Court of Chancery to admit *Henry William Delaney*, as an Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Williams (Durham)* 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. 61), To amend an indenture between the *London and Port Stanley* Railway Company, and the *Great Western* Railway Company; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Meredith* 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. 10), To amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the practice of Medicine and Surgery in *Ontario*; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Rykert* 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. 39), To amend the Act 35 *Victoria*, cap. 33, respecting Joint-Stock Road Companies; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McLeod* 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. 63), To incorporate the *Loyal Orange Association of Eastern Ontario*, having been read,

Mr. *Merrick* moved, seconded by Mr. *Deacon*,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

The Motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 96), To authorize the *Brockville and Ottawa* Railway Company to issue preferential mortgage debentures, and for other purposes.

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

Bill (No. 113), To re-arrange the debt of the *Hamilton and Lake Erie* Railway Company, more clearly to define its leasing powers, and for other purposes.

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

Bill (No. 89), Respecting the City of *Toronto* Water Works, and to amend cap. 78 of 35 *Victoria*.

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

Bill (No. 106), To authorize the Churchwardens of *St. James' Church*, at *Toronto*, to issue debentures.

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

Bill (No. 102), Respecting the *Midland* Railway Company of *Canada*.

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

Bill (No. 76), Amending Acts relating to the *Credit Valley* Railway Company.

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

Bill (No. 55), Relating to *Trinity Church, Cornwall*.

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

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Twelfth Report, which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and report the same with certain amendments :

Bill (No. 42), To incorporate the *Huron* and *Ottawa City* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 46), To consolidate and amend the several Acts of the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway, and to confirm certain by laws in aid thereof.

Bill (No. 94), To incorporate the *South-Western* Railway of *Canada*.

Bill (No. 56), An Act respecting the *Grand Junction* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 60), To incorporate the *North Simcoe* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 65), To incorporate the *Ontario* Central Railway Company.

Bill (No. 83), To amend the Act incorporating the *Port Whitby* and *Port Perry* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 112), To further amend the Act incorporating the *Hamilton* and *North-Western* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 79), To incorporate the *Belleville* and *North Hastings* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 85), To amend the Act relating to the *Victoria* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 70), To amend the several Acts relating to the *Norfolk* Railway Company, and to change the corporate name thereof to the *Brantford, Norfolk* and *Port Burwell* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 59), To incorporate the *London Junction* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 114), To incorporate the *London* and *Erie* Railway Company.

Your Committee have also examined the following Bill, and report the same without amendment :

Bill (No. 100), To legalize certain by-laws of the County of *Oxford* granting aid to the *Credit Valley* Railway Company.

Your Committee have also examined Bill (No. 57), To incorporate the *Lake Huron* and *Quebec* Railway Company, and have enlarged the Preamble thereof, in order that the Company may have the further privilege of connecting its Railway with some Harbour on *Lake Ontario*, which seems expedient to your Committee, and they have also prepared certain other amendments to the said Bill.

Your Committee recommend that the fees, less actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 67), To incorporate the *Huron* and *Ottawa* Railway Company, the Bill having been withdrawn by the promoter.

The Honourable Mr. *Currie*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Tenth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and report the same without amendment :

Bill (No. 78), Respecting a concession line in *Sandwich East*, County of *Essex*.

Bill (No. 91), Respecting a concession line in the Township of *Sandwich West*, County of *Essex*.

Bill (No. 103), To enable the Corporation of *Southampton*, in the County of *Bruce*, to dispose of certain lands.

Bill (No. 53), To authorize the sale or exchange of a block of land in the Village of *Dresden*, designated on the registered plan of the said Village as cemetery ground.

Bill (No. 54), To incorporate the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity of *London*.

Bill (No. 44), To re-unite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Huron*, for the purposes of Registration of Titles.

Bill (No. 121), To incorporate the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company.

Bill (No. 120), To amend and extend the provisions of the Act incorporating the *Ontario* Mutual Life Assurance Company.

Bill (No. 51), To incorporate the *London* Fuel Association.

Bill (No. 118)—To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery for the Province of *Ontario* to admit *John McSweeney* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

Bill (No. 74), To incorporate the *London Life Insurance Company*.

Bill (No. 86), To amend the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria* incorporating the *Toronto Gravel Road and Concrete Company*.

Bill (No. 110), Relating to the incorporation of the Village of *Clifford*.

Your Committee have also examined the following Bills, and report the same with certain amendments :

Bill (No. 107), To amend the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 79, intitled an Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of *Toronto*, to construct Water Works in the City of *Toronto*.

Bill (No. 116), To confirm the incorporation of the Village of *Wingham*.

Bill (No. 104), To enable the Town of *Port Hope* to incur liability for the construction of Water Works for said Town.

Your Committee have also examined Bill (No. 75), To authorize the Churchwardens of *St. Paul's Church* at *Lindsay*, with the consent of the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of *Toronto*, to sell certain lands in the Town of *Lindsay*, and report the preamble thereof not proved, inasmuch as in their judgment and in the opinion of the Commissioners of Estate Bills, sufficient information has not been given by the petitioners for said Bill to justify or establish the necessity for Legislative interference.

Your Committee have also further examined Bill (No. 55), Relating to *Trinity Church Cornwall*, to them again referred by Order of the House, with instructions to reconsider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon, and report the same with certain amendments.

Your Committee recommend that the promoters of Bill (Nos. 115), To annex certain Townships to *Huron* for registration purposes ; and of Bill (No. 117), To authorize the Law Society to admit *A. O'Leary* as a Barrister at-law, be allowed to withdraw the same, and that the fees thereon, less the cost of printing, be remitted. Also, that the fees, less cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 22), To incorporate the *Trinity College School* at *Port Hope*, the same being an Act in the interest of Education ; and on Bill (No. 75), Relating to *St. Paul's Church* at *Lindsay*, above reported against as an Estate Bill for reasons assigned.

The Honourable Mr. *Currie*, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Eleventh Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, referred to your Committee with the reports of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon :

Bill (No. 95), To vest certain lands in the *St. Thomas Cemetery Company*, and your Committee report the preamble thereof not proved, inasmuch as there has been no sufficient evidence by petition or otherwise before your Committee to establish the propriety of legislative interference in the matter.

Bill (No. 80), To legalize and confirm the sale and conveyance of certain lands in the Township of *Whitby*, and County of *Ontario*, heretofore effected and made by the trustees of the *Oshawa Congregation* of the *Canada Presbyterian Church*, formerly constituting the United Presbyterian Church of *Whitby*, to the Rev. *R. H. Thornton*, D.D. Further information and proof as to the matter suggested by the Commissioners of Estate Bills having been supplied to your Committee they now report the Bill without amendment.

Your Committee have examined the following Bill, and report the same without amendment :

Bill (No. 62), To incorporate the *Toronto Dry Dock and Salvage Company*.

Your Committee have also examined the following Bill, and report the same with certain amendments :—

Bill (No. 93), To amend the Act incorporating the *St. Thomas Cemetery Company*, and have prepared amendments thereto.

Your Committee recommend that the fees, less actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 53), To authorize the sale or exchange of a block of land in the Village of

Dresden, designated on the registered plan of the said Village as cemetery ground, being connected with a public burying ground ; also, on Bill (No. 54), To incorporate the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity of *London*, having relation to religious institutions ; also, on Bill (No. 64), To incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of *Western Ontario*, reported by your Committee, but rejected by your Honourable House ; also, on Bill (No. 63), To incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of *Eastern Ontario*, the promoter thereof having reported his desire to withdraw the Bill ; also on Bill (No. 80), Relating to the *Oshawa* Presbyterian Church, being in the interest of a religious institution.

Your Committee also recommend that the fees, in full, be remitted on Bill (No. 45), To incorporate the *Canada* Silver Mining Company, which has not been printed.

Your Committee report that application has been made to them for the remission of fees upon two Bills, relating respectively to the incorporation of the Orange Societies of *Eastern* and *Western Ontario*, reported by the Private Bills Committee of the Second Session of the present Parliament, passed your Honourable House, and reserved for the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General, upon the ground that the said Bills did not go into operation, and your Committee would respectfully suggest to your Honourable House the justice of ordering the remission of all fees paid thereon.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual expenses of printing, be remitted on the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 67), To incorporate the *Huron* and *Ottawa* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 115), To annex certain Townships to the South Riding of *Huron* for Registration purposes.

Bill (No. 117), To authorize the Law Society of *Ontario* to admit *Arthur O'Leary* as a Barrister-at-law.

Bill (No. 22), To incorporate the Trinity College School at *Port Hope*.

Bill (No. 53), Relating to cemetery grounds to the Village of *Dresden*.

Bill (No. 54), To incorporate the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity at *London*.

Bill (No. 75), To authorize the Churchwardens of *St. Paul's* Church, *Lindsay*, to sell certain lands.

Bill (No. 64), To incorporate the Loyal Orange Lodge of *Western Ontario*.

Bill (No. 63), To incorporate the Loyal Orange Lodge of *Eastern Ontario*.

Bill (No. 80), To legalize the sale of lands made by the trustees of the *Oshawa* Presbyterian Church.

Bill (No. 88), To erect certain Townships into a new County to be called *Dufferin*.

Ordered, That the fees in full be remitted on Bill (No. 45), To incorporate the *Canada* Silver Mining Company.

The Order of the Day, for resuming the Debate adjourned on Monday, the ninth instant, on a Motion respecting Members of the Executive Council, having been read,
The Debate was resumed.

Mr. Speaker called upon Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), to take the Chair during his absence, and, after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Amendment to the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Ardagh,
Boulter,
Boulton,
Cameron,
Code,

Deacon,
Fitzsimmons,
Gifford,
Hamilton,

Lauder,
McCall,
McGowan,
McRae,

Meredith,
Merrick,
Rykert,
Tooley—17.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Cumberland,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Robinson.</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>	<i>Wood—48.</i>

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, then moved in amendment to the proposed Amendment,

That all the words in the Amendment after "House" firstly mentioned, be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, "reasons of State policy preclude Members of the Executive Council from unnecessarily disclosing confidential matters connected with their official position; that on grounds of public policy, communications between members of the Executive Council touching public matters, or between members of the Council and subordinates, respecting such affairs, are by law confidential; that by British constitutional usage, it is for Ministers of the Crown having the confidence of Parliament to determine from time to time, on their responsibility as such Ministers, what papers to produce and what communications to make to Parliament, that a like duty and responsibility belong to Ministers of the Crown or Members of the Executive Council, in regard to any Committee of the House, and to submitting to examination on oath or otherwise before such Committee touching such matters, unless the House order otherwise."

The Amendment to the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood—45</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley—19</i>
<i>Cumberland,</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	

The Amendment as amended, having been put, was carried.

The original Motion as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was

Resolved, That while reasons of State policy preclude members of the Executive Council from unnecessarily disclosing confidential matters connected with their official position, that on grounds of public policy, communications between members of the Executive Council, touching public matters, or between members of the Council and subordinates, respecting such affairs, are by law confidential; that by British constitutional usage it is for Ministers of the Crown, having the confidence of Parliament, to determine from time to time, on their responsibility as such Ministers, what papers to produce and what communications to make to Parliament, that a like duty and responsibility belong to Ministers of the Crown or members of the Executive Council in regard to any Committee of the House, and to submitting to examination on oath or otherwise before such Committee touching such matters, unless the House order otherwise.

The House then adjourned at 12 o'clock, midnight.

Thursday, 12th March, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the Township Council of *Aldbrough*; also, of the Township Council of *Trafalgar*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Loan Fund Act.

Of the Township Council of *Nassagaweya*, praying for certain amendments to the School Act.

Of the County Council of *Bruce*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Law in respect to the grouping clause.

Of *Robert Northgreaves* and others, of *Perth*, praying that the Bill to unite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Perth* may not pass.

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

Bill (No. 139), intituled “An Act to regulate Public Aid to Charitable Institutions.”

—The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*,

Resolved, That this House will To-morrow resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following Resolutions :—

1. That it is desirable and expedient that all appropriations from the public funds in aid of charitable institutions should be made upon some properly arranged and equitable system, and that municipal and other corporations as well as private individuals should be stimulated and encouraged to give a liberal support to such institutions, and therefore that, from and after the thirty-first day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, aid from the public funds or moneys of this Province should be given to charitable institutions hitherto receiving public aid, and named in Schedules A, B and C, upon the terms and under the provisions of this and the following Resolutions :—

2. That it is expedient to provide that in case of public moneys being appropriated for such purposes by this House, every institution named in said schedules complying with the requirements of any Act in that behalf, and of all orders made thereunder, by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall, from and after said thirty-first day of December, receive in each year aid from such moneys to the extent and amount following, that is to say :—

(a.) Every institution named in said Schedule A shall so have and receive twenty-cents for each day's actual treatment and stay of every patient admitted to, or being within such last mentioned institution during the calendar year next preceding the year for which such aid is given.

(b.) Every institution named in said Schedule B shall so have and receive five cents for each day's actual lodgment and maintenance therein of any indigent person during the calendar year next preceding that for which such aid is given.

(c.) Every institution named in said Schedule C shall so have and receive one and a half cents for each day's actual lodgment and maintenance therein of any orphan or neglected and abandoned child during the calendar year next preceding that for which aid is given.

3. That it is expedient to provide that in every year as aforesaid, every such institution shall also be entitled to have and receive from such public funds, further aid to the extent and amount following, that is to say :

(a) Every institution named in Schedule A, ten cents.

(b) Every institution named in Schedule B two cents, and

(c) Every institution named in Schedule C, one-half cent for every such day's actual stay and treatment or lodgment and maintenance of any patient or person therein as aforesaid : Provided always that the aggregate amount of such further aid, at the rate aforesaid, does not in any one year exceed one-fourth of the entire moneys received by such institutions in said preceding year, from all sources other than the Province, towards the ordinary yearly maintenance thereof, and in every such case, where said further aid in the aggregate would so exceed said one-fourth of said last mentioned moneys, there shall be substituted and given in lieu thereof from the public moneys, so appropriated a sum equal to the said one-fourth of said last mentioned moneys.

4. That it is expedient to provide that in calculating the amount of aid so to be given under to any such institution as aforesaid, the day of departure of any such patient or person from any such institution, shall not be counted or reckoned.

5. That it is expedient to provide that the Treasurer of the Province, with the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may from any moneys appropriated for that purpose by this House, advance and pay by such periodical payments in every year as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council deems fit, to any institution so entitled to receive aid, all sums to which such institution may be so entitled, but if in any year the aggregate amount so payable exceeds the amount of the moneys so appropriated, then every such institution shall in any such year receive by way of aid as aforesaid, such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the amount of aid, which, but for this provision it would receive, as the amount of moneys so appropriated bears to such aggregate aid as aforesaid.

6. That it is expedient to provide that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may by Order in Council direct that any institution (naming it) similar to those named in either of said Schedules, shall be thereafter taken as named in such one of said schedules as in that behalf is specially designated in such order, and thereupon and thereafter said last mentioned institution shall receive aid after the manner and to the same extent as the other institutions now named in said last mentioned Schedule. Provided always, that no such Order in Council shall be made except upon report of the Inspector of Asylums, to and for the information of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, showing that the institution named in such order has all the usual and proper requirements for one of its nature and objects, and that for reasons therein stated, the same ought to be so aided ; and provided moreover, that every such Order in Council shall as soon as conveniently may be after the making thereof, be laid before this House for its ratification or rejection, and that no such Order shall be operative unless and until the same shall have been ratified by a Resolution of this House,

7. That it is expedient to provide that, If there be a residue of the moneys so appropriated, because of the same being more than sufficient to pay the sums payable to the said institutions as aforesaid, then every of the said institutions named in said Schedules, which may not be entitled to receive under the foregoing provisions the sum set opposite its name in said Schedules, and being the sum heretofore granted thereto, shall receive out of the said residue, such an amount by way of supplementary aid, as will make the total aid received by such institution equal to the said sum so set opposite its name, if

such residue is sufficient for that purpose, or if insufficient, then such proportion thereof as the said residue will permit of.

8. That it is expedient to provide that, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, direct that any institution so receiving aid, shall not thereafter receive any such aid, and that thereupon and whilst such Order remains unrevoked such last mentioned institution, shall not be entitled to, or receive any further aid from the Public Moneys of the Province; but that upon report of the said Inspector disclosing good and sufficient grounds in that behalf, it shall be competent for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to revoke any such last mentioned Order, by a like Order in Council, and thereafter such institution shall again receive aid as if the Order in Council firstly in this resolution mentioned had not been made; and that if at any time, upon report of said Inspector, it shall be found that any institution of the character named in Schedule A, is insufficient, or without the necessary and proper accommodation or requirements for one of its nature and objects, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall thereupon make such Order as is firstly in this resolution mentioned.

SCHEDULE A.

<i>Toronto General Hospital</i>	\$11,200 00
<i>The City Hospital, Hamilton</i>	4,800 00
<i>Kingston Hospital, Kingston</i>	4,800 00
<i>Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston</i>	1,000 00
<i>County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa</i> ..	1,200 00
<i>The General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa</i>	1,200 00
<i>The General Hospital, London</i>	2,400 00
<i>The General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines</i>	1,000 00
<i>The Burnside Lying-in-Hospital, of Toronto</i>	480 00
<i>The Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary</i>	1,000 00

SCHEDULE B.

<i>The House of Industry, Toronto</i>	\$2,900 00
<i>The House of Providence, Toronto</i>	1,000 00
<i>The House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, Kingston</i>	2,400 00
<i>The House of Refuge, Hamilton</i>	720 00

SCHEDULE C.

<i>The Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto</i>	\$640 00
<i>Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto</i>	640 00
<i>The Toronto Magdalen Asylum</i>	480 20
<i>The Girls' Home and Public Nursery, Toronto</i>	320 00
<i>The Boys' Home, Toronto</i>	320 00
<i>The Orphans' Home, Kingston</i>	640 00
<i>The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, London</i>	640 00
<i>The St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton</i>	640 00
<i>The Hamilton Orphan Asylum</i>	640 00
<i>The St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa</i>	480 00
<i>The Orphans' Home, Ottawa</i>	480 00
<i>The St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa</i>	480 00
<i>The Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa</i>	480 00

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 132), To provide for the remission of sums due to the Crown by settlers in the Free Grants Townships of *Alice, Grattan, Wilberforce* and *Minden*.

Bill (No. 135), To declare of what Lunatics the Inspector of Public Asylums is the Committee.

Bill (No. 134), Respecting the Act intituled "An Act to encourage settlement in the Free Grants Territory."

Bill (No. 10), To amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the practice of Medicine and Surgery in *Ontario*.

Bill (No. 99), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery for *Ontario* to admit *Benjamin Valleck Elliott* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor.

Bill (No. 58), For the construction of Water Works for the Town of *Peterborough*.

Bill (No. 90), Respecting Water Works in the Town of *Windsor*.

Bill (No. 71), To amend the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria* incorporating the *Toronto* Fuel Association.

Bill (No. 101), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Court of Chancery to admit *Henry William Delaney* as an Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

Mr. *Hodgins*, from the Committee to which was referred a certain proposed Resolution respecting expenses to be incurred by Election by Ballot, reported the Resolution as follows :—

Resolved, That the reasonable expenses incurred by the returning officer, and by the other officers and clerks, for printing, providing polling compartments, transmission of the packets required to be transmitted by the proposed Act respecting voting by Ballot, and reasonable fees and allowances for services rendered under the said proposed Act, shall be paid to the returning officer out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, and shall be distributed by him to the several persons entitled thereto ; which distribution he shall report to the Lieutenant-Governor, through the Provincial Secretary.

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

Ordered, That the Resolution be referred to the Committee of the whole House on Bill (No. 13), To provide for voting by Ballot at Election of Members for the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*.

The Amendments made in Committee on Bill (No. 131) Respecting Industrial Schools, 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. 13), To provide for voting by Ballot at Elections of Members for the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*.

(In the Committee.)

Page 3, line 1.—after officer, insert "and Deputy Returning Officer respectively."

" 14. Insert new section, " 41. This Act shall not go into effect until the dissolution or expiration of the present Legislative Assembly."

" 15. Schedule " A " after " No." (on back), insert "here insert number of Ballot and Electoral division."

" " In note, after "nothing," insert "else."

" 17. Schedule " E " after "list" at the end of first clause, insert "add the statements necessary for voters' oath in other cases," strike out clauses 2, 3 and 4.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* 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.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That this House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution, relative to payment for marriage licenses.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainted the House that His Excellency, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends the same to the consideration of the House.

The House resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That the issuer of the license or certificate required by the Act for the Solemnization of Marriages shall be entitled to retain for his own use the sum which the Issuer of Marriage Licenses has heretofore been entitled or allowed to retain for his own use in respect of a Marriage License ; but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time reduce the sum so payable.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. *Hodgins*, from the Committee, reported the Resolution as follows :—

Resolved, That the issuer of the license or certificate required by the Act for the Solemnization of Marriages shall be entitled to retain for his own use the sum which the Issuer of Marriage Licenses has heretofore been entitled or allowed to retain for his own use in respect of a Marriage License ; but the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time reduce the sum so payable.

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

Ordered, That the Resolution be referred to the Committee of the whole House on Bill (No. 130), Respecting the Solemnization of Marriages.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 130), Respecting the Solemnization of Marriages.

(In the Committee.)

Page 1, line 20—add to the end thereof, “ Provided always that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to make valid any marriage illegally solemnized when the parties to such illegal marriage or either of them shall have subsequently contracted Matrimony according to law.”

“ line 26—after “ voice,” insert “ in the church, chapel or meeting-house in which one of the parties has been in the habit of attending worship.”

“ line 29—after “ municipality,” insert “ parish circuit or pastoral charge.”

“ 2, line 9—after “ the ” insert “ county, judicial district, or in which for either municipal or judicial purposes, the local municipality, in which the Marriage to be solemnized lies.”

“ line 40—after “ payable,” insert new section, “ 8a. All expenses incident to providing licenses and certificates are to be paid by the issuer of the licenses and certificates.”

“ 2, Add new clause as follows :—“ 10. This Act shall go into effect on the first day of July next, after the passing thereof, except as to the first section, “ which shall go into effect forthwith.”

Page 3, Schedule "A," line 7, strike out "Municipality," insert *City, County, or District of*, namely, the *Township, Town, Village of*, in the *said County or District*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* 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 Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund having been read,

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainted the House that His Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolutions, recommends the same to the consideration of this House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee.

In the Committee.

Resolved, That it is expedient that, every teacher who, while engaged in his profession, contributes to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund as provided by law, shall on reaching the age of sixty years be entitled to retire from the profession at his discretion and receive an allowance or pension at the rate of six dollars per annum for every year of such service in *Upper Canada or Ontario*, upon furnishing to the Council of Public Instruction satisfactory evidence of good moral character, of his age, and of the length of his service as a Public or High School teacher in *Upper Canada or Ontario*; and such pension may be supplemented out of local funds by any Public or High School Board or Board of Education, at its pleasure.

That it is expedient that, every teacher under sixty years of age who has contributed as aforesaid, and who is disabled from practising his profession, shall be entitled to a like pension, or local supplementary allowance, upon furnishing the like evidence, and upon furnishing from time to time, in addition thereto, satisfactory evidence of his being disabled.

That it is expedient that every teacher entitled to receive an allowance from the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, who holds a first or second class Provincial Certificate, or who is an authorized Head Master of a High School or Collegiate Institute, shall, in addition to said allowance or pension, be entitled to receive a further allowance of one dollar per annum for every year of service while he held such certificate or while he acted as Head Master of a High School or Collegiate Institute.

That it is expedient that the retiring allowance shall cease at the close of the year of the death of the recipient, and may be discontinued at any time should the pensioned teacher fail to maintain a good moral character, to be vouched for (when required) to the satisfaction of the Council of Public Instruction.

That it is expedient that if any pensioned teacher shall, with the consent of the Council, resume the profession of teaching, the payment of his allowance shall be suspended for the time of his being so engaged; and, in case of his again being placed by the Council on the superannuation list, a pension for the additional time of teaching shall be allowed him, on his compliance with the law and regulations.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Hardy* reported, That the Committee had come to certain resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. *Hardy* reported the Resolutions as follows :

Resolved, That it is expedient that every teacher who, while engaged in his profession contributes to the Superannuated Teachers' Fund as provided by law, shall, on reaching the age of sixty years, be entitled to retire from the profession at his discretion, and receive an allowance or pension at the rate of six dollars per annum for every year of such service in *Upper Canada* or *Ontario*, upon furnishing to the Council of Public Instruction 'satisfactory evidence of good moral character, of his age, and of the length of his service as a Public or High School teacher in *Upper Canada* or *Ontario*; and such pension may be supplemented out of local funds by any Public or High School Board or Board of Education, at its pleasure.

That it is expedient that every teacher under sixty years of age, who has contributed as aforesaid and who is disabled from practising his profession, shall be entitled to a like pension, or local supplementary allowance, upon furnishing the like evidence, and upon furnishing from time to time, in addition thereto, satisfactory evidence of his being disabled.

That it is expedient that every Teacher entitled to receive an allowance from the Superannuated Teachers' Fund, who holds a first or second class Provincial Certificate, or who is an authorized Head Master of a High School or Collegiate Institute, shall in addition to said allowance or pension, be entitled to receive a further allowance of one dollar per annum for every year of service while he held such certificate, or while he acted as Head Master of a High School or Collegiate Institute.

That it is expedient that the retiring allowance shall cease at the close of the year of the death of the recipient, and may be discontinued at any time should the pensioned teacher fail to maintain a good moral character, to be vouched for (when required) to the satisfaction of the Council of Public Instruction.

That it is expedient that if any pensioned teacher shall, with the consent of the Council, resume the profession of teaching, the payment of his allowance shall be suspended for the time of his being so engaged; and, in case of his again being placed by the Council on the superannuation list, a pension for the additional time of teaching shall be allowed him, on his compliance with the law and regulations.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Resolutions be referred to the Committee of the whole House on Bill (No. 3), To amend the Public and High School Laws.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 3), To amend the Public and High School Laws; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* 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. 96), To authorise the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company to issue preferential Mortgage debentures, and for other purposes; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Deroche* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendments.

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. 113), To re-arrange the debt of the *Hamilton* and *Lake Erie* Railway Company, more clearly to define its leasing powers and for other purposes; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Deroche* 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. 106), To authorize the Churchwardens of *St. James' Church*, at *Toronto* to issue debentures; and, after some time

spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Deroche* 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. 102), Respecting the *Midland Company of Canada* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and the Honourable Mr. *Gow* 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. 89), Respecting the City of *Toronto* Water Works, and to amend cap. 78 of 35 *Victoria* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Merrick* 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. 76), Amending the Acts relating to the *Credit Valley* Railway Company ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*) 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. 92), To incorporate the *Sarnia Street* Railway Company ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Deroche* 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. 55), Relating to Trinity Church at *Cornwall* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Deroche* 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. 78), Respecting a concession line in *Sandwich East*.

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

Bill (No. 91), Respecting a concession line in the Township of *Sandwich West*, County of *Essex*.

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

Bill (No. 103), To enable the corporation of *Southampton*, in the County of *Bruce*, to dispose of certain lands.

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

Bill (No. 53), To authorize the sale or exchange of a block of land in the Village of *Dresden*, designated on the registered plan of the said Village as cemetery ground.

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

Bill (No. 54), To incorporate the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, of *London*.

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

Bill (No. 44), To reunite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Huron*, for the purpose of Registration of Titles.

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

Bill (No. 120), To amend and extend the provisions of the Act incorporating the *Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company*.

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

Bill (No. 121), To incorporate the *Mercantile Fire Insurance Company*.

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

Bill (No. 51), To incorporate the *London Fuel Association*.

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

Bill (No. 107), To amend the Act passed in the 35th year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 79, intituled "An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of *Toronto* to construct Water Works in the City of *Toronto*."

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

Bill (No. 116), To confirm the incorporation of the Village of *Wingham*.

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

Bill (No. 118), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery for *Ontario* to admit *John McSweeney* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

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

Bill (No. 74), To incorporate the *London Life Insurance Company*.

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

Bill (No. 86), To amend the Act passed in the 36th year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, incorporating the *Toronto Gravel Road and Concrete Company*.

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

Bill (No. 110), Relating to the incorporation of the Village of *Clifford*.

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

Bill (No. 104), To enable the Corporation of the Town of *Port Hope* to incur liability for the construction of Water Works for the Town.

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

Bill (No. 62), To incorporate the *Toronto Dry Dock and Salvage Company*.

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

Bill (No. 80), To legalize and confirm the sale and conveyances of certain lands in the Township of *Whitby* and County of *Ontario*, heretofore effected and made by the Trustees of the *Oshawa Congregation of the Canada Presbyterian Church*, formerly constituting the United Presbyterian Church of *Whitby*, to the Rev. R. H. *Thornton*.

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

Bill (No. 93), To amend the Act incorporating the *St. Thomas Cemetery Company*.

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

Bill (No. 42), To incorporate the *Ottawa City and Parry Sound Railway Company*.

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

Bill (No. 94), To incorporate the *South-Western Railway Company of Canada*.

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

Bill (No. 56), Respecting the *Grand Junction Railway Company*.

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

Bill (No. 57), To incorporate the *Lake Huron and Quebec Railway Company*.

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

Bill (No. 60), To incorporate the *North Simcoe Junction Railway Company*.

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

Bill (No. 65), To incorporate the *Ontario Central Railway Company*.

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

Bill (No. 83), To amend the Act incorporating the *Port Whitby and Port Perry Railway Company*.

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

Bill (No. 112), To further amend the Act incorporating the *Hamilton* and North Western Railway Company.

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

Bill (No. 79), To incorporate the *Belleville* and *North Hastings* Railway Company.

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

Bill (No. 85), To amend the Acts relating to the *Victoria* Railway Company.

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

Bill (No. 70), To consolidate and amend the several Acts relating to the *Norfolk* Railway Company, and to change the corporate name thereof to the *Brantford, Norfolk, and Port Burwell* Railway Company.

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

Bill (No. 59), To incorporate the *London Junction* Railway Company.

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

Bill (No. 114), To incorporate the *London* and *Erie* Railway Company,

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

The Order of the Day for the House again to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks* moved, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

That all words after "That" be left out, and the following substituted therefor, "it appears from the report of *Kivas Tully*, Esquire, Architect and Engineer of the Public Works Department, to the Honourable *Archibald McKellar*, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, dated the twentieth day of January, 1874, appended to the Commissioner's Report for the year of Our Lord 1873, submitted to this House during the present Session, that the said *Kivas Tully*, according to instructions, accompanied Mr. *Scott*, who was acting for the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, and Mr. *Wagner* to the Central Prison on the eighteenth day of September last, when the works were formally taken possession of and handed over to Mr. *Wagner* as Superintendent, who has since continued in charge.

"That it further appears from the evidence taken before the Public Accounts Committee, and reported to this House, that a large number of men were employed in the said Central Prison Works by the Government, who were engaged and discharged at the will of the said *Wagner* and one *George Hillam*, a foreman under the said *Wagner*.

"That it further appears from the said evidence, that on the eighth day of December last past, at the request of one *Nathaniel Dickey*, who was a member of a Committee formed to secure the return of *Thomas Moss*, Esquire, one of the candidates for election to the House of Commons for the Western Division of the City of *Toronto*, and to the knowledge of the Honourable *Archibald McKellar*, a prominent and energetic supporter of the said *Moss*, the Honourable *Archibald McKellar* wrote and gave a letter to the said *Dickey*, addressed to the said *Wagner*, authorizing or permitting him, the said *Wagner*, to allow the men under his charge at the said Prison a half holiday, for the purpose of attending the nomination at said election, on the said eighth day of December last past, and to allow them their wages or time for the said half day, as if they had been at work.

"That it further appears from the said evidence, that men to the number of two hundred and eight, under the controul of the said *Wagner*, were permitted to attend said nomination, and were paid out of the Public Funds of this Province for the said half day, the sum of two hundred and four dollars and seventeen cents, although absent, for the purpose aforesaid, from their work.

"That it further appears from the said evidence, that one *H. M. Melville* was a contractor on the said Prison, and had about forty-seven men under his employment at the said works, on the said eighth day of December last past; that on the morning of that day said *Melville* was absent from the said work, and while he was so absent, his foreman, one *Foster*, acting upon instructions from the said *George Hillam*, a foreman and Inspector

of the Government, under the said *Wagner*, who promised that the men of the said *Melville* should lose nothing by going to the nomination, allowed the men to attend the said nomination, and the said *Melville* caused the said men to be paid, but the said *Wagner* refused to repay him the amount paid for the said half day, which was about forty-seven dollars.

"That the said Honourable *Archibald McKellar* was present at the said nomination on the hustings.

"That the said Honourable *Archibald McKellar* admits the writing of the letter to the said *Wagner*, authorising the said half-holiday for the men to attend the nomination and the payment of their wages, and alleges his reason for so doing, "he thought it was only a proper and graceful thing for the Government to give their men the same indulgence as other employers of labour did."

"Be it therefore Resolved, That the action of the said Honourable *Archibald McKellar* in authorising or permitting the said men, to the number of two hundred and eight, to take a half-holiday, and paying them for their time as if at work, was an improper interference by a member of the Government of *Ontario* in an election to the Commons, and calculated to unduly influence the men in the employment of the Government, and was an act subversive of the freedom and purity of elections.

"That freedom and purity of elections are essential to a just representation of the people and to good government, and it is the duty of this House to condemn any member of this House or of the Government who may be guilty of any act calculated to interfere with such freedom and purity of elections.

"That the payment of the sum of two hundred and four dollars and seventeen cents to men to attend a political meeting was an unauthorised misappropriation of the public money.

"That for the said acts the Honourable *Archibald McKellar*, in his character of Commissioner of Public Works and member of the Executive Council, deserves the censure and condemnation of this House."

Mr. *Bethune* moved in amendment to the proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wood*.

That all the words in the amendment after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—"the giving of a half holiday to the men engaged on the Central Prison, to allow them, without distinction of party, to attend the public nomination at the late election for the House of Commons in *West Toronto*, and the not withholding of the payment of wages for the said half day from them, was permitted by the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, without any improper motive."

And objection having been taken to the Amendment to the Amendment as being out of order,

Mr. Speaker, having been referred to, decided, That the rule is well settled in this country that it is not in order to move an amendment to an amendment to the motion to go into Supply. Mr. Speaker *Smith* gave two contradictory decisions upon the question; but Mr. Speaker *Wallbridge* afterwards gave a more formal decision, expressly stating his opinion to be that, according to the English practice, only one amendment can be moved. But it is hardly accurate to say that only one amendment can, in *England*, be moved to a motion to go into Supply. It is true that, if the first amendment is lost, no further amendment can be moved; but it is also true that, if the amendment is carried, further amendments can be moved. The reason why no further amendment can be moved when the first is negatived is, that the form of putting the question, "shall the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question," entirely precludes it. If that question is carried, the House has declared that the original question shall stand unaltered, and it is therefore irregular to propose any amendment. It must also be borne in mind that under no circumstances can an amendment to an amendment be moved in *England* until the first amendment has been carried, and so has become a substantive motion. I recognize the importance to the minority of having some one occasion—and going into Supply being the recognized time for stating grievances, is no doubt the most convenient time—where they may be permitted to offer, for the consideration of the House, a proposition, with the assurance that it shall not be superseded by an amendment. But it must be remembered that they have no such privilege in *England*, for no matter what the amendment may be,

the question first put to the House is "That the Speaker do now leave the Chair." It is perfectly clear, therefore, that this rule, which has been adopted in this country, is not justified by Parliamentary practice in *England*.

But the rule has been so firmly settled, so frequently acted upon, and so well recognized by all parties, and by all Parliaments in this country, that I cannot take upon myself the responsibility of reversing it without an express resolution of this House, and I therefore hold the amendment of the Honourable Member for *Stormont* to be out of order.

The proposed Amendment was then again moved, and a Debate having arisen,

Mr. Speaker called upon *Mr. Clarke (Wellington)* to take the Chair during his absence; and, after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock, midnight,

FRIDAY, 13th March, 1874.

The Debate continued.

Mr. Speaker called upon *Mr. Monk* to take the Chair during his absence, and after some time Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

On motion of *Mr. Wood*, seconded by *Mr. Clarke (Norfolk)*,
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 1.10 A.M.

Friday, 13th March, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By *Mr. Watterworth*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Strathroy*.

By *Mr. Code*—The Petition of the Town Council of *Chatham*; also the Petition of *J. B. Newman* and others, of *Wallaceburgh*.

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

Bill (No. 140), intituled "An Act to provide for Compulsory Voting at Elections."—

Mr. Bethune.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 141), intituled "An Act respecting Voters' Lists."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Gifford, seconded by Mr. McManus,

Ordered, That the fees on Bill (No. 68), To vest certain lands in the High School Board of the Town of Cobourg, and to empower them to sell the same, (reported against by the Commissioners of Estate Bills) be refunded, less the actual cost of printing.

The Honourable Mr. Fraser presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Ontario, on Agriculture and Arts, for the year 1873.—(*Sessional Papers No. 1.*)

Also, Return of correspondence and papers relating to the application of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company for aid.—(*Sessional Papers No. 35.*)

Also, Return of correspondence and papers relating to the Grand Junction Railway subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-2.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 50.*)

Also, Return of correspondence and papers relating to the London, Huron and Bruce Railway subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 43.*)

Also, Return of correspondence and papers relating to the Midland Railway subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 44.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, A Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Provincial Government for the year 1873, and from what sources such income is derived.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 53.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, Copies of the various reports of Land valuers in the different counties of the Province, together with the names of valuers appointed in the different counties, with the dates of their several appointments and discharge; and a statement of the various sums paid to such valuers, and copies of the accounts furnished by them to the Department for services rendered.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 52.*)

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General Mowat, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Crooks,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until eleven of the clock in the forenoon of Saturday; and that this House do meet at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of Monday next, and so continue, on every day on which the House may sit until the end of the Session; and that on each day, beginning on Monday next, there shall be two sittings of this House, one being from eleven of the clock, A.M., till half past one, P.M., and the other from three o'clock, P.M. Government measures to take precedence each sitting, except on Mondays, when Private Bills only are to have precedence of Government business; and Private Bills also to have precedence over Public Bills on Saturdays, but after Government Orders.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 113), To re-arrange the debt of the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway Company, more clearly to define its leasing powers, and for other purposes.

Bill (No. 106), To authorize the Churchwardens of St. James' Church at Toronto to issue debentures.

Bill (No. 102), Respecting the Midland Railway Company of Canada.

Bill (No. 55), Relating to Trinity Church at Cornwall.

Bill (No. 92), To incorporate the Sarnia Street Railway Company.

Bill (No. 89), Respecting the City of Toronto Water Works, and to amend cap. 78 of 35 Victoria.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 78), Respecting a concession line in *Sandwich East*, County of *Essex*.

Bill (No. 91), Respecting a concession line in the Township of *Sandwich West*, County of *Essex*.

Bill (No. 103), To enable the Corporation of *Southampton*, in the County of *Bruce*, to dispose of certain lands.

Bill (No. 53), To authorize the sale or exchange of a block of land in the Village of *Dresden*, designated on the registered plan of the said Village as cemetery ground.

Bill (No. 44), To reunite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Huron*, for the purpose of Registration of Titles.

Bill (No. 107), To amend the Act passed in the 35th year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 79, intituled "An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of *Toronto* to construct Water Works in the City of *Toronto*."

Bill (No. 116), To confirm the incorporation of the Village of *Wingham*.

Bill (No. 118), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery for *Ontario* to admit *John McSweyne* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

Bill (No. 86), To amend the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria* incorporating the *Toronto* Gravel Road and Concrete Company.

Bill (No. 110), Relating to the incorporation of the Village of *Clifford*.

Bill (104), To enable the Coporation of the Town of *Port Hope* to incur liability for the construction of Water Works for the Town.

Bill (No. 80), To legalize and confirm the sale and conveyances of certain lands in the Township of *Whitby* and County of *Ontario*, heretofore effected and made by the trustees of the *Oshawa* Congregation of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church, formerly constituting the United Presbyterian Church of *Whitby*, to the Rev. *R. H. Thornton*.

Bill (No. 93), To amend the Act incorporating the *St. Thomas* Cemetery Company.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills to them referred without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 112), To further amend the Act incorporating the *Hamilton* and *North-Western* Railway Company; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 54), To incorporate the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity of *London*; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The Order of the Day having been read for resuming the Debate on the Motion, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," and the Amendment proposed thereto on Thursday last,

The Debate was resumed.

Mr. Speaker called upon Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, to take the Chair during his absence; and, after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock, midnight,

SATURDAY, 14th March, 1874.

The Debate continued.

Mr. Speaker called upon Mr. *Meredith* to take the Chair during his absence ; and, after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McCull,</i>	<i>Richards,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley —27.</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Smith</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Deroche,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wood—44.</i>

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried.

The House accordingly 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 1874, the following sums :—

34. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane, *Toronto*, as follow :—

Medicine and medical comforts	\$ 350 00
Fuel	12,000 00
Butcher's meat.....	10,900 00
Flour.....	9,000 00
Butter	3,800 00
Beer, wine and spirits.....	1,850 00

Gas and oil	\$2,300 00
Groceries	6,000 00
Fruit and vegetables	750 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	6,000 00
Furniture and furnishings	600 00
Laundry and soap.....	1,200 00
Farm	2,000 00
Miscellaneous	1,800 00
Repairs and alterations	2,000 00

SALARIES AND WAGES :		No. of officers and employees.	
Medical Superintendent.....	1	.....	2,000 00
Assistant Superintendent	1	.....	1,000 00
Clinical assistants	3	.....	700 00
Bursar	1	.....	1,400 00
Bursar's clerk	1	.....	300 00
Steward	1	.....	600 00
Matron	1	.....	400 00
Assistant matron	1	.....	192 00
Engineer	1	.....	740 00
Assistant engineer	1	.....	432 00
Stokers	2	.....	480 00
Carpenters	2	.....	1,050 00
Gardener.....	1	.....	216 00
Assistant gardener	1	.....	216 00
Porter or messenger	1	.....	240 00
Baker	1	.....	288 00
Tailor	1	.....	264 00
Farmer and assistant	2	.....	456 00
Night watchers	3	.....	720 00
Chief attendants	3	.....	792 00
Ordinary male attendants	21	.....	4,464 00

FEMALES :

Ordinary female attendants	23	.....	1,968 00
Night attendants	3	.....	360 00
Cooks	8	.....	732 00
Laundresses	7		612 00
Housemaids.....	6		468 00
Seamstress	1		108 00

Total	98		\$81,748 00
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Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution, and that the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-day.

Resolved, That the House will again resolve itself into Committee of Supply To-day.

The House then adjourned at 2.10 A.M.

Saturday, 14th March, 1874.

11 O'CLOCK' A.M.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. Williams (*Durham*)—The Petition of *William Craig* and others of *Port Hope*.

Mr. Clarke (*Wellington*), from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Sixth Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee recommend the printing of the following documents:—

Return respecting the monument of the late Major-General Sir *Isaac Brock*, at *Queens-ton*. (*Sessional Papers No. 41*).

Return shewing the income and expenditure of the Provincial Government for the year 1873. (*Sessional Papers No. 53*).

Return relating to the *Grand Junction* Railway. (*Sessional Papers No. 50*).

Return relating to the application of the *Hamilton* and *North-Western* Railway Company for aid. (*Sessional Papers No. 35*).

Return relating to the *London, Huron* and *Bruce* Railway (*Sessional Papers No. 43*).

Return relating to the *Midland* Railway. (*Sessional Papers No. 44*).

Report of *G. T. Denison*, Special Commissioner of Immigration to *Great Britain*, on his mission to *England*, and on the visit of Mr. *Arch* to *Canada*. (*Sessional Papers No. 40*).

Return relating to the Timber Berths purchased at the Government Sale in the Fall of 1872. (*Sessional Papers No. 39*).

Annual Report on Agriculture and Arts, for the year 1873. (*Sessional Papers No. 1*.)

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Sixth Report of the Committee on Printing.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return showing the number of Civil and Criminal cases entered for trial at the several Assizes throughout *Ontario*, since 1870 ; and showing the number of cases tried and the number of remanets and criminal causes left over at each Assize ; distinguishing between County Court cases, and Superior Court cases. (*Sessional Papers No. 54*.)

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 78), Respecting a concession line in *Sandwich East*, County of *Essex*.

Bill (No. 91), Respecting a concession line in the Township of *Sandwich West*, County of *Essex*.

Bill (No. 103), To enable the Corporation of *Southampton*, in the County of *Bruce*, to dispose of certain lands.

Bill (No. 53), To authorize the sale or exchange of a block of land in the Village of *Dresden*, designated on the registered plan of the said Village as cemetery ground.

Bill (No. 44), To reunite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Huron* for the purpose of registration of titles.

Bill (No. 107), To amend the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 79, intituled "An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of *Toronto*, to construct Water Works in the City of *Toronto*."

Bill (No. 116), To confirm the incorporation of the Village of *Wingham*.

Bill (No. 118), To authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery for *Ontario* to admit *John McSweeney* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

Bill (No. 86), To amend the Act passed in the 36th year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria* incorporating the *Toronto* Gravel Road and Concrete Company.

Bill (No. 110), Relating to the incorporation of the Village of *Clifford*.

Bill (No. 104), To enable the Corporation of the Town of *Port Hope* to incur liability for the construction of Water Works for the Town.

Bill (No. 80), To legalize and confirm the sale and conveyances of certain lands in the Township of *Whitby* and County of *Ontario*, heretofore effected and made by the trustees of the *Oshawa* Congregation of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church, formerly constituting the United Presbyterian Church of *Whitby*, to the Rev. *R. H. Thornton*.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 19), Respecting Law Fees, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The House again, according to order, resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year 1874, the following sums :—

35. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane, *London*, as follow :—

Medicine and medical comforts	\$	300	00
Fuel (including Idiot Asylum)		12,100	00
Butchers' meat		10,500	00
Flour		8,000	00
Butter		3,250	00
Beer, wine and spirits		1,850	00
Gas and oil		2,100	00
Groceries		6,000	00
Fruit and vegetables		750	00
Bedding, clothing and shoes		6,400	00
Furniture and furnishings		1,500	00
Laundry and soap		1,500	00
Farm, feed and fodder		2,000	00
Miscellaneous		2,000	00
Repairs and alterations		1,500	00

SALARIES AND WAGES :		No. of officers and employees.		
Medical Superintendent	1	.....	2,000	00
Assistant Superintendent	1	.....	1,000	00
Clinical assistant	1	.....	400	00
Bursar	1	.....	1,200	00
Steward	1	.....	600	00
Matron	1	.....	400	00
Engineer	1	.....	740	00
Assistant engineer	1	.....	400	00
Stokers (1 for Idiot Asylum)	2	.....	480	00
Carpenters	2	.....	1,000	00
Gardener	1	.....	400	00
Assistant gardener	1	.....	240	00
Butcher	1	.....	192	00
Porter or messenger	1	.....	192	00
Baker	1	.....	360	00
Tailor	1	.....	264	00
Farmer	1	.....	400	00
Ploughmen	2	.....	672	00

	No. of officers and employees.	
Night watchers	2	\$ 480 00
Chief attendants	5	1,356 00
Ordinary male attendants	16	3,408 00
Cowman	1	216 00

FEMALES:

Chief attendants	3	540 00
Ordinary female attendants	19	1,740 00
Night attendants	2	240 00
Cooks	3	420 00
Laundresses ..	4	432 00
Housemaids	6	504 00
Dairymaid	1	96 00
Seamstress	1	120 00
Extra assistance	1	100 00

Total 85\$80,342 00

36. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane, *Kingston*, as follow:—

Maintenance of *Ontario* Patients at *Rockwood* Asylum, for food, clothing, medical attendance, &c., &c., for 365 patients, at \$143 per annum each.....\$52,195 00

37. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Provincial Reformatory, *Penetanguishene*, as follow:—

Rations	\$5,000 00
Clothing	2,800 00
Bedding.	500 00
Farm, farm stock and stables	500 00
Hospital	100 00
Library and schools.....	200 00
Fuel	250 00
Cleaning, light and laundry	350 00
Furniture, tools and shop fixtures	500 00
Repairs, ordinary	500 00
Incidentals	614 00
Postage and stationery	250 00

SALARIES AND WAGES:

	No. of officers and employees.	
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Warden	1	1,600 00
Bursar and Deputy Warden..	1	850 00
Surgeon	1	400 00
Steward	1	500 00
Chaplains	2	800 00
Teachers	2	800 00
Keepers and trade instructors.....	4	1,600 00
Keepers and trade istructors, ordinary	4	1,440 00
Farmer ...	1	400 00
Stable-keeper	1	260 00
Day guard and drill instructor.....	1	260 00
Night guard ..	1	260 00
Gate-keeper	1	260 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Temporary Assistance .....	... ..	200 00

Total 22\$21,794 00

38. To defray the expenses of maintenance of the Central Prison, as follow :—

Medicines, medical comforts and appliances	\$ 300 00
Butchers' meat and fish	6,000 00
Flour, bread and meal	5,000 00
Groceries and other provisions	4,500 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	4,000 00
Fuel	3,000 00
Gas and oil	1,000 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	500 00
Stationery, advertising, printing and postage	500 00
Library, schools and lectures	500 00
Furniture and furnishings	500 00
Stable forage, &c.	500 00
Repairs, &c.	500 00
Unenumerated	500 00

SALARIES AND WAGES :	No. of officers and employees.	
Warden	1	2,000 00
Bursar	1	1,200 00
Physician.....	1	1,000 00
Chief warder.	1	800 00
Steward and storekeeper	1	600 00
Prison bailiff.....	1	800 00
Day guards and shop supervisors, with board	4	1,440 00
Day guards and shop supervisors, without board	4	2,000 00
Night guards	3	1,500 00
Special wall guards	3	1,200 00
Gatekeeper	1	300 00
Engineer.....	1	700 00
Baker and cook.....	1	600 00
Messenger	1	250 00
Total	24	\$41,690 00

39. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb
Belleville, as follow :—

Medicine	\$ 80 00
Medical comforts and appliances.....	40 00
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	3,000 00
Flour	1,600 00
Butter	1,200 00
General groceries	2,300 00
Fruit and vegetables	500 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	750 00
Fuel	2,500 00
Gas, oil, &c.	1,000 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	500 00
Furniture and furnishings.....	500 00
Farm, feed and fodder.....	600 00
Repairs and alterations.....	500 00
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	500 00
Books, apparatus and appliances.....	600 00
Unenumerated	1,000 00

SALARIES AND WAGES :	No. of officers and employees.	
Principal	1	1,800 00
Physician.....	1	500 00

	No. of officers and employees.	
Book-keeper and steward	1	\$ 800 00
Matron.....	1	300 00
Teachers	9	5,250 00
Visitors' attendant	1	180 00
Housekeeper	1	200 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Fireman	1	228 00
Farmer.....	1	480 00
Farm-hand	1	192 00
Gardener.....	1	240 00
Baker and cook.....	1	450 00
Night watchman	1	240 00
Carpenter and assistant	2	650 00
Shoemaker	1	500 00
Tailoress	1	250 00
Messenger	1	84 00
Cook	1	120 00
Maids	9	828 00
Gate-keeper	1	72 00
Extra Assistance	...	100 00
Total	38	\$31,234 00

40. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Institution for the Blind, *Brantford*, as follow :—

Medicines, medical comforts and appliances	\$ 60 00
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	1,500 00
Flour.....	800 00
Butter	500 00
General groceries	1,100 00
Fruit and vegetables.....	250 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	600 00
Fuel	2,500 00
Gas, oil, &c.	800 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	250 00
Furniture and furnishings.....	400 00
Farm, feed and fodder	800 00
Repairs and alterations	400 00
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	500 00
Books, apparatus and appliances	400 00
Unenumerated	500 00

SALARIES AND WAGES:

	No. of officers and employees.	
Principal.....	1	1,000 00
Physician	1	300 00
Bursar	1	800 00
Matron	1	300 00
Teachers	5	3,100 00
Trade instructor.....	1	900 00
Visitors' attendant	1	120 00
Engineer.....	1	600 00
Fireman	1	360 00
Gardener.....	1	288 00
Teamster.....	1	240 00
Porter.....	1	216 00

	No. of officers and employees.	
Cook	1	\$144 00
Cook's assistants	2	96 00
Laundress	1	96 00
Laundress' assistant	1	96 00
Nurse	1	120 00
Housemaids	4	336 00
Temporary Assistance .....	.. .....	100 00
Total.....	25	\$20,572 00

41. To defray the expenses of the School of Practical Science, as follow :—

Salaries	\$4,000 00
Gas	300 00
Fuel	500 00
Water	200 00
Ordinary repairs and incidentals	200 00
Housekeeper	600 00

Total \$5,800 00

42. To defray the expenses of Immigration Services, as follow :—

AGENCIES IN EUROPE:

	Months of service.	Salary per month.	Total amount of salary.	Travelling ex- penses not to exceed \$4 per day.	Rents of offices, printing, ad- vertising, & all inciden- tals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
G. T. Denison, on special service...	4		2,000 00	to include	all expenses.
Sidney Robjohn.....	12	125 00	1,500 00	1,080 00	5,500 00
C. W. Colter	12	125 00	1,500 00	1,080 00	900 00
John Dyke	8	125 00	1,000 00	480 00	...
Peter Byrne	12	125 00	1,500 00	1,080 00	900 00
David D. Hay	8	125 00	1,000 00	480 00	...
C. J. Shiel	8	125 00	1,000 00	700 00	600 00
Jeremiah Murphy	12	125 00	1,500 00	1,080 00	900 00
Thomas Pearse	12	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Christopher Ekstromer.....	12	125 00	1,500 00	700 00	.....
Contingent remuneration to other parties who may be appointed			1,000 00	500 00	.....
Ocean passage—twelve trips for Government agents .....			.....	1,200 00	.....
Ocean passage for agents of Immi- gration Aid Societies				984 00	.....
Salaries			\$14,000 00		
Travelling expenses			9,364 00		
Rent, printing, &c.			8,800 00		

Total for Agencies in Europe \$32,164 00
 Agencies in *Ontario* and *Quebec*, including provisions for
 immigrants, their care and charge 20,000 00
 Carriage of immigrants in *Canada* 10,000 00
 Assistance (by bonus) to immigrants to arrive in 1874..... 45,000 00

Assistance (by bonus) to immigrants who arrived in 1873, payable in 1874	\$25,000 00
Incidentals	1,300 00

Total for Immigration Service \$133,464 00

43. To defray the expenses of a grant in aid of Agriculture, Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions, as follow :—

Electoral Division Societies, 73 at \$700	\$51,100 00
Electoral Division Society, 1 at \$550	550 00
Electoral Division Societies, 7 at \$350	2,450 00
Fruit Growers' Association	1,000 00
Entomological Society	750 00
Agricultural Association	10,000 00
For sundry services in connection with Agriculture and Arts not otherwise provided for	2,000 00
Mechanics' Institutes	20,000 00
Art Union	500 00
Canadian Institute, <i>Toronto</i>	750 00
Institut Canadien, <i>Ottawa</i>	300 00
Athenæum, <i>Ottawa</i>	300 00
To promote scientific research	500 00

Total \$90,200 00

44. To defray the expenses of a grant in aid of Hospitals and Charities, as follow :—

General Hospital, <i>Toronto</i>	\$11,200 00
House of Industry, <i>Toronto</i>	2,900 00
Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, <i>Toronto</i>	640 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, <i>Toronto</i>	640 00
Lying-in Hospital, <i>Toronto</i>	480 00
Magdalene Asylum, <i>Toronto</i>	480 00
House of Providence, <i>Toronto</i>	1,000 00
Girls' Home and Public Nursery, <i>Toronto</i>	320 00
Boys' Home, <i>Toronto</i>	320 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary, <i>Toronto</i>	1,000 00
Newsboys' Lodgings, <i>Toronto</i>	240 00
General Hospital, <i>Kingston</i>	4,800 00
House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, <i>Kingston</i> ...	2,200 00
Orphans' Home, <i>Kingston</i>	640 00
Hotel Dieu Hospital, <i>Kingston</i>	1,000 00
General Hospital, <i>London</i>	2,400 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, <i>London</i>	640 00
City Hospital, <i>Hamilton</i>	4,800 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, <i>Hamilton</i>	640 00
Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, <i>Hamilton</i> ...	640 00
House of Refuge, <i>Hamilton</i>	720 00
Protestant Hospital, <i>Ottawa</i>	1,200 00
Roman Catholic Hospital, <i>Ottawa</i>	1,200 00
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, <i>Ottawa</i>	480 00
Protestant Orphan Asylum, <i>Ottawa</i>	480 00
St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, <i>Ottawa</i>	480 00
Magdalene Asylum, <i>Ottawa</i>	480 00
General Hospital, <i>St Catharines</i>	1,000 00

Total \$43,020 00

45. To defray the expense of Miscellaneous Expenditure, as follow :—

To cover expenses of collection of revenue for law stamps and licenses	\$2,500 00
To cover expenses in connection with municipalities and other funds	500 00
To provide for expenses attending the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund debt and surplus schemes	4,000 00
To provide for expenses <i>re Ontario</i> and <i>Quebec</i> settlement	4,000 00
To provide for expenses <i>re Northern</i> and <i>Western</i> boundaries	4,000 00
Inspector of Railways	500 00
<i>Ontario</i> Rifle Association	600 00
<i>Orillia</i> Asylum, Caretaker	200 00
Insurance on Public Buildings	1,500 00
Total	\$17,800 00

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Resolved, That this House will again resolve itself into Committee of Supply on Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 3.15 P.M.

Monday, 16th March, 1874.

11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Fitzsimmons*—The Petition of *Robert Fitzsimmons* and others, of *Brockville*.

The following Petitions were received and read :—

Of the Town Council of *Chatham*, praying for certain amendments to the Municipal Act.

Of *J. B. Newman* and others, of *Wallaceburgh*, praying that the Bill to incorporate the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons of *Ontario* may not pass.

Of the Town Council of *Strathroy*, praying that an Act may pass to prevent passenger trains carrying Petroleum as freight.

Of *William Craig* and others, of *Port Hope*, praying that the Act relating to the attachment of debts may not pass.

On motion of Mr. *Bethune*, seconded by Mr. *Wood*,

Ordered, That leave of absence until the end of the Session be granted to *H. M. Deroche*, Esquire, Member for *Addington*, on account of severe illness.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 61), To amend an indenture between the *London* and *Port Stanley* Railway Company, and the *Great Western* Railway Company.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 12), To amend and consolidate the law for the sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors, having been read,
Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 2—(of Bill reprinted as amended in Committee),

line 8—after “longer,” insert “Provided that tavern and shop licenses may be issued between the first and fifteenth days of March in each year; and licenses by wholesale may be issued between the first and last days of March in each year, and all such licenses shall be deemed to have been issued on the said first day of March.”

“ 8—line 7—strike out “medicinal,” insert “medical.”

“ “—line 40—strike out “seventh,” insert “fourth,”

“ 12—line 26—strike out from “ten” to “twenty-six,” inclusive.

“ “—line 28—after “thirty-five,” insert “and” strike out from “thirty-nine” to “fifty-seven,” inclusive.

“ “—line 51—strike out “under this Act,” insert “in this section mentioned.”

“ 13—strike out the numbers of the sub-sections from “3” to “9” inclusive; insert (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f).

“ “—strike out the number of sub-sec. “9,” and insert (45a), and place section under section 45

“ 14—line 55—strike out “sixth,” insert “fourth.”

“ 15—line 3—strike out “seventh,” insert “fourth and thirty-fifth;” strike out “section,” insert “sections;” after “Act,” insert “as the case may be.”

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* 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 Amendments made in Committee of the whole House on Bill (No. 131), Respecting Industrial Schools, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the Second Sitzings of this House To-day.

The Amendments made in Committee of the whole House on Bill (No. 112), To further amend the Act incorporating the *Hamilton* and *North-Western* Railway Company, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the Second Sitzings of this House To-day.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 127) To make valid certain Sales for Taxes of Lands in Towns not separated from Counties.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 122), Respecting Public Aid towards making Gaol additions and alterations; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hardy* 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 at the Second Sitzings of this House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 1.30 P.M.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

Bill (No. 142), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Municipality of *Haliburton*, and to provide for its becoming a Provisional County."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 143), intituled, "An Act respecting Municipal Drainage By-laws."—The Honourable Mr. *McKellar*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The Amendments made in Committee of the whole House on Bill (No. 54), To incorporate the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity of *London*, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 112), To further amend the Act incorporating the *Hamilton* and North-Western Railway Company.

Bill (No. 131), Respecting Industrial Schools.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 51), To incorporate the *London* Fuel Association, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Meredith*, seconded by Mr. *Merrick*,

Ordered, That the fees on Bill (No. 51), *London* Fuel Association, be remitted, less the actual cost of printing.

On motion of Mr. *Baxter*, seconded by Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*).

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Printing to consider the propriety of printing eight hundred copies of Bill (No. 10), Relating to the practise of Medicine and Surgery in *Ontario*.

On motion of Mr. *Hamilton*, seconded by Mr. *Cook*.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence in reference to proposed improvements on the *Nation* River; also, copies of reports on surveys, together with the cost thereof.

On motion of Mr. *Lauder*, seconded by Mr. *Boulton*.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all papers and correspondence in the possession or under the control of the Government relating to Lot Number 22 in the 3rd concession of the Township of *Melancthon*.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That this House will To-morrow resolve itself into a Committee to consider following Resolutions :—

That it is expedient, that the payment of certain fees and expenses should be provided for, in order to carry out the provisions of the Bill to make further provision for the due Administration of Justice, as follow :

1. No rehearing, as mentioned in the 17th section of the said Bill, is to take place until and unless the party rehearing shall first deposit in the hands of the proper officer

of the Court in which the cause or matter is pending, the sum of thirty dollars, by way of security for any costs of the rehearing which he may be ordered to pay, unless dispensed with by an order of a judge in chambers.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, fix the fees to be taken by constables for services rendered by such officers in the administration of criminal justice, or in any proceedings had before coroners or justices of the peace.

3. For examining and noting service of jurors, the Clerk of the Peace shall be entitled to the sum of _____ per hundred names, for each year for which such examination shall be made.

4. From and after the first day of July next, no fees or charges shall be payable for the benefit of the Crown upon any proceedings had in any County or Division Court, and so much of any Act or Acts as imposes any such fee is hereby repealed.

5. The authority conferred by the Act passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of Her Majesty, and chaptered twenty-three, upon the Board of County Judges, shall extend to the substitution of other fees to be paid to the clerks and bailiffs of Division Courts in lieu of fees payable to them under any statute.

6. The like fees as are now payable in the Superior Courts of Law to the clerk of Judges' Chambers at *Osgoode Hall*, to the clerk of the Practice Court, and to the clerk of the Heir and Devisee Commission respectively, in respect of proceedings had at Chambers, in the Practice Court, or before the said Commission, shall, subject to the provisions of the Act passed in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of the reign of Her Majesty, and chaptered five, section twenty-one, be hereafter payable to the Crown, and shall be paid in stamps to be affixed and cancelled under the said last mentioned Act, and the Acts amending the same; and unless specially authorized, no person holding either of said offices, shall hereafter take for his own use and benefit, directly or indirectly, any fee or emolument whatsoever, save the salary to which he may be entitled by law; and all the fees received for, or on account of the said offices, shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province.

7. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to direct payment to *William B. Heward*, Esquire, as the clerk in Chambers and Practice Court, and of the Heir and Devisee Commission, in lieu of the fees heretofore received by him for his own use, of an annual salary not greater than _____ dollars,

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 127), To make valid certain Sales for Taxes of Lands in Towns not separated from Counties; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hardy* 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 Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,

Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return shewing the names of all Railway Companies which have not complied, either in whole or part, with the conditions of Orders in Council, ratified by the House.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 55.)

Also—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return shewing the names of all persons appointed to any office, either temporary or permanent, by the Government since January 1st, 1873; the date of their several appointments, and the salaries or emoluments attached thereto.—(*Sessional Papers* No. 56.)

Also:—Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the application of the *Ontario and Quebec Railway Company* for aid.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 47.)

Also:—Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the *Kingston and Pembroke Railway*, subsequent to that printed in *Sessional Papers* of 1871-2.—(*Sessional Papers* No 48,)

Also :—Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the Northern Extension Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 46.*)

Also :—Annual Report of the Council of the University College of Toronto.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 57.*)

Also :—Orders in Council relative to the Railway Aid Fund.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 58.*)

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 133), To make further provision for the due Administration of Justice, having been read,

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

Mr. *Merrick* moved in amendment, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Cameron*,

That all the words in the Motion after “That” be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof: “the Bill be read the second time this day three months.”

Mr. *Boulton* moved, in amendment to the proposed Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

That all the words in the Amendment after the word “the” be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—“House cannot avoid expressing its regret that a matter of this importance should have been brought down at so late an hour of the Session as to preclude its being regularly discussed and understood.”

And the Amendment to the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Cumberland,</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Wilson—20.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>	<i>Wood—38.</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>		

The Amendment, having been then put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>
<i>Boulton</i>	<i>Cumberland,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Wilson—8.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>	<i>Wood—50.</i>
<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>		

Mr. *Cumberland* then moved in amendment to the original Motion, seconded by Mr. *Boulter*,

That all the words after "be" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor :
 "not read a second time until the same shall have been submitted to the Judges of the Superior Courts, with the request that they will report to this House, at its next Session, their view upon its several provisions."

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Cumberland,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Wilson—10.</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>	<i>Wood—50.</i>
<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>		

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* then moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *McKellar*,
 That the Question be now put.

And the House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock midnight,

TUESDAY, 17 March, 1874.

The Motion, having been put, was carried on the following Division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	—36
<i>Farewell,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Cumberland,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Wilson—19.</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	

The original Motion was then put and carried, and the Bill was read the second time. Referred to a Committee of the whole House at the First Sitzings of this House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 12.40 A.M.

Tuesday, 17th March, 1874.

11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

The following Petition was brought up and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *McManus*.—The Petition of *Henry Bracken* and others, of *Caledon*.

The following Petition was received and read :—

Of *Robert Fitzsimmons* and others, of *Brockville*, praying that the Bill relating to the attachment of debts may not pass.

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

Bill (No. 144), intituled "An Act respecting the sale of pine trees by certain settlers in the Free Grants Townships, in the Districts of *Muskoka* and *Parry Sound*."—The Honourable Mr. *Pardee*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

(Bill No. 12), To amend and consolidate the law for the sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors.

Bill (No. 127), To make valid certain sales for Taxes of Lands in Towns not separated from Counties.

The Amendments made in Committee of the whole House on Bill (No. 38), To amend the Act intituled "An Act to establish Municipal Institutions in the Districts of Parry Sound, Muskoka, Nipissing and Thunder Bay," having been read the second time, 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 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 1874, the following sums :—

46. To defray Unforeseen and Unprovided Expenses\$50,000 00

47. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, *Toronto*, as follow :—

Washing machine, laundry appliances, &c.	\$2,000 00
Tramway to laundry and repairs	500 00
Improved water supply	200 00
Alterations in sewage pipes.....	500 00

Total \$3,200 00

48. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, *London*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance	\$11,797 25
To complete cottages, &c.....	13,784 40
Farm, drainage, &c.	1,000 00
800 feet rubber hose, fire protection	600 00
Cottages for insane, planting, road making, &c.	1,000 00
Furniture and furnishings	3,000 00

Total\$31,181 65

49. To defray the expenses of works at the Inebriate Asylum, *Hamilton*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance\$68,887 88

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

Ordered, That the Report be received at the Second Sitzings of this House To-day.

Resolved, That the House will again resolve itself into Committee of Supply at the Second Sitzings of this House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 1.30 P.M.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Orders in Council relating to the Railway Aid Fund. (*Sessional Papers No. 58*).

Also; Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House,—

1st. Copies of all correspondence between the Inspector of Schools for the county of *Peel*, to and from Dr. *Ryerson*, Chief Superintendent of Education, or to any other person in the Education Office, at *Toronto*, relating to taking a number of lots from School Section No. 6, of *Albion*, and attaching the same to *Union* School Section, No. 13, *Albion* and 20 *King*.

2nd. All correspondence in Dr. *Ryerson's* possession, from the trustees of School Section No. 6, and 13 *Albion* and others (if any) relating to the same.

3rd. The Chief Superintendent's decision of the 7th of October and of the 18th of November respectively.

4th. All correspondence between the Inspector of *Peel*, Mr. *McKinnon*, to the Inspector of *North York*, Mr. *Frotheringham*, and Mr. *Frotheringham* to Mr. *McKinnon*, now in their possession, which has not been sent to the Education Office, including a protest signed by *George Jones* and placed in Mr. *Frotheringham's* hands, as chairman of a meeting held last December at *Bolton* Village, also Mr. *Kinnon's* to any other person.

5th. All affidavits relating to the above, now in Dr. *Ryerson's* possession, particularly sworn to between the 7th of October and the 18th of November; also, the affidavits since made and now in his possession.

6th. The said copies to commence at the 1st of September, 1872, and to end with this date. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 61.)

Also,—Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the application of the *Pacific Junction* Railway Company for aid. (*Sessional Papers* No. 51.)

Also,—Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the application of the *Canada Southern* Railway Company for aid. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 49.)

Also,—Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, copies of all rules, regulations and instructions, issued by the Council of Public Instruction for the guidance of Teachers, Trustees, and Inspectors, and all other rules, regulations and instructions passed by the Council of Public Instruction for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the School Law, and the dates when they were passed. (*Sessional Papers* No. 60.)

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

Bill (No. 145), intituled "An Act to amend an Act respecting Municipal Institutions in the Province of *Ontario*."—The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 122), Respecting Public Aid towards making Gaol additions and alterations.

The Order of the Day for the House to again resolve itself into Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks* moved, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The Honourable Mr. *Cameron* moved in amendment seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: "it appears, by the Report of the Architect and Engineer of the Public Works Department, that work to the extent of \$81,530.21 has been done at the Central Prison, a work under the control of the Government of the Province, under the superintendence of one *J. P. Wagner* by days' labour, and by the purchasing of material at private contract, without having invited tenders by public advertisement for such work, and submitted the same to public competition.

"That it further appears that the Inebriate Asylum at *Hamilton*, the cottages for Insane patients at the *London* Asylum, the fence round the Parliament Buildings at *Toronto*, and other Public Works have been let to contract without competition having been invited therefor by public advertisement, except in the case of the Inebriate Asylum for which tenders had been invited by public advertisement but, after such tenders were received, alterations in the plans were made; and the contract for the altered works was given out without tenders having been asked by public advertisement.

"That it further appears from the said Report, and on investigation of the Public Accounts by the Public Accounts Committee, that the said Central Prison work had been let under contract to one *John Elliott*, after public competition, and was by order of the Government taken out of the hands of the said *Elliott* for the alleged reason that he was not making sufficient progress with the work, and placed under the superintendence of the said *Wagner*, on the eighteenth day of September last past; that the men then employed on the said works, although they were satisfied with the wages they had been receiving from the said *Elliott*, within two or three days after the works were taken charge of by the Government, struck for higher wages, and such wages were increased from twenty-five to fifty cents a day, whereby the said men had to be thereafter employed for months, at a loss of not less than from fifty to one hundred dollars a day to the Government, by reason of the said works not having been put up to public competition.

"And this House feels called upon to express the opinion, that the Government has set aside a well established practice in Constitutional Government, in having let to contract extensive Public Works without the safeguard afforded by public competition invited by public advertisement."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Giles,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Tooley—23.</i>
<i>Code,</i>	<i>Guest,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clark (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clark (Wellington),</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Harrington,</i>	<i>Sexton,</i>	<i>Wood—42.</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>		

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1874, the following sums :—

50. To defray the expenses of works at the Provincial Reformatory, *Penetanguishene*, as follow :—

Completion of buildings, re-vote, \$579.42	\$ 600 00
Steam heating, including boiler and boiler house	3,000 00
Play-shed and gymnasium	600 00
Privies and drains	1,000 00
Eaves to buildings, tanks and reservoirs	1,480 00
Bath room and fittings, &c.	150 00
Painting, stock and brushes, &c.	200 00
Repairs, walls and fences.....	1,000 00
Payment for improvements for house acquired by the Reformatory	840 00
Total	\$8,870 00

51. To defray the expenses of works at the Central Prison, *Toronto*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance	\$2,992 00
Machinery	7,000 00
Heating wings	3,000 00
Lighting workshops	5,000 00
Foundations for machinery	2,000 00
Area walls, workshop	2,000 00
Filling round building	5,000 00
Gas main pipe from street	1,000 00
Repairing damage after storm	7,000 00
Brick work and four cells	5,000 00
Gratings, fourteen windows	1,000 00
Foundry and cupolas	2,000 00
Roads and fences to be completed	8,000 00
Superintendence, &c.	2,000 00
Washing machines, laundry appliances	1,000 00
Levelling grounds, planting, &c.	2,000 00
Furniture and furnishings for 84 additional cells	3,500 00
Total	\$59,492 00

52. To defray the expenses of works at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, *Belleville*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance	\$1,059 51
To complete dining hall, plumbing, &c.	2,500 00
Additional bedroom, kitchen and cellar for steward's house...	600 00
Sundry work, and closets for steward's house	459 24
Gymnasium and play-shed	2,500 00
Planting, road-making, &c.	500 00

Total \$7,618 75

53. To defray the expenses of works at the Blind Institute, *Brantford*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance	\$1,434 81
Gas and water supply, Bursar's cottage	400 00
Soldering roofs and eaves of building	600 00

Maps, apparatus and other school appliances	\$ 500 00
Washing machines and laundry appliances	500 00
Ovens, ash-pits, and repairs to flue	300 00
Preparing dormitory for trades' pupils, and furniture and furnishing for same	1,000 00
Planting, road making, &c.	200 00

Total \$4,934 81

54. To defray the expenses of works at the School of Agriculture, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance \$14,249 02

55. To defray the expense of repairs at the School of Practical Science \$200 00

56. To defray the expenses of works at the Normal School and Education Office, as follow :—

Central boiler house and boilers.....	\$8,000 00
Removing latrines and repairing drains.....	2,000 00
Repairs	2,000 00

Total \$12,000 00

57. To defray the expenses of works at the Normal School, *Ottawa*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance \$94,768 60

58. To defray the expenses of the repairs of building at *Osgoode Hall* \$1,500 00

59. To defray the expenses of works at Government House, as follows :—

To complete forcing house	\$1,500 00
Furniture, wardrobes, &c.	500 00

Total..... \$2,000 00

60. To defray the expenses of works at the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, as follow :—

To complete fence, planting, &c. \$5,000 00

61. To defray the expenses of works at the Court House and Gaol, *Sault*

Ste. Marie \$1,500 00

62. To defray the expenses of Works in the *Thunder Bay* District, as follow :—

Gaol and Lock-up	\$4,000 00
Registry Office—fence, painting, &c.	2,000 00

Total ... \$6,000 00

63. To defray the expenses of works in the *Nipissing* District—Re-vote in part for two Lock-ups ... \$2,000 00

64. To defray the expenses of works in the *Parry Sound* District—Registry Office—repairs, painting, &c. \$100 00

65. To defray the expenses of works in the New District, *North Victoria* and *Peterborough*—For registry office, lock-up and furniture \$3,000 00

And the House having continued to sit in Committee until twelve of the clock midnight,

WEDNESDAY, 18th March, 1874.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received at the First Sitting of this House, To-day.

Resolved, That the House will again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply at the First Sitting of this House, To-day.

The House then adjourned at 12.10 A.M.

Wednesday, 18th March, 1874.

11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*)—The Petition of the Congregational Union of *Ontario* and *Quebec*.

The following Petition was received and read :—

Of *Henry Bracken* and others, of *Caledon*, praying that a Committee may be appointed to inquire into the working of the *Toronto, Grey* and *Bruce* Railway, respecting the carrying of cordwood.

On motion of Mr. *Monk*, seconded by Mr. *Clarke* (*Norfolk*),

Ordered, That the fees on Bill (No. 93), To widen Broad Street, *Ottawa*, be remitted, less the actual cost of printing.

On motion of Mr. *Farewell*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Ordered, That the fees on Bill (No. 82), Separation of lots from the Village of *Oshawa*, be remitted, less the actual cost of printing.

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

Bill (No. 146), intituled "An Act respecting the Executive Council."—The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 130), Respecting the Solemnization of Marriages.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Administration of Justice, having been read,

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainted the House that His Excellency, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolutions, recommends the same to the consideration of the House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That, in order to carry out the provisions of the Bill to make further provision for the due Administration of Justice, it is expedient that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council do from time to time, fix the fees to be taken by constables for services rendered by such officers in the administration of criminal justice, or in any proceedings had before coroners or justices of the peace.

That, for examining and noting service of Jurors, the Clerk of the Peace shall be entitled to the sum of fifty cents per hundred names, for each year for which such examination shall be made.

That, from and after the first day of July next, no fees or charges shall be payable for the benefit of the Crown upon any proceedings had in any County or Division Court, and so much of any Act or Acts as imposes any such fee be repealed.

That the authority conferred by the Act passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of Her Majesty, and chaptered twenty-three, upon the Board of County Judges, be extended to the substitution of other fees to be paid to the clerks and bailiffs of Division Courts in lieu of fees payable to them under any statute.

That the like fees as are now payable in the Superior Courts of Law to the clerk of Judges' Chambers at *Osgoode* Hall, to the Clerk of the Practice Court, and to the clerk of the Heir and Devisee Commission respectively, in respect of proceedings had at Chambers, in the Practice Court, or before the said Commission, shall, subject to the provisions of the Act passed in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of the reign of Her Majesty, and chaptered five, section twenty-one, be hereafter payable to the Crown, and shall be paid in stamps to be affixed and cancelled under the last mentioned Act, and the Acts amending the same; and unless specially authorized, no person holding either of said offices do hereafter take for his own use and benefit, directly or indirectly, any fee or emolument whatsoever, save the salary to which he may be entitled by law; and that all the fees received for, or on account of the said office, shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province.

That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to direct payment to *William B. Heward*, Esquire, as the clerk in Chambers and Practice Court, and of the Heir and Devisee Commission, in lieu of the fees heretofore received by him for his own use, of an annual salary not greater than eighteen hundred dollars.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Hardy* reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. *Hardy* reported the Resolutions as follow:—

Resolved, That, in order to carry out the provisions of the Bill to make further provision for the due Administration of Justice, it is expedient that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council do from time to time, fix the fees to be taken by constables for services rendered by such officers in the administration of criminal justice, or in any proceedings had before coroners or justices of the peace.

That, for examining and noting service of jurors, the Clerk of the Peace shall be entitled to the sum of fifty cents per hundred names, for each year for which such examination shall be made.

That, from and after the first day of July next, no fees or charges shall be payable for the benefit of the Crown upon any proceedings had in any County or Division Court, and so much of any Act or Acts as imposes any such fee be repealed.

That the authority conferred by the Act passed in the thirty-second year of the reign of Her Majesty, and chaptered twenty-three, upon "the Board of County Judges be extended to the substitution of other fees to be paid to the clerks and bailiffs of Division Courts in lieu of fees payable to them under any statute.

That the like fees as are now payable in the Superior Courts of Law to the clerk of Judge's Chambers at *Osgoode* Hall, to the clerk of the Practice Court, and to the clerk of

the Heir and Devisee Commission respectively, in respect of proceedings had at Chambers, in the Practice Court, or before the said Commission, shall, subject to the provisions of the Act passed in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth years of the reign of Her Majesty, and chaptered five, section twenty-one, be hereafter payable to the Crown, and shall be paid in stamps to be affixed and cancelled under the said last mentioned Act, and the Acts amending the same; and unless especially authorized, no person holding either of said offices, do hereafter take for his own use and benefit, directly or indirectly, any fee or emolument whatsoever, save the salary to which he may be entitled by law; and that all the fees received for, or on account of the said offices, shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province.

That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to direct payment to *William B. Heward*, Esquire, as the clerk in Chambers and Practice Court, and of the Heir and Devisee Commission, in lieu of the fees heretofore received by him for his own use, of an annual salary not greater than eighteen hundred dollars.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Resolutions be referred to the Committee of the whole House to whom was referred Bill (No. 133), To make further provision for the due Administration of Justice.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 141), Respecting Voters' Lists.

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

The House 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 1874, the following sums :—

66. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Washago</i> channel to wharf.....	\$1,000 00
67. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Sydenham River</i> improvements.....	\$644 74
68. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Muskoka Falls</i> —rock excavation, dam and sluices	\$4,565 36
69. To defray the expenses of works at lock between <i>Mary's</i> and <i>Fairy Lakes</i>	\$18,980 69
70. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Ryerson's Road</i>	\$511 34
71. To defray the expenses of Settlers' Homestead Fund	\$8,279 73
72. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Trent River</i> bridge.....	\$2,000 00

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

Ordered, That the Report be received at the Second Sitzings of this House To-day.

Resolved, That the House will again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply at the Second Sitzings of this House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 1.30 P.M.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. Craig, (*Glengarry*) moved, seconded by Mr. Wood,

That the absence from this House during this Session of *William Craig*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Russell*, and of *Thomas M. Fairbairn*, Esquire, Member for the West Riding of the County of *Peterborough*, having been caused by severe illness, this House unanimously recommends that the Accountant of this House be authorized to remit to them the portion of their Sessional allowance, to which, but for their absence, they would have been entitled; but this Resolution shall not be taken as a precedent to authorize such payments in future.

Ordered, That the Accountant of this House do pay to *William Craig*, Esquire, Member for the County of *Russell*, and to *Thomas M. Fairbairn*, Esquire, Member for the West Riding of the County of *Peterborough*, their Sessional allowance in full for the present Session.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into the Committee of Supply having been read.

The Honourable Mr. Crooks moved, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General Mowat.

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair,

Mr. Merrick moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Rykert.

That all the words in the motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor "in the opinion of this House, no public money appropriated by Parliament for a particular work in a certain locality should be diverted by an Order in Council, at the mere will of the Executive, thereby ignoring the express will of Parliament, such diversion being a violation of a well understood principle of constitutional practice and fraught with danger to the liberties of the people and privileges of Parliament."

And a Debate arising,

The Motion was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1874, the following sums:—

73. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Washago</i> and <i>Gravenhurst</i> Road	\$1,200 00
74. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Balsam</i> River works, land purchase and dredging	\$1,200 00
75. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Kaministiquia</i> River, to complete dredging bar	\$11,399 96
76. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Otonabee</i> River, cribs and booms below <i>Young's Lock</i>	\$2,000 00
77. To defray the expenses of works at dams and slides, <i>Gulland Burnt</i> River Waters	\$17,500 00
78. To defray the expenses of works at swing and fixed bridges, and approaches at <i>Port Carling</i>	\$3,000 00
79. To defray the expenses of works at timber slide, high falls, <i>Muskoka</i> River	\$4,000 00
80. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Wye</i> River, piers and dredging of bar	\$8,000 00
81. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Scugog</i> River, dredging, &c	\$4,000 00

82. To defray the expenses of surveys, inspections, arbitrations and charges not otherwise provided for	\$5,000 00
83. To defray the expenses of works in maintenance of locks, dams and swing bridges	\$2,000 00
84. To defray the expenses of lock masters' and bridge tenders' salaries	\$1,200 00
85. To defray the expenses in respect of drainage works undertaken by Government at request of Municipalities, under the Act 33 <i>Vic.</i> , cap. 2, and 36 <i>Vic.</i> , cap. 38.....	\$80,000 00
86. To defray the expenses of construction and repairs of Colonization Roads, as follow :—	

I.—NORTH DIVISION.

1. To continue improvements and construct <i>Current</i> and <i>McKenzie</i> Rivers bridges, on the <i>Black Bay Road</i>	\$6,000 00
2. To complete and construct bridges across <i>Prince Arthur's</i> and <i>McIntyre</i> creeks, on the <i>Fort William road</i>	5,000 00
3. To complete and construct <i>Kaministiquia</i> river bridge, on the <i>Pigeon River road</i>	5,000 00
4. To construct <i>Thessalon</i> river bridge, on the <i>Great Northern road</i>	1,500 00
5. To complete the <i>Base Line</i> road, between Townships of <i>Prince</i> and <i>Park</i> , and <i>Korah</i> and <i>Avenge</i>	1,000 00

Total for North Division\$18,500 00

II.—WEST DIVISION.

1. To commence permanent improvements—stone and gravel on the <i>Rosseau</i> and <i>Nipissing</i> road	\$8,000 00
2. To continue the <i>Monteith</i> and <i>Perry</i> road from <i>McMurich</i> through <i>Perry</i>	2,000 00
3. To commence permanent improvements on the <i>Northern road</i>	5,000 00
4. To complete the <i>Buckhorn</i> road through <i>Glamorgan</i> to <i>Dysart</i>	3,000 00
5. To complete the <i>Cameron</i> road to the Village of <i>Minden</i> , and to improve <i>Victoria</i> road	3,000 00
6. To open the <i>Christie</i> road from <i>Parry Sound</i> to Junction road No. 2, in <i>Christie</i>	2,000 00
7. To commence permanent improvements between <i>Rosseau Junction</i> and <i>Parry Sound Village</i>	8,000 00
8. To repair <i>Muskoka</i> road, between <i>Bracebridge</i> and <i>Parry Sound</i> road junction	1,000 00

Total for West Division\$32,000 00

III.—EAST DIVISION.

1. To complete the <i>Mississippi</i> Road through rest of <i>Ashby</i> and <i>Mayo</i>	\$2,000 00
2. To complete improvements on the <i>Hyde</i> , <i>Chute</i> and <i>Sanson's</i> road	2,000 00
3. To complete permanent improvements (stone and gravel) on the <i>Pembroke</i> and <i>Mattawa</i> road	10,000 00
4. To repair the <i>Addington</i> road from <i>Clair River</i> bridge	1,000 00

5. To repair the <i>Frontenac</i> road from <i>Mississippi</i> river	\$1,000 00
6. For general repairs on the <i>Opeongo</i> road, on the south of <i>Brudenel</i>	5,000 00
7. To construct <i>Clair River</i> bridge on <i>Addington</i> road, in <i>Sheffield</i>	2,500 00
Total for East Section.....	\$23,500 00

IV.—FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

For short new roads	\$10,000 00
For repairs of like nature	10,000 00
For inspection of works	4,000 00
For location of roads	2,000 00
Total for general purposes.....	\$ 26,000 00
Total for Colonization Roads.....	\$100,000 00

37. To defray the expenses of Crown Lands Expenditure, as follow :—

Board of Surveyors	\$ 400 00
Agents' salaries, commissions and disbursements	25,000 00
Forest ranging and inspection of timber lands	18,000 00
Inspectors valuing lands and to cover balance of accounts for services performed in 1873	3,500 00

Surveys as follows :—

Township of <i>Papineau</i>	5,000 00
Township of <i>Perry</i>	4,000 00
Township of <i>Lount</i>	4,000 00
Township south of <i>Lake Nipissing</i>	4,000 00
Special surveys, new Townships, &c.	5,000 00
Exploring line from <i>Little Pic</i> River to <i>Neepigon</i> River, as base for mining locations	6,000 00
Exploring line from <i>Chaffey</i> to mouth of <i>Mattawan</i> River (to complete)	1,200 00
Township of <i>McGregor</i> (to complete)	31 00
Town plot of <i>Clarkville</i> (to complete)	1,224 00
Survey of Islands near the mouth of <i>Kaministiquia</i> River, <i>Fort William</i>	1,000 00
Lots on each side of the <i>Dawson</i> road, from the Township of <i>Oliver</i> to <i>Lake Shebandowan</i>	4,000 00
Township of <i>Plummer</i> , to complete survey (re-vote).....	500 00
Township of <i>Oliver</i> , to complete survey (re-vote).....	1,150 00
Township of <i>Nipissing</i> , to complete survey (re-vote)	1,500 00
Township of <i>Pic</i> and <i>Sibley</i> , to complete survey (re-vote in part).....	5,000 00
Re-survey of <i>Sunnidale</i> (re-vote).....	1,500 00
Defining boundary west and north between Province of <i>On- tario</i> and Dominion	10,000 00
Examination and Report of the <i>Hudson Bay</i> improvements at their various stations on <i>Lakes Huron</i> and <i>Superior</i> , with a view to the adjustment of their claims (re-vote)..	3,000 00
Survey of limits of north shore of <i>Lake Huron</i> , chargeable against holders (re-vote)	6,000 00
Two per cent. of timber dues, payable to Municipalities, for timber cut on road allowance (re-vote)	4,000 00

Compensation claims :—

To compensate *Henton, Cromwell and Grant*, for deficiency in certain lots in *Colchester* \$2,462 00

Total \$117,467 00

88. To meet the expenses of the Refund Account, as follow :—

EDUCATION :

Account of contributions to Superannuated Fund, withdrawn \$750 00

CROWN LANDS :

For payments made to the credit of the Department on account of uncompleted purchases, and afterwards returned to proposed purchasers on purchases not being carried out \$20,000 00

IMMIGRATION :

To recoup, out of Dominion allowance, amount paid to this Province, and claimed by that Government for forwarding Immigrants to *Ontario* in 1873 \$25,000 00

MUNICIPALITIES FUND :

To pay over to Municipalities the amount collected in 1873, less commission on \$121,151 42

LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND :

Moneys collected for the sale of Crown Lands, Common School Lands and Grammar School Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending 30th June, 1872, less expenses of collection and management \$22,686 55

Total Refund Account \$188,587 97

89. To defray the expenses made necessary to complete Services, and to cover Unpaid Accounts for 1873, as follow :—

CIVIL GOVERNMENT :

Treasury Department—Contingencies and repairs.....	\$1,305 44
Secretary and Registrar's Office.....	915 46
Public Works Department.....	84 40
Inspector of Prisons.....	313 03
Crown Lands Department—Salaries	283 34
Crown Lands Department—Contingencies	6,835 92
<i>Official Gazette</i>	603 34
Queen's Printer—Contingencies	137 77
	<u>\$10,478 70</u>

LEGISLATION :

Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages.....	\$1,375 95
Printing, &c., Statutes.....	4,707 37
Indemnity to Members.....	1,546 06
Contingencies and repairs.....	4,867 61
	<u>\$12,496 99</u>

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE :

Court of Chancery—Salaries.....	\$ 83 35
Law Reform Commission	114 58
Miscellaneous Justice.....	1,955 49
	<u>\$2,153 42</u>

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS :

School of Industrial Science.....	\$1,103 93	
Normal and Model Schools.....	846 63	
Court House and Gaol, <i>Sault Ste Marie</i>	13 96	
Government House.....	1,517 57	
Departmental Buildings.....	5,204 68	
<i>Otonabee River Works</i>	17 25	
		<u>\$8,704 02</u>

ASYLUMS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE :

<i>Toronto Lunatic Asylum</i>	\$ 101 95	
Central Prison.....	598 33	
Agricultural College.....	1,707 29	
		<u>\$2,407 57</u>

EDUCATION :

Office Contingencies.....	\$528 62	
Refunds.....	442 81	
		<u>\$971 43</u>

IMMIGRATION.....	\$5,194 22
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CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE :

Forest ranging and inspection of timber lands.....	\$ 681 77	
Inspectors valuing lands.....	1,699 99	
		<u>\$2,381 76</u>

MISCELLANEOUS :

Unprovided items.....	\$4,743 30
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CIVIL GOVERNMENT :

East Wing, repairs.....	\$509 64	
Crown Lands Department, repairs.....	198 43	
		<u>\$708 07</u>

LEGISLATION :

Repairs, &c.	\$690 02
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PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—CAPITAL ACCOUNT :

Parliament Buildings.....	\$2,733 25	
Registry Office, <i>Parry Sound</i>	62 12	
Government House.....	943 55	
Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	300 00	
Agricultural College, <i>Guelph</i>	809 12	
Lunatic Asylum, <i>London</i>	762 40	
Central Prison.....	3,442 50	
		<u>\$9,052 94</u>

Total.....	\$59,982 17
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Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and, Mr. *Hardy* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions, and That the Committee had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the First Sitzings of the House To-morrow.
Resolved, That the House will again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply at the First Sitzings of the House To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 142), To incorporate the Municipality of *Haliburton*, and to provide for its becoming a Provisional County.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House, at the First Sitzings of the House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 144), Respecting the sale of pine trees by certain settlers in the Free Grant Townships, in the Districts of *Muskoka* and *Parry Sound*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House, at the First Sitzings of the House To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 120), To amend and extend the provisions of the Act incorporating the *Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hardy* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 121), To incorporate the *Mercantile Fire Insurance Company* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 74), To incorporate the *London Life Insurance Company* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Boulter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 94), To incorporate the *South Western Railway Company of Canada* ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 42), To incorporate the *Huron and Ottawa Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 56), Respecting the *Grand Junction Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 57), To incorporate the *Lake Huron and Quebec Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 60), To incorporate the *North Simcoe Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 65), To incorporate the *Ontario Central Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 79), To incorporate the *Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 85), To amend the Acts relating to the *Victoria Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 70), To consolidate and amend the several Acts relating to the *Norfolk Railway Company*, and to change the corporate name thereof to the *Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway Company*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Meredith* reported the several Bills without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

And the House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock, midnight,

THURSDAY, 18th March, 1874.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 59), To incorporate the *London Junction Railway Company*; and, aftersome time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Boxter* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and had directed him to ask leave to sit again.

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

The House then adjourned at 12.10 A.M.

Thursday, 19th March, 1874.

11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House :—

Statement of the affairs of the *Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company* for the year 1873. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 68.)

The following Petition was brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Ardagh*, the Petition of the *Northern Extension Railway Company*.

The following Petition was received and read :—

Of the *Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec*, praying that Church property may not be exempted from taxation.

On motion of Mr. *Gibson*, seconded by Mr. *Daly*,

Ordered, That the fees on (Bill No. 84), To re-unite North and South *Perth* for Registration purposes, be remitted less the actual cost of printing,

Mr. *Hodgins*, from the Committee of Supply, reported the following Resolutions :—

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year 1874, the following sums :—

1. To defray the expenses of Government House, *Toronto*, as follow :—

Water	\$265 00
Gas	800 00
Fuel	2,300 00
Repairs	800 00
Furnishing	500 00
Planting	200 00
Gardening	410 00
Caretaker	365 00
Incidental	240 00

Total \$5,880 00

2. To defray the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor's Office, as follow :—

Private Secretary	\$1,000 00
Official Secretary	800 00

Messenger.....	\$400 00
Contingencies.....	300 00
Total.....	\$2,500 00

3. To defray the expenses of the Executive Council and Attorney-General's Office, as follow :—

Attorney-General and Premier.....	\$4,000 00
Clerk Executive Council and Attorney-General's department....	2,800 00
Secretary to Executive Council.....	1,000 00
Assistant Clerk, Attorney-General's department	700 00
Second Clerk, Attorney-General's department.....	500 00
Caretaker and Messenger.....	450 00
Towards establishing a Law Library.	400 00
Contingencies, including stationery and repairs.....	1,500 00
Rent, Fuel, Gas, and Water.....	780 00
Total.....	\$12,130 00

4. To defray the expenses of the Treasurer's Office, as follow :—

Treasurer.....	\$3,200 00
Accountant.....	1,800 00
Clerk.....	1,200 00
Clerk.....	1,100 00
Clerk.....	900 00
Clerk.....	700 00
Auditor.....	2,000 00
Bookkeeper.....	1,100 00
Clerk.....	800 00
Messenger and Clerk.....	450 00
Contingencies.....	1,200 00
Cost and maintenance of east wing, departmental building.....	2,000 00
Housekeeper.....	400 00
Fireman.....	400 00
Total.....	\$17,250 00

5. To defray the expenses of the Secretary and Registrar's Office, as follow :—

Secretary and Registrar.....	\$3,200 00
Assistant Secretary.....	1,600 00
Clerk.....	900 00
Clerk.....	700 00
Clerk.....	350 00
Deputy Registrar.....	1,200 00
Clerk.....	750 00
Clerk.....	600 00
Messenger.....	400 00
Contingencies.....	700 00

Registrar-General's Branch.

First Clerk.....	\$1,000 00
Clerk.....	700 00
Four Clerks, \$700 each	2,800 00
Books.....	500 00
Indices.....	200 00
Schedules, slips and circulars	1,200 00

Payments to District Registrars	\$3,700 00
Books for District Registrars	250 00
Disbursements of District Registrars	300 00
Stationery and printing	400 00
Postages	150 00
Express charges.....	75 00
Contingencies	170 00
Total..	\$21,845 00

6. To defray the expenses of the Department of Public Works, as follow :—

Commissioner	\$3,200 00
Architect	2,200 00
Engineer	1,800 00
Secretary of Public Works.....	1,600 00
Accountant and Law Clerk	1,200 00
Architectural Draughtsman.....	939 00
Engineering Draughtsman.....	939 00
Assistant Draughtsman	800 00
First Clerk.....	800 00
Second Clerk.....	600 00
Third Clerk.....	400 00
Carpenter, engaged on public buildings generally	624 00
Messenger.....	400 00
Contingencies	2,000 00
Total	\$17,502 00

7. To defray the expenses of the Department of Agriculture, as follow :—

Secretary	\$ 800 00
Contingencies	200 00
Total.....	\$1,000 00

8. To defray the expenses of the Department of Immigration, as follow :—

Secretary	\$1,200 00
Contingencies	200 00
Total.....	\$1,400 00

9. To defray the expenses of Inspection of Public Institutions, as follow :—

Inspector	\$3,000 00
Clerk.....	1,200 00
Clerk.....	600 00
Travelling expenses.....	450 00
Contingencies.....	200 00
Total.....	\$5,450 00

10. To defray the expenses of the Crown Lands Department, as follow :—

Commissioner	\$3,200 00
Assistant Commissioner	2,800 00
Law Clerk.....	1,600 00
Shorthand Writer and Clerk.....	1,000 00

Land Sales and Free Grants :—

Chief Clerk	\$2,000 00
Clerk.....	1,700 00
Clerk	1,250 00
Clerk	850 00
Clerk	850 00

Surveys, Patents and Roads :—

Deputy Surveyor-General	\$2,000 00
Clerk.....	1,380 00
Clerk	1,250 00
Chief Clerk Patents	1,800 00
Clerk	1,100 00
Clerk.....	800 00
Superintendent of Colonization Roads	1,800 00

Woods and Forests :—

Chief Clerk	\$2,000 00
Clerk.....	1,400 00
Clerk	850 00
Clerk.....	550 00

Accounts :—

Accountant	\$2,000 00
Bookkeeper	1,250 00
Clerk	1,250 00
Clerk.....	850 00
Registrar	1,600 00
Housekeeper	500 00
Messenger	500 00
Contingencies, including repairs, of west wing departmental buildings	12,000 00

Total.....\$50,130 00

11. To defray Miscellaneous Expenses, as follow :—

To cover gratuities to officers whose services may be dispensed with	\$5,000 00
Cost of Official Gazette.....	3,500 00
Queen's Printer	1,200 00
Clerk	240 00
Inspector of Registry offices (including travelling expenses)....	2,000 00
Inspector of Division Courts, salary, \$1,400 00; travelling expenses, \$650 00	2,050 00
Inspection of offices of Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Deputy Masters and Registrars in Chancery and County Courts, travelling expenses	300 00

Total.....\$14,290 00

12. To defray the expenses of Legislation, as follow :—

Mr. Speaker	\$1,500 00
Clerk of the House.....	1,800 00
Clerk of Private Bills.....	1,200 00
Law Clerk	1,000 00
Clerk Assistant	900 00

Clerk	\$ 600 00
Librarian	1,200 00
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	400 00
Accountant of the House, and Stationery Clerk	400 00
Sergeant-at-Arms	600 00
Housekeeper, and Chief Messenger	600 00
Three Messengers	1,350 00
Fireman	400 00
Night Watchman	400 00
Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages	5,000 00
Postages and cost of House Post Office	4,000 00
Stationery, including Printing Paper, Printing and Binding... ..	20,000 00
Printing Bills, and Distributing Statutes	3,000 00
Expenses of Elections.....	2,500 00
Expenses of Contested Elections	1,000 00
Increase of Library.....	5,000 00
Indemnity to Members, including Mileage	50,000 00
Contingencies (including say \$1,000 for subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals)	4,000 00
Repairs and Furniture	2,350 00
Fuel	1,100 00
Gas and other Lighting.....	1,200 00
Water	350 00
Incidentals	200 00
Total	\$112,050 00

13. To defray the expenses of the Court of Chancery, as follow :—

Master.....	\$3,000 00
Taxing Officer.....	1,200 00
Clerk	1,200 00
Accountant	2,240 00
Clerk	500 00
Registrar.....	1,840 00
Clerk Registrar's Office.....	1,200 00
Clerk of Records	1,000 00
Clerk	600 00
Clerk	500 00
Referee in Chambers	2,000 00
Clerk	1,000 00
Usher of Court	450 00
Clerk of Surrogate Court	1,600 00
Messenger and Housekeeper	400 00
Contingencies, including \$200 for Judges' Library.....	1,600 00
Total	\$20,330 00

14. To defray the Expenses of the Court of Queen's Bench, as follow :—

Clerk of Crown and Pleas, (including duties in Judges' Chambers, assigned to him under Act 33 <i>Vic.</i> , cap. 11, <i>Ontario Statutes</i>)	\$3,000 00
Senior Clerk	1,200 00
Clerk	1,000 00
Junior Clerk	600 00
Clerk of Process.....	1,400 00
Housekeeper and Messenger.....	500 00
Usher and Crier.....	160 00

Assistant Messenger	\$160 00
Contingencies, including \$100 for Judges' Library.....	750 00
Total	\$8,770 00

15. To defray the expenses of the Court of Common Pleas, as follow :—

Clerk of Crown and Pleas, (including duties as Inspector of Deputy Clerks of the Crown, &c).....	\$2,500 00
Senior Clerk	1,200 00
Junior Clerk	1,000 00
Usher and Crier.....	160 00
Contingencies, including \$100 for Judges' Library.....	250 00
Total	\$5,110 00

16. To defray expenses of allowances to Superior Judges, as follow :—

Allowances granted by 33 <i>Vic.</i> , cap. 5, <i>Ont. Stat.</i>	\$10,000 00
Usher and Crier	50 00
Total	\$10,050 00

17. To defray the expenses of Criminal Justice, as follow :—

Crown Counsel Prosecutions	\$ 9,000 00
Administration of Criminal Justice.....	110,000 00
Special Services.....	2,000 00
Total	\$121,000 00

18. To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Justice, as follow :—

Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas	\$16,000 00
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DISTRICT OF ALGOMA :

Sheriff	1,400 00
Registrar	800 00
Clerk of the Peace and District Attorney	800 00
Clerk of the District Court	500 00
Administration of Justice	3,000 00

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY :

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar.....	1,200 00
Administration of Justice	2,000 00

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING :

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar.....	1,400 00
Administration of Justice	800 00

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND :

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar.....	\$1,200 00
Administration of Justice	500 00

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA :

Stipendiary Magistrate and Registrar.....	1,000 00
Administration of Justice	500 00

OTHER SERVICES :

To pay Sheriffs, Criers and Constables in attending Courts of Chancery and County Courts, Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas attending Assizes, and their Postages, &c.	\$5,000 00
Seals and other contingencies	500 00
Registration Books for <i>Muskoka, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay</i>	200 00
Lighting and Heating <i>Osgoode Hall</i>	3,000 00
Furniture, Matting, &c., <i>Osgoode Hall</i>	1,000 00
Total	\$40,800 00
19. To defray the expenses of Public and Separate Schools	\$240,000 00
20. To defray the expenses of the Inspection of Public and Separate Schools, as follow :—	
4,800 Schools and Departments, at \$5.....	\$24,000 00
Additional cost of inspecting and organizing Schools in the <i>Algoma, Nipissing</i> and other remote settlements	2,500 00
Printing Inspectors' Annual and Special Reports, including paper	450 00
Postages, stationery and contingencies	400 00
Total	\$27,350 00
21. To defray the expenses of Schools in new and poor Townships.....	\$6,000 00
22. To defray the expenses of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, as follow :—	
Existing High Schools	\$72,000 00
New High Schools	2,500 00
Collegiate Institutes	7,500 00
Total	\$82,000 00
23. To defray the expenses of the Inspection of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, as follow :—	
Three Inspectors'	\$6,000 00
Office and inspectors' stationery, printing, examination papers, postage and contingencies	1,180 00
Total	\$7,180 00
24. To defray the expenses of the County Examinations of Public School Teachers, as follow :—	
Central committee of examiners	\$800 00
Printing examination papers, forms of certificates, &c.	750 00
Postages, stationery and contingencies.....	385 00
Total	\$1,935 00
25. To defray the expenses of County Teachers' Institutes, including \$300 00 for printing, stationery and contingencies	\$2,800 00
26. To defray the expenses of Superannuated Public School Teachers.....	\$23,100 00

27. To defray the expenses of the Normal and Model Schools, as follow :—

SALARIES :

The Principal	\$2,000 00
Mathematical master	1,500 00
Science master	1,500 00
Writing and book-keeping master	900 00
Drawing master	400 00
Music master	400 00
Gymnastic master	300 00
Head master of boys' model school.....	1,100 00
First assistant	900 00
Second assistant	700 00
Third assistant	600 00
Head mistress of girls' model school	900 00
First assistant	700 00
Second assistant	600 00
Third assistant	550 00
Clerk of the normal and model school	600 00
Head gardener and keeper of grounds	410 00
First engineer	410 00
Second engineer	400 00
Third engineer	360 00
Janitor of normal school.....	420 00
Janitor of boys' model school.....	410 00
Janitor of girls' model school	400 00
Assistant gardener	400 00

CONTINGENCIES :

Half cost of stationery and text-books (other half paid by the students)	2,500 00
Half cost of maps, apparatus and library books (other half paid out of library, map and apparatus grant)	550 00
Half cost of prize books for Model School pupils (other half paid out of library, map and apparatus grant)	250 00
Text and reference books for masters, and reading room for students.....	150 00
Printing and stationery, chemicals and supplies	500 00
Expenses of grounds, plants and plant-house.....	600 00
Fuel and light	1,585 00
Water	380 00
Contingencies ..	550 00

Total\$23,965 00

28. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Educational Museum and Library, as follow :—

Specimens of school furniture and fittings, apparatus and maps, text-books and works on education.....	\$1,000 00
Various models	200 00
Books and illustrations of Canadian history	200 00
Casts, photographs and engravings.....	200 00
Frames, glass, paintings and fittings	200 00
Binding 1,500 volumes half-calf of Canadian books and pamphlets	1,000 00
Restoring casts, pictures, and re-colouring rooms	300 00
Fuel, water and light	350 00

Printing, furnishings and contingencies.....	250 00	
Caretaker	200 00	
Total		\$3,900 00

29. To defray the expenses of the Journal of Education, as follow :—

Printing, folding and mailing 6,250 copies, at \$150 per month	\$1,800 00	
Postages on 6,250 copies, at \$25 per month.....	300 00	
Plans for school-houses and grounds	200 00	
Engraving plans of new school-houses in <i>Ontario</i> and other illustrations	200 00	
Periodicals and contingencies.....	100 00	
Total		\$2,600 00

30. To defray the expenses of providing Maps, Apparatus, Library and Prize Books.....\$50,000 00

31. To defray the expenses of the Educational Depository, as follow :—

SALARIES :

Clerk of libraries	\$1,400 00	
Cashier and assistant clerk	800 00	
Despatch clerk	500 00	
Clerk of sales	365 00	
Clerk of stores	400 00	
Clerk of stock	365 00	
Clerk of invoices	300 00	
Copying clerk	200 00	
Junior assistant clerk	160 00	
Furnaceman and messenger.....	365 00	

CONTINGENCIES :

Postages	450 00	
Stationery.....	485 00	
Fuel, water and light	525 00	
Printing forms and circulars	375 00	
Printing new catalogue (re-vote)	400 00	
Miscellaneous printing.....	275 00	
Expenses of purchases and revising arrangements in <i>England</i> and <i>United States</i> (re-vote)	675 00	
Packing paper, twine, nails, &c.....	350 00	
Shelving, fixtures and painting	325 00	
Furnishings and contingencies.....	475 00	
Total		\$9,190 00

32. To defray the expenses of the Education Office, as follow :—

SALARIES :

Chief Superintendent	\$4,000 00	
Deputy superintendent and editor of Journal of Education	2,800 00	
Chief clerk and accountant clerk to Council of Public Instruction	1,800 00	
Clerk of statistics	1,200 00	
Clerk of records	1,000 00	
Clerk of correspondence	900 00	
Clerk of references	450 00	

Assistant clerk of correspondence	\$440 00
Clerk of reports and returns	400 00
General assistant clerk	350 00
Junior clerk	200 00
Caretaker	500 00

CONTINGENCIES :

Postages	550 00
Printing circulars, blanks and paper	600 00
Fuel and light	480 00
Office stationery and account books	350 00
Books, newspapers, law and other reports.....	185 00
5,000 Public School registers of daily attendance of pupils...	450 00
5,000 Public School Law (re-vote).....	650 00
15,000 yearly and half-yearly blank forms, for trustees, &c...	275 00
Law appeal cases (re-vote)	250 00
Office furniture and fixtures, petty repairs and various in-	
cidental.....	450 00
5,750 copies Chief Superintendent's Report, 1874.....	1,000 00

Total\$19,280 00

33. To defray the expenses of the Council of Public Instruction, as follow :—

Travelling expenses of members (re-vote).....	\$600 00
Expenses of elections and printing (re-vote).....	250 00
Contingencies (re-vote)	50 00

Total \$900 00

34. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane, *Toronto*, as follow :—

Medicine and medical comforts	\$ 350 00
Fuel	12,000 00
Butcher's meat.....	10,900 00
Flour.....	9,000 00
Butter	3,800 00
Beer, wine and spirits.....	1,850 00
Gas and oil	2,300 00
Groceries	6,000 00
Fruit and vegetables	750 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	6,000 00
Furniture and furnishings	600 00
Laundry and soap.....	1,200 00
Farm.....	2,000 00
Miscellaneous	1,800 00
Repairs and alterations	2,000 00

SALARIES AND WAGES :

No. of officers
and employees.

Medical Superintendent.....	1	.....	2,000 00
Assistant Superintendent	1	.....	1,000 00
Clinical assistants	3	.....	700 00
Bursar	1	.....	1,400 00
Bursar's clerk	1	.....	300 00
Steward	1	.....	600 00
Matron	1	.....	400 00
Assistant matron	1	.....	192 00

	No. of officers and employees.	
Engineer	1	\$ 740 00
Assistant engineer	1	432 00
Stokers	2	480 00
Carpenters	2	1,050 00
Gardener	1	216 00
Assistant gardener	1	216 00
Porter or messenger	1	240 00
Baker	1	288 00
Tailor	1	264 00
Farmer and assistant	2	456 00
Night watchers	3	720 00
Chief attendants	3	792 00
Ordinary male attendants	21	4,464 00

FEMALES :

Ordinary female attendants ..	23	1,968 00
Night attendants	3	360 00
Cooks	8	732 00
Laundresses	7	612 00
Housemaids	6	468 00
Seamstress	1	108 00
Total	98	\$81 748 00

35. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane, *London*, as follow :—

Medicine and medical comforts	\$ 300 00
Fuel (including Idiot Asylum)	12,100 00
Butchers' meat	10,500 00
Flour	8,000 00
Butter	3,250 00
Beer, wine and spirits	1,850 00
Gas and oil	2,100 00
Groceries	6,000 00
Fruit and vegetables	750 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	6,400 00
Furniture and furnishings	1,500 00
Laundry and soap	1,500 00
Farm, feed and fodder	2,000 00
Miscellaneous	2,000 00
Repairs and alterations	1,500 00

SALARIES AND WAGES :
No. of officers
and employees.

Medical Superintendent	1	2,000 00
Assistant Superintendent	1	1,000 00
Clinical assistant	1	400 00
Bursar	1	1,200 00
Steward	1	600 00
Matron	1	400 00
Engineer	1	740 00
Assistant engineer	1	400 00
Stokers (1 for Idiot Asylum)	2	480 00
Carpenters	2	1,000 00
Gardener	1	400 00
Assistant gardener	1	240 00

	No. of officers and employees.	
Butcher	1	\$192 00
Porter or messenger	1	192 00
Baker	1	360 00
Tailor	1	264 00
Farmer	1	400 00
Ploughmen	2	672 00
Night watchers	2	480 00
Chief attendants	5	1,356 00
Ordinary male attendants	16	3,408 00
Cowman	1	216 00

FEMALES :

Chief attendants	3	540 00
Ordinary female attendants	19	1,740 00
Night attendants	2	240 00
Cooks	3	420 00
Laundresses	4	432 00
Housemaids	6	504 00
Dairymaid	1	96 00
Seamstress	1	120 00
Extra assistance	1	100 00
Total	85	\$80,342 00

36. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Asylum for the Insane, *Kingston*, as follow :—

Maintenance of *Ontario* Patients at *Rockwood* Asylum, for food, clothing, medical attendance, &c., &c., for 365 patients, at \$143 per annum each.....\$52,195 00

37. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Provincial Reformatory, *Penetanguishene*, as follow :—

Rations	\$5,000 00
Clothing	2,800 00
Bedding.	500 00
Farm, farm stock and stables	500 00
Hospital	100 00
Library and schools.....	200 00
Fuel	250 00
Cleaning, light and laundry	350 00
Furniture, tools and shop fixtures	500 00
Repairs, ordinary	500 00
Incidentals	614 00
Postage and stationery	250 00

SALARIES AND WAGES: No. of officers
and employees.

Warden	1	1,600 00
Bursar and Deputy Warden.. ..	1	850 00
Surgeon	1	400 00
Steward	1	500 00
Chaplains	2	800 00
Teachers	2	800 00
Keepers and trade instructors.....	4	1,600 00
Keepers and trade iustructors, ordinary.....	4	1,440 00

	No. of officers and employees.	
Farmer	1	\$400 00
Stable-keeper	1	260 00
Day guard and drill instructor	1	260 00
Night guard	1	260 00
Gate-keeper	1	260 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Temporary Assistance .....	... ..	200 00
Total	22	\$21,794 00

38. To defray the expenses of maintenance of the Central Prison, as follow :—

Medicines, medical comforts and appliances	\$ 300 00
Butchers' meat and fish	6,000 00
Flour, bread and meal	5,000 00
Groceries and other provisions	4,500 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	4,000 00
Fuel	3,000 00
Gas and oil	1,000 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	500 00
Stationery, advertising, printing and postage	500 00
Library, schools and lectures	500 00
Furniture and furnishings	500 00
Stable forage, &c.	500 00
Repairs, &c.	500 00
Unenumerated	500 00

SALARIES AND WAGES :

No. of officers
and employees.

Warden	1	2,000 00
Bursar	1	1,200 00
Physician	1	1,000 00
Chief warder	1	800 00
Steward and storekeeper	1	600 00
Prison bailiff	1	800 00
Day guards and shop supervisors, with board	4	1,440 00
Day guards and shop supervisors, without board	4	2,000 00
Night guards	3	1,500 00
Special wall guards	3	1,200 00
Gatekeeper	1	300 00
Engineer	1	700 00
Baker and cook	1	600 00
Messenger	1	250 00
Total	24	\$41,690 00

39. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb

Belleville, as follow :—

Medicine	\$ 80 00
Medical comforts and appliances	40 00
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	3,000 00
Flour	1,600 00
Butter	1,200 00
General groceries	2,300 00
Fruit and vegetables	500 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	750 00
Fuel	2,500 00
Gas, oil, &c.	1,000 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning	500 00

Furniture and furnishings.....	\$500 00
Farm, feed and fodder.....	600 00
Repairs and alterations.....	500 00
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	500 00
Books, apparatus and appliances.....	600 00
Unenumerated	1,000 00

SALARIES AND WAGES:	No. of officers and employees.	
Principal.....	1	1,800 00
Physician	1	500 00
Book-keeper and steward	1	800 00
Matron.....	1	300 00
Teachers	9	5,250 00
Visitors' attendant	1	180 00
Housekeeper	1	200 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Fireman	1	228 00
Farmer	1	480 00
Farm-hand	1	192 00
Gardener.....	1	240 00
Baker and cook.....	1	450 00
Night watchman	1	240 00
Carpenter and assistant	2	650 00
Shoemaker	1	500 00
Tailoress	1	250 00
Messenger	1	84 00
Cook	1	120 00
Maids	9	828 00
Gate-keeper	1	72 00
Extra Assistance	...	100 00
Total	38	\$31,234 00

40. To defray the expenses of the maintenance of the Institution for the Blind, *Brantford*, as follow :—

Medicines, medical comforts and appliances	\$ 60 00
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	1,500 00
Flour.....	800 00
Butter	500 00
General groceries	1,100 00
Fruit and vegetables.....	250 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	600 00
Fuel	2,500 00
Gas, oil, &c.	800 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	250 00
Furniture and furnishings.....	400 00
Farm, feed and fodder	800 00
Repairs and alterations	400 00
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	500 00
Books, apparatus and appliances	400 00
Unenumerated	500 00

SALARIES AND WAGES:	No. of officers and employees.	
Principal.....	1	1,000 00
Physician	1	300 00
Bursar.....	1	800 00
Matron	1	300 00
Teachers	5	3,100 00

	No. of officers and employees.	
Trade instructor.....	1	\$900 00
Visitors' attendant	1	120 00
Engineer.....	1	600 00
Fireman	1	360 00
Gardener.....	1	288 00
Teamster.....	1	240 00
Porter.....	1	216 00
Cook	1	144 00
Cook's assistants	2	96 00
Laundress	1	96 00
Laundress' assistant	1	96 00
Nurse	1	120 00
Housemaids	4	336 00
Temporary Assistance .....	.. .....	100 00
Total.....	25	\$20,572 00

41. To defray the expenses of the School of Practical Science, as follow :—

Salaries	\$4,000 00
Gas	300 00
Fuel	500 00
Water	200 00
Ordinary repairs and incidentals	200 00
Housekeeper	600 00
Total	\$5,800 00

42. To defray the expenses of Immigration Services, as follow :—

AGENCIES IN EUROPE:

	Months of service.	Salary per month.	Total amount of salary.	Travelling ex- penses not to exceed \$4 per day.	Rents of offices, printing, ad- vertising, & all inciden- tals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
G. T. Denison, on special service...	4		2,000 00	to include	all expenses.
Sidney Robjohn.....	12	125 00	1,500 00	1,080 00	5,500 00
C. W. Colter	12	125 00	1,500 00	1,080 00	900 00
John Dyke	8	125 00	1,000 00	480 00	.....
Peter Byrne	12	125 00	1,500 00	1,080 00	900 00
David D. Hay	8	125 00	1,000 00	480 00	.....
C. J. Shiel	8	125 00	1,000 00	700 00	600 00
Jeremiah Murphy	12	125 00	1,500 00	1,080 00	900 00
Thomas Pearse	12 .....	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Christopher Ekstromer.....	12	125 00	1,500 00	700 00	.....
Contingent remuneration to other parties who may be appointed			1,000 00	500 00	.....
Ocean passage—twelve trips for Government agents .....			.....	1,200 00	.....
Ocean passage for agents of Immi- gration Aid Societies .....			.....	984 00	.....
Salaries			\$14,000 00		
Travelling expenses			9,364 00		
Rent, printing, &c.			8,800 00		

Total for Agencies in Europe \$32,164 00

Agencies in <i>Ontario</i> and <i>Quebec</i> , including provisions for immigrants, their care and charge	\$20,000 00
Carriage of immigrants in <i>Canada</i>	10,000 00
Assistance (by bonus) to immigrants to arrive in 1874.....	45,000 00
Assistance (by bonus) to immigrants who arrived in 1873, payable in 1874	25,000 00
Incidentals	1,300 00

Total for Immigration Service \$133,464 00

43. To defray the expenses of a grant in aid of Agriculture, Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions, as follow :—

Electoral Division Societies, 73 at \$700	\$51,100 00
Electoral Division Society, 1 at \$550	550 00
Electoral Division Societies, 7 at \$350	2,450 00
Fruit Growers' Association ..	1,000 00
Entomological Society	750 00
Agricultural Association	10,000 00
For sundry services in connection with Agriculture and Arts not otherwise provided for	2,000 00
Mechanics' Institutes	20,000 00
Art Union.....	500 00
Canadian Institute, <i>Toronto</i>	750 00
Institut Canadien, <i>Ottawa</i>	300 00
Athenæum, <i>Ottawa</i>	300 00
To promote scientific research	500 00

Total \$90,200 00

44. To defray the expenses of a grant in aid of Hospitals and Charities, as follow :—

General Hospital, <i>Toronto</i>	\$11,200 00
House of Industry, <i>Toronto</i>	2,900 00
Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, <i>Toronto</i>	640 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, <i>Toronto</i>	640 00
Lying-in Hospital, <i>Toronto</i>	480 00
Magdalene Asylum, <i>Toronto</i>	480 00
House of Providence, <i>Toronto</i>	1,000 00
Girls' Home and Public Nursery, <i>Toronto</i>	320 00
Boys' Home, <i>Toronto</i>	320 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary, <i>Toronto</i> ..	1,000 00
Newsboys' Lodgings, <i>Toronto</i>	240 00
General Hospital, <i>Kingston</i>	4,800 00
House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, <i>Kingston</i> ...	2,200 00
Orphans' Home, <i>Kingston</i>	640 00
Hotel Dieu Hospital, <i>Kingston</i>	1,000 00
General Hospital, <i>London</i>	2,400 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, <i>London</i>	640 00
City Hospital, <i>Hamilton</i>	4,800 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, <i>Hamilton</i>	640 00
Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, <i>Hamilton</i> ...	640 00
House of Refuge, <i>Hamilton</i>	720 00
Protestant Hospital, <i>Ottawa</i>	1,200 00
Roman Catholic Hospital, <i>Ottawa</i>	1,200 00
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, <i>Ottawa</i>	480 00
Protestant Orphan Asylum, <i>Ottawa</i>	480 00

St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, <i>Ottawa</i>	\$ 480 00
Magdalene Asylum, <i>Ottawa</i>	480 00
General Hospital, <i>St Catharines</i>	* 1,000 00

Total\$43,020 00

45. To defray the expense of Miscellaneous Expenditure, as follow :—

To cover expenses of collection of revenue for law stamps and licenses	\$2,500 00
To cover expenses in connection with municipalities and other funds	500 00
To provide for expenses attending the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund debt and surplus schemes	4,000 00
To provide for expenses <i>re Ontario</i> and <i>Quebec</i> settlement	4,000 00
To provide for expenses <i>re Northern</i> and <i>Western</i> boundaries	4,000 00
Inspector of Railways	500 00
<i>Ontario</i> Rifle Association	600 00
<i>Orillia</i> Asylum, Caretaker	200 00
Insurance on Public Buildings	1,500 00

Total\$17,800 00

46. To defray Unforeseen and Unprovided Expenses\$50,000 00

47. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, *Toronto*, as follow :—

Washing machine, laundry appliances, &c.	\$2,000 00
Tramway to laundry and repairs	500 00
Improved water supply	200 00
Alterations in sewage pipes.....	500 00

Total \$3,200 00

48. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, *London*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance	\$11,797 25
To complete cottages, &c.....	13,784 40
Farm, drainage, &c.	1,000 00
800 feet rubber hose, fire protection	600 00
Cottages for insane, planting, road making, &c.	1,000 00
Furniture and furnishings	3,000 00

Total\$31,181 65

49. To defray the expenses of works at the Inebriate Asylum, *Hamilton*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance\$68,886 87

50. To defray the expenses of works at the Provincial Reformatory, *Penetanguishene*, as follow :—

Completion of buildings, re-vote, \$579.42	\$ 600 00
Steam heating, including boiler and boiler house	3,000 00
Play-shed and gymnasium	600 00
Privies and drains	1,000 00
Eaves to buildings, tanks and reservoirs	1,480 00
Bath room and fittings, &c.....	150 00
Painting, stock and brushes, &c.	200 00

Repairs, walls and fences.....	\$1,000 00
Payment for improvements for house acquired by the Reformatory	840 00
Total	<u>\$8,870 00</u>

51. To defray the expenses of works at the Central Prison, *Toronto*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance	\$2,992 00
Machinery	7,000 00
Heating wings	3,000 00
Lighting workshops	5,000 00
Foundations for machinery	2,000 00
Area walls, workshop	2,000 00
Filling round building	5,000 00
Gas main pipe from street	1,000 00
Repairing damage after storm	7,000 00
Brick work and four cells	5,000 00
Gratings, fourteen windows	1,000 00
Foundry and cupolas	2,000 00
Roads and fences to be completed	8,000 00
Superintendence, &c.	2,000 00
Washing machines, laundry appliances	1,000 00
Levelling grounds, planting, &c.	2,000 00
Furniture and furnishings for 84 additional cells	3,500 00
Total	<u>\$59,492 00</u>

52. To defray the expenses of works at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, *Belleville*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance	\$1,059 51
To complete dining hall, plumbing, &c.	2,500 00
Additional bedroom, kitchen and cellar for steward's house...	600 00
Sundry work, and closets for steward's house	459 24
Gymnasium and play-shed	2,500 00
Planting, road-making, &c.	500 00
Total	<u>\$7,618 75</u>

53. To defray the expenses of works at the Blind Institute, *Brantford*, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance	\$1,434 81
Gas and water supply, Bursar's cottage	400 00
Soldering roofs and eaves of building	600 00
Maps, apparatus and other school appliances	500 00
Washing machines and laundry appliances	500 00
Ovens, ash-pits, and repairs to flue	300 00
Preparing dormitory for trades' pupils, and furniture and furnishing for same	1,000 00
Planting, road-making, &c.	200 00
Total	<u>\$4,934 81</u>

54. To defray the expenses of works at the School of Agriculture, as follow :—

Re-vote, unexpended balance	\$14,249 02
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55. To defray the expense of repairs at the School of Practical Science \$200 00

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56. To defray the expenses of works at the Normal School and Education Office, as follow :—
- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| Central boiler house and boilers..... | \$8,000 00 |
| Removing latrines and repairing drains..... | 2,000 00 |
| Repairs | 2,000 00 |
| Total | \$12,000 00 |
57. To defray the expenses of works at the Normal School, *Ottawa*, as follow :—
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Re-vote, unexpended balance | \$94,768 60 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
58. To defray the expenses of the repairs of building at *Osgoode Hall* \$1,500 00
59. To defray the expenses of works at Government House, as follows :—
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| To complete forcing house | \$1,500 00 |
| Furniture, wardrobes, &c. | 500 00 |
| Total..... | \$2,000 00 |
60. To defray the expenses of works at the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, as follow :—
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| To complete fence, planting, &c. | \$5,000 00 |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
61. To defray the expenses of works at the Court House and Gaol, *Sault Ste. Marie* \$1,500 00
62. To defray the expenses of Works in the *Thunder Bay* District, as follow :—
- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| Gaol and Lock-up | \$4,000 00 |
| Registry Office—fence, painting, &c. | 2,000 00 |
| Total | \$6,000 00 |
63. To defray the expenses of works in the *Nipissing* District—Re-vote in part for two Lock-ups \$2,000 00
64. To defray the expenses of works in the *Parry Sound* District—Registry Office—repairs, painting, &c..... \$100 00
65. To defray the expenses of works in the New District, *North Victoria* and *Peterborough*—For registry office, lock-up and furniture \$3,000 00
66. To defray the expenses of works at *Washago* channel to wharf..... \$1,000 00
67. To defray the expenses of works at *Sydenham River* improvements..... \$644 74
68. To defray the expenses of works at *Muskoka Falls*—rock excavation, dam and sluices \$4,565 36
69. To defray the expenses of works at lock between *Mary's* and *Fairy Lakes* \$18,980 69
70. To defray the expenses of works at *Ryerson's Road* \$511 34
71. To defray the expenses of Settlers' Homestead Fund \$8,279 73
72. To defray the expenses of works at *Trent River* bridge..... \$2,000 00

73. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Washago</i> and <i>Gravenhurst</i> Road	\$1,200 00
74. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Balsam</i> River works, land purchase and dredging	\$1,200 00
75. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Kaministiquia</i> River, to complete dredging bar	\$11,399 96
76. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Otonabee</i> River, cribs and booms below <i>Young's Lock</i>	\$2,000 00
77. To defray the expenses of works at dams and slides, <i>Gulland Burnt</i> River Waters ..	\$17,500 00
78. To defray the expenses of works at swing and fixed bridges, and approaches at <i>Port Carling</i>	\$3,000 00
79. To defray the expenses of works at timber slide, high falls, <i>Muskoka</i> River	\$4,000 00
80. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Wye</i> River, piers and dredging of bar	\$8,000 00
81. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Scugog</i> River, dredging, &c	\$4,000 00
82. To defray the expenses of surveys, inspections, arbitrations and charges not otherwise provided for	\$5,000 00
83. To defray the expenses of works in maintenance of locks, dams and swing bridges	\$2,000 00
84. To defray the expenses of lock masters' and bridge tenders' salaries	\$1,200 00
85. To defray the expenses in respect of drainage works undertaken by Government at request of Municipalities, under the Act 33 <i>Vic.</i> , cap. 2, and 36 <i>Vic.</i> , cap. 38.....	\$80,000 00
86. To defray the expenses of construction and repairs of Colonization Roads, as follow :—	

I.—NORTH DIVISION.

1. To continue improvements and construct <i>Current</i> and <i>McKenzie</i> Rivers bridges, on the <i>Black Bay</i> Road	\$6,000 00
2. To complete and construct bridges across <i>Prince Arthur's</i> and <i>McIntyre</i> creeks, on the <i>Fort William</i> road	5,000 00
3. To complete and construct <i>Kaministiquia</i> river bridge, on the <i>Pigeon</i> River road	5,000 00
4. To construct <i>Thessalon</i> river bridge, on the <i>Great Northern</i> road	1,500 00
5. To complete the <i>Base Line</i> road, between Townships of <i>Prince</i> and <i>Park</i> , and <i>Korah</i> and <i>Awenge</i>	1,000 00
Total for North Division	\$18,500 00

II.—WEST DIVISION.

1. To commence permanent improvements—stone and gravel on the <i>Rosseau</i> and <i>Nipissing</i> road	\$8,000 00
2. To continue the <i>Monteith</i> and <i>Perry</i> road from <i>McMurrich</i> through <i>Perry</i>	2,000 00

3. To commence permanent improvements on the <i>Northern road</i>	\$5,000 00
4. To complete the <i>Buckhorn road</i> through <i>Glamorgan</i> to <i>Dysart</i>	3,000 00
5. To complete the <i>Cameron road</i> to the Village of <i>Minden</i> , and to improve <i>Victoria road</i>	3,000 00
6. To open the <i>Christie road</i> from <i>Parry Sound</i> to Junction road No. 2, in <i>Christie</i>	2,000 00
7. To commence permanent improvements between <i>Rosseau Junction</i> and <i>Parry Sound Village</i>	8,000 00
8. To repair <i>Muskoka road</i> , between <i>Bracebridge</i> and <i>Parry Sound road junction</i>	1,000 00
Total for West Division	\$32,000 00

III.—EAST DIVISION.

1. To complete the <i>Mississippi Road</i> through rest of <i>Ashby</i> and <i>Mayo</i>	\$2,000 00
2. To complete improvements on the <i>Hyde, Chute</i> and <i>Sanson's road</i>	2,000 00
3. To complete permanent improvements (stone and gravel) on the <i>Pembroke</i> and <i>Mattawa road</i>	10,000 00
4. To repair the <i>Addington road</i> from <i>Clair River bridge</i>	1,000 00
5. To repair the <i>Frontenac road</i> from <i>Mississippi river</i>	1,000 00
6. For general repairs on the <i>Opeongo road</i> , on the south of <i>Brudenel</i>	5,000 00
7. To construct <i>Clair River bridge</i> on <i>Addington road</i> , in <i>Sheffield</i>	2,500 00
Total for East Section	\$23,500 00

IV.—FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

For short new roads	\$10,000 00
For repairs of like nature	10,000 00
For inspection of works	4,000 00
For location of roads	2,000 00
Total for general purposes	\$ 26,000 00
Total for Colonization Roads	\$100,000 00

87. To defray the expenses of Crown Lands Expenditure, as follow :—

Board of Surveyors	\$ 400 00
Agents' salaries, commissions and disbursements	25,000 00
Forest ranging and inspection of timber lands	18,000 00
Inspectors valuing lands and to cover balance of accounts for services performed in 1873	3,500 00

Surveys as follows :—

Township of <i>Papineau</i>	5,000 00
Township of <i>Perry</i>	4,000 00
Township of <i>Lount</i>	4,000 00
Township south of Lake <i>Nipissing</i>	4,000 00
Special surveys, new Townships, &c.	5,000 00
Exploring line from <i>Little Pic River</i> to <i>Neepigon River</i> , as base for mining locations	6,000 00
Exploring line from <i>Chaffey</i> to mouth of <i>Mattawan River</i> [(to complete)	1,200 00

Township of <i>McGregor</i> (to complete)	\$ 31 00
Town plot of <i>Clarkville</i> (to complete)	1,224 00
Survey of Islands near the mouth of <i>Kaministiquia</i> River, <i>Fort William</i>	1,000 00
Lots on each side of the <i>Dawson</i> road, from the Township of <i>Oliver</i> to Lake <i>Shebandowan</i>	4,000 00
Township of <i>Plummer</i> , to complete survey (re-vote).....	500 00
Township of <i>Oliver</i> , to complete survey (re-vote)	1,150 00
Township of <i>Nipissing</i> , to complete survey (re-vote)	1,500 00
Township of <i>Pic</i> and <i>Sibley</i> , to complete survey (re-vote in part).....	5,000 00
Re-survey of <i>Sunnidale</i> (re-vote)	1,500 00
Defining boundary west and north between Province of <i>On- tario</i> and Dominion	10,000 00
Examination and Report of the <i>Hudson Bay</i> improvements at their various stations on <i>Lakes Huron</i> and <i>Superior</i> , with a view to the adjustment of their claims (re-vote)..	3,000 00
Survey of limits of north shore of <i>Lake Huron</i> , chargeable against holders (re-vote)	6,000 00
Two per cent. of timber dues, payable to Municipalities, for timber cut on road allowance (re-vote)	4,000 00
Compensation claims :—	
To compensate <i>Henton</i> , <i>Cromwell</i> and <i>Grant</i> , for defi- ciency in certain lots in <i>Colchester</i>	\$2,462 00
Total	\$117,467 00

88. To meet the expenses of the Refund Account, as follow :—

EDUCATION :

Account of contributions to Superannuated Fund, withdrawn.....	\$750 00
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CROWN LANDS :

For payments made to the credit of the Department on account of uncom- pleted purchases, and afterwards returned to proposed purchasers on purchases not being carried out	\$20,000 00
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IMMIGRATION :

To recoup, out of Dominion allowance, amount paid to this Province, and claimed by that Government for forwarding Immigrants to <i>Ontario</i> in 1873	\$25,000 00
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MUNICIPALITIES FUND :

To pay over to Municipalities the amount collected in 1873, less com- mission on	\$121,151 42
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LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND :

Moneys collected for the sale of Crown Lands, Common School Lands and Grammar School Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending 30th June, 1872, less expenses of collection and management	\$22,686 55
Total Refund Account	\$188,587 97

89. To defray the expenses made necessary to complete Services, and to cover Unpaid Accounts for 1873, as follow :—

CIVIL GOVERNMENT :

Treasury Department—Contingencies and repairs.....	\$1,305 44
Secretary and Registrar's Office.....	915 46
Public Works Department.....	84 40
Inspector of Prisons.....	313 03
Crown Lands Department—Salaries	283 34
Crown Lands Department—Contingencies	6,835 92
<i>Official Gazette</i>	603 34
Queen's Printer—Contingencies	137 77
	<u>\$10,478 70</u>

LEGISLATION :

Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages.....	\$1,375 95
Printing, &c., Statutes.....	4,707 37
Indemnity to Members.....	1,546 06
Contingencies and repairs.....	4,867 61
	<u>\$12,496 99</u>

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE :

Court of Chancery—Salaries.....	\$ 83 35
Law Reform Commission	114 58
Miscellaneous Justice.....	1,955 49
	<u>\$2,153 42</u>

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS :

School of Industrial Science.....	\$1,103 93
Normal and Model Schools.....	846 63
Court House and Gaol, <i>Sault Ste Marie</i>	13 96
Government House	1,517 57
Departmental Buildings	5,204 68
<i>Otonabee River Works</i>	17 25
	<u>\$8,704 02</u>

ASYLUMS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE :

<i>Toronto Lunatic Asylum</i>	\$ 101 95
Central Prison	598 33
Agricultural College.....	1,707 29
	<u>\$2,407 57</u>

EDUCATION :

Office Contingencies	\$528 62
Refunds.....	442 81
	<u>\$971 43</u>

IMMIGRATION \$5,194 22

CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE :

Forest ranging and inspection of timber lands	\$ 681 77
Inspectors valuing lands.....	1,699 99
	<u>\$2,381 76</u>

MISCELLANEOUS :

Unprovided items	\$4,743 30
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CIVIL GOVERNMENT :

East Wing, repairs.....	\$509 64
Crown Lands Department, repairs	198 43
	<u>\$708 07</u>

LEGISLATION :

Repairs, &c. \$690 02

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—CAPITAL ACCOUNT :

Parliament Buildings.....	\$2,733 25	
Registry Office, <i>Parry Sound</i>	62 12	
Government House.....	943 55	
Deaf and Dumb Institute	300 00	
Agricultural College, <i>Guelph</i>	809 12	
Lunatic Asylum, <i>London</i>	762 40	
Central Prison.....	3,442 50	
		\$9,052 94
Total	\$59,982 17	

The several Resolutions having been read the second time :—

Ordered, That the further consideration of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, Seventy-first and Eighty-sixth Resolutions be postponed till To-morrow.

The Remaining Resolutions were agreed to.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 13), To provide for Voting by Ballot at Elections of Members for the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 1, line 19.—strike out sub-section 4 of Section 2, and insert the following in lieu thereof :—

(4.) Within one week after the close of the election, each Deputy Returning Officer shall deliver the ballot box used in his polling sub-division to the Clerk of the Municipality within which such polling sub-division is situate, and the ballot boxes delivered to such Clerk shall be preserved by him for use at future elections for the electoral division.

Page 5, line 44,—after “the” firstly occurring, insert “Deputy.”

Page 6, line 5,—after “the” firstly occurring, insert “Deputy.”

Page 6.—strike out sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, and insert in lieu thereof the following :

17. Immediately after the close of the Poll in every polling place, the deputy returning officer shall, in the presence of the poll clerk, and of such of the candidates, or of their agents, as may then be present, open the ballot box and proceed to count the votes as follows :

- (1.) He shall examine the ballot papers, keeping them with their printed faces upwards, and shall take all proper precautions for preventing any person from seeing the numbers printed on the back of the paper.
- (2.) Any ballot paper which has not on its back the name or initials of the deputy returning officer, or on which votes are given to more candidates than one, or on which anything except the number and initials or name of the deputy returning officer on the back is written or marked, by which the voter can be identified, shall be void, and shall not be counted.
- (3.) The deputy returning officer shall endorse “rejected” on any ballot paper which he may reject as invalid, and shall endorse “rejection, objected to,” if an objection be made to his decision.

(4) The deputy returning officer shall then count up the votes given for each candidate upon the ballot papers not rejected, and make up a written statement in words as well as in figures, of the number of votes given for each candidate, and of the number of ballot papers rejected and not counted by him, which shall be made under the several heads :—

- (a.) Name of electoral sub-division, and of electoral division, and date of election.
- (b.) Number of votes for each candidate.
- (c.) Papers wanting signature or initials of deputy returning officer.
- (d.) Papers rejected, or voting for more candidates than entitled to.
- (e.) Papers rejected as having a writing or mark by which voter could be identified.
- (f.) Papers rejected as unmarked or void for uncertainty.

(5.) Upon the completion of such written statement, it shall be forthwith signed by the deputy returning officer, the poll clerk, and such of the candidates, or their agents, as may be present and desire to sign such statement.

(6.) No more than two agents for any candidate shall be entitled to be present at the same time, at the counting of the votes.

18. Every deputy returning officer, at the completion of the counting of votes after the close of the poll, shall, in the presence of the agents of the candidates, make up into separate packets, sealed with his own seal, and the seals of such agents of the candidate as desire to fix their seals, and marked upon the outside, with a short statement of the contents of each packet, the date of the day of the election, the name of the deputy returning officer, and of the polling sub-division and electoral division.

- (a.) The statement of votes given for each candidate and of the rejected ballot papers.
- (b.) The used ballot papers which have been counted.
- (c.) The rejected ballot papers.
- (d.) The spoiled ballot papers.
- (e.) The tendered ballot papers.
- (f.) The counterfoils of the ballot papers ; the unused ballot papers.
- (g.) The tendered votes list, and the voter's list ; the list of votes marked by the deputy returning officer, and a statement of the number of voters whose votes are so marked under the heads, "Physical incapacity," and "Unable to read," and the declarations of inability.
- (h.) The voter's list, the commissions of the deputy returning officer and poll clerk, with their respective oaths of office, and the oaths in the forms N and M annexed thereto.

(2.) The Deputy Returning Officer shall forthwith deliver such packets personally to the Returning Officer ; and if he be unable to do so, owing to illness or other cause, he shall deliver such packets to a person chosen by him for the purpose of delivering the same to the returning officer ; and shall mention on the outside of the cover of each of the packets the name of the person to whom the same had been so delivered ; and shall take a proper receipt therefor.

(3.) The packets shall be accompanied by a statement made by the deputy returning officer, showing the number of ballot papers entrusted to him, and accounting for them under the heads of (1) Counter, (2) Registered, (3) Unused, (4) Spoiled, (5) Tendered Ballot Papers, (6) Ballot Papers given to voters who afterwards returned the same declining to vote, and Ballot papers taken from the polling place, which statements shall give the number of papers under each head is in this Act referred to as the "ballot paper account."

19. The Returning Officer, after he shall have received the ballot papers and statements before mentioned of the number of votes given in each polling place, shall open such statements, and shall not open any other of the said sealed packets, except that containing the commissions of the deputies and their clerks, and from the statement shall cast up the number for each candidate ; and as soon as he has thus ascertained the result of the poll, shall forthwith declare to be elected the candidate having the highest number of votes. Provided that where an equality of votes is found to exist between the candidates,

and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer may give such additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled, to vote at an election for which he is returning officer.

Return, Preservation of Documents, &c.

20. The Returning Officer shall, within ten days after he has ascertained the result of the poll, make and transmit his return to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, enclosed in a box or other covering, sealed with the seal of the Returning Officer, all the packets of ballot papers in his possession, together with the said reports, the ballot paper accounts, tendered votes lists, lists of votes marked by the deputy-returning officer, statements relating thereto, declarations of inability to read or mark, packets of counter-foils, and voters' lists with documents annexed thereto, sent by each Deputy-Returning Officer, endorsing on the packet a description of its contents, and the date of the election to which they relate, and also the name of the electoral division for which such election was held; and the said return and the said packet, so directed as aforesaid, to be transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, may be transmitted by express or through the post office, the same being first duly registered.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hardy* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

The Bill was then read the third time and passed.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 17), To extend the Elective Franchise, having been read:—

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, That the Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned

The House then adjourned at 1:30 P.M.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. *Meredith* moved, seconded by Mr. *O'Donoghue*.

That Bill (No. 7), Relating to the attachment of Debts, be placed first on the Orders of the Day for Public Bills, at this Sitting and subsequentittings of this House.

And the Motion, having been put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Ardagh,
Bishop,
Chisholm,
Clark (Norfolk),
Clark (Wellington),
Clemens,
Corby,
Craig (Glengarry),

Crooks,
Daly,
Deacon,
Farewell,
Finlayson,
Fitzsimmons,
Gibson,
Hamilton,

McKellar,
McLeod,
Meredith,
Mowat,
O'Donoghue,
Oliver,
Pardee,

Paxton,
Prince,
Robinson,
Springer,
Tooley,
Watterworth,
Wilson—30.

NAYS :

Messieurs

*Boulbee,
Boulter,
Code,*

*Gifford,
Harrington,
McCall,*

*Merrick,
Rykert,*

*Striker,
Webb—10.*

Ordered, That Bill (No. 7), Relative to the attachment of Debts, be placed first on the Orders of the Day for Public Bills, at this Sitting and subsequent Sitzings of this House.

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*.

That Private Bills be taken after Government Orders, and before Public Orders, at the Second Sitting of this House on Thursdays, and also on Fridays, at each Sitting.

Mr. *Boulter* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Merrick*,

That all after the word "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, "in the opinion of this House it is important that the Forty-second Order on the Orders for to-day, relating to the Municipal Loan Fund had better be disposed of."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

*Boulter,
Boulbee,
Code,
Corby,*

*Fitzsimmons,
Gifford,
Grange,
Haney,*

*McCall,
McGowan,
Meredith,*

*Merrick,
Rykert,
Tooley—41.*

NAYS :

Messieurs

*Barber,
Baxter,
Bishop,
Caldwell,
Chisholm,
Christie,
Clarke (Norfolk),
Clemens,
Craig (Glengarry),
Crooks,*

*Currie,
Daly,
Finlayson,
Gibson,
Gow,
Graham,
Guest,
Hardy,
Harrington,
McKellar,*

*McLeod,
McManus,
Monk,
Mowat,
O'Donoghue,
Oliver,
Pardee,
Paxton,
Prince,
Read,*

*Robinson,
Sexton,
Sinclair,
Smith
Springer,
Striker,
Watterworth,
Webb,
Williams (Hamilton),
Wood—40.*

The Motion, having been then put, was carried, and it was :—

Resolved, That Private Bills be taken after Government Orders, and before Public Orders at the Second Sitting of this House on Thursdays, and also on Fridays, at each Sitting.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :

Supplementary Return of correspondence and papers relating to the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company, subsequent to 22nd January, 1874. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

Also: Supplementary Return of correspondence and papers relating to the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company, subsequent to 3rd January, 1874.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 14.)

Also : Supplementary Return of correspondence and papers relating to the *Credit Valley Railway Company*, subsequent to the 9th of February, 1874.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 18.*)

Also : Return of correspondence and papers relating to the *Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company*, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers, 1871-72.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 45.*)

Also : Supplementary Return of correspondence and papers relating to the *Grand Junction Railway Company*, subsequent to 9th of March, 1874.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 50.*)

Also : Supplementary Return of correspondence and papers relating to the *Victoria Railway Company*, subsequent to 4th March, 1874.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 36.*)

Also : Return of correspondence and papers, relative to the application of the *Omeamee, Bobcaygeon and North Peterborough Railway Company* for aid.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 63.*)

Also : Return of correspondence and papers, relating to the *Merrickville and Westport Railway Company*, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-'72.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 67.*)

Also :—Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the application of the *Canada Central Railway Company* for aid, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-2.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 64.*)

Also :—Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the *North Grey Railway*, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-2.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 62.*)

Also :—Return of Papers relating to the application of the *Ontario Central Railway Company* for aid.—(*Sessional Papers, (No. 65.)*)

Also :—Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the *Ottawa, Vaudreuil and Montreal Railway Company*, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-2.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 66.*)

Also :—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of Papers, Petitions, Engineer's Report, and of all Correspondence referring to the improvement of the *Grand River*.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 69.*)

Also :—Orders in Council relating to the Railway Aid Fund.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 58.*)

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat* delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by His Excellency.

The Message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows :—

JOHN CRAWFORD,

The Lieutenant-Governor, transmits Estimates of certain sums required to complete the Service of the Province for 1874, and recommends the Estimates to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, March 19th, 1874.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1874.

1. To defray the expenses of the Government House for maintenance, as follow :—

Assistant Gardener	\$330 00	
Plants, Conservatory	300 00	
		\$630 00

-
2. To defray the expenses of the Executive Council Office and Public Works Department, as follow :—
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Rent of Offices | \$1,200 00 |
|-----------------------|------------|
3. To defray the expenses of the Secretary and Registrar's Office, as follow :—
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| Extra writers, to enable compliance with Sec. 81, Cap. 29, of
31 <i>Vic</i> | \$300 00 |
| Contingencies short estimated for | 950 00 |
| | <u>\$1,250 00</u> |
4. To defray the expenses of Administration of Justice, as follow :—
- | | |
|---|----------|
| Court of Chancery, additional clerk | \$600 00 |
|---|----------|
5. To defray the expenses of Education, as follow :—
- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| Council of Public Instruction, revising text books..... | \$1,000 00 |
| Medals for Competition, Teachers' Examination | 400 00 |
| Pensions for First and Second-class Teachers and High
School Masters | 2,000 00 |
| | <u>\$3,100 00</u> |
6. To defray the expenses of Public Institutions, as follow :—
- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| School of Agriculture, maintenance | \$10,000 00 |
| Seeds, manure, hay, grain, &c..... | 2,500 00 |
| Horses, stock, plant, implements..... | 7,500 00 |
| Contingencies | 2,500 00 |
| | <u>\$22,500 00</u> |
7. To defray the expenses of Legislation, as follow :—
- | | |
|---|------------|
| Printing Bills and distributing Statutes..... | \$3,000 00 |
|---|------------|
8. To defray the expenses of Public Buildings, as follow :—
- | | |
|---|----------|
| Parliament and Departmental Buildings, fitting up Members' Rooms..... | \$999 25 |
|---|----------|
9. To defray the expenses of the Central Prison, as follow :—
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| Water pipes, iron tanks, and connections to forge .. | \$3,506 07 |
| Belting, excess of appropriation | 597 63 |
| | <u>\$4,103 70</u> |
10. To defray the expenses of the Blind Institute, as follow :—
- | | |
|---|------------|
| Amount due to <i>H. J.</i> and <i>R. T. Sutton</i> , on contract, for completion as
finally adjusted by <i>Mr. Tully</i> | \$3,646 63 |
|---|------------|
11. To defray the expenses of the Agricultural Farm *Mimico*, as follow :—
- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| Award to <i>H. J.</i> and <i>R. T. Sutton</i> | \$1,992 50 |
| Costs as taxed | 154 00 |
| | <u>\$2,146 50</u> |
12. To defray the expenses of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, as follow :—
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Steam pump at Engine House..... | \$700 00 |
| Barn, root-houses and fences | 315 87 |
| | <u>\$1,015 87</u> |
13. To defray the expenses of the *Orillia* Asylum, as follow :—
- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| Repairs | \$200 00 |
|---------------|----------|
14. To defray the expenees of the Registry Office *Sault Ste. Marie*, as follow :—
- | | |
|---|------------|
| Stone building with vault, land, &c. | \$1,200 00 |
|---|------------|

15. To defray the expenses of charges on Crown Lands, as follow :—

Defining boundary between the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec* omitted
in the Estimates \$10,000 00

16. To defray Miscellaneous Expenses, as follow :—

To refund fees on Orange Bills of 1873	\$120 00
<i>John Montgomery</i> , compensation for claim against Province of <i>Upper Canada</i>	3,000 00
Consolidation of Statute Laws relating to <i>Ontario</i>	5,000 00
To pay Law Society, in connection with transfer of their property to the Province	2,000 00
	\$10,120 00

—(*Sessional Papers No. 10.*)

Ordered, That the Message of His Excellency, together with the Supplementary Estimates and Statements accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 133), To make further provision for the due Administration of Justice.

In the Committee.

Page 1—line 2—strike out “and of the judges thereof.”
 “ 1—line 5—strike out “an additional judge or,” insert “three.”
 “ 1—line 6—after “judges,” strike out to “council” in the 7th line, insert “are to.”
 “ 1—line 7—strike out from “from” to “in” in the 8th line.
 “ 1—line 9—strike out “judge or” after “shall,” insert “be and.”
 “ 1—line 10—strike out “justice or.”
 “ 1—line 14—strike out “judge or.”
 “ 1—line 18—strike out “said.”
 “ 1—line 19—strike out “justice or.”
 “ 1—line 20—strike out “his or” and “a judge or.”
 “ 1—line 28—strike out “sittings,” insert “sitting.”
 “ 2—line 6—after “the” firstly occurring, insert “present,” and after “the”
 secondly occurring insert “present.”
 “ 3—line 19—strike out from “in” to “law” inclusive.
 “ 3—line 32—after “shall,” insert “immediately after the appointment of three jus-
 tices under this Act, and shall in subsequent years.”
 “ 3—line 40—after “rota,” insert new sections as follow :—

14a. The Lieutenant-Governor may by Order in Council, authorize and require the Chief Justice of *Ontario*, the Chancellor of *Ontario*, the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, for *Ontario*, and the Vice-Chancellors and Judges of the Courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and such persons as may, from time to time, hold any of the said offices to perform the duties which by the Act of the Dominion of *Canada*, intituled “The Controverted Elections Act of 1873,” are assigned to such Chief Justices, Chancellor, Vice-Chancellors and Judges, and any order in this behalf heretofore made shall be as valid as if the same had been made after the passing of this Act, and in case the Parliament of *Canada* assign like duties to the Chief Justice, Justices of the Court of Error and Appeal, and the Justices to be appointed under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make a similar order with reference to such Chief Justice and Justices : Provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may at any time revoke any order made under this section.

14b. Every Judge of the Court of Error and Appeal appointed under this Act, shall, previous to entering upon the duties of his office, take the following oath, to be administered to the Chief Justice by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and to the Justices in open Court by the Chief Justice.

"I , do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I will duly and faithfully, and to the best of my skill and knowledge, execute the powers and trusts reposed in me (as Chief Justice or one of the Justices) of the Court of Error and Appeal—help me God."

Page 3, line 44,—strike out "are hereafter."

" "line 49,—after "Judge," insert "or of a County Court."

Page 4, line 9—insert new section as follows :—15a. In case a motion or application shall be made to the full court which should be made to a single judge, or in case a motion or application shall be made to a single judge which should be made to the full court, such motion or application shall stand good, and the court, or the judge as the case may be, shall, before or after the issue of a Rule *nisi* transfer the case, motion or application to the judge or court before or to whom, the motion or application should have been made.

" "line 11,—after "vacation," insert "and."

" "line 24,—strike out from "18" to the end of the section.

" "line 41,—strike out from "depending" to Courts in the 42nd line.

" "line 45,—after "or," insert "a."

" 5, line 7,—strike out "in like manner,"

" "line 39,—strike out "six," insert "ten" after "day" strike out "in," insert "on."

" "line 43,—fill blank with "twenty-third."

" 6, line 5,—strike out "of the sittings," insert "sitting."

" "line 6,—strike out from "*Toronto*" to end of section, insert "the County Town of the County where the venue is laid."

" "line 25,—after "libel," insert "slander," *crim con.* seduction, malicious arrest, malicious prosecution, and false imprisonment."

" "line 29,—strike out from "and" to "questions" in the 31st line.

" "line 33,—strike out from "and" to "answer" in the 34th line.

" "line 51,—strike out from "before" to the end of the section, insert—31. "Hereafter jury fees on a record shall only be charged in case there are issues to be tried by a jury."

31 a. Where the Plaintiff and Defendants Attorney reside in the same County, an order for oral examination under section twenty-four of the "Administration of Justice Act of 1873," in any action pending in either of the Superior Courts of Law, may be made by the Judge of the County Court of the said County, but this section shall not apply to the County of *York*.

Page 7 line 42—after "section," insert "unless the judge shall otherwise order."

" 8 line 21—after "suit" insert "upon a contract or judgment."

" "line 22—strike out "upon a contract or judgment,"

" "line 34—after "may," strike out "if either," insert "although," after "made," strike out "on the breach thereof occurred within" insert "without," after "*Ontario*" insert "if the breach thereof occur within *Ontario*."

" "line 45—after "direct," insert "this section, does not take away any right of the plaintiff in cases for which sections forty-four and forty-five of the Common Law Procedure Act make provision."

" 9 line 50—strike out from "by," to end of section, insert "the Chief Justice and Justices of the said Court appointed under this Act, or a majority of the said judges."

" 10 line 8—after "Court," insert "or Court of general Sessions of the Peace, or the County Judge's Criminal Court."

" "line 9—after "any," secondly occurring, insert "such."

" "line 10—strike out "county."

" "line 12—after "Council," insert, "and any judge while holding such court, shall have all the rights, powers, and privileges, of the Judge of the County Court of the County."

- Page 10 line 14—after “hold,” insert “any such Court in a,” strike out “the County Court of a.”
- “ “ line 16—after “any,” insert “such.”
- “ “ line 17—after “that,” strike out “Court,” insert “County.”
- “ “ line 35—insert new clause. 53a. Whenever from illness of the Judge of a County Court, or from other casualty, the judge is not able to hold the sittings of the County Court, or of the General Sessions of the Peace, at the time appointed therefor, the sheriff of the county, or in his absence his deputy may adjourn by his proclamation, the said Courts or either of them to any hour on the following day, to be by him named, and so from day to day until the judge is able to hold such court, or until he receives other directions from the judge or Provincial Secretary. The sheriff shall forthwith notify any adjournment to the Provincial Secretary, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor.
- “ 11 line 50,—after “judicial” insert “or other.”
- “ 12 line 41,—after “which” strike out “the division is situated,” insert “the Court is held.”
- “ 13 line 37,—after “rolls,” strike out “two,” insert “three,” strike out “eight,” insert “four.”
- “ “ line 48,—strike out section 74.
- “ 14 line 9,—fill blank with “seventy.”
- “ “ line 10,—fill blank with “fifty cents.”
- “ “ line 40,—strike out section 80.
- “ 15, line 9,—after “Pleas,” insert “or any Judge of a County Court.”
- “ “ line 35,—strike out sections 84, 85 and 86.
- “ 16, line 18,—strike out “or for default in payment of Sheriff’s fees.”
- “ “ line 34,—strike out “section twenty-one,” insert “the Act of the Parliament of the Province of *Canada*, passed in the session held.”
- “ “ line 36,—after “five” insert “section twenty-one, shall.”
- “ “ line 49,—fill blank with “one thousand eight hundred dollars.”
- “ 17 line 29,—after “next” insert “except as to the first fourteen sections and the sections numbered from twenty-one to twenty-five both inclusive. which said excepted sections are to go into effect forthwith.”

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *McLeod* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 12 o'clock, midnight.

Friday, 20th March, 1874.

11 O'CLOCK A.M.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*) from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Seventh Report which was read as follows :—

Your Committee recommend that the following documents be printed :—

Return relating to the *Kingston and Pembroke Railway*—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 48.)

Return relating to the application of the *Pacific Junction Railway Company* for aid—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 51.)

Return relating to the *Northern Extensions Railway*—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 46.)

Return relating to the application of the *Ontario and Quebec Railway Company* for aid—(*Sessional Papers, No. 47.*)

Return of all Railway Companies which have not complied, either in whole or part, with the conditions of Orders in Council, ratified by the House—(*Sessional Papers, No. 55.*)

Orders in Council relative to the Railway Aid Fund—(*Sessional Papers, No. 58.*)

Supplementary Return relating to the *Victoria Railway*—(*Sessional Papers, No. 36.*)

Supplementary Return relating to the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway*—(*Sessional Papers, No. 14.*)

Supplementary Return relating to the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway*—(*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*)

Supplementary Return relating to the *Credit Valley Railway*—(*Sessional Papers, No. 18.*)

Supplementary Return relating to the *Grand Junction Railway*—(*Sessional Papers, No. 50.*)

Return relating to the *Ontario Central Railway*—(*Sessional Papers, No. 65.*)

Return relating to the *Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway*—(*Sessional Papers, No. 45.*)

Return relating to the *Omamee, Bobcaygeon and North Peterborough Railway*—(*Sessional Papers, No. 63.*)

Return relating to the *Merrickville, and Westport Railway*—(*Sessional Papers, No. 67.*)

Return relating to the *Canada Central Railway*—(*Sessional Papers, No. 64.*)

Return relating to the *North Grey Railway*—(*Sessional Papers, No. 62.*)

Return relating to the *Ottawa, Vandreuil and Montreal Railway*—(*Sessional Papers, No. 66.*)

Return relating to the *Canada Southern Railway*—(*Sessional Papers, No. 49.*)

Summary of the various reports of valutors of lands in the different counties of the Province—(*Sessional Papers, No. 52.*)

Return relative to persons appointed to any office, either temporary or permanent, by the Government, since January 1st, 1873—(*Sessional Papers, No. 56.*)

Return relating to the improvement of the navigation of the *Grand River*—(*Sessional Papers, No. 69.*)

Your Committee recommend that eight hundred extra copies of Bill (No. 10), Relating to the practice of Medicine and Surgery in *Ontario*, be printed for distribution to Members.

Your Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz. :

Return relating to locations in the Free Grant Districts—(*Sessional Papers, No. 38.*)

Return relating to the taking a number of lots from school section No. 6, *Albion*, and attaching the same to school section No. 13, *Albion*, and 20 *King*—(*Sessional Papers, No. 61.*)

Statement of the affairs of the *Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company* for 1873—(*Sessional Papers, No. 68.*)

Annual Report of the Council of University College at *Toronto*—(*Sessional Papers, No. 57.*)

Return of rules, regulations, and instructions issued by the Council of Public Instruction, for the guidance of Teachers, Trustees and Inspectors, for the carrying out of the School Law Provisions—(*Sessional Papers, No. 60.*)

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Seventh Report of the Committee on Printing.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the Seventeenth day of March, 1874, with reference to the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, which Order is to the following effect:—

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the application of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, that it may receive aid from the Railway Fund for that por-

tion of their Branch Line of Railway which lies between *St. Thomas* on the main line, and the River *St. Clair*.

The Committee advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, (in default of which ratification this Order in Council is inoperative) payment be authorized to be made out of the Railway Subsidy Fund to the Company, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents per mile, for that portion of the line of the Company's Railway between *St. Thomas* and the River *St. Clair*, such sum to be payable by even half-yearly payments of ninety-seven dollars and twenty cents each, on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each and every year, during the period of twenty years, to be computed from the first day of January, 1872, and to the full end thereof; and the Committee further advise that the said grant of aid be subject to the following conditions, that is to say:—

1st.—On condition that on or before the first day of July next, it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that the line of railway between *St. Thomas* and the River *St. Clair*, is actually in the possession and control of the Company, and in operation by the Company's servants and agents, or by those of any other company, duly authorized in that behalf by the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, with all necessary and convenient station-houses and other facilities, and properly ballasted for the conveyance of the traffic of the district traversed, and that the arrangements for the operating of the road are such as will secure the continuance of these facilities.

2nd. On condition that His Excellency in Council may direct that payment be made to the said Company out of the Railway Fund (should the same become applicable thereto) at the rate of two thousand dollars per mile of the said portion of the Railway instead of the said annual mileage rate of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents, at the option of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the thirtieth day of December, 1873, with reference to the *Prince Edward County Railway Company*, which Order is to the following effect:—

Upon a Report of the Honourable the Attorney-General, dated 27th December, 1873, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly (in default of which ratification this Order in Council is inoperative) the time allowed the *Prince Edward County Railway Company* by the Order in Council of 24th March last, for furnishing proof to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the Works (exclusive of tracklaying) on that portion of the *Prince Edward County Railway* between the Grand Trunk Railway and *Picton*, be extended to the first July next.

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the sixteenth day of March, 1874, with reference to the *Northern Extensions Railways Company*, which Order is to the following effect:—

The Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, (in default of which ratification this Order in Council is inoperative) the time allowed the *Northern Extension Railway Company* by the Order in Council of 24th March, 1873, for furnishing proof to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the Works (exclusive of tracklaying) on that portion of the *Northern Extensions Railway* between *Washago* and *Gravenhurst*, be extended to the first day of July next.

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the sixteenth day of March instant, granting aid to the *Norfolk Railway Company* which Order is to the following effect:—

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the memorandum of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated the 14th March instant, respecting the *Norfolk Railway Company's* application for aid from the Railway Funds.

The Committee advise that payment be authorized to be made to the said Railway Company out of the Railway Fund to the extent of two thousand dollars (\$2000) per mile, or its annual equivalent of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents (\$194.40) for the period of twenty years from the first day of January, 1872, for the distance of the Railway between the Town of *Brantford* and the Village of *Port Burwell*; on fulfilment of the conditions of the Railway Aid Acts, and upon condition that the Company do, on or before the first day of December next, furnish proof to the satisfaction of His Excellency in Council of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the Works of the Railway, (exclusive of track-laying,) for the said portion between *Brantford* and *Port Burwell*.

The House then adjourned at 1.30 P.M.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petitions was brought up, and laid upon the Table :—

By Mr. *Gifford*—The Petition of *Peter McCallum* and others, of *Cobourg*,

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Eighth Report, which was read as follows :—

From the report of the Queens' Printer, as to the disposal of the *Ontario* Statutes for the year 1873, it appears that at the end of the year the balance of Statutes on hand was as follows :—

Statutes of 1868-9,	balance on hand.....	265 copies.
“ “ 1869,	“	1,341 “
“ “ 1870-1,	“	2,190 “
“ “ 1871-2,	“	178 “
“ “ 1873,	“	1,251 “

In view of the large number on hand of the two Sessions of 1869 and 1870-1, your Committee recommend the free distribution, to each Member of your Honourable House, of ten copies of the *Ontario* Statutes of the Sessions of 1869 and 1870-1.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Eighth Report of the Committee on Printing.

Mr. *Farewell*, from the Select Committee, to whom it was referred to inquire into the working of the Tavern and Shop License Act of 1868, with reference to its influence upon the increase of intemperance in *Ontario*, and into the effects of the liquor traffic upon the health and morals of the community, also as to the best means of preventing intemperance, presented their Report which was read. (*Appendix No. 2.*)

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*, from the Select Committee, appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library, presented their First Report which was read. (*Appendix No. 3.*)

Mr. Speaker called upon Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*), to take the Chair during his absence ; and, after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair,

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks* moved, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the sixteenth instant, granting aid to the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company, which Order is to the following effect :—

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the memorandum of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated the twenty-eighth day of February, 1874, with reference

to the application of the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company that it may receive aid from the Railway Fund for that portion of their line of railway which lies between *Palmerston* on the main line, and *Wingham*, being the unaided portion of the Southern Extension to *Kincardine*.

The Committee advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council by resolution of the Legislative Assembly, (in default of which ratification this Order in Council is inoperative,) payment be authorized to be made, out of the Railway Subsidy Fund, to the Company, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents per mile, for that portion of the line of the Company's Railway between *Palmerston* and *Wingham*; such sum to be payable by even half-yearly payments of ninety-seven dollars and twenty cents each, on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each and every year during the period of twenty years, to be computed from the 1st day of January, 1872, and to the full end thereof, and the Committee further advise that the said grant of aid be subject to the following conditions, that is to say:—

First. On condition that on or before the first day of July next it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that the whole line of Railway between *Palmerston* and *Kincardine* has actually come into the possession and controul of the Company, and in operation by the Company's servants and agents, or by those of any other Company duly authorized in that behalf by the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company, with all necessary and convenient station-houses and other facilities for the conveyance of the traffic of the district traversed, and that the arrangements for the operating of the road are such as will secure the continuance of these facilities.

Second. On condition that His Excellency in Council may, on or before the said 1st day of July next, direct that payment be made to the said Company, out of the Railway Fund (should the same become applicable thereto,) at the rate of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per mile of the said portion of the Railway between *Palmerston* and *Wingham*, instead of the said annual mileage rate of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents, at the option of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Mr. *Rykert* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Boulbee*,

That all the words in the Motion after "that" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, "while this House is prepared and willing to grant aid to the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company to the full extent, which by the Railway Subsidy Act of 1872, this House is empowered to grant the same, yet this House cannot consent to ratify any Order in Council which authorizes the payment of \$194 40 per mile for twenty years, to be computed from the first day of January, 1872, when such payment is not authorized by the Act, creating the said Fund, the said Act not having been passed until March 2nd, 1872, and there being no provision therein that the Act should have a retrospective effect."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following Division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Boulter,
Boulbee,
Deacon,
Fitzsimmons,

Gifford,
Giles,
Hamilton,

Lauder,
Meredith,
Merrick,

Read,
Rykert,
Tooley—13.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Ardagh,
Baxter,
Bishop,
Caldwell,
Chisholm,

Christie,
Clarke (Norfolk),
Clarke (Wellington),
Clemens,
Corby,

Craig (Glengarry),
Crooks,
Crosby,
Currie,
Daly,

Farewell,
Finlayson,
Fraser,
Gibson,
Gow,

<i>Graham,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Grange,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Scott,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Snetsinger,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>	<i>Wood—49.</i>
<i>McLeod,</i>			

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried, and it was

Resolved—That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the sixteenth instant, granting aid to the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*, which Order is to the following effect :—

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the memorandum of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated the twenty-eighth day of February, 1874, with reference to the application of the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*, that it may receive aid from the Railway Fund for that portion of their line of railway which lies between *Palmerston* on the main line, and *Wingham*, being the unaided portion of the Southern Extension to *Kincardine*.

The Committee advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council by resolution of the Legislative Assembly, (in default of which ratification this Order in Council is inoperative,) payment be authorized to be made out of the Railway Subsidy Fund, to the Company of the sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and forty cents per mile, for that portion of the line of the Company's Railway between *Palmerston* and *Wingham*; such sum to be payable by even half-yearly payments of ninety seven dollars and twenty cents each, on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each and every year during the period of twenty years, to be computed from the 1st day of January, 1872, and to the full end thereof, and the Committee further advise that the said grant of aid be subject to the following conditions, that is to say :—

First. On condition that on or before the first day of July next, it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that the whole line of Railway between *Palmerston* and *Kincardine* has actually come into the possession and control of the Company, and in operation by the Company's servants and agents, or by those of any other Company duly authorized in that behalf by the *Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway Company*, with all necessary and convenient station houses and other facilities for the conveyance of the traffic of the district traversed, and that the arrangements for the operating of the road are such as will secure the continuance of these facilities.

Second. On condition that His Excellency in Council may, on or before the said 1st day of July next, direct that payment be made to the said Company, out of the Railway Fund (should the same become applicable thereto,) at the rate of (\$2,000) per mile of the said portion of the Railway between *Palmerston* and *Wingham*, instead of the said annual mileage rate of one hundred and ninety four dollars and forty cents, at the option of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the seventeenth day of March instant, with reference to the *Credit Valley Railway Company*, which Order is to the following effect.

The Committee of Council advise that subject to the ratification of this Order in Council by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, (in default of which ratification this Order in Council is inoperative), the time allowed the *Credit Valley Railway Company* by the Order in Council of twenty-sixth March 1873, for furnishing proof to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for the construction of the works (exclusive of tracklaying) on that portion of the *Credit Valley Railway* between *Toronto* and *St. Thomas* via *Galt* and *Woodstock*, be extended to the first day of December next.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Supplementary Return of papers relating to the *Hamilton and North Western Railway Company*, subsequent to 4th March, 1874.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 35.)

Also—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence in reference to proposed improvements in the *Nation River*; also, copies of reports of surveys, together with the cost thereof. —(*Sessional Papers, No. 70.*)

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate on the second reading of Bill (No. 11), Respecting the Railway Fund, and the Railway Subsidy Fund, having been read, the Debate was resumed.

And the Motion, having been put, was carried, and the Bill was read the second time. Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate on the second reading of Bill (No. 17), To extend the Elective Franchise, having been read, the Debate was resumed.

And the Motion, having been put, was carried, and the Bill was read the second time. Referred to a Committee of the whole House To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply yesterday, the consideration whereof had been postponed.

The Fifteenth Resolution, respecting the Court of Common Pleas, having been again read, was agreed to.

The Seventeenth Resolution, respecting the Administration of Criminal Justice, having been again read,

Mr. *Boulton* moved, seconded by Mr. *Lauder*,

"That this House regrets, that notwithstanding the facilities afforded by the Act respecting the prompt and summary administration of justice in certain cases, and the consequent large diminution of criminal trials at the several Courts of Assize, that the amount annually paid for Crown Council prosecuting, has not decreased."

Mr. *Rykert* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Boulton*,

That all the words after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "while concurring in the grant of \$121,000 for the Administration of Criminal Justice, this House takes this opportunity to express its regret that the Government has not taken the necessary proceedings whereby criminal witnesses should be paid for attendance at court, the same having been distinctly promised by the Attorney-General last year, when the sum of \$30,000 was voted for that purpose, but no action was subsequently taken to give effect to the same."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley</i> —12.

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Wattierworth,</i>
<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Wood</i> —36.

The Honourable Mr. *Gow* then moved in amendment that all the words after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "this House having heard the explanations of the Government with reference to the payment of criminal witnesses, is satisfied therewith."

The Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Craig, (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood—36.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley—14.</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>		

The Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was *Resolved*, That this House having heard the explanation of the Government with reference to the payment of criminal witnesses, is satisfied therewith.

The Seventeenth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Thirty-eighth Resolution, respecting the maintenance of the Central Prison, having been again read,

Mr. *Lauder* moved, seconded by Mr. *Giles*,

"That the said resolution be not now concurred in, but that the same be referred back to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the sum of \$41,690 to the sum of \$25,000."

Mr. *Graham* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Sinclair*.

That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof, "this House declares its opinion that the action of the Government with reference to the Central Prison has been actuated by a sincere desire to serve the public interests."

The Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Haney,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>Wood—34.</i>
<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Cumberland,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley—17.</i>
<i>Corby,</i>			

The Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was,

Resolved, That this House declares its opinion that the action of the Government with reference to the Central Prison has been actuated by a sincere desire to serve the public interests.

The Thirty-eighth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Forty-second Resolution, respecting Immigration, having been again read,

Mr. *Boulton* moved, seconded by Mr. *Gifford*.

"That although this House is willing to vote all sums necessary for the public service it cannot but regret that the Public Accounts of the past year as well as the estimates submitted at the present session shew an expenditure tending towards an excess of expenditure over revenue, and a consequent diminution of the surplus accumulated by the late Government, and this House is of the opinion that the public interests render it imperative that the financial affairs of this Province shall for the future be so conducted that the estimated expenditure shall not exceed the income."

Mr. *Hardy* then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wilson*.

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, "this House desires to express its wish that the Government shall not, during the current year, relax its efforts to encourage Immigration to this Province."

Mr. Speaker called upon the Honourable Mr. *Gow* to take the Chair during his absence ; and, after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Cumberland,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wood—49.</i>
<i>Crosby,</i>			

And it was,

Resolved, That this House desires to express its wish that the Government shall not, during the current year, relax its efforts to encourage Immigration to this Province.

The Forty-second Resolution was then agreed to.

The Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, Seventy-first and Eighty sixth Resolutions, having been again read, were agreed to.

The Order of the Day for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply having been read,

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks* moved, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*,

“That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.”

Mr. *Rykert* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Merrick*,

That all the words in the motion after “That” be struck out, and the following substituted therefor: “this House feels bound to express its regret that His Excellency has not been advised to recommend to the House that some modification be made in the Municipal Loan Fund Act of 1873, whereby Municipalities may invest the appropriation allotted to them, so as to form a fund in aid of schools, &c.”

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Corby,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Patterson,</i>
<i>Boulthbee,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>Merrick,</i>	<i>Wood—16.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Robinson.</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Smith</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Wilson—34.</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>		

The original Motion, having been put, was carried.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

The Message of His Excellency, and the Supplementary Estimates, having been read, Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1874 the following sums:—

1. To defray the expenses of the Government House for maintenance, as follow:—

Assistant Gardener.....	\$330 00	
Plants, Conservatory.....	300 00	
		\$630 00

2. To defray the expenses of the Executive Council Office and Public Works Department, as follow:—

Rent of Offices.....	\$1,200 00
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3. To defray the expenses of the Secretary and Registrar's Office, as follow :—

Extra writers, to enable compliance with Sec. 81, Cap. 29 of

31 <i>Viz</i>	\$300 00	
Contingencies short estimated for.....	950 00	
		\$1,250 00

4. To defray the expenses of Administration of Justice, as follow :—

Court of Chancery, additional clerk.....	\$600 00
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5. To defray the expenses of Education, as follow :—

Council of Public Instruction, revising text books.....	\$1,000 00	
Medals for Competition, Teachers' Examination.....	100 00	
Pensions for First and Second-class Teachers and High School Masters.....	2,000 00	
		\$3,100 00

6. To defray the expenses of Public Institutions, as follow :—

School of Agriculture, maintenance.....	\$10,000 00	
Seeds, manure, hay, grain, &c.....	2,500 00	
Horses, stock, plant, implements.....	7,500 00	
Contingencies	2,500 00	
		\$22,500 00

7. To defray the expenses of Legislation, as follow :—

Printing Bills and distributing Statutes	\$3,000 00
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8. To defray the expenses of Public Buildings, as follow :—

Parliament and Departmental Buildings, fitting up Members' Rooms.....	\$999 25
---	----------

9. To defray the expenses of the Central Prison, as follow :—

Water pipes, iron tanks, and connections to forge	\$3,506 07	
Belting, excess of appropriation	597 63	
		\$4,103 70

10. To defray the expenses of the Blind Institute, as follow :—

Amount due to <i>H. J. and R. T. Sutton</i> , on contract for completion as finally adjusted by <i>Mr. Tully</i>	\$3,646 63
--	------------

11. To defray the expenses of the Agricultural Farm *Mimico*, as follow :—

Award to <i>H. J. and R. T. Sutton</i>	\$1,992 50	
Costs as taxed	154 00	
		\$2,146 50

12. To defray the expenses of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, as follow :—

Steam pump at Engine House	\$700 00	
Barn, root-houses and fences	315 87	
		\$1,015 87

13. To defray the expenses of the *Orillia* Asylum as follow :—

Repairs.....	\$200 00
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14. To defray the expenses of the Registry Office *Sault Ste Marie* as follow :—

Stone building with vault, land, &c.	\$1,200 00
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15. To defray the expenses of charges on Crown Lands as follow :—
 Defining boundary between the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec* omitted
 in the Estimates \$10,000 00
16. To defray Miscellaneous Expenses as follow :—
 To refund fees on Orange Bills of 1873 \$120 00
John Montgomery, compensation for claim against Province
 of *Upper Canada* 3,000 00
 Consolidation of Statute Laws relating to *Ontario* 5,000 00
 To pay Law Society, in connection with transfer of their
 property to the Province 2,000 00
 \$10,120 00
-

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith,

Mr. *Hodgins*, from the Committee, reported the Resolutions as follow :—

1. To defray the expenses of the Government House for maintenance, as follow :—
 Assistant Gardener \$330 00
 Plants, Conservatory 300 00
 \$630 00
2. To defray the expenses of the Executive Council Office and Public Works Department, as follow :—
 Rent of Offices \$1,200 00
3. To defray the expenses of the Secretary and Registrar's Office, as follow :—
 Extra writers, to enable compliance with Sec. 81, Cap. 29, of
 31 Vic \$300 00
 Contingencies short estimated for 950 00
 \$1,250 00
4. To defray the expenses of Administration of Justice, as follow :—
 Court of Chancery, additional clerk \$600 00
5. To defray the expenses of Education, as follow :—
 Council of Public Instruction, revising text books..... \$1,000 00
 Medals for Competition, Teachers' Examination 400 00
 Pensions for First and Second-class Teachers and High
 School Masters 2,000 00
 \$3,100 00
6. To defray the expenses of Public Institutions, as follow :—
 School of Agriculture, maintenance \$10,000 00
 Seeds, manure, hay, grain, &c..... 2,500 00
 Horses, stock, plant, implements..... 7,500 00
 Contingencies 2,500 00
 \$22,500 00
7. To defray the expenses of Legislation, as follow :—
 Printing Bills and distributing Statutes..... \$3,000 00
8. To defray the expenses of Public Buildings, as follow :—
 Parliament and Departmental Buildings, fitting up Members' Rooms..... \$999 25

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---------|-------------------|
| 9. | To defray the expenses of the Central Prison, as follow :— | | |
| | Water pipes, iron tanks, and connections to forge .. | \$3,506 | 07 |
| | Belting, excess of appropriation | 597 | 63 |
| | | | <hr/> \$4,103 70 |
| 10. | To defray the expenses of the Blind Institute, as follow :— | | |
| | Amount due to <i>H. J.</i> and <i>R. T. Sutton</i> , on contract, for completion as finally adjusted by <i>Mr. Tully</i> | | \$3,646 63 |
| 11. | To defray the expenses of the Agricultural Farm <i>Mimico</i> , as follow :— | | |
| | Award to <i>H. J.</i> and <i>R. T. Sutton</i> | \$1,992 | 50 |
| | Costs as taxed | 154 | 06 |
| | | | <hr/> \$2,146 50 |
| 12. | To defray the expenses of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, as follow :— | | |
| | Steam pump at Engine House..... | \$700 | 00 |
| | Barn, root-houses and fences | 315 | 87 |
| | | | <hr/> \$1,015 87 |
| 13. | To defray the expenses of the <i>Orillia</i> Asylum, as follow :— | | |
| | Repairs | | \$200 00 |
| 14. | To defray the expenses of the Registry Office <i>Sault Ste. Marie</i> , as follow :— | | |
| | Stone building with vault, land, &c. | | \$1,200 00 |
| 15. | To defray the expenses of charges on Crown Lands, as follow :— | | |
| | Defining boundary between the Provinces of <i>Ontario</i> and <i>Quebec</i> omitted in the Estimates | | \$10,000 00 |
| 16. | To defray Miscellaneous Expenses, as follow :— | | |
| | To refund fees on Orange Bills of 1873 | \$120 | 00 |
| | <i>John Montgomery</i> , compensation for claim against Province of <i>Upper Canada</i> | 3,000 | 00 |
| | Consolidation of Statute Laws relating to <i>Ontario</i> | 5,000 | 00 |
| | To pay Law Society, in connection with transfer of their property to the Province | 2,000 | 00 |
| | | | <hr/> \$10,120 00 |

The several Resolutions were then read a second time.

Mr. Merrick moved, seconded by Mr. Rykert,
 "That the said Resolutions be not now concurred in, but be referred back to the Committee of Supply, with an instruction to amend the same by striking out the item in the Resolutions, of three thousand dollars to *John Montgomery*."

And the House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock, midnight,

SATURDAY, 21st March, 1874.

The Motion, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

*Boulter,
Boulton,
Corby,
Deacon,*

*Fitzsimmons,
Graham,
Lauder,
McGowan,*

*Meredith,
Merrick,
Robinson,*

*Rykert,
Webb,
Williams(Durham)*-14

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Ardagh,</i>	<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Crosby,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Boulbee,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clark (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wilson,</i>
<i>Clark (Wellington),</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Wood—35.</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	

The Resolutions were then agreed to.

The Amendments made in Committee of the whole House on Bill (No. 133), To make further provision for the due Administration of Justice, having been read the second time, were agreed to:

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was read the third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 144), Respecting the sale of pine trees by certain settlers in the Free Grant Townships in the Districts of *Muskoka* and *Parry Sound*; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honourable Mr. *Gow* 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 read the third time, and passed.

Bill (No. 137), To amend and consolidate the Public School Law, was read the second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred forthwith 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. *Hardy* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

Bill (No. 138), To amend and consolidate the laws respecting the Council of Public Instruction, and respecting High Schools, was read the second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred forthwith 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. *Hardy* 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 Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 3), To amend the Public and High School Laws, 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. 142), To incorporate the Municipality of *Halliburton*, and to provide for its becoming a Provisional County; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hardy* 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 read the third time, and passed.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill No. (16), To amend the Act intituled "An Act respecting the Public Works of Ontario."

Referred to a Committee of the whole House at the next Sitzings of the House To-day.

Bill (No. 139), To regulate Public Aid to Charitable Institutions.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House at the next Sitzings of the House To-day.

Bill (No. 143), Respecting Municipal Drainage By-Laws.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House at the next Sitzings of the House To-day.

Bill (No. 146), Respecting the Executive Council.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House at the next Sitzings of the House To-day.

The following Bills were severally read the third time, and passed :—

Bill (No. 42), To incorporate the *Huron* and *Ottawa* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 57), To incorporate the *Lake Huron* and *Quebec* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 60), To incorporate the North *Simcoe* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 79), To incorporate the *Belleville* and *North Hastings* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 85), To amend the Acts relating to the *Victoria* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 70), To consolidate and amend the several Acts relating to the *Norfolk* Railway Company, and to change the corporate name thereof to the *Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 39), To amend the Act 35 *Victoria*, cap. 33, respecting Joint Stock Road Companies.

The House then adjourned at 1 A.M.

Saturday, 21st March, 1874.

11 O'CLOCK A.M.

The following Petition was received and read:—

Of *Peter McCallum* and others, of *Cobourg*, praying that the Act relating to the Attachment of Debts may not pass.

On motion of Mr. *Farewell*, seconded by Mr. *Clemens*,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Printing to consider the propriety of printing two thousand extra copies of the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Tavern and Shop License Act, together with the evidence taken by the Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Rykert*, seconded by Mr. *Meredith*,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Printing to consider the propriety of printing one thousand six hundred and fifty extra copies of Bills (Nos. 137 and 138), Relative to the consolidation and amendment of the School Laws, in order that Members may be supplied with twenty copies each.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Crooks, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General Mowat,

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on [the seventeenth day of March, 1874, with reference to the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company which Order is to the following effect :—

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Memorandum of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated the sixteenth day of March instant, with reference to the application of the *Toronto, Grey and Bruce* Railway Company for further aid out of the Railway Fund, and they advise that, subject to the ratification of the Order in Council by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly in default of which ratification the Order is inoperative, payment be authorized to be made out of the Railway Subsidy Fund to the Company of the sum of ninety-seven dollars and twenty cents per mile of that portion of the line of the Company's Railway between *Orangeville* and *Owen Sound*, such sum to be payable by even half-yearly payments of forty-eight dollars and sixty cents each, on the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty-first day of December in each and every year, during the period of twenty years, computed from the first day of January, 1872, and to the full end thereof, and the Committee further advise that the said grant of aid be subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

The Committee further advise that (subject to the ratification of the Legislative Assembly as aforesaid), payment be authorized to be made to the Company out of the Railway Fund of a sum equal to two thousand dollars per mile for the whole distance of the Railway between *Harriston* and *Teeswater*, upon the route authorized by the Order in Council of the twelfth day of March, 1873, and that this provision be in lieu of that authorized by the said last mentioned Order in Council, and the Committee further advise that the said grant of aid hereby authorized be subject to the following conditions :—

First—On condition that the Railway Company do, on or before the first day of September next, construct and completely finish to the satisfaction of His Excellency in Council, that portion of the line of the Company between *Harriston* and *Teeswater*, with all convenient station houses and other facilities for traffic, and do also make satisfactory proof to His Excellency in Council, that the arrangements of the Company for the operating of this portion of its railway are such as will secure continuance of these facilities to the district traversed by this part of the said railway.

Second.—On condition that, on or before the first day of July next, it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of His Excellency in Council that the line of railway between *Orangeville* and *Owen Sound* is completely finished and equipped with all necessary and convenient station houses, and other appliances for the conveyance of the traffic of the District traversed by said line.

Third.—On condition that His Excellency in Council may direct that payment be made to the said Company out of the Railway Fund, (should the same be applicable thereto,) at the rate of one thousand dollars per mile of the said portion of Railway between *Orangeville* and *Owen Sound*, instead of the said annual mileage rate of ninety-seven dollars and twenty cents at the option of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the Committee further advise that aid be also granted to the Company at the rate of two thousand dollars per mile, or the equivalent annual payments for that portion of the railway between *Weston* and *Toronto*, on proof of a *bona fide* contract for the completion of the works being made by the first day of September next. Provided, however, that the said Order, and any ratification thereof, shall be of none effect unless the Bill intituled "An Act respecting the Railway Fund and the Railway Subsidy Fund" becomes law.

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the seventeenth day of March, 1874, with reference to the *Midland* Railway Company, which Order is to the following effect :—

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the memorandum of the Honourable the Treasurer, dated the 14th day of March instant, with reference to the application of the *Midland* Railway Company for a grant in aid from the Railway Fund for the portion of its line between *Orillia* and *Midland Bay*.

The Committee advise that, subject to the ratification of the Order in Council by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, (in default of which ratification the Order in

Council is inoperative), payment be authorized to be made out of the Railway Subsidy Fund to the Company of the sum of two hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy cents per mile for that portion of the line between *Orillia* and *Midland Bay*, such sum to be payable by even half-yearly payments of one hundred and nine dollars and thirty-five cents each on the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty-first day of December in every year during the period of twenty years, to be computed from the first day of January, 1872, and to the full end thereof, or in one sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per mile, should His Excellency in Council see fit, and that such payment be made on fulfilment of the requirements of the Railway Aid Act.

The Committee further advise that (subject to ratification of the Order in Council as aforesaid), payment be otherwise authorized to be made to the Company in lieu of the first mentioned grant at the rate of two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-eight cents per mile of the said portion of their railway, by even half-yearly payments of one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-nine cents each, payable as aforesaid during the period of twenty years to be computed from the said first day of January 1872, and to the full end thereof, or in one sum at the rate of two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars per mile, should His Excellency in Council see fit, upon condition that the Midland Company do, on or before the first day of July next, enter into an agreement satisfactory to the *Grand Junction* Railway Company for the haulage of its freight and passenger cars for through business over the *Midland Company's* line of Railway from the point of Junction at *Lindsay*, or south-east of *Lindsay*, to *Midland Bay*, or upon terms to be settled by arbitrators to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in case the two companies should fail to agree upon the terms of such arrangement.

Your Committee further advise that payment be authorized in respect of any portion of the said railway, not less than twenty miles in length, on the fulfilment of the conditions of the said Act as to such portion, and on proof to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the existence of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the works on the remainder of the line between *Orillia* and *Midland Bay*. Provided, however, that the said Order, or any ratification thereof, shall be of none effect unless the Bill intituled "An Act respecting the Railway Fund, and the Railway Subsidy Fund" become law.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks* moved, seconded by the Honourable Attorney General *Mowat*.

That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency on the 19th day of March, 1874, with reference to the *Hamilton* and North-Western Railway Company, which Order is to the following effect:—

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the application of the *Hamilton* and North-Western Railway Company, that it may receive aid from the Railway Funds for their line of railway.

The Committee advise that, subject to the ratification of the Order in Council by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly (in default of which ratification the Order in Council is inoperative) payment be authorized to be made out of the Railway Subsidy Fund to the Company of the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars per mile for that portion of the line of the Company's Railway between *Hamilton* and *Barrie*, and between *Clarksville*, in the Township of *Tecumseth*, and *Collingwood* Harbour, such sum to be payable by even half-yearly payments of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents each, on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each and every year during the period of twenty years, to be computed from the first day of January, 1872, and to the full end thereof, and the Committee further advise that, in respect of forty four miles of the said Railway, where the cost of construction will be exceptionally increased, that the said grant be increased by the yearly sum of forty-eight dollars and sixty cents, payable as aforesaid, and for the full period of twenty years as aforesaid, and that such grant of aid be under and subject to the requirements of the Railway Act, and also to the following further conditions, that is to say:—

First. On condition that the Company do, on or before the first day of December next, furnish proof to the satisfaction of His Excellency in Council of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the works of the railway, exclusive of track laying, for the said portions of their line of railway.

Second. On condition that His Excellency in Council may direct that payment be made to the said Company out of the Railway Fund (should the same become applicable thereto), at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per mile of the said portions of railway, with the increased grant in respect of the said forty-four miles, at the rate of five hundred dollars per mile, instead of the said annual mileage rates at the option of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Third. On condition that the said Company agrees to enter into an arrangement at any time hereafter with any other Railway Company for the haulage of the passenger and freight cars for the through business of such last-mentioned Company, upon terms to be fixed by arbitrators, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in case the said companies fail to agree thereupon.

And the Committee further advise that the payments hereby authorized be made in respect of such twenty miles of the said railway when fully completed and ready for the conveyance of traffic. Provided however, that the said Order and any ratification thereof, shall be of none effect unless the Bill intituled "An Act respecting the Railway Fund and the Railway Subsidy Fund" become law.

Mr. *Rykert* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Boulter*,

That the Resolution be amended by adding thereto the following :—

"And this House feels bound to express its regret that the Government should have passed the Order in Council granting aid to the *Hamilton* and North-Western Railway Company, in excess of the amount authorized by the Act to make further provision in aid of Railways, which declares that the sum to be granted to any Railway Company out of the Railway Subsidy Fund shall not be less than one hundred and twenty dollars, nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, per mile per annum, for twenty years on the portion aided."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on a division.

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried, and it was

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency on the 19th day of March, 1874, with reference to the *Hamilton* and North-Western Railway Company, which Order is to the following effect :—

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the application of the *Hamilton* and North-Western Railway Company, that it may receive aid from the Railway Funds for their line of railway.

The Committee advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order in Council by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly (in default of which ratification this Order in Council is inoperative) payment be made out of the Railway Subsidy Fund to the Company of the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars per mile for that portion of the line of the Company's Railway between *Hamilton* and *Barrie*, and between *Clarksville*, in the Township of *Tecumseth*, and *Collingwood* Harbour, such sum to be payable by even half-yearly payments of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents each, on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each and every year during the period of twenty years, to be computed from the first day of January, 1872, and to the full end thereof, and the Committee further advise that, in respect of forty-four miles of the said Railway, where the cost of construction will be exceptionally increased, that the said grant be increased by the yearly sum of forty-eight dollars and sixty cents, payable as aforesaid, and for the full period of twenty years as aforesaid, and that such grant of aid be under and subject to the requirements of the Railway Act, and also to the following further conditions, that is to say :—

First. On condition that the Company do, on or before the first day of December next, furnish proof to the satisfaction of His Excellency in Council of a *bona fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the works of the railway, exclusive of track laying, for the said portions of their line of railway.

Second. On condition that His Excellency in Council may direct that payment be made to the said Company out of the Railway Fund (should the same become applicable thereto), at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars per mile of the said portions of railway, with the increased grant in respect of the said forty-four miles, at the rate of five hundred dollars per mile, instead of the said annual mileage rates at the option of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Third. On condition that the said Company agrees to enter into an arrangement at any time hereafter with any other Railway Company for the haulage of the passenger and freight cars for the through business of such last-mentioned Company, upon terms to be fixed by arbitrators, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in case the said companies fail to agree thereupon.

And the Committee further advise that the payments hereby authorized be made in respect of such twenty miles of the said railway when fully completed and ready for the conveyance of traffic. Provided, however, that the said Order, and any ratification thereof, shall be of none effect unless the Bill intituled "An Act respecting the Railway Fund, and Railway Subsidy Fund" becomes law.

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the Order in Council approved by His Excellency on the nineteenth day of March, 1874, with reference to the *Victoria* Railway Company, which Order is to the following effect:—

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the application of the *Victoria* Railway Company for aid under the Railway Fund Acts, and they advise that, subject to the ratification of the Order in Council, by Resolution of the Legislative Assembly (without which the Order is inoperative), payment be authorized to be made to the said Company, out of the Railway Subsidy Fund, of the sum of two hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty cents per mile for that portion of the line of the Company's Railway between *Lindsay* and the *Bobcaygeon* Road, *via Fenelon Falls*, such sum to be payable by even half-yearly payments of one hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty cents each on the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in each and every year during the period of twenty years, to be computed from the first day of January, 1872, and to the full end thereof.

And the Committee advise that the said grant of aid be subject to the requirements of the Railway Act, and also to the following conditions, that is to say:—

First. On condition that the Company do, on or before the first day of December next, furnish proof to the satisfaction of His Excellency in Council of a *bona-fide* and sufficient contract for the completion of the works of the railway, inclusive of tracklaying, for the said portion of their line of railway.

Second. On condition that His Excellency in Council may direct the payment to be made to the said Company out of the Railway Fund (should the same become applicable thereto), at the rate of three thousand dollars per mile of the said portion of railway, instead of the said annual rate of two hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty cents, at the option of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Third. On condition that the Company agrees to enter into an arrangement at any time hereafter with any other Railway Company for the haulage of the passenger and freight cars for the through business of such last-mentioned Company, upon terms to be fixed by arbitrators, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in case the said Companies fail to agree thereupon.

And the Committee further advise that the payments hereby authorized, be made in respect of each section of the said railway, that is to say, between *Lindsay* and the *Fenelon Falls*, and thence to the *Bobcaygeon* Road, when fully completed and ready for the conveyance of traffic. Provided, however, that the said Order, and any ratification thereof, shall be of none effect unless the Bill intituled "An Act respecting the Railway Fund, and the Railway Subsidy Fund" becomes law.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 11), Respecting the Railway Fund, and the Railway Subsidy Fund.

(In the Committee.)

Page 1,—strike out sections 1 and 2.

" 2, line 17—after "mile" insert "notwithstanding the same may be less than" one hundred and twenty, or in excess of two hundred and forty dollars per annum."

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, that the Amendments be taken into consideration at the next Sitzings of this House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 1.30 P.M.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Wellington*) from the Committee on Printing, presented their Ninth Report which was read as follows:—

Your Committee recommend the printing of the following documents:—

Return relating to the proposed improvements on the *Nation* River. (*Sessional Papers No. 70.*)

Also, Supplementary Return relating to the *Hamilton* and North-Western Railway. (*Sessional Papers No. 35.*)

Also, Summary of Return relating to Civil and Criminal cases entered for trial at the several Assizes throughout *Ontario*, since 1870. (*Sessional Papers No. 54.*)

Two thousand copies of the Report from the Select Committee on the Tavern and Shop-License Act.

Two thousand copies extra of the School Bill, and one thousand copies extra of the High School Bill.

Your Committee also recommend that the Return relating to the charges made against *Augustine McDonald*, P.L.S., superintendent of drains in the Township of *Raleigh* and *Tilbury East*, be not printed. (*Sessional Papers No. 42.*)

Your Committee also recommend that the Clerk of the House shall prepare a general and comprehensive Index of the Journals of the House up to the end of next Session, to be (if possible) printed and distributed before the next General Election, such index to be after the pattern of that established at *Ottawa*.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Ninth Report of the Committee on Printing.

Mr. *McLeod*, from the Committee on Public Accounts, presented their Fourth and final Report, which was read as follows:

Your Committee have examined the Public Accounts for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December 1873, and herewith submit the record and minutes of their proceedings in the course of their investigations.

Your Committee beg leave further to state that they have not had sufficient time to bring their investigations to a close, and, that the evidence so far taken is only partial as to the matters enquired into, except such as have been already reported to your Honourable House. (*Appendix No. 1.*)

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself in a Committee of Ways and Means.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there shall and may be paid and applied out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province the sum of two millions six hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty-four cents (\$2,612,296.44), for defraying the several charges and expenses of the Civil Government of this Province, and for other purposes, for the year 1874.

Resolved, That there shall be charged to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, the further sum of fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventeen cents (\$59,982.17), to make good certain payments and expenditures made and expended for the Public Service during the year 1873.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. *Hodgins*, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That there shall and may be paid and applied out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, the sum of two millions six hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty-four cents (\$2,612,296.44), for defraying the several charges and expenses of the Civil Government of this Province, and for other purposes, for the year 1874.

Resolved, That there shall be charged to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province the further sum of fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventeen cents (\$59,982.17), to make good certain payments and expenditures made and expended for the Public Service, during the year 1873.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

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

Bill (No. 148), intituled “An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying the expenses of Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for making good certain sums expended for the Public Service in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and for other purposes.”

—The Honourable Mr. *Crooks*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the second time.

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 the Amendments made in Committee on Bill No. (11), Respecting the Railway Fund, and the Railway Subsidy Fund, having been read,

Mr. *Rykert* took objections to the introduction of any clause in the Bill altering the amount to be paid to any Railway under Railway Subsidy Act, as follow:

1st. Because the Railway Subsidy Act having provided that no less than \$120.00, nor more than \$240.00 per mile per annum shall be paid any Railway Company, it is not competent for this House, by a subsequent Act, to insert a clause providing for the payment of any greater sum than \$240.00 out of the said fund without a recommendation from the Crown.

2nd. That in no case can a motion or Act of Parliament interfere with the distribution of public money already voted, unless recommended by the Crown.

Mr. Speaker being referred to, decided—The rule, no doubt, is that no duties can be imposed, nor can the public expenditure be increased, unless the same has been recommended by a message from His Excellency. In the present case there is no new duty imposed, nor is the public expenditure increased; but it is objected that the Bill proposes a material variation in the mode of distributing the public moneys from that which has been recommended. I cannot agree with that view. It is perfectly clear that the fund cannot be applied to different purposes from those which have been recommended. The cases cited from *Laperriere's* decision, Nos. 53, 54, 112 and 161, are quite decisive upon that point; but they do not decide that a recommendation is necessary for the purpose of enabling Parliament to alter the mode of distributing the fund in the manner proposed by this Bill. In the present case two funds have been appropriated in aid of railways, one payable *en bloc*, the other by way of an annual payment for twenty years. This Bill merely proposes to declare what sum per mile, by way of an annual grant for twenty years, shall be equivalent to a present grant of \$2,000 per mile, &c., and gives the Governor in Council power to pay out of either fund at his option. There is here no variation of the destination of the fund, no change in the purposes for which it was originally intended, and I therefore overrule the question of order.

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 resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. (17), To extend the Elective Franchise.

(*In the Committee.*)

Page 1, line 11—after “force” insert “and not subject by said law to any disqualification.”

“ line 14—fill blank with “four hundred,”

“ line 26—strike out from “under” to “1858,” in the 27th line.

“ line 28—after “shall” strike out “so far as relates to the income qualification.”

“ line 35—after “city” strike out “or” after “town” insert “or village.”

“ line 37—after “city” strike out “or” after “town” insert “or village.”

“ line 41—fill blank with “sum.”

“ line 42—fill blank with “four hundred” and insert “that you are a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization (as the case may be) that you are of the full age of twenty-one years, that you have not before voted at this election, either at this or any other polling place, and that you have not received anything, nor has anything been promised you either directly or indirectly, either to induce you to vote at this election, or for loss of time travelling expenses, hire of teams or any other service connected therewith, and that you have not directly or indirectly paid or promised anything to any person either to induce him to vote or to refrain from voting—So help you God.”

Page 2, Insert new Section “7 This Act shall take effect on and after the first day of January in the year 1875.”

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* 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.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* then moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Fraser*, “That the Bill be now read the third time.”

Mr. *Rykert* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Meredith*,

That all the words after “That” be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: “the said Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be referred to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction to strike out the seventh section, and to substitute the following therefor:—‘This Act shall take effect, so far as it relates to Parliamentary elections, immediately after the passing thereof, and, so far as it relates to Municipal elections, this Act shall take effect from and after the first day of January next.’”

Mr. *Bethune* moved in amendment to the Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wood*,

That all the words after “That” be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, “inasmuch as nearly all the assessments in the various municipalities for this year have been completed, and inasmuch as no fair general application of this Bill can be had this year, it is inexpedient that it should go into operation until the first day of January next, and that the said Bill be now read the third time.”

The Amendment to the Amendment, having been put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wood—32.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

*Boulter,
Currie,
Daly,*

*Deacon,
Meredith,*

*O'Donoghue,
Robinson,*

*Rykert,
Webb—9.*

The original Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried, and it was *Resolved*, That inasmuch as nearly all the assessments in the various municipalities for this year have been completed, and inasmuch as no fair general application of the Bill to extend the Elective Franchise can be had this year, it is inexpedient that it should go into operation until the first day of January next, and that the said Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Rykert* then moved in amendment to the Motion as amended,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, "the Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House with an instruction to amend the first section by adding thereto the following: 'Provided also, that no person assessed for income as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote at any Parliamentary election, unless he shall have paid all taxes which may have been imposed upon him for or on account of such income and which shall have been placed in the collector's hand prior to such election.'"

And objection being taken to the Amendment,

Mr. Speaker having been referred to, declared the Amendment out of order.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The Honourable Mr. *McKellar* then moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*, That the Bill do now pass.

Mr. *Meredith* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor: "the Bill do not now pass, but be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction to amend the second section by striking out all the words therein, after "income," secondly occurring therein."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

*Boulter,
Cumberland,
Currie,
Daly,*

*Deacon,
Fitzsimmons,
McCall,*

*McRae,
Meredith,
Monk,*

*O'Donoghue,
Robinson,
Rykert—13.*

NAYS :

Messieurs

*Barber,
Baxter,
Bethune,
Bishop,
Chisholm,
Clarke (Norfolk),
Clarke (Wellington),
Clemens,*

*Craig, (Glengarry),
Crooks,
Farewell,
Fraser,
Gibson,
Gow,
McGowan,
McKellar,*

*McLeod,
McManus,
Mowat,
Oliver,
Pardee,
Paxton,
Read,
Sinclair,*

*Smith,
Springer,
Striker,
Watterworth,
Webb,
Williams (Hamilton),
Wood—31.*

Mr. *Meredith* then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Deacon*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor: "the Bill do not now pass, but that it be forthwith referred to a Com-

mittee of the whole House with an instruction to insert the words "or from stocks, moneys, or other investments," after "profession," in the fourteenth line of the first section."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>
<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Monk—11.</i>
<i>Cumberland,</i>	<i>Deacon,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bethune,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>	<i>Wood—32.</i>

Mr. *McCall* then moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *O'Donoghue*,

That all the words in the Motion after "That" be struck out, and the following substituted therefor : "the Bill do not now pass, but be referred forthwith to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction to amend the same by enfranchising and giving the right to vote to all male persons of the age of twenty-one years and upwards."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>O'Donoghue—3.</i>
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NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Currie,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Smith,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Fitzsimmons,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Clark (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clark (Wellington),</i>	<i>Gow,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams (Durham),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>	<i>Wood—37.</i>
<i>Crooks,</i>			

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried, and the Bill was then passed.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to aid to Charitable Institutions, having been read,

The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, acquainted the House that His Excellency, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolutions, recommends the same to the consideration of the House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is desirable and expedient that all appropriations from the public funds in aid of charitable institutions should be made upon some properly arranged and equitable system, and that municipal and other corporations as well as private individuals should be stimulated and encouraged to give a liberal support to such institutions, and therefore that, from and after the thirty-first day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, aid from the public funds or moneys of this Province should be given to charitable institutions hitherto receiving public aid, and named in Schedules A. B. and C., upon the terms and under the provisions of this and the following Resolutions.

That it is expedient to provide that in case of public moneys being appropriated for such purposes by this House, every institution named in said schedules complying with the requirements of any Act in that behalf, and of all orders made thereunder by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall, from and after said thirty-first day of December, receive in each year aid from such moneys to the extent and amount following, that is to say :—

(a.) Every institution named in said Schedule A. shall so have and receive twenty cents for each day's actual treatment and stay of every patient admitted to, or being within such last mentioned institution during the calendar year next preceding the year for which such aid is given :

(b.) Every institution named in said Schedule B. shall so have and receive five cents for each day's actual lodgment and maintenance therein of any indigent person during the calendar year next preceding that for which such aid is given.

(c.) Every institution named in said Schedule C. shall so have and receive one and a half cents for each day's actual lodgment and maintenance therein of any orphan or neglected and abandoned child during the calendar year next preceding that for which aid is given.

That it is expedient to provide that in every year as aforesaid every such institution shall also be entitled to have and receive from such public funds further aid to the extent and amount following, that is to say :

(a.) Every institution named in Schedule A. ten cents.

(b.) Every institution named in Schedule B. two cents, and

(c.) Every institution named in Schedule C. one-half cent for every such day's actual stay and treatment or lodgment and maintenance of any patient or person therein as aforesaid : Provided always that the aggregate amount of such further aid, at the rate aforesaid, does not in any one year exceed one-fourth of the entire moneys received by such institutions in said preceding year, from all sources other than the Province, towards the ordinary yearly maintenance thereof, and in every such case, where said further aid in the aggregate would so exceed said one-fourth of said last mentioned moneys, there shall be substituted and given in lieu thereof from the public moneys, so appropriated a sum equal to the said one-fourth of said last mentioned moneys.

That it is expedient to provide that in calculating the amount of aid so to be given under to any such institution as aforesaid, the day of departure of any such patient or person from any such institution, shall not be counted or reckoned.

That it is expedient to provide that the Treasurer of the Province, with the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may from any moneys appropriated for that purpose by this House, advance and pay by such periodical payments in every year as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council deems fit, to any institution so entitled to receive aid, all sums to which such institution may be so entitled, but if in any year the aggregate amount

so payable exceeds the amount of the moneys so appropriated, then every such institution shall in any such year receive by way of aid as aforesaid, such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the amount of aid, which, but for this provision it would receive, as the amount of moneys so appropriated bears to such aggregate aid as aforesaid.

That it is expedient to provide that, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Order in Council direct that any institution (naming it) similar to those named in either of said Schedules, shall be thereafter taken as named in such one of said schedules as in that behalf is specially designated in such order, and thereupon and thereafter said last mentioned institution shall receive aid after the manner and to the same extent as the other institutions now named in said last mentioned Schedule. Provided always that no such Order in Council shall be made except upon report of the Inspector of Asylums, to and for the information of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, showing that the institution named in such order, has all the usual and proper requirements for one of its nature and objects, and that for reasons therein stated, the same ought to be so aided; and provided moreover, that every such Order in Council shall as soon as conveniently may be after the making thereof, be laid before this House for its ratification or rejection, and that no such order shall be operative unless and until the same shall have been ratified by a Resolution of this House.

That it is expedient to provide that, if there be a residue of the moneys so appropriated, because of the same being more than sufficient to pay the sums payable to the said institutions as aforesaid, then every of the said institutions named in said Schedules, which may not be entitled to receive under the foregoing provisions the sum set opposite its name in said Schedules, and being the sum heretofore granted thereto, shall receive out of the said residue, such an amount by way of supplementary aid, as will make the total aid received by such institution equal to the said sum so set opposite its name, if such residue is sufficient for that purpose, or if insufficient, then such proportion thereof as the said residue will permit of.

That it is expedient to provide that, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by Order in Council, direct that any institution so receiving aid, shall not thereafter receive any such aid, and that thereupon and whilst such Order remains unrevoked such last mentioned institution, shall not be entitled to, or receive any further aid from the Public Moneys of the Province; but that upon report of the said Inspector disclosing good and sufficient grounds in that behalf, it shall be competent for the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to revoke any such last mentioned Order, by a like Order in Council, and thereafter such institution shall again receive aid as if the Order in Council firstly in this resolution mentioned had not been made; and that if at any time, upon report of said Inspector, it shall be found that any institution of the character named in Schedule A, is insufficient or without the necessary and proper accommodation or requirements for one of its nature and objects, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall thereupon make such Order as is firstly in this resolution mentioned.

SCHEDULE "A."

<i>Toronto</i> General Hospital.....	\$11,200 00
The City Hospital, <i>Hamilton</i>	4,800 00
<i>Kingston</i> Hospital, <i>Kingston</i>	4,800 00
Hotel Dieu Hospital, <i>Kingston</i>	1,000 00
County of <i>Carleton</i> General Protestant Hospital, <i>Ottawa</i> ...	1,200 00
The General Roman Catholic Hospital, <i>Ottawa</i>	1,200 00
The General Hospital, <i>London</i>	2,400 00
The General and Marine Hospital, <i>St. Catharines</i>	1,000 00
The Burnside Lying-in Hospital, of <i>Toronto</i>	480 00
The <i>Toronto</i> Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	1,000 00

SCHEDULE "B."

The House of Industry, <i>Toronto</i>	\$2,900 00
The House of Providence, <i>Toronto</i>	1,000 00

The House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, <i>Kingston</i>	\$2,400 00
The House of Refuge, <i>Hamilton</i>	720 00

SCHEDULE "C."

The Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, <i>Toronto</i>	\$640 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, <i>Toronto</i>	640 00
The <i>Toronto</i> Magdalen Asylum.....	480 00
The Girls' Home and Public Nursery, <i>Toronto</i>	320 00
The Boys' Home, <i>Toronto</i>	320 00
The Orphans' Home, <i>Kingston</i>	640 00
The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, <i>London</i>	640 00
The <i>St. Mary's</i> Orphan Asylum, <i>Hamilton</i>	640 00
The <i>Hamilton</i> Orphan Asylum.....	640 00
The <i>St. Patrick's</i> Orphan Asylum, <i>Ottawa</i>	480 00
The Orphans' Home, <i>Ottawa</i>	480 00
The <i>St. Joseph's</i> Orphan Asylum, <i>Ottawa</i>	480 00
The Magdalen Asylum, <i>Ottawa</i>	480 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. *Hodgins* reported the Resolutions as follow :—

1. That it is desirable and expedient that all appropriations from the public funds in aid of charitable institutions should be made upon some properly arranged and equitable system, and that municipal and other corporations as well as private individuals should be stimulated and encouraged to give a liberal support to such institutions, and therefore that, from and after the thirty-first day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, aid from the public funds or moneys of this Province should be given to charitable institutions hitherto receiving public aid, and named in Schedules A, B and C, upon the terms and under the provisions of this and the following Resolutions :—

2. That it is expedient to provide that in case of public moneys being appropriated for such purposes by this House, every institution named in said schedules complying with the requirements of any Act in that behalf, and of all orders made thereunder, by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall, from and after said thirty-first day of December, receive in each year aid from such moneys to the extent and amount following, that is to say :—

(a.) Every institution named in said Schedule A shall so have and receive twenty-cents for each day's actual treatment and stay of every patient admitted to, or being within such last mentioned institution during the calendar year next preceding the year for which such aid is given.

(b.) Every institution named in said Schedule B shall so have and receive five cents for each day's actual lodgment and maintenance therein of any indigent person during the calendar year next preceding that for which such aid is given.

(c.) Every institution named in said Schedule C shall so have and receive one and a half cents for each day's actual lodgment and maintenance therein of any orphan or neglected and abandoned child during the calendar year next preceding that for which aid is given.

3. That it is expedient to provide that in every year as aforesaid, every such institution shall also be entitled to have and receive from such public funds, further aid to the extent and amount following, that is to say :

(a) Every institution named in Schedule A, ten cents.

(b) Every institution named in Schedule B two cents, and

(c) Every institution named in Schedule C, one-half cent for every such day's actual stay and treatment or lodgment and maintenance of any patient or person therein as aforesaid: Provided always that the aggregate amount of such further aid, at the rate aforesaid, does not in any one year exceed one-fourth of the entire moneys received by such institutions in said preceding year, from all sources other than the Province, towards the ordinary yearly maintenance thereof, and in every such case, where said further aid in the aggregate would so exceed said 'one-fourth of said last mentioned moneys, there shall be substituted and given in lieu thereof from the public moneys, so appropriated a sum equal to the said one-fourth of said last mentioned moneys.

4. That it is expedient to provide that in calculating the amount of aid so to be given under to any such institution as aforesaid, the day of departure of any such patient or person from any such institution, shall not be counted or reckoned.

5. That it is expedient to provide that the Treasurer of the Province, with the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may from any moneys appropriated for that purpose by this House, advance and pay by such periodical payments in every year as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council deems fit, to any institution so entitled to receive aid, all sums to which such institution may be so entitled, but if in any year the aggregate amount so payable exceeds the amount of the moneys so appropriated, then every such institution shall in any such year receive by way of aid as aforesaid, such sum only as will bear the same proportion to the amount of aid, which, but for this provision it would receive, as the amount of moneys so appropriated bears to such aggregate aid as aforesaid.

6. That it is expedient to provide that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may by Order in Council direct that any institution (naming it) similar to those named in either of said Schedules, shall be thereafter taken as named in such one of said schedules as in that behalf is specially designated in such order, and thereupon and thereafter said last mentioned institution shall receive aid after the manner and to the same extent as the other institutions now named in said last mentioned Schedule. Provided always, that no such Order in Council shall be made except upon report of the Inspector of Asylums, to and for the information of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, showing that the institution named in such order has all the usual and proper requirements for one of its nature and objects, and that for reasons therein stated, the same ought to be so aided; and provided moreover, that every such Order in Council shall as soon as conveniently may be after the making thereof, be laid before this House for its ratification or rejection, and that no such Order shall be operative unless and until the same shall have been ratified by a Resolution of this House,

7. That it is expedient to provide that, If there be a residue of the moneys so appropriated, because of the same being more than sufficient to pay the sums payable to the said institutions as aforesaid, then every of the said institutions named in said Schedules, which may not be entitled to receive under the foregoing provisions the sum set opposite its name in said Schedules, and being the sum heretofore granted thereto, shall receive out of the said residue, such an amount by way of supplementary aid, as will make the total aid received by such institution equal to the said sum so set opposite its name, if such residue is sufficient for that purpose, or if insufficient, then such proportion thereof as the said residue will permit of.

8. That it is expedient to provide that, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, direct that any institution so receiving aid, shall not thereafter receive any such aid, and that thereupon and whilst such Order remains unrevoked such last mentioned institution, shall not be entitled to, or receive any further aid from the Public Moneys of the Province; but that upon report of the said Inspector disclosing good and sufficient grounds in that behalf, it shall be competent for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to revoke any such last mentioned Order, by a like Order in Council, and thereafter such institution shall again receive aid as if the Order in Council firstly in this resolution mentioned had not been made; and that if at any time, upon report of said Inspector, it shall be found that any institution of the character named in Schedule A, is insufficient, or without the necessary and proper accommodation or requirements for one of its nature and objects, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall thereupon make such Order as is firstly in this resolution mentioned.

SCHEDULE A.

<i>Toronto General Hospital</i>	\$11,200 00
<i>The City Hospital, Hamilton</i>	4,800 00
<i>Kingston Hospital, Kingston</i>	4,800 00
<i>Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston</i>	1,000 00
<i>County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa...</i>	1,200 00
<i>The General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa</i>	1,200 00
<i>The General Hospital, London</i>	2,400 00
<i>The General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines</i>	1,000 00
<i>The Burnside Lying-in-Hospital, of Toronto</i>	480 00
<i>The Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary</i>	1,000 00

SCHEDULE B.

<i>The House of Industry, Toronto</i>	\$2,900 00
<i>The House of Providence, Toronto</i>	1,000 00
<i>The House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, Kingston</i>	2,400 00
<i>The House of Refuge, Hamilton</i>	720 00

SCHEDULE C.

<i>The Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto</i>	\$640 00
<i>Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto</i>	640 00
<i>The Toronto Magdalen Asylum</i>	480 20
<i>The Girls' Home and Public Nursery, Toronto</i>	320 00
<i>The Boys' Home, Toronto</i>	320 00
<i>The Orphans' Home, Kingston</i>	640 00
<i>The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, London</i>	640 00
<i>The St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton</i>	640 00
<i>The Hamilton Orphan Asylum</i>	640 00
<i>The St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa</i>	480 00
<i>The Orphans' Home, Ottawa</i>	480 00
<i>The St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa</i>	480 00
<i>The Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa</i>	480 00

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Resolutions be referred to the Committee of the whole House, to whom stands referred Bill (No. 139), To regulate Public Aid to Charitable Institutions.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 141), Respecting Voters' Lists; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bethune* 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 House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 145), To amend the Act respecting Municipal Institutions in the Province of *Ontario*"; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Hodgins* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 16), To amend the Act intituled "An Act respecting the Public Works of *Ontario*"; and, after some time

spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* 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 House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 139), To regulate Public Aid to Charitable Institutions ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* 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. 143), Respecting Municipal Drainage By-Laws ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* 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. 146), Respecting the Executive Council ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* 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 Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, acquainted the House that His Excellency, having been informed of the subject matter of certain proposed Resolutions relative to the better government of the *Niagara Falls District*, recommends the same to the consideration of the House.

Ordered, That the House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Resolutions.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient that the police magistrate to be appointed for the Town of *Clifton*, in the County of *Welland*, shall keep proper accounts of all fines, penalties, and costs, which may be imposed in the police court of the said town, or which may be elsewhere imposed by him, and shall immediately upon any such fines, penalties, and costs, being collected or received, or at such periods as the Treasurer of *Ontario* from time to time directs, deposit the amount thereof in such bank as the said Treasurer from time to time directs, to the credit of a fund to be called the "*Niagara Falls Police Fund*."

That the rents and profits of the land along the bank of the *Niagara River*, including the descent to the foot of the Falls, now held by Her Majesty for the use of the Province, and the said fund, are to be applicable to the payment of the salary of the said police magistrate and the salaries of the said constables, and the other expenses of the administration of justice under this Act, and of otherwise carrying out the provisions of this Act.

That the salary of the police magistrate shall not exceed a rate of one thousand dollars per annum ; and the salary of the constables shall not exceed a rate of forty dollars per month.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baxter* reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. *Baxter* reported the Resolutions as follow :—

Resolved, That it is expedient that, the police magistrate to be appointed for the

Town of *Clifton* in the County of *Welland*, shall keep proper accounts of all fines, penalties, and costs, which may be imposed in the police court of the said Town, or which may be elsewhere imposed by him, and shall immediately upon any such fines, penalties and costs being collected or received, or at such periods as the Treasurer of *Ontario* from time to time directs, deposit the amount thereof in such bank as the said Treasurer from time to time directs, to the credit of a fund to be called the "*Niagara Falls Police Fund*."

That the rents and profits of the land along the bank of the River *Niagara*, including the descent to the foot of the Falls, now held by Her Majesty for the use of the Province, and the said fund, are to be applicable to the payment of the salary of the said police magistrate and the salaries of the said constables, and the other expenses of the Administration of Justice under this Act, and of otherwise carrying out the provisions of this Act.

That the salary of the police magistrate shall not exceed a rate of one thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the constables shall not exceed a rate of forty dollars per month.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

The following Bill was then introduced, and read the first time.

Bill (No. 147), intituled "An Act to provide for the better government of that part of *Ontario*, situated in the vicinity of the Falls of *Niagara*." The Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be forthwith 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. *Baxter* 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 third reading of Bill (76), Amending Acts relating to the *Credit Valley Railway Company*, having been read.

Mr. *Wood* moved, seconded by Mr. *McCall*,

"That the Bill be now read the third time."

The Honourable Mr. *Gow* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *McLeod*.

That all the words in the motion after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, "the Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction to amend the same, by inserting the following words at the end of section six:—

'Provided always that this section shall be inoperative as respects such directors appointed by those municipalities, or portions thereof respectively, as shall not within six months after the passing of this Act signify their assent thereto by resolution of the Council of the municipality which has granted aid to the railway.'

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Bishop,
Clarke (Norfolk),

Deacon,
Gibson,

Gow,
McLeod,

Meredith—7.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Baxter,
Boulter,
Chisholm,
Clarke (Wellington),
Clemens,
Craig (Glengarry),
Crooks,

Daly,
Farewell,
Fraser,
Graham,
Hodgins,
McCall,
McGowan,

McKellar,
McManus,
McRae,
Mowat,
Oliver,
Pardee,
Prince,

Sinclair,
Springer,
Striker,
Watterworth,
Webb,
Wood—27.

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the third Reading of Bill (No. 65), To incorporate the *Ontario Central Railway Company*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith 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. *Clarke (Wellington)* 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 Amendments made in Committee of the whole House on Bill (No. 120), To amend and extend the provisions of the Act incorporating the *Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company*, 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 Amendments made in Committee of the whole House on Bill (No. 74), To incorporate the *London Life Assurance Company*, 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 Amendments made in Committee of the whole House on Bill (No. 94), To incorporate the *South-Western Railway Company*, 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 Amendments made in Committee of the whole House, on Bill (No. 56), Respecting the *Grand Junction Railway Company*, 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 resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 59), To incorporate the *London Junction Railway Company*, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)* 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 House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 83), To amend the Act incorporating the *Port Whitby and Port Perry Railway Company*, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)* 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 Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 114). To incorporate the *London and Erie Railway Company*; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker

resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *McLeod* 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 Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 100), To legalize certain by-laws of the County of *Oxford*.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 46), To Consolidate and amend the several Acts of the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway, and to confirm certain By-laws in aid thereof.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

The Honourable Mr. *Fraser* presented to the House by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :—

A Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a return of all the correspondence between the Government and Mr. *Stone*, his attorney and agents, and all correspondence between the Government and its solicitors and agents, at *Guelph*, relating to the Agricultural Farm at *Guelph*, except as to the title ; also all other correspondence between the Government and any other person, in reference to the said farm—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 71.)

Notice having been taken that there was not a Quorum, the Members present were counted, and the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker at 11.40.

Monday, 23rd March, 1874.

11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Pardee*,

Resolved, That this House approves of the reference of the question of the Western Boundary of this Province to Arbitration, or to the Privy Council, according as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall see fit ; and approves likewise of the adoption of a Provisional Boundary Line in the meantime, on such terms as may be agreed upon between the Government of the Dominion, and the Government of this Province.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 147), To provide for the better Government of that part of *Ontario* situated in the vicinity of the Falls of *Niagara*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back 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. *Hodgins* 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 Amendments made in Committee of the whole House on Bill (No. 145), To amend the Act respecting Municipal Institutions in the Province of *Ontario*, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

The Honourable Mr. *Crooks* moved, seconded by the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*.

"That the Bill be now read the third time."

Mr. *Rykert* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Meredith*,

That all the words in the motion after "That" be struck out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, "the Bill be not now read the third time, but that it be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to strike out all after the word "thereof" in the second line of eleventh section and substitute the following: "In every City, (and Town having a Police Magistrate or which may hereafter have a Police magistrate), there is hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners of Police, and such board shall consist of the Mayor, the Judge of the County in which the City or Town is situate, and the Police Magistrate, and in case the office of County Judge or that of Police Magistrate be vacant, the Council of the City or Town shall appoint a person resident therein to be a member of the board, or two persons so resident to be members thereof, as the case may require, during such vacancy; and such Commissioners shall have power to summon and examine witnesses on oath in all matters connected with the administration of their duties: Provided always that the Council of any such Town may at any time, by by-law, approved of by two-thirds of the members thereof, dissolve and put an end to the board, and thereafter the Council shall have and exercise all powers and duties previously had or exercised by the board."

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on the following Division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Boulton,</i>	<i>Gifford,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Rykert—7.</i>
<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Lauder,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Read,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Finlayson,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Striker,</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>	<i>Webb,</i>
<i>Clarke (Wellington),</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Wood—29.</i>
<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>			

The original Motion, having been then put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 43), To incorporate the Village of *Hastings*, and to annex the same to the County of *Northumberland*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith 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. *Clarke (Wellington)*, 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 of the third reading of Bill (No. 93), To amend the Act incorporating the *St. Thomas Cemetery Company*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred to a Committee of the whole House.

That House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Clarke (Wellington)*, 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.

The Bill was then amended by inserting at the end of the second section, the following; "Provided that the said Company shall not be entitled to use such narrow strips of lots for burying purposes any further north than any land they may purchase from the said *Charles Roe* or Doctor *Wilson*."

Ordered, That the Bill do pass.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 83), To amend the Act incorporating the *Port Whitby and Port Perry Railway Company*, having been read, and the Motion, having been put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Craig (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Hodgins,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Boulter,</i>	<i>Crooks,</i>	<i>McGowan,</i>	<i>Pardee,</i>
<i>Boulbee,</i>	<i>Daly,</i>	<i>McKellar,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Farewell,</i>	<i>McManus,</i>	<i>Williams (Hamilton),</i>
<i>Clarke (Norfolk),</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Wood—21.</i>
<i>Clemens,</i>			

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Barber,</i>	<i>Graham,</i>	<i>McRae,</i>	<i>Rykert,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Grange,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Springer,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>McCall,</i>	<i>Paxton,</i>	<i>Watterworth,</i>
<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Webb—17.</i>
<i>Gifford,</i>			

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the Third Reading of Bill (No. 121), To incorporate the *Mercantile Fire Insurance Company*, having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith 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. *Baxter* 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 House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 62), To incorporate the *Toronto* Dry Dock and Salvage Company, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

Ordered, That the fees on Bill (No. 62), *Toronto* Dry Dock and Salvage Company, be remitted, less the actual cost of printing.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 100), To legalize certain by-laws of the County of *Oxford*; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baxter* 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 House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 46), To amend the several Acts of the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway, and to confirm certain by-laws in aid thereof; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baxter* 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 at the next Sitzings of this House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 1:30 P.M.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 7), To amend the law relating to the Attachment of Debts by exempting the wages and salaries of Mechanics and others from liability to attachment thereunder.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred forthwith 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. *Baxter* 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.

Ordered, That the Bill do pass, and be intituled "An Act to amend the law relating to the Attachment of Debt as respects the wages and salaries of Mechanics and others."

The Order of the Day having been read, for resuming the Debate on a proposed Resolution relating to the Municipal Loan Fund Act of 1873, and Amendments proposed thereto, and to which Resolution objection had been taken on Monday the eleventh day of March.

Mr. Speaker said: The rule is perfectly clear that no important variation could be made in the purposes for which a grant of money, recommended by the Crown, had been made without a fresh recommendation. By the English practice it is said to be possible to frame an abstract resolution on the subject of duties without going into Committee; but that it is not regular. No attempt has been made in this resolution to frame it so as to take it out of the ordinary rule. I see no difference whatever between such an important change in the distribution of the fund as is now contemplated, and a resolution which would assume to appropriate any part of the public revenue. The one is just as objectionable in principle as the other, and the same reasoning is applicable to one as to the other throughout all the cases which I have con-

sulted. But it is said that this resolution only proposes an abstract opinion. Sir *Erskine May* says that such resolutions have been allowed, but he proceeds to say that "they are objectionable, and being an evasion of a wholesome rule, are discouraged as much as possible." Mr. *Todd* also says that "abstract resolutions in regard to particular branches of taxation have been submitted to the House by private members, but they have been uniformly resisted as being inexpedient and impolitic." These abstract resolutions are, in fact, growing more and more into disfavour in *England*, as tending to embarrass the Executive, &c. The language of the 54th section of the *British North America* Act seems also to be more stringent than the rule in *England*. "It shall not be lawful for the House to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address, or Bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost to any purpose that has not been first recommended," &c. But whatever might have been my own opinion upon this subject, I consider myself bound by a precedent which I find in the journals of this House (1868, par. 66). An abstract resolution was proposed affecting the revenue from timber. The Attorney-General, *McDonald*, objected that it could not be entertained without the recommendation of His Excellency. A long discussion followed, in which the propriety of permitting abstract resolutions was fully discussed. The Speaker ruled against the resolution, and upon an appeal to the House his ruling was sustained. Believing, as I do, that there is in principle no difference between a resolution which proposes a grant of money and one which proposes to apply a grant already made to an entirely different purpose from that recommended by the Crown, and finding an express decision not only of the Speaker, but of this House itself, against such motions, and finding also that abstract resolutions are so much condemned and discouraged in *England*, I cannot do otherwise than rule in favour of the objection.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 124), To provide for allowances to Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

Ordered, That the Bill be 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. *Baxter* 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.

Bill (No. 125), To prevent Fraud and Fraudulent Practices upon, or by Hotel Keepers, Tavern Keepers, and others.

Ordered, That the Bill be forthwith 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. *Baxter* 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.

Ordered, That the Bill do pass, and be intituled "An Act respecting the rights and liabilities of Innkeepers."

Bill (No. 126), To amend the Act intituled, "An Act for the improvement of Water Privileges."

Bill (No. 119), To amend the Railway Act.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 46), To amend the several Acts of the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron* Railway; and, after some time spent

therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baxter* 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.

On motion of Mr. *Lauder*, seconded by Mr. *Rykert*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return of copies of all advertisements for tenders for construction of Drainage works in this Province, together with copies of all tenders received and contracts entered into with contractors, relating to said works.

On motion of the Honourable Attorney-General *Mowat*, seconded by the Honourable Mr. *Crooks*,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns it do stand adjourned until Three o'clock To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 5 P. M.

Tuesday, 24th March, 1874.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

His Excellency JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of *Ontario*, being seated on the Throne,

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery read the Titles of the several Bills to be assented to, as follow :—

An Act to provide for the Inspection of Railways.

An Act to amend the law respecting Escheats and Forfeitures.

An Act to amend the law of Landlord and Tenant, and to provide for the Apportionment of Rent.

An Act to enable the Law Society of *Ontario*, to admit *John Wright* as a Barrister-at-Law.

An Act to incorporate the *North American* Despatch Company.

An Act respecting the consolidated debt of the Town of *Bowmanville*.

An Act to empower the Superior Courts in *Ontario* to admit *B. H. Vidal* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor.

An Act to require the owners of Thrashing and other Machines to guard against accidents.

An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and the Courts of Chancery for *Ontario*, to admit *Joseph James Gormully* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor.

An Act to incorporate the Village of *Merriton*.

An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint-Stock Companies by Letters Patent.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Prince Edward* County Railway Company.

An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Trinity College School."

An Act to amend the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and chaptered sixty-two, incorporating the *Bowmanville, Lindsay, and Bobcaygeon Railway Company*.

An Act to enable the Corporation of the City of *Ottawa* to issue debentures for a further sum of money to complete the construction of the Water Works for the City of *Ottawa*.

An Act respecting Benevolent, Provident and other Societies.

An Act to make valid a certain by-law of *Perth* granting aid to the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron Railway Company*, and to the *Stratford* and *Huron Railway Company*.

An Act respecting the *Canada Southern Railway Company*.

An Act to amend the Assessment Law.

An Act respecting the highways and bridges over the *Desjardins Canal*.

An Act to incorporate the *Canada Live Stock Insurance Company of Ontario*.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the practice of Medicine and Surgery in *Ontario*.

An Act to amend and consolidate the law for the sale of Fermented or Spirituous Liquors.

An Act to provide for voting by Ballot at Elections of Members for the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*.

An Act to amend the Act intituled "An Act respecting the Public Works of *Ontario*."

An Act respecting Line Fences.

An Act to amend an Act respecting Municipal Institutions in the Province of *Ontario*.

An Act to amend the Act intituled "An Act to establish Municipal Institutions in the Districts of *Parry Sound, Muskoka, Nipissing* and *Thunder Bay*."

An Act to amend the Act 35 Vic., cap. 33, respecting Joint-Stock Road Companies.

An Act to incorporate the *Huron and Ottawa Railway Company*.

An Act to incorporate the Village of *Hastings*, and to annex the same to the County of *Northumberland*.

An Act to reunite the North and South Ridings of the County of *Huron* for Registration purposes.

An Act to amend the several Acts of the *Port Dover* and *Lake Huron Railway*, and to confirm certain by-laws in Aid thereof.

An Act to incorporate the Town of *Meaford*.

An Act to authorize the sale or exchange of a block of land in the Village of *Dresden*, designated in the registered plan of the said Village as Cemetery Ground.

An Act to incorporate the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity at *London*.

An Act relating to Trinity Church at *Cornwall*.

An Act to enable the Town of *Peterborough* to construct Water Works.

An Act to incorporate the *London Junction Railway Company*.

An Act to incorporate the *North Simcoe Railway Company*.

An Act to amend an indenture made between the *London* and *Port Stanley Railway Company*, and the *Great Western Railway Company*.

An Act to incorporate the *Ontario Central Railway Company*.

An Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts relating to the *Norfolk Railway Company*, and to change the corporate name thereof to the *Brantford, Norfolk and Port Brantwell Railway Company*.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Toronto Fuel Association*.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *Credit Valley Railway Company*.

An Act to extend the time for the completion of the *Sandwich* and *Windsor Passenger Railway*.

An Act respecting a concession line in the Township of *Sandwich East*, in the County of *Essex*.

An Act to incorporate the *Belleville* and *North Hastings Railway Company*.

An Act to legalize and confirm the sale and conveyance of certain lands in the Township of *East Whitby*, and County of *Ontario*, heretofore effected and made by the trustees of the *Oshawa* Congregation of the *Canada Presbyterian Church*, formerly constituting the United Presbyterian Church of *Whitby*, to the Rev. R. H. Thornton, D. D.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Port Whitby* and *Port Perry* Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act relating to the *Victoria* Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Toronto* Gravel Road and Concrete Company.

An Act respecting the City of *Toronto* Water Works.

An Act respecting Water Works in the Town of *Windsor*.

An Act respecting a concession line in the Township of *Sandwich West*, in the County of *Essex*.

An Act to incorporate the *Sarnia* Street Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the *St. Thomas* Cemetery Company.

An Act to incorporate the *South-Western* Railway Company of *Canada*.

An Act to authorize the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company to issue preferential mortgage debentures, and for other purposes.

An Act respecting the *Omamee*, *Bobcaygeon* and *North Peterborough* Junction Railway.

An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery for *Ontario*, to admit *Benjamin Valleck Elliot*, to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor.

An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery to admit *Henry William Delaney*, as an Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

An Act respecting the *Midland* Railway of *Canada*.

An Act to enable the Corporation of *Southampton* to dispose of a part of the public square in the Village of *Southampton*.

An Act to enable the Corporation of the Town of *Port Hope* to incur liability for the construction of Water Works for the Town.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *London*, *Huron* and *Bruce* Railway Company, and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the Church Wardens of *St. James Church, Toronto*, to issue debentures.

An Act to amend the Act passed in the 35th year of Her Majesty's reign, cap. 79, intituled "An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of *Toronto* to construct Water Works in the City of *Toronto*."

An Act relating to the incorporation of the Village of *Clifford*.

An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the *Hamilton* and *North-Western* Railway Company.

An Act to arrange the debt of the *Hamilton* and *Lake Erie* Railway Company, and more clearly to define its leasing powers.

An Act to incorporate the *London* and *Erie* Railway Company.

An Act to confirm the incorporation of the Village of *Wingham*.

An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, for *Ontario*, to admit *John McSweyne* to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor therein.

An Act respecting Public Aid towards Gaol additions and alterations.

An Act to make valid certain Sales for Taxes of Lands in Towns not separated from Counties.

An Act respecting the Solemnization of Marriages.

An Act respecting Industrial Schools.

An Act to provide for the remission of sums due to the Crown by Settlers in the Free Grants Townships of *Alice*, *Grattan*, *Wilberforce* and *Minden*.

An Act to make further provision for the Administration of Justice.

An Act to amend the Act to encourage settlement in the Free Grants Territory.

An Act to declare of what Lunatics the Inspector of Public Asylums is the Committee.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Public School Law.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the Council of Public Instruction, and respecting High Schools.

An Act to regulate the Public Aid to Charitable Institutions.

An Act respecting the *Grand Junction* Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the *Lake Huron* and *Quebec* Railway Company.

An Act respecting Voters' Lists.

An Act to incorporate the Municipality of *Haliburton*, and to provide for its becoming a Provisional County.

An Act respecting Municipal Drainage by-laws.

An Act respecting the sale of Pine Trees by certain settlers in the Free Grants Townships in the Districts of *Muskoka* and *Parry Sound*.

An Act respecting the Executive Council.

An Act to extend the Elective Franchise.

An Act to amend the law relating to Attachments of Debts as respects the wages and salaries of Mechanics and others.

An Act to incorporate the *London Life Insurance Company*.

An Act to legalize certain by-laws of the County of *Oxford*.

An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the Act incorporating the *Ontario Mutual Life Insurance Company*.

An Act to incorporate the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company.

An Act respecting the Railway Fund, and the Railway Subsidy Fund.

An Act to provide for the better government of that part of *Ontario* situated in the vicinity of the *Niagara Falls*.

An Act to amend the law respecting the rights and liabilities of Innkeepers.

An Act to provide for allowances to Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

To these Bills, the Royal Assent was announced by the Clerk of the House, as follows :—

“In Her Majesty’s name, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these Bills.”

Mr. SPEAKER then said :—

May it please your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty’s most dutiful and faithful subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario*, in Session assembled, approach Your Excellency at the close of our labours, with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty’s person and Government, and humbly beg to present, for Your Excellency’s acceptance, a Bill intitled “An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money to defray the expenses of Civil Government for the year 1874, and to provide certain sums expended for the Public Service in the year 1873, and for other purposes ; thus placing at the disposal of the Crown the means by which the Government may be made efficient for the service and welfare of the Province.”

To this Bill, the Clerk of the House, by His Excellency’s command, did say :—

“His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor doth thank Her Majesty’s dutiful and loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assent to this Bill, in Her Majesty’s name.”

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR was then pleased to deliver the following speech :—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

In releasing you from the labours of the Session, it is my agreeable duty to thank you for the manner in which you have fulfilled the assurances, which at the opening of the Session you gave to me, of your readiness to carefully consider the legislation that might be offered to you ; and to express my satisfaction at noticing that all measures which I recommended to your attention have met with your approval. I have had much pleasure in assenting also to the other Bills of public utility which you have passed.

I congratulate you on having devised and adopted important measures, for preventing frauds and correcting errors in the electoral lists ; for securing the rights of voters, and freedom and purity in the exercise of those rights ; and for extending the franchise to important classes not heretofore possessing that privilege.

You have done a good service to every part of the Province by your revision, improvement and consolidation of the laws (which had for many years been accumulating) for the regulation and management of our Public and High Schools—on the efficiency of which the future condition of our Province so essentially depends.

I have perceived with satisfaction that you have provided a uniform plan for the future distribution of the public money which is annually voted in aid of charitable institutions that should rely chiefly on other sources of support.

I rejoice that you have made further provision for the due administration of justice, by a much-needed addition to the judicial staff, and by adopting such reforms in the machinery of litigation as experience had ascertained to be desirable.

I am pleased that you have passed various measures for the benefit of settlers in yet sparsely occupied portions of our territory.

I am glad that you have approved of the various railway appropriations recommended for your concurrence, and I trust that they will afford important help towards advancing the material interests and the development of the country.

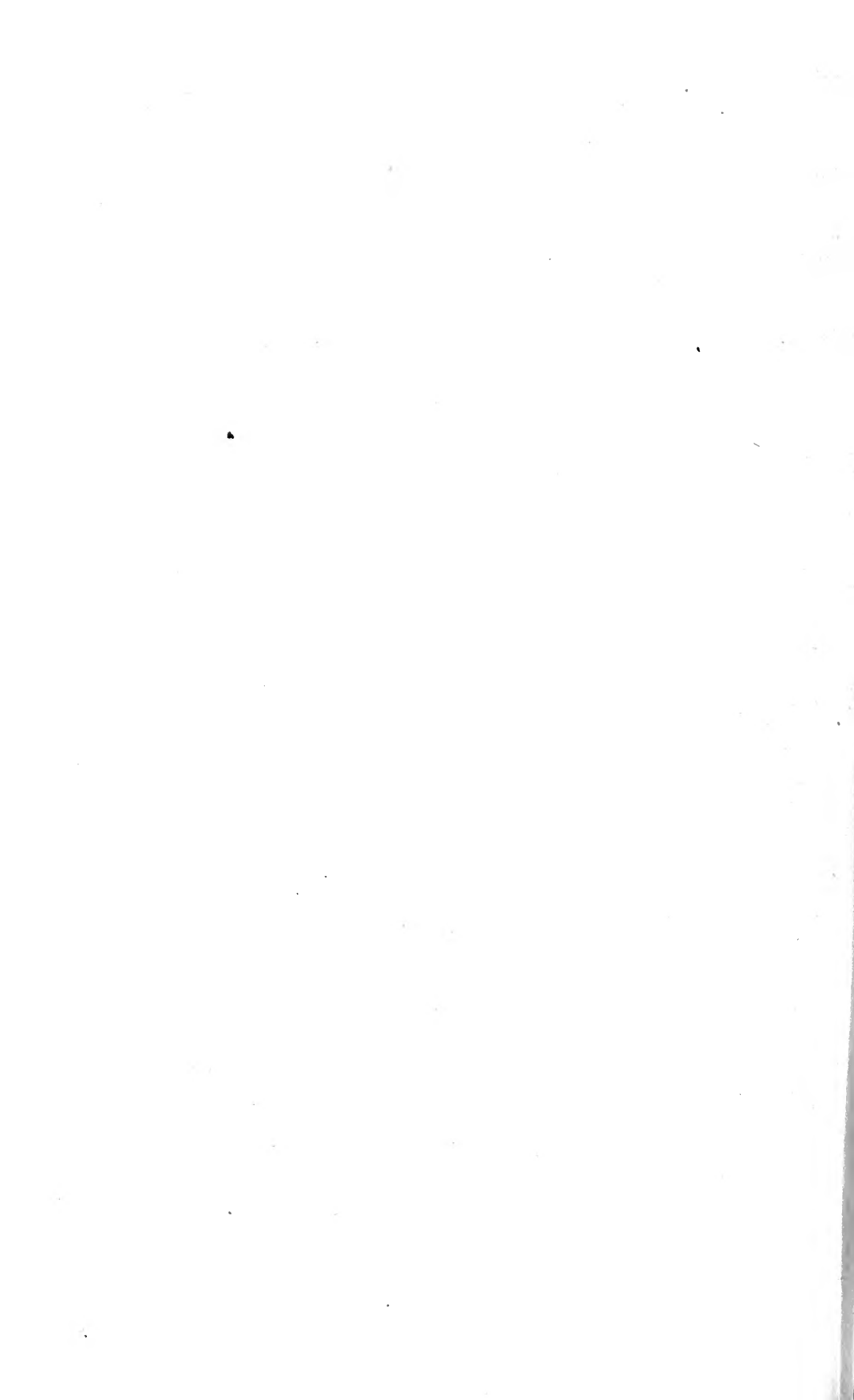
I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the public service. They shall be expended with economy, and with a due regard to your wishes.

I congratulate you on having been able, while providing for all necessary expenditure, to diminish, at the same time, the public burdens, by abandoning sources of revenue which bear hardly on many of those persons from whom such revenue was derived.

The Honourable Mr. McKellar then said :—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

It is His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's will and pleasure that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued until Monday, the fourth day of May next, to be then here holden ; and this Provincial Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued until Monday, the fourth day of May next.



LIST OF APPENDICES.

No. 1.—Report of the Committee on Public Accounts.

No. 2.—Report of the Select Committee on the Liquor Traffic.

No. 3.—Report of the Library Committee.

THIRD AND FOURTH REPORTS
OF THE
COMMITTEE
ON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 8th March, 1874.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

Your Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the Public Accounts, beg leave to present as their Third Report, the following evidence taken before them in connection with the permission granted by the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works to the employees at the Central Prison Works, to attend the nomination in West Toronto, on the eighth day of December last.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN McLEOD,
Chairman.

(The evidence referred to appears at page 20 to page 40.)

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the consideration of the Public Accounts, beg leave to present the following as their Fourth and final Report:

Your Committee have examined the Public Accounts for the year ending on the 31st December, 1873, and herewith submit the record and minutes of their proceedings in the course of their investigations.

Your Committee beg leave further to state that they have not sufficient time to bring their investigations to a close, and that the evidence so far taken is only partial as to the matter enquired into, except such as has been already reported to your Honourable House.

JOHN McLEOD,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Saturday, 21st March, 1873.

THURSDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1874.

Committee met for organization at 12 o'clock, noon.

Present :

Hon. Attorney-General Mowat,	Mr. McLeod,
“ Mr. Crooks,	“ Rykert,
Mr. Farewell,	“ Sinclair,
“ Lauder,	“ Wood—8.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Crooks, seconded by Mr. Farewell, it was
Resolved—That Mr. McLeod be appointed Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Farewell, seconded by Mr. Sinclair, it was

Resolved—That the quorum be reduced to five members.

Committee adjourned to the call of the chair.

Read and approved.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's Office, at 11 A.M.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Mr. Lauder,
Hon. Mr. Crooks,	“ Rykert,
“ “ Richards,	“ Sinclair,
Mr. Farewell,	“ Wood—8.

Considered.—Consolidated Revenue Fund.—Receipts:—

Page 10.—Item from Grammar School Lands Sales	\$19 754 01
“ “ “ Crown Lands Sales	189 665 36
“ “ “ Woods and Forests	643 637 56
“ “ “ Mines, Casual Fees, &c.....	36 852 95
“ “ “ Suspense Account	7 462 04
“ 11.— “ “ Agricultural Farm, Mimico, on account of Sale of Lots	3 713 14
“ “ “ Dominion of Canada	1,207 841 71
“ “ “ Municipalities Fund	150 126 78
“ “ “ Common School Lands	73 765 76

Details ordered to be furnished in all the foregoing.

All papers, accounts, and vouchers were ordered to be produced in the following items,
 viz. :—

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Page 28.—Item, John Ritchie & Son, Plumbing, &c.	\$514 69
“ “ George Harding, Plumbing, &c.	133 91
“ “ James Fleming, Seeds and Plants	72 23
“ “ George Crawford, “ “	11 75
“ 29.— “ F. Richardson, “ “	228 56
“ “ J. & J. Pape, “ “	7 60
“ “ J. A. Simmers, “ “	47 92
“ “ John Gray & Co. “ “	51 75

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.—INSPECTOR OF PRISONS BRANCH.
CONTINGENCIES.

Page 32.—Item, J. W. Langmuir, Travelling Expenses	\$590 00
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CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Page 33.—Item, J. J. Murphy—Who is he?	\$850 00
“ “ W. F. Jarvis—Who is he?	283 34
“ 34.— “ Jos. Dickey, Travelling Expenses	495 70

LEGISLATION.

Page 34.—Item, Hon. J. G. Currie, Services as Speaker..... \$1500 00
Information asked as to when this amount was paid, and the dates of payment to all previous Speakers of this Province.

REPAIRS.

Page 35.—Item, John Ritchie & Son, Plumbing, &c.	\$545 32
“ “ Thomas Lalor & Son, ditto,	107 60
“ “ John Boxall, Tinsmithing	743 22
“ “ George Evans, ditto,	386 28
“ “ Lash & Co., Clocks.....	113 50
“ “ P. Patterson & Co., Hardware	112 95
“ “ W. Arthurs & Co., Furnishings.....	39 91
“ “ R. Hay & Co., Furniture	1305 20
Page 36.—Item, Hon. A. Crooks, on account Gov.-Gen. Visit	2774 15
“ “ Henry Graham & Co., Carpeting	386 39
“ “ C. Thompson, Sundries	36 00

Mr. Rykert asked for all accounts and vouchers connected with the Governor-General's Visit.

Page 36.—Item, J. M. Delamere, Services as writer	\$80 00
“ “ A. Sydere, ditto	200 00
“ 37.— “ C. A. Brough, ditto	130 00
“ “ Barber Brothers, Printing paper	5831 01

LIBRARY.

Page 38.—Item, Adam, Stevenson & Co., Books	\$1359 71
“ “ Edward S. Allen & Co., ditto.....	1354 46
“ “ Notman & Fraser, Portraits, &c.	90 00

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—CROWN COUNSEL—CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

Page 41.—Item, Kenneth McKenzie, Services, Assizes, York, Winter ...	\$430 00
“ “ Ditto, ditto “ “ “ Spring ...	382 00
“ “ John McKeown, “ “ Lincoln, Fall ...	586 00
“ “ Ditto “ “ Spring ...	212 00
“ “ H. McMahon, “ “ Elgin & Essex, Spring ...	210 00
“ “ Ditto, “ “ Essex, Fall... ..	202 00
“ “ Ditto, “ “ Elgin, Fall... ..	176 50
“ “ Ditto, “ “ Lambton, Fall... ..	167 00
“ “ Hon. E. B. Wood, “ “ Kent, Bruec and Sim- [coe, Fall.....	236 00
“ “ Ditto, “ “ Middlesex, Fall	366 00

Page 43 & 44.—Special Services.—Papers, vouchers, &c., called for in all those items.

Page 47, 48, 49.—Public Works and Buildings.—Central Prison.—Full particulars called for in all items under this head.

AGRICULTURAL FARM, MIMICO.

Page 53.—Item, Pay List—Men Employed	\$164 00
“ “ P. J. Woods, Ploughing, &c.	264 07
“ 54.— “ Sundry persons, Cab Hire	22 00

On motion of Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Lauder, it was
Resolved, That the Accounts for Administration of Justice be classified in future in the manner approved of by the Committee on Public Accounts for 1872.

Page 82.—Mr. Johnston, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, appeared before the Committee, at the request of Mr. Richards, and was requested to produce all accounts, vouchers, &c., in connection with item—J. L. P. O'Hanly—Survey between Ontario and Quebec, \$8,253.80.

Committee adjourned at 1 P.M. until to-morrow, Thursday, 19th February, at 11 A.M.

THURSDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's Office, at 11 A.M.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*,
 " Farewell,
 " Hardy,
 " Lauder,

Mr. Rykert,
 " Sinclair,
 " Wood—7.

Mr. Harris, Accountant of Treasurer's Department, produced certain papers called for at last meeting, consideration of which was postponed.

Considered.—Page 11.—Receipts from Agricultural Farm, Mimico, on account of Sale of Lots.

Information was furnished from Department of Public Works, but not being considered sufficient, further particulars as to sale of lots, Nos. of lots sold, price received for such lots and Nos. of lots remaining unsold, was ordered to be furnished.

CONSIDERED—OPEN ACCOUNTS.

Page 11.—Item, From Dominion of Canada \$1207 841 71

Mr. Harris produced the following statements to this item, showing the details as follows :—

1873.					
Jan. 8,	By Draft, Receiver-General	\$500,000 00	Subsidy.		
Feb. 24,	" " " "	*25,000 00	Immigration.		
July 7,	" " " "	666,784 71	Subsidy.		
Sept. 22,	" " " "	†25,000 00	Immigration.		
Nov. 17,	" " " "	41,057 00	Marriage Licenses.		
		\$500,000 00			
		666,784 71			
		\$1,166,784 71	Subsidy.		
		41,057 00	Marriage Licenses.		
		\$1,207,841 71			

* Transferred to Casual Revenue \$25,000 00
 † " " " " 25,000 00

\$50,000 00

CONSIDERED.—SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

All papers, accounts and vouchers were ordered to be produced in the following Items,
viz :—

Page 55.	Item—Adam, Stevenson & Co., Books, &c..	\$331 22
" " "	R. Hay & Co., Furniture.....	248 74

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

Page 55.	Item—Neil Currie & Co., Boiler, &c.....	\$1,133 00
" " "	George Harding, do	794 35
" " "	D. S. Keith, Steam-heating apparatus	750 00

COURT HOUSE AND GAOL, SAULT STE. MARIE.

Page 55.	Item—John Wilkie, Services.....	\$403 54
" " "	do To pay sundries.....	150 00
" " "	Hugh Monroe, Junr., Services and Expenses..	158 89
" " "	do to pay sundries.....	549 38
" " "	Richard Carney, do	197 50

LOCK-UP, BRUCE MINES.

Page 56.	Item—R. and H. McKenzie, Lumber.....	\$320 63
" " "	Oliver, Davidson & Co., do	452 64
" " "	C. McKenzie & Co., Hardware.....	187 88
" " "	Hugh Monroe, Junr., Services, &c.....	539 92
" " "	Pay List—Men employed.....	469 50

REGISTRY OFFICE, PARRY SOUND AND THUNDER BAY.

Page 56.	Item—Hugh Monroe, Junr., Services	\$ 64 10
" " "	D. D. Van Norman, To pay men	772 19

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Page 56.	Item—Mr. Elliott, Painting.....	\$340 00
" " "	Jas. Hathaway, Carpenters' work.....	454 92
" " "	John Ritchie & Son, Plumbing.....	1,211 45
" 57.	" Pay List—Men employed	721 77

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Page 57.	Item—D. & J. McDonald, Fencing.....	\$1,889 78
" " "	P. J. Wood, Stone, Brick, &c.....	820 20
" " "	John B. Smith, Lumber.....	911 50
" " "	James Hathaway, Carpenters' work.....	591 11
" " "	Pay List—Men employed.....	3,277 81

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

Page 57.	Item—D. Nicholson, on account contract.....	\$6,120 00
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Contract ordered to be produced.

Page 57.	Item—W. Kauffman, Services preparing plans, &c.....	\$1,898 62
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NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.

Page 58.	Item.—Hon. A. M. McKellar, Travelling Expenses.....	\$ 77 20
" " "	Kivas Tully, do	37 75

SCUGOG RIVER WORKS.

Page 58.	Item—Thomas Walters, on account of contract.....	\$5,484 27
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Contract ordered to be produced.

DRAINAGE.

Page 60.	Item—Geo. Blain, on account of contract, Brooke and Sombra.....	\$12,871 48
" " "	Wm. Barnum, on account of contract, Moore.....	3,231 00
" " "	Wm. Tennyson, do do do	663 00
" " "	John Elliott, do do Raleigh and E. Tilbury.....	2,934 00
" " "	G. Vicker, on account of contract, Sombra.....	2,380 00
" " "	Fally and Butcher, do do Mosa and Grey..	1,633 20
" " "	Geo. Bennett, do do Dunwich.....	1,024 25
" " "	John Seaton, do do Eckfrid.....	862 00
" " "	Dickson & Fennell, do do Mosa.....	322 00
" " "	C. Winger, do do do	150 00
" " "	Chas. Best, do do East Tilbury.....	200 00
" " "	P. Sullivan, do do do	193 00
" " "	G. H. Halter, do do Raleigh.....	482 40
" " "	Wm. Irwin, do do do	519 82
" " "	John Woods, do do Nissouri West....	621 00

All Contracts ordered to be produced.

Page 60.	Item—E. O. Flynnue, Services, &c.....	\$1,047 50
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KAMINISTIGUIA RIVER WORKS.

Page 61.	Item—W. W. Williams & Co., on account of contract.....	\$9,600 00
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Contract ordered to be produced.

Page 61.	Item—Hugh Monroe, Junr., Services and Expenses.....	\$189 00
" " "	do To pay labourers, &c.....	510 80

SETTLERS HOMESTEADS.

Page 62.	Item—A. Starratt, Clearings, &c.....	\$751 00
" " "	A. J. Cockburn, Services, &c.	813 69
" " "	Pay List—Men employed.....	2,205 84
" " "	F. T. Jones, Travelling Expenses....	7 47
" " "	P. J. Edwards, do	23 00

IMMIGRATION.

Page 63.	Item—Alex. Begg, Services and Expenses as Agent..	\$9,506 86
" " "	C. J. Shiel, do do	2,861 66
" " "	John McMillan, do do	1,942 46
" " "	G. T. Denison, do do	1,851 81

Page 63.	Item—	Rev. H. Cocks, Services and Expenses as Agent.....	\$3,806 47
" "	"	C. J. Whellams, do do	563 16
" "	"	C. Eckstromer, do do	1,934 62
" "	"	John Dyke, do do	848 99
" "	"	H. S. Herman, do do	1,184 00
" "	"	D. Wagner, do do	530 15
" "	"	D. D. Hay, do do	225 00
" "	"	J. P. Vogenberger, do do	1,335 28
" "	"	D. Sutherland, do do	247 00
" "	"	Chas. Foy, do do	510 75
" "	"	G. T. Haigh, do do	1,135 62
" "	"	Thos. McMurray, do do	195 91
" "	"	H. A. McLaurin, do do	1,318 85
" "	"	J. Murphy, do do	225 00
" 63.	"	Wm. Edwards, do Commissioner to London.	1,650 26
" "	"	do on account of Expenditure London,	
		England, Agency.....	1,261 38
" "	"	S. Robjohns, on account of Expenditure, London,	
		England, Agency.....	2,069 39
" 64.	"	D. Shaw, on account of Expenditure, Glasgow	
		Agency.....	194 66
" "	"	Rev. H. R. Hoskins, Services and Expenses.....	500 00
" "	"	Rev. E. White, do	200 00
" "	"	F. C. S. Ridgeway, do	489 33
" "	"	Alex. Somerville, do	150 00
" "	"	R. M. Persse, do	1,099 45
" "	"	A. E. Ashton, do	911 02
" "	"	J. P. Edwards, do	119 75
" "	"	Madam Von Rosber, do	274 49
" "	"	George Eastin, do	194 66
" "	"	P. Fleming, do	486 66
" "	"	A. Stephens, do	105 20
" "	"	Wm. Knifton, do	897 65
" "	"	J. H. Richardson, Services.....	300 00
" "	"	S. Rinfret, do	18 00
" "	"	F. Lynn, do	100 00
" "	"	Professor Kaderly, do	50 00
" "	"	P. Jacobson, do	449 98
" "	"	J. B. McLaughlin, do	318 00
" "	"	H. Wood, do	301 95
" "	"	W. Black, do	117 15
" "	"	John Pegg, do	195 00
" "	"	R. Barrett, do	15 00
" "	"	G. T. Denison, Travelling Expenses, (Jos. Arch party).	661 55
" "	"	M. Carruthers, do do	40 00
" "	"	Wm. Scott, do do	30 00
" "	"	P. Janleson, do do	10 00
" "	"	A. Christian, do do	31 00
" "	"	H. Oleson, do do	8 00
" "	"	P. Bensen, do do	10 00
" "	"	Hon. A. McKellar, do do	64 50
" 65.	"	Sundry Newspapers, Advertising.....	654 41
" 66.	"	D. Spence, Assistance to Immigration.....	60,000 00
" "	"	Miss Rye, do	960 00
" "	"	Miss McPherson, do	3,087 00
" "	"	Miss Fletcher, do	216 00
" "	"	H. Hamilton, do	120 00

Page 66.	Item—George Barker, Assistance to Immigration	\$423 00
" "	" Rev. Styleman Herring, do	2,189 44
" "	" J. Standish Haly, do	530 82
" "	" Hon. Mr. Hobert, do	700 61
" "	" Rev. H. Cocks, do	894 36

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MAINTENANCE.

Page 67.	Item—Henry McCandless, five months Salary as Principal.	\$833 32
" "	" C. M. Mercer, six " do Matron...	150 00
" "	" John Hemming, Services as Caretaker.....	150 00
" "	" Hunter, Rose & Co., Printing.....	8 65
" "	" C. Kloefer, Fuel.....	69 24
" "	" C. M. Mercer, Expenses.....	83 00
" "	" H. McCandless, to pay sundries.....	413 08

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS, INSPECTION.

Page 71.	Item—Ontario Society of Artists, Paintings.....	\$1,065 00
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EDUCATION COUNTY EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Page 75.	Item—Rev. G. P. Young, Services.....	\$366 67
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EDUCATION, MISCELLANEOUS.

Page 81.	Item—Russell Hardy, Services & Expenses, re-license inspection.	\$106 65
" "	" Robert Peters, do do	153 94
" "	" R. Sanderson, do do	43 00
" "	" Thos. Gilmore, do do	13 20
" "	" William Smith, Expenses.....	142 56
" "	" C. A. Brough, Services, Municipal Loan Fund....	550 00
" "	" David Mills. do re-North West Bundry.....	1,000 00
" "	" do Expenses, do	60 00
" "	" C. Lindsay, Services, do	600 00
" "	" Hunter, Rose & Co., Printing, do	2,264 61
" "	" S. P. Mabee, Services & Expenses inspecting Railways.	191 00

UNPROVIDED ITEMS.

Page 82.	Item—R. Hay & Co., Furniture, re Governor-General's visit	\$2,470 80
" "	" John Ritchie & Son, fittings, do	70 58
" "	" Ewing & Co., pictures, &c., do	140 00
" "	" John Boxall, tinsmithing, do	70 00
" "	" Wm. Ellingsworth, waxing floor, do	15 00
" "	" Toronto Globe, advertising, do	23 50

Mr. Harris was requested to furnish a statement, showing how many debentures had been purchased since 1st January last.

Committee adjourned at 12.35 P.M. until to-morrow (Friday), 20th February, at 11 A.M.

FRIDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's Office, at 11, A.M.

Present:

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.
 Hon. Mr. Richards,
 Mr. Rykert,
 " Lauder,

Mr. Hardy,
 " Sinclair,
 " Farewell.—7.

Page 10. Considered—Woods and Forests \$643,637 56

Details asked for, and produced by Mr. Cowper, of Crown Lands Department.

All papers, accounts and vouchers were ordered to be produced in the following items,

viz. :—

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Page 97. Item—	Sundry newspapers, subscription and advertising	\$20 00
" " "	R. Hay & Co., furniture.....	147 00
" " "	H. Graham & Co., carpeting, &c.	59 12
" " "	S. Stovel, bag	3 50

SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

Page 99. Item—	Sundry newspapers, subscription and advertising	\$141 91
" " "	J. F. C. Usher, extra services.....	59 20
" " "	Geo. Hobbs, do.	37 00
" " "	J. A. Innes, do.	37 00
" " "	Henry Alley, do.	33 50

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

" " "	Montreal Telegraph Company—telegrams.....	\$293 13
" " "	Dominion do.	126 10

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.

" " "	J. W. Langmuir, travelling expenses.....	\$590 00
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CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Page 100. Item—	Montreal Telegraph Company—telegrams	\$288 48
" " "	Sundry newspapers, subscription and advertising	3,264 65
" " "	J. Bradshaw, office cleaning, &c.....	479 24
" " "	R. Hay & Co., furniture.....	325 85
" " "	H. Graham & Co., carpeting	486 69
" " "	J. Sale, services as extra clerk	730 00
" " "	W. Schofield do.	730 00
" " "	W. F. Jarvis do.	732 10
" " "	W. F. Lewis do.	486 00
" " "	H. C. Ross do.	730 00
" " "	C. Cushan do.	730 00

LEGISLATION.

Page 102. Item—	Rice Lewis & Son, furnishings	\$103 50
" " "	C. Thompson do.	152 40

Page 102. Item—	H. Graham & Co., furnishings	\$6 00
“ “ “	W. Arthurs & Co. do.	88 24
“ “ “	Lash & Co. do.	114 50
“ “ “	Cleverden & Coombe do.	30 20
“ “ “	J. Edwards do.	12 50
“ “ “	H. Piper & Co. do.	4 40
“ “ “	W. Brydon do.	22 95
“ “ “	R. Bradford do.	11 50
“ “ “	E. Hooper & Co. do.	11 30
“ “ “	R. Griplin do.	1 36
“ 103 “	Thos. Philips, office cleaning, &c.	526 88
“ “ “	Sundry persons, cab hire.....	52 50
“ “ “	Great Western R. Company, special trains, Brantford	328 00
“ “ “	Grand Trunk R. Company, do. Belleville	300 00

COURT OF CHANCERY.

“ “ “	Hunter, Rose & Co., printing.....	\$316 36
“ “ “	John Notman, stationery	242 40
“ “ “	Ed. Abbott, services	100 00
“ “ “	W. Ault do.	56 00
“ “ “	J. Langton, do.	55 00
“ “ “	J. Finch, do.	9 00
“ “ “	L. Gordon do.	64 60

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

Page 105. Item—	R. Hay & Co., furniture	\$101 70
“ “ “	H. Graham & Co., matting, &c.	81 40

EDUCATION OFFICE.

Page 106. Item—	Sundry newspapers, subscription	\$85 75
(List of papers asked for.)		
“ “ “	R. Hay & Co., furniture.....	140 00
“ “ “	H. Graham & Co., carpeting	36 66

Mr. Harris produced the accountant's (*Mr. Notman*) monthly statement, showing how the stationery was distributed.

Committee adjourned at 1.10, P.M., until Monday, 23rd February, at 11, A.M.

MONDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1874.

Present:

Mr. McLeod, Chairman.

Mr. Rykert.

“ *Wood.*—3.

No quorum.

TUESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's Office at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.
 Hon. Mr. Cameron,
 " " Crooks,
 Mr. Wood,

Mr. Rykert,
 " Sinclair.
 " Lauder.
 " Farewell.—8.

Considered Statement No. 15, East Wing.

All papers, accounts and vouchers were ordered to be produced in the following items,

viz. :—

Page 108.—Item—	R. Hay & Co., Furniture	\$992 53
" " "	H. Graham & Co., Carpeting, &c.	339 25
" " "	Merrick Bros., Furnishings	24 60
" " "	G. Harrison, do.	5 90
" " "	C. T. Whatmough, do.	58 00
" " "	J. Berwick, do.	9 10
" " "	N. L. Piper & Son, do.	14 00
" " "	J. E. Ellis, do.	15 00
" 11. "	From Agricultural Farm, Mimico, on account of sale of Lots.....	3,713 14

Papers produced showing full particulars as follows :—

Number of acres in whole farm when purchased	591 ⁸⁷ / ₁₀₀
First cost.....	\$45,371.55
Total number of acres sold	217a. 3r. 36p.
Total amount of purchase money	\$17,297 50
" " paid down.....	3,213 35
" " secured by mortgage.....	14,084 15

Accounts, vouchers, &c., were produced in the following items :—

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Page 28.—Item—	John Ritchie & Son, Plumbing, &c.....	\$514 69
" " "	Jas. Fleming, Seeds, Plants, Flowers, &c.	72 23
" " "	Geo. Crawford, do. do. do.	11 75
" " "	F. Richardson, do. do. do.	228 56
" " "	J. & J. Pape, do. do. do.	7 60
" " "	J. A. Simmers, do. do. do.	47 92
" " "	John Gray & Co. do. do. do.	51 75

CONTINGENCIES.

Page 32.—Item—	J. W. Langmuir, Travelling Expenses.....	\$590 00
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INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS.

Page 34.—Item—	Joseph Dickey, Travelling Expenses.	\$495 70
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LEGISLATION.

Page 34.—Item—	Hon. J. G. Currie, Services as Speaker	\$1,500 00
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REPAIRS.

Page 35.—Item—	John Ritchie & Son, Plumbing, &c.....	\$545 32
“ “ “	John Boxall, Tinsmithing.....	743 22
“ “ “	Thos. Lalor & Son, Plumbing, &c.	107 60
“ “ “	Geo. Evans, Tinsmithing.. ..	386 28.
“ “ “	Lash & Co., Clocks, &c.	113 50
“ “ “	P. Patterson & Son, Hardware	112 95
“ “ “	W. Arthurs & Co., Furnishings	39 91
“ “ “	R. Hay & Co., Furniture.....	1,305 20
“ 36 “	Hon. A. Crooks, on acct. of Gov.-General's visit.	2,774 15
“ “ “	H. Graham & Co., Carpeting	386 39

STATIONERY, INCLUDING PRINTING PAPER, &c.

Page 37.—Item—	Barber & Bros., Printing Paper	\$5,831 01
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LIBRARY.

Page 38.—Item—	Adam, Stevenson & Co., Books	\$1,359 71
“ “ “	Edwd. G. Allen, do.	1,354 46
“ “ “	Notman & Fraser, Portraits	90 00

A discussion arose upon some items that appear in R. Hay & Co.'s, and H. Graham & Co.'s for furnishings and furniture.

The following is a copy of R. Hay & Co.'s account for furniture :—

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1872.

Government of Ontario (per Public Works Department)

1872.		To R. Hay & Co.
March 4—To	1 walnut panelled bedstead.....	\$11 00
“ “ “	1 dressing bureau.....	10 50
“ “ “	4 cane seat chairs, at \$1.20	4 80
“ “ “	1 kneehole writing table, with drawer on each side of kneehole	15 00
“ “ “	1 slope for writing table.....	3 00
“ “ “	2 pair blankets, at \$8.00	16 00
“ “ “	2 pair sheets, at \$5.00	10 00
“ “ “	2 pillows and bolsters.....	11 50
“ “ “	4 pillow cases and 2 bolster cases.....	4 60
“ “ “	6 towels.....	1 75
“ “ “	1 counterpane.....	6 00
“ “ “	1 spring bed.....	8 00
“ “ “	1 hair mattress, 44x50.....	22 00
“ 11 “	1 card table (for Commissioner).....	12 00
June 11 “	1 letter box.....	1 65
July 11 “	Men's time and material for making and fitting 3 pair glass doors, 5 pair panel doors, 2 set shelving, and putting shelves in lower part of book cases, making a paper case, &c., as per requisition, May 21 (for Mr. Edwards and Mr. Buckland's rooms).....	115 00
“ “ “	1 pair walnut window frames, with wire gauze (Mr. McKellar's room)	6 50
		\$259 30

Furniture, east wing—F. T. J.

Correct,

KIVAS TULLY,
A. & E.

(No. 2.)

TORONTO, December, 1872.

Government of Ontario (for Provincial Secretary's Department),
To R. Hay & Co.

1872					
March	19—To	1 wardrobe (requisition 189).....	\$	23	00
"	"	" 1 washstand do		4	50
"	"	" 1 set crockery do		6	00
"	"	" 1 hanging glass do		2	50
"	"	" 1 screen do		6	25
April	25—To	1 stained cupboard, to order.....		27	00
May	9—To	1 kneehole writing table, with 2 drawers each side of knee- hole, and 1 paper case for same.....		40	00
July	11—To	1 pair pine window frames, with wire gauze.....		5	00
				\$	114 25

Furniture, east wing—F. T. J.

Correct,

KIVAS TULLY,
A. & E.

Mr. Farewell moved, seconded by *Mr. Wood*,

That the Committee institute a personal inspection of all the rooms that have been furnished, with a view to ascertain whether the expenditure was necessary.—Carried.

Mr. Eckart, Assistant-Secretary, was called to explain as to items that were furnished for his department.

Mr. Wood asked *Mr. Eckart*, if at the time these purchases of carpet were made the rooms were properly carpeted, or were the carpets worn out?

Mr. Eckart—The carpet in the Deputy's room was in a dilapidated state, and the one in the Commissioner's room showed signs of wear. It was utilized to carpet the clerk's room across the passage.

Col. Gillmor appeared at the request of the Committee to explain an item that appears in one of the accounts produced by *Mr. Notman*, with regard to the Government paying the Montreal Telegraph Company's operator's board. He said it was carrying out an agreement with the Company, that had been going on since the first session of this Legislature.

Mr. Tully, Architect and Engineer of Public Works Department, appeared at the request of the Committee to explain certain items of *R. Hay & Co.*'s accounts for furniture furnished the Public Buildings.

Mr. Wood asked *Mr. Tully* if he knew anything about an item of \$193.00 for furniture furnished for the Commissioner of Public Works room? If the Province had been credited with the amount?

Mr. Tully—It was credited in a subsequent account. I think this account shown me \$259 30 (No. 1 in these minutes), was for *Mr. McKellar's*, and another room in this end the building. The item \$119.14 was, I think, for *Mr. Gow's* room. *Mr. McKellar's* old room is occupied by the Registrar-General.

Mr. Wood—Have you any idea where the furniture from *Mr. Gow's* room went to?

Mr. Tully—I think it was taken charge of by *Mr. Phillips*, in the centre building. I never gave an order for a card table.

This item (card table) appears in the account (No. 1) as furnished for the "Commissioner."

Mr. Phillips, housekeeper of the centre building, was ordered to be sent for.

Mr. Rykert asked *Mr. Phillips* where the furniture was taken to that was in *Mr. McKenzie's* room?

Mr. Phillips—I do not know. The Sergeant-at-Arms, I think, has three of the chairs from *Mr. Gow's* room, and a hair-cloth lounge also from *Mr. Gow's* room is in the Accountant's (*Mr. Notman's*) room. I took it there by instruction of *Col. Gillmor*. The bedding, &c., I think, must have gone back to Messrs. *R. Hay & Co.*

Mr. Rykert—You had better find out for certain by to-morrow, what has become of the furniture from Mr. McKenzie's and Mr. Gow's rooms.

Mr. Phillips—My impression is that all the things from Mr. Gow's room, except the three chairs, the hair-covered lounge and a knee-hole desk, were returned to Messrs. R. Hay & Co.

Mr. McDonald, housekeeper, east wing, appeared at the request of the Committee.

Mr. Rykert—How many rooms were furnished in the east wing in 1872?

Mr. McDonald—The only one I remember was the Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Gow slept over the Speaker's room. Mr. McKenzie slept in the room next to the Treasurer's office.

Mr. Rykert—Who now occupies the room occupied by Hon. Mr. McKellar in 1872?

Mr. McDonald—He sleeps there still. The furniture in Mr. McKenzie's room belonged to Hon. Mr. Wood.

Mr. McDonald—The card-table is now in Mr. McKellar's room.

The following credits appear as one of the accounts of Messrs. R. Hay & Co :—

By furniture paid for by Mr. McKellar	\$163 35
“ “ returned by Sergeant-at-Arms	69 25
“ “ “	35 25

Mr. R. Hay was ordered to be notified to appear before the Committee to-morrow to explain certain items for furniture in his accounts.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, 25th February, at 10 A.M.

Read and approved.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1874.

Present.

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
“ “ Crooks,
“ “ Richards,

Mr. Rykert.
“ Wood.
“ Sinclair.
“ Farewell.
Mr. Lauder.—9.

Accounts, vouchers, &c., were produced in following items :

Page 41.—Item, Crown Counsel, Criminal Prosecution.

“ 43 & 44.—Item, Special Services.

“ “ “ Certificate of Judge produced in case of Tyren, asked for by Mr. Cameron.

“ “ 44, “ Law Reform.

“ 47, 48, 49, “ Central Prison.

Considered.—R. Hay & Co., furniture, continued from yesterday.

Mr. Hay appeared at the request of the Committee, and was examined.

Mr. Wood—For whom were these items of furniture purchased?

Mr. Hay—It was for Mr. Gow's room.

The Chairman here stated that Mr. Gow had stated to him last evening, that at the time he was Provincial Secretary he went out and offered to pay Mr. Hay for this furniture, but Mr. Hay had refused to take it, as he said the furniture had been transferred to the Sergeant-at-Arms room.

Mr. Hay sworn—This account was handed to Mr. Hay.

Mr. Cameron—Have you an account in hand of goods furnished to the east wing of the Parliament Buildings in March, 1872?

Mr. Hay—Yes, I have.

Mr. Cameron—Who was it ordered those goods?

Mr. Hay—I suppose they were ordered by requisition from Mr. Tully.

Mr. Cameron—Have you the requisition now?

Mr. Hay—It is possible we may have it.

Mr. Cameron.—Do you know what part of the building the articles charged for were placed ?

Mr. Hay.—It was for the room over the Speaker's.

Mr. Cameron.—Who occupied this room ?

Mr. Hay.—Mr. Gow.

Mr. Cameron.—Was Mr. Gow then Provincial Secretary ?

Mr. Hay.—I think he was.

Mr. Cameron.—Were you paid for this account ?

Mr. Hay.—There is not the least doubt we were.

Mr. Cameron.—To whom was the account charged ?

Mr. Hay.—To the Public Works Department.

Mr. Cameron.—Do you recollect at any time after an application being made about this account, and if so, when ?

Mr. Hay.—Not this account ; Mr Gow called about it ; I cannot say when ; I understood he intended sending those things to his house ; I think it was about the time he left the Government, but I could not be positive.

Mr. Cameron.—Was it about the same time that Mr. McKellar called about this account ?

Mr. Hay.—I cannot say whether it was before or after this time Mr. McKellar called with reference to the account paid by him.

Mr. Cameron.—Before he called had you done anything with the goods ?

Mr. Hay.—No. I think they were distributed about the House, part of them went to the Sergeant-at-Arms room, so I was told by Mr. Phillips, I believe.

Mr. Cameron.—Did you make any charge for furnishing the Sergeant-at-Arms' room ?

Mr. Hay.—We furnished him some other things.

Mr. Cameron.—Why should Mr. Phillips or Mr. Tully have told you anything about changing their things from one room to another ?

Mr. Hay.—I don't think we changed them.

Mr. Cameron.—Did Mr. Gow or Mr. McKellar speak to you recently about this account ?

Mr. Hay.—Mr. Gow did not, Mr. McKellar did this morning, and wanted to show me the Journals, in case I might have forgotten what I had said last year about the things in his own room.

Mr. Cameron.—Where was it you saw Mr. McKellar ?

Mr. Hay.—I overtook Mr. McKellar this morning as I was coming into the building ; I went up to his office and saw the evidence I gave last year ; he said nothing about Mr. Gow's room, he spoke only of his own ; I saw a card-table in his room ; I think it was not ordered for Mr. McKellar's room, but I saw it this morning in his room, I asked him if it was the one the fuss was made about.

Mr. McLeod.—Do you recognize the handwriting in that account.

Mr. Hay.—Yes, I think so, but I do not think the word "Commissioner" was written in our office.

Mr. Wood.—Would a person, not accustomed to using card-tables, be likely to call it a centre-table ?

Mr. Hay.—No ; I do not think so.

Hon. Mr. McKellar appeared at the request of the Committee.

Mr. Wood.—Did you order that table ?

Mr. McKellar.—No sir, I did not ; I never ordered it to be taken to my room.

Mr. Cameron.—Had you a table before ?

Mr. McKellar.—No ; I cannot say that I had.

Mr. Cameron.—Is the table used as a centre-table ?

Mr. McKellar.—It is standing there in my room, I never use it ; the furniture was put in there, I think, by Mr. Tully's order ; the table is there at the present time ; I never ordered it, nor do I use it ; Hon. Mr. Scott sometimes used it, and always sent it back.

As the Chairman stated that Mr Gow requested to make a statement with regard to the furniture charged for his room, Mr. Gow was sent for.

Mr. Gow appeared, and made the following statement :

After I left the Government, I instructed Mr. Phillips to put the things in my room to one side, until I could attend to them. After I returned from Guelph, I went to Mr. Hay

and asked him to give me a bill of the furniture furnished for my room, and I would give him a cheque for the amount. Mr. Hay told me there was no necessity, as the furniture was transferred to the Sergeant-at-Arms' room. I was under the impression that the goods had been bought for me, and I expected to pay for them. Having seen Mr. Hay, I applied to Mr. McKellar to know if it was so, that the furniture had been transferred to the Sergeant-at-Arms' room, and Mr. McKellar confirmed Mr. Hay's statement. I think Mr. McKellar ordered them through Mr. Tully. I think I wrote to Mr. McKellar, from Guelph, that I would be down at a certain time, and asked Mr. McKellar to see to the furnishing for me.

Mr. Wood.—Did this take place in January? The House met on the 8th of January.

Mr. Gow.—It took place, I think either the day before or the day after the opening of the House.

Mr. Tully, next called.

Mr. Tully produced requisition dated 5th March, 1872, for furniture, as follows, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

No. 188.

TORONTO, March 4, 1872.

Required for the use of the Legislative Assembly, Parliament Buildings, the undermentioned articles :

One walnut bedstead and mattress.
One chest of drawers and looking-glass.
Four chairs.
One writing table and slope.
One pair blankets.
Two pairs sheets.
Two pillows and bolster.
Six towels.

Required the filling up on March 5th.

KIVAS TULLY,
Architect & Engineer.

To R. Hay & Co., Toronto.

Mr. Lauder.—Do you know what room these were ordered for?

Mr. Tully.—For the rooms over the Speaker's room, occupied by Hon. Messrs. McKellar and Gow.

Mr. Tully produced another order dated March 8th, 1872.

No. 189.

One wardrobe.
One walnut washing stand and furniture for same and looking glass for Hon. Mr. Gow's room, also one screen for office similar to that in office of Commissioner of Crown Lands.

K. T.

To R. Hay & Co., Toronto.

Mr. Lauder.—You ordered these for the Public Works Department?

Mr. Tully.—Yes.

Mr. McLeod.—Were you told they were for private rooms.

Mr. Tully.—No; they were charged in the usual way, when the furniture was ordered and furnished by Mr. Hay it was put into the two rooms occupied by Mr. McKellar and Gow.

Mr. Rykert.—Who ordered the card table?

Mr. Tully.—I do not know; I did not order it.

Mr. Wood.—I understand you to say that the card table is not in that requisition.

Mr. Hay.—Reappeared and produced his books shewing that the word "Commissioner" was in the original account, and was not inserted by a clerk or any person else outside of his employ; I think it is quite possible that we have a requisition for the card table, but I do not know whether it is for the Commissioner of Crown Lands or Public Works; the Province has not got credit for the table in account of goods furnished for Mr. McKellar.

Mr. Rykert.—You charge us \$13.00 for a counterpane, and you only give us credit for \$6.25 when you credit these items?

Mr. Hay.—I do not understand this, I think there must be some mistake, it must have been a different counterpane.

Mr. Wood.—Were all the items furnished for Mr. McKellar, and charged to the Province, credited since to the Province, save and except the articles sent to Mr. Scoble's room (March, 1873).

Mr. Hay.—Yes.

Mr. Langmuir and Mr. Tully were ordered to be notified to appear before the Committee to-morrow, to give evidence in contract, &c., Central Prison

The Committee adjourned at 12.45 P.M., until to-morrow, Thursday at 10 A.M.

THURSDAY, 26th Feb., 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's Office at 10 A.M.

Present:

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman.*

Hon. Mr. Cameron,

" " Richards,

" " Crooks,

" " Rykert,

Mr. Lauder,

" Sinclair,

" Farewell,

" Wood,

" Hardy.—10.

Pages 47, 48, 49.—CONSIDERED, CENTRAL PRISON, Papers produced.

Mr. Edwards.—Called, and asked to explain item that appears in one of the Central Prison accounts of \$200.00 having been paid Mr. Wagner, Superintendent, to be hereafter accounted for.

Mr. Edwards explained that this sum was given to Mr. Wagner to pay small sums that might be requisite from time to time, and was entered in each pay sheet on pay day, and Mr. Wagner re-imbursed, so that he would always have this sum on hand, and at the conclusion of the work he would have to account for this sum in full.

Mr. Jones called, and in answer to Mr. Cameron gave the names of the different foremen at the Central Prison Works.

Mr. Wagner, Superintendent.

" Geo. Taylor, Clerk of Works.

" Thos. Hillem, Clerk of Bricklayers.

Mr. Hay appeared to explain about the counterpane spoken of yesterday, where it had been charged at \$13.00, and afterwards credited at \$6.25 only.

Considerable discussion arose as to whether or not he (Mr. Hay) should be allowed to explain now as they were at other business, and on motion of Mr. Sinclair it was decided to ask Mr. Hay to appear to-morrow morning to give his explanation.

Mr. Tully—examined.

Mr. Cameron.—Do your books or any vouchers in your office, show when the works were taken out of the contractors' hands?

Mr. Tully.—Yes; on 18th Sept.

Mr. Cameron.—Can you get this book.

Mr. Tully.—Yes, they are in the Department.

Mr. Cameron.—Who made arrangements with Mr. Wagner?

Mr. Tully.—I do not know, Mr. Scott on behalf of the Attorney-General said Mr. Wagner was to take possession of the Works.

Mr. Cameron.—Who appointed Mr. Hillem?

Mr. Tully.—I think it must have been Mr. Wagner; Mr. Hillem was one of the Clerks of the Works before that time.

Mr. Cameron.—Who makes the arrangements for payment of wages?

Mr. Tully.—Mr. Wagner.

Mr. Cameron.—Was Wagner subject to your control?

Mr. Tully.—He is not subject to my control in that respect ; he reports to the Commissioner ; he has full charge of the works ; I have general supervision of the works as far as seeing that the work is carried out according to plans and specifications.

Mr. Cameron.—Suppose a change in the works was suggested, who would make that change?

Mr. Tully.—Written orders were given to the Contractor to make changes in the foundation and other portions of work. All the changes have been done on the recommendation of the Inspector of Prisons and Asylums.

Mr. Cameron.—You examine, I believe, all the pay lists.

Mr. Tully.—No, I have checked none of them since the works have been taken out of the contractor's hands, I merely see that the work is done.

Mr. Cameron.—Was it the practice in former times to have a person like Mr. Wagner discharging this position ?

Mr. Tully.—No, I do not remember any similar instance.

Mr. Cameron.—Has there been any complaint as to your inefficiency ?

Mr. Tully.—No, I still see that the work is properly done ; Mr. Wagner's pay is \$8.00 per day, and \$1.50 for horse hire ; my salary is \$2,200 per year ; he gets more than I do for the time he is occupied.

Mr. Cameron.—What was Mr. Wagner's business before taking this position ?

Mr. Tully.—He was a builder ; his son has a factory, but I do not know whether or not he has any interest in it ; Mr. Wagner is very trustworthy and competent to fulfil the duty.

Mr. Cameron.—Who was the time-keeper of the workmen ?

Mr. Tully.—I do not remember ; all those appointments would be made by Mr. Wagner, at least on his recommendation.

Mr. Jones answered and said it was Mr. J. H. Knifton.

Mr. Farewell.—Was it not proper that the Government should appoint some person to look after the superintendence of these works, and look after the interests of the Government when they were taken out of the hands of the contractor ?

Mr. Tully.—Yes, I regard Mr. Wagner as a competent person

Mr. Cameron.—Was it a person like Mr. Wagner or merely a foreman of works that you recommended to be appointed ?

Mr. Tully.—I recommended an architect, as my duties would not permit of my giving my constant superintendence.

Mr. Wood.—Do you consider that Mr. Wagner received too much ?

Mr. Tully.—Considering that Mr. Wagner has given up his own work, I do not think he is paid too much ; I think it would have cost more to have engaged an architect.

Mr. Sinclair.—Do you think an architect going there two or three times a day could do the work as efficiently as Mr. Wagner now does ?

Mr. Tully.—He could with a proper foreman under him.

Mr. Lauder.—Who orders the material ?

Mr. Tully.—Mr. Wagner since 18th September ; the contractor previously ; I certify for all other contract-work, and under this contract, but since the work was taken out of Mr. Elliott's hands, Mr. Wagner orders everything.

Mr. Lauder.—Was there a contract with Mr. Lalor ?

Mr. Tully.—There was a contract for gratings and iron cell doors and locking cells.

Mr. Cameron.—When was that contract made ?

Mr. Tully.—It must have been a year and a-half ago ; there were no tenders asked for, it was a patent, but I checked the qualities and quantities, and am responsible.

Mr. Lauder.—Why was it that Mr. Wagner certified to this account of Mr. Lalor's, and not you ?

Mr. Tully.—This was for work required for constructing eighty-four additional cells, the upper story of which I objected to, and Mr. Wagner allowed him this sum for this extra work.

Mr. Lauder.—Who is Mr. Melville ? Had he a contract ?

Mr. Tully.—He is a carpenter, I believe he had a sub-contract from Mr. Elliott, and I believe Mr. Wagner kept him on after Mr. Elliott left.

Mr. Lauder.—How much work had he done up to Nov. 29th, could you bring your books and show us how much of this work was done up to that time ?

Mr. Tully.—I think I can find out from the progress estimates.

Mr. Cameron.—Has any settlement been made with Mr. Elliott ?

Mr. Tully.—No, not yet; with regard to the price for additional works, in the spring of 1873 he said he would not do the additional work unless he was allowed an extra price for additional works; the agreement was drawn up in July, and appointed Mr. Sheard arbitrator, Mr. Sheard made his award in August, I think, his award was not acted upon; his award was merely for the prices he was to get for his extra work; he was paid up to the end of August for everything he had done at the schedule prices, since that he has not been paid anything upon that award; Messrs. Dickey, Neil & Co's contract was for engines, boilers, and machinery to comply with the conditions of the contract with the Canada Car Company.

Mr. Cameron.—What character of work was the alterations?

Mr. Tully.—It was all smith-work.

Mr. Cameron.—At whose suggestion was that alteration made in the machinery?

Mr. Tully.—To meet the requirements of the Canada Car Company.

Mr. Cameron.—What additional expense was incurred by alterations.

Mr. Tully.—The whole of the work under Dickey, Neil & Co's contract, except that for water supply and additional shafting and machinery.

Mr. Cameron.—Are there no other firms capable of making that kind of work except Dickey, Neil & Co.?

Mr. Tully.—Yes; there are three large establishments that were competent—Dickey, Neil & C., Hamilton & Son, Neil, Currie & Co. I dare say there are others, but these are the principal firms that would be likely to take a contract of that kind.

Mr. Cameron.—What was the character of work the Canada Car Company did?

Mr. Tully.—They combine carpenter's work, painting, glazing, smith work, labouring work, and track-laying.

Mr. Cameron.—How did Dickey, Neil & Co. tender for their work; who was it proposed to them that they should?

Mr. Tully.—As far as I know, no person proposed. They communicated with the Commissioner to do it; it was not submitted to me. I was aware of the prices, but it was under the control of the Inspector of Prisons and Asylums. I had knowledge of the prices when the contract was signed. The tender was accepted before the matter was submitted to me. Dickey, Neil & Co., and Neil Currie & Co., both tendered. Dickey, Neil & Co's. contract was the lowest in the aggregate.

Hon. Mr. Cameron.—How did Neil, Currie & Co. come to tender?

Mr. Tully.—I do not know; I did not see their tender until the other day.

Mr. Hardy.—Was the Government entitled to take possession of the works in consequence of Mr. Elliott not carrying out his contract?

Mr. Tully.—Yes, they were.

Mr. Tully, in answer to Mr. Wood, said that the prices charged by Messrs. Dickey, Neil & Co., were fair prices. I think last year they were rather under the prices, taking the whole tender; I think it would be under the current prices. When they took the contract the prices were lower, and they went up; when they took it, I think it was a fair average price.

In answer to Mr. Richards—

I never was consulted about accepting the tender, nor did I see the tender before it was accepted.

In answer to Mr. Hardy—

These papers came to me in the ordinary course of business, with a view to the preparation of the agreement accompanied by the prices which I looked over, and if there had been wrong in them, I should have considered it my duty to mention it to the Commissioner, but I saw nothing wrong with respect to the prices, which I considered fair and reasonable. I consider that, as an officer of the Department, it was my duty to report anything wrong.

In answer to Hon. Mr. Cameron—

If I see an item of iron, for instance, charged at a cent a pound too much, I would report it. Tenders are usually submitted to me. Mr. Langmuir recommended this contract.

Mr. Wagner and Mr. Knifton were ordered to be notified to appear to-morrow.

Committee adjourned at 1.15, P.M., until to-morrow, at 10, A.M.

FRIDAY, 27th February, 1874.

John Henry Knifton called and sworn.

By Mr. Cameron.—I am employed by the Department of Public Works. I was previously in the employ of Mr. Elliott. Mr. Wagner engaged me. I was to continue the same course as I previously did with Mr. Elliott. My duties were to keep the time principally, and a great many miscellaneous duties. The duties of a time-keeper were then to go around three or four times a-day, and see what men were absent. I used my own discretion about the time I went around—generally twice in the morning and twice in the afternoon. I was time-keeper in the month of January last. I was time-keeper when Mr. Moss was first elected in January last. I had nothing to do with keeping the time of the persons employed by the Canada Car Company. My duties were to make up the time and hand it to the Clerk, and he made up the pay-sheet. We copy the pay-sheet from the large book, which is a copy of my time-book. If a man is not at work, he is marked absent. If a man was away at any part of the day, I would dock him his time. I would ascertain from the foreman, if I did not know myself, what time any man returned to work. I had nothing to do with the rate of wages; that was made by Mr. Wagner. I made up the pay-sheet by the rate of wages given me by him. I prepared the pay-sheet produced. I believe Mr. Lundie was away, and during his absence it fell to my duty to make out the pay-sheet, and I have done it since. The men were absent the whole of the afternoon of the nomination day. They were allowed the afternoon, to go to the nomination, and paid for their time. Mr. Wagner said they were to have half a day. I could not say that they all went. All that wished to go went. I think there were no men remained. The book that we keep show the absent; the pay-sheet would merely show the time they made for the two weeks. The pay-sheet produced is the pay-sheet for the two weeks ending 22nd January, 1874. That would include that half-day that they were away. We allowed them the half day they went to the nomination. Mr. Wagner told me at the time to keep this half-day separate, as he expected Mr. Moss's Committee would pay it. It has since been paid, I believe. I merely heard it said so.

By Mr. Hardy.—I did not hear the Commissioner issue the order that we were to allow the men to go. I got my orders from Mr. Wagner, and I heard that the Commissioner had issued the order; but I have no positive information. I will not swear that Mr. Wagner told me; but I heard it about the Prison. I cannot say when I heard it. It was some time near the nomination day. I was in Mr. Elliott's employ formerly. Mr. Wagner paid me 35 cents per day more than Mr. Elliott, because I had very increased labours to perform. I have had no conversation with Mr. Cameron or Mr. Lauder upon this matter. I spoke to Mr. Lauder once, I believe, about five years ago. I know Mr. Bickford merely by sight.

By Mr. Farewell.—I have no means of knowing how many men went to the nomination. I know some of the men went there, as I saw them there. I was there, and got my pay for my time as usual. We have men that voted for Mr. Moss, and also men that voted for Mr. Bickford. Bickford's friends as well as Moss's got the half-day. All were served alike. I do not know whether the desire to go to the nomination came from the men themselves or not; but I know that if the men had not been allowed the half-day, I believe a good many of them would have gone any way. I heard the nomination talked about among the men. Political feeling was pretty strong among them. I had no vote, and, consequently, took no interest in the nomination myself.

J. P. Wagner, Superintendent of Central Prison Works, called and sworn.

By Mr. Cameron.—I am now in the employ of the Department of Public Works. I entered into the employ on the 18th September last. I entered into arrangements with Mr. McKellar. I am a builder, carrying on a sash and door factory in the city. I have been engaged in the general building for a number of years. Mr. McKellar applied to me. I did not know Mr. McKellar before. I was not speaking to any person about being employed. I do not know how Mr. McKellar happened to apply to me. He applied to me at my own house. He said he was looking for some one to take Mr. Elliott's place, as he was not going on with the work to their liking, and he was looking for some one to take his place. He asked me if I was in a position to take the place, not as a contractor,

but merely to see to the work, and see that it was carried through satisfactorily. No arrangements were concluded on the first interview. He asked me how much I should expect if I took it. I said \$8.00 per day. Nothing was said then as to the number of duties I was to perform. I got my instructions from the Attorney-General, when I took possession of the works. Our next interview was, I think, two or three evenings afterwards. I had no written instructions at any other times as to my duties. I was to be under the Commissioner and Mr. Tully—under Mr. Tully as to anything connected with the plans, &c. I was to consult with Mr. McKellar upon nothing, except I wanted some information. I would apply to Mr. McKellar, for instance, for instructions about the fourth tier of cells. I did not apply to Mr. McKellar particularly about this. I called to see him and report progress occasionally. I was to employ who I thought was proper and fit. I employed all myself. I was told that was what I had a right to do. I think there was one or two sent on recommendation of Mr. McKellar. These were Mr. Lundie and a young man that came on a few days ago. There was no arrangement with me as to the rate of wages I was to pay. They told me to try and get the men for the same as they were getting in the city, if possible. I did not succeed in getting them. I had to pay them a little more. I raised the labourers 15 cents per day, and the bricklayers 25 cents. I had one principal foreman—Mr. Hillem—and two others over squads of men. I paid Mr. Hillem \$5.00. The reduction to \$4.00 per day in his wages was made in December. The works were going on when I first employed him. He had been in the employ of the Government previous to my employing him. He got, I believe, \$3.50 per day when in the Government employ. I increased his wages because his duties were more arduous. He was an inspector under the Government; foreman over the men since I employed him. I cannot say whether or not his time was fully occupied while in the employ of the Government. He would not take hold of the job unless I did give him \$5.00 per day; and I would have had to employ another, and give him the same pay. Mr. Elliott's foreman was getting \$5.00 per day, and I offered to keep him on at the same; but he would not stay. I was seeing that the material was sufficient, and that the bills were all attended to. Mr. Hillem did the business of foreman and inspector both. There were four Hillems besides George in the employ. When I went there I made the arrangements with them for their wages. One of the Hillems was foreman over the bricklayers; the others were just working the same as the rest of the men, bricklaying. I paid them \$2.75 per day at first, and afterwards I raised them to \$3.00. That was after I advertised for men. The men struck, and would not work for the same pay as they were getting, and I had to increase their wages. I paid Hillem, the foreman of the bricklayers, \$3.50 per day. He was one of the strikers also, and he got his wages raised. I reduced the wages in December, when I thought it was just that they should be. I reduced the wages to the rate of \$2.75 per day. It was the watchman that is down in that pay-sheet for (14) days in the two weeks. I think McGinnis was stableman, but will not be positive. He is down for 12 days. He is discharged now. I did not consult with any member of the Government as to the rate of wages I should pay these men, except as to the increase at the beginning. I told them that it would be impossible to get men unless they got extra pay, as they could get plenty of work in the city at these rates. I advertised for men, but could not get them unless I did increase the rates. So the Government said I had better do it. There was some material of Mr. Elliott's, and we used it up in the buildings. I advertised for tenders for supplying wood—I think nothing else. I may be mistaken. I required block stone for the cut stone work about the building. I got that by telegraphing to some parties in Cleveland. I made arrangements with them for it at so much per cubic foot, delivered on the wharf here. I think it was 75 and 80 cents, according to the quality, that was the ruling price at that time. I bought a little in this city, to keep us going. They charged us a dollar per foot for it here. It was Cleveland and Georgetown stone that we used principally in the building. I got at least \$5000.00 worth of stone. I could not get enough in the two schooner loads, and it was too late in the season to get any more. When I took hold of this job, it was only intended putting up three tiers of cells, and it was afterwards decided to put up four tiers, and then it was too late in the season to get any more, and I had to get the balance of the stone in Toronto. I purchased 500,000 bricks. I did not advertise for tenders, for there were no bricks to be had, except

at two places in the city. It would take perhaps two months, provided the weather was favourable, before you could have bricks made. We made bricks ourselves as long as the weather permitted. For one kiln, I paid \$8.85 delivered; for the other, I paid \$8.25 in the brick-yard, and had to haul these ourselves. It was, I think, in November. We made, I think, between 400,000 and 500,000 on the premises of the Central Prison. We required over a million. There was a lot on the ground, left by Mr. Elliott—about 800,000, partly made, which we used. We also required lime. I did not ask for tenders. I called upon several parties in the city, and got it where I got it the cheapest. I paid, I think, 22 cents per barrel of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels. We used 160 barrels about every three days—two cars per week—320 barrels. The largest number of men we had at any one time was between 250 and 300—that was the latter part of September, October, and November. We did not accomplish the amount of work we were required to do up to 15th December, exclusively of carpenter work. It was only intended to put up three tiers of cells, and putting on the fourth tier of cells put us back, and the storm also did us considerable damage. I think we could have accomplished our object if there had been only the three tiers of cells put up. The men on the work were allowed the half-day on nomination day, by instructions from Mr. McKellar—at least I think so. I received a note to that effect. They were allowed the half-day, to go to the nomination. I think it was from Mr. McKellar. It was signed by Mr. McKellar, and, I think, in his handwriting. The note said that, perhaps, the men would like to go to the nomination, and I had better give them a half-holiday. It was marked "Private." There was no arrangement for the payment of the men. They were paid just as usual. I think the note said to let the pay go on. I have no objection to produce the letter, provided I am allowed to do so by Mr. McKellar.

Hon. Mr. Richards moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Cameron, That the Hon. Mr. McKellar be requested to appear forthwith.

Mr. Farewell moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Hardy, That Hon. Mr. McKellar be requested to appear before this Committee at its next meeting.

The amendment having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Mr. Farewell.	Hon. Mr. Cameron.
" Hardy.	" " Richards.
" Sinclair.—(3)	Mr. Lauder.
	" Rykert.—(4)

The original motion was then put, and carried on the following division:—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Cameron.	Mr. Hardy.
" " Richards.	" Farewell.—(2)
Mr. Lauder.	
" Rykert.	
" Sinclair.—(5)	

Hon Mr. McKellar was then called.—He said he had no objection to Mr. Wagner producing the letter.

Mr. Wagner's evidence continued.

By Mr. Cameron.—I think a third as much work has been done since I took possession as was done by Mr. Elliott. We had no more half-holidays at the second election. No person attended the Central Prison and addressed the men at either time, for either parties, as far as I know. I have no idea of the number of men employed at present. We have enough to go on with the work satisfactorily.

By Mr. Hardy.—Mr. Bickford addressed the men as they left the work, in the evening on King street, at Tuer's Hotel.

In answer to Mr. Cameron.—My own business is carried on by my foreman during the time I have been engaged at this work. I attend the work from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. Mr. Melville was contractor for the wood-work under me. He is a carpenter. He had all the wood-work connected with the building. He had a factory until lately. He manufactured these things himself. He got a little from me. We have no intention of increasing the wages. I done nothing for Mr. Melville except planing some two inch flooring that he was not able to do himself; and, I think, he also got some small mouldings that he could not conveniently supply himself in time. Melville was a contractor under Mr. Elliott. He was to do the work at the same price he got from Mr. Elliott. Mr. Melville's contract with me was something over \$12,000. He is still working there. He employs from 35 to 50 men all the time. His work I do not suppose would be more than a tenth of the whole work since Mr. Elliott gave up. The painters and gasfitters are also contractors under Mr. Elliot. There was no increase under Mr. Harding's contract, nor Mr. Lalor & Son for iron; no increase on Mr. O'Connor's, the painter's contract; nor the plasterers, Mr. Duckworth. For the tinsmiths and slaters work, I advertised for tenders. I either got the old contractors to go on at the same prices or advertised for tenders, except the stone and brick-work. The only work that was tendered for was the tinsmiths and slater's work, gravel, and rubble stone. I bought the cut stone in Toronto from Mr. Carroll, some from Mr. Gearing, some from Mr. Farquhar, and some from Mr. Walton, some from Mr. Swan, and some from Mr. Essen.

By Mr. Hardy—I made up a statement for the Commissioner, and it will show what was tendered for and what was not, and also show the contractors under Mr. Elliott. I had the contractors that had been under Mr. Elliott carry out their contracts according to their first terms. It would be very difficult to get a person to take a contract after it had been taken from another contractor that could not fulfil his contract. I think it would cost more to give it out in that way, than to do it by day's work. The only increase in wages were to men that were engaged by day work, their having sub-contracts went on at the usual prices. Mr. Melville, who continued his contract, had to advance his men's wages in a similar proportion.

By Mr. McLeod—I have carried on these works since I have had charge of the construction of this building, in a more economical way than I would if it was a building for myself. I pay men in my employ \$2 per day, and men in similiar positions on these works I only pay \$1 75. One reason for my being very particular was, that by the contract Mr. Elliott was liable for the extra expenses, and I was anxious to do the best I could for him. I have, in all cases, endeavoured to get them at the lowest prices. I always bought material I thought the cheapest and best.

By Mr. Richards—I was not called upon to make any estimate of what it would cost to complete these buildings until the last part of December.

By Mr. Lauder—Mr. Dickey himself kept the time of his own men.

Mr. Edwards was called and asked to bring the detailed accounts of Messrs. Dickey, Neil & Co. He produced copies of tenders subsequent to 18th September last, certified to by Mr. Wagner.

Mr. Wagner, Mr. Geo. Hillem, and Mr. Melville were ordered to be notified to appear before this committee at its next meeting.

Committee adjourned until Tuesday next, 3rd March, at 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, 3rd March.

Committee met in Treasurer's Office at 10 o'clock a.m.

Present:

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.

Hon. Messrs. Cameron and Richards.

Messrs. Rykert,
Lauder,
Wood,

Messrs. Hardy,
Farewell,
Sinclair, (9.)

Mr. Wagner re-called.

By Mr. Cameron.—I have not got the letter, I could not find it. I looked for it after leaving here on Friday. My bookkeeper has access to my papers besides myself. Mr. Knifton and Mr. Lundie also had access to them. I generally kept the letter up at the prison in the safe. Mr. Knifton and Mr. Lundie had access to this safe. I could not find it there. I have no idea where it is, nor have I any idea how it went astray. I saw it about a month ago, it was among other papers at that time. I will not be positive, but think I put it in my pocket then. I put it in my pocket because I wanted to see what was in it. I think I had intended to make a copy of it. I tore the copy up because I did not want to let any person see it. I left the original in the office at my own place of business. I put it along with my general letters, these are hung up on a file. Some are put in a pigeon hole. I think this was the same day as I took a copy of it. My clerks, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Munroe and Mr. Hutchieson had access to these. I did not speak to these gentlemen about this letter. I do not know that they were aware of this letter at that time. I showed the letter to Mr. George Hillem, no person else to my knowledge. I showed the copy of the letter to a Mr. Neill, he is connected with the firm of Dickey, Neill & Co.; he wanted to see what was in it. I cannot say how he knew that I had such a letter. I do not know what position he holds in Messrs. Dickey, Neill & Co.'s firm. He came to me for the purpose of getting information about it, and asked me if I had such a letter, and wanted to know if I would let him see it. I said I would not unless I had orders from Mr. McKellar to do so. I said I had no objection to give him a copy, but I did not give it to him. I only showed it to him. I knew Mr. Neill by sight, but was not personally acquainted with him. I do not know who compose the firm of Dickey, Neill & Co. This young man came to the works with an account for a water tank. This is how I came to know he was connected with that firm. I had no conversation with Mr. McKellar about the men going to the nomination before I received this letter. I never discussed the propriety of the men going to the nomination with any person before receiving this letter. This was the first I heard about the men going to the nomination. I received the letter at about twenty minutes to twelve on the day of the nomination. I was down town when I got the letter. My son gave me the letter. My son's name is George. He told me it was brought to my office in the city. I read it and wrote on the bottom of it to Mr. Hillem to let the men go, and sent it to Mr. Hillem. I got it back the next day from Mr. Hillem. No person asked me to give the men a half holiday. Nothing more than what was in the letter. I made no application to Mr. McKellar to allow the men a half holiday from any request of the men to me. I gave instructions to have the men's time of this half day kept separate, because I thought it was not just that the men should be paid out of that money. I mean money chargeable to Mr. Elliott. I made no special report about it. I thought that if the Government paid this it would not be just to charge this to Mr. Elliott. I have no recollection of the men's being marched out to be harangued by Mr. Moss on the common. I was not aware until a few days ago that anything of the kind had taken place. It was at the noon hour, I believe that Mr. Moss addressed them. The number of men that got that half day was 208. I kept a memorandum for that half day. The wages would amount to \$204.17 for that half day. I saw nothing of Mr. McKellar on the afternoon of Friday last after leaving this room. I went directly home after leaving the committee room and got my dinner. After dinner I went up to the Prison and looked for the letter, and looked at my own place of business this morning. The matter was discussed, I spoke to several persons at the Prison about it. I did not tell any person where I put this letter. My office is not near my dwelling house. Any person might go into my office. The door is always open in the daytime. I know Mr. Foster (Mr. Melville's foreman), but I do not know his first name. I saw Mr. McKellar this morning, but had no discussion as to my evidence here. We did not speak about the letter. Mr. Knifton has access to my papers also.

By Mr. Lauder.—I saw Mr. Knifton here this morning. I do not know what he was doing here.

By Mr. Wood.—There were no other parts of days allowed to the men for which they received pay.

By Mr. Lauder.—Mr. Mellville had about forty men. I do not know whether they were allowed to go to the nomination or not, as I was not there. I went to the nomination myself.

By Mr. Cameron.—I understood from the letter that the men under my charge only were to receive pay. Messrs. Dickey, Neill & Co. furnished me with no accounts, except for the water tank. The tank was charged against Mr. Harding's contract. I certified to nothing for this firm except this tank.

By Mr. Lauder.—In respect of the contract work, I certify to all the accounts under Mr. Elliott's contract.

By Mr. Hardy.—Mr. McKellar did not at any time give me any instructions concerning sending the men to the nomination except by this letter. He had no conversation at all with me on this point, nor as to how the men should vote, either as to seeing how they should vote or directing them to vote; nor did he ever at any time instruct me to urge the men to vote for Mr. Moss. He was not at the prison at any time near the nomination day except after the great storm. The cab hire was for the pay-masters. There were no men discharged, to my knowledge, for voting for Mr. Bickford. I used no influence, nor did I urge the men to vote for Mr. Moss. I always like to vote myself as I think right, and let others do the same. The only interference by Mr. McKellar or any other member of the Government was that letter I got from Mr. McKellar. I was not at the Central Prison on that afternoon to know whether the other men of the other contractors worked or not.

By Mr. McLeod.—There was no application made by me to Mr. McKellar by reason of an application from the men for this half-holiday. It is possible they may have applied to Mr. McKellar themselves.

By Mr. Farewell.—I have been accustomed for a number of years past to employ a number of men in Toronto. I have given my men part of a day as a holiday, and let their pay go on, only once. That was on the day of the first nomination day of Mr. Moss. My object was to help to turn out John A. McDonald's Government, and I was anxious to assist Mr. Moss. I cannot say that any other firms in Toronto, employing a number of men, allow their men half-holidays in this way, as I never made inquiry.

By Mr. Richards.—I was directed by the Committee to produce the letter before this Committee on Monday. I understood that when I left this room on Friday that I was to produce the letter on Monday. I looked for this letter on Saturday at the prison. I did not look for the letter on Monday, because I got a notice to attend on Tuesday.

By Mr. Hardy.—The notice I got was, that the Committee would not meet until Tuesday.

By Mr. Cameron.—I gave Mr. Hilleman power to employ any men that were necessary, and he had also power to discharge. If there was any variations in the wages, he would have to apply to me.

Mr. George Hillam, called and sworn.—I have been in the employ of the Ontario Government since 1st of March, 1872. Hon. Mr. McKellar appointed me upon Mr. John Worthington's recommendation, and perhaps Hon. Mr. Crooks'. I was in the employ of Mr. Worthington for sixteen years. I was appointed first by the Government as clerk of the works at the Music Hall, at three dollars per day, for the first month. I had as high as five dollars, American currency, from Mr. Worthington, while in Cleveland for him. I have remained in the employ of the Government ever since—since the Music Hall was finished, at the Central Prison. I received \$3 50 per day when I first went to the Central Prison; my wages were increased to \$5 per day on the 18th of September last. My duties were foreman and inspector. As foreman, to see that the work was carried on, and that the men wanted for nothing. My duty as inspector was to see that the work was done properly, before the Government took possession. I considered it my duty to see that the work was properly done. I was clerk of the works then—employed men and discharged them. I gave the men a half-holiday on the nomination day, not on my own responsibility; on an order from Mr. Wagner. There was a note came to the works for Mr. Wagner, and I sent it down to him. Mr. Wagner sent to me to let the men go. I cannot be positive whether Mr. Wagner sent me the letter or not. I know the letter came from Mr. McKellar, because I think it was open. Mr. Nathan Dickey brought it

to the works. I did not address the men upon the subject of the letter. I let the men go. I told the foremen to tell the men under them to go. I said to the foremen that the men were to go to the nomination; for no particular purpose except to hear the speeches. I took a very active part for Mr. Moss. I cannot recollect telling the men to cheer for any person. I went to the nomination; I cheered a little. I cannot say how many men went. The men on the car works I think went also. I cannot say whether Dickey, Neil & Co. had men at the works at this time or not. I have seen some of their men at the works, but cannot say that there were any at this time. I never spoke to Mr. Dickey upon this subject before I received this note. No person went through the works soliciting votes that I know of. Mr. Moss never was in the building to my knowledge. There was a boy came up with a bill, telling the men that there was to be a meeting outside the Prison ground between twelve and one o'clock. I told several of the men that Mr. Moss was going to address them then. Most of the men take their dinners at the works. They have an hour for dinner. Mr. Melville's foreman is Mr. John Foster. Mr. Melville had between thirty and forty men employed at this time. These men went to the nomination also. I told Foster to let his men go to the nomination, as it was expected all the men were to go. I said that they would not lose anything by going. I told Mr. Dickey that there were some men that would object to go unless they got their time allowed them. Mr. Dickey said that they would be at no loss. I understood that that applied to all men—the men employed by the contractors, as well as those in the employ of the Government. I told Foster that I told them all the same, that they would not lose their time. I was not employed by the Sandfield McDonald Government. I was foreman under a contractor (Messrs. Scott and Slattery) during their time. I was told that there were two men offered their time to go and vote for Mr. Harrison, during the time of Mr. Harrison and McDonald's election. Mr. Andrew McCormack told me, he said Mr. Tully told him (Mr. Tully was the Government architect), I have seen the men working at the University under Mr. Worthington sent several times. It was a general thing for Mr. Worthington, contractor, to let his men go.

By Mr. Sinclair.—The work on the Music Hall and Asylum was not all done by contract. Mr. Lee was clerk of the works; he done the carpenter work. There were fourteen men employed. He drew the money from the Government, and paid the men, and was clerk of the works at the same time.

By Hon. Mr. Cameron.—Mr. Duckworth, Mr. Conner, and Mr. Melville were all working under contracts at the Prison; they had sub-contracts with Mr. Elliott. Wages generally increased in the fall, from the latter end of August until the end of November. The men were working for 25 cents per day less before the Government took possession. We could not get men to work for the same figure. I think there were only 16 or 18 bricklayers then at the works, and in about three weeks we got up to about 30 or 40, later on in the season we went up to about 60. There was no strike while the work was in Mr. Elliott's hands. I think the strike was the very day that the Government took it off Mr. Elliott's hands. There were two foremen employed, a brother of mine (Thomas Hillam), and a man named James Curtis, foremen of the bricklayers. Mr. Bickford never applied for permission to go through the prison to me. He invited me to go up to his house. I said I had no time, but would be most happy to go after the election. I told the foreman nothing about this election.

By Mr. Hardy.—I never spoke to Mr. Bickford before he addressed the men at Teur's Hotel. He came over and shook hands with me, and asked me to go up to his house to see him. He said that, if he got me up to his house, he would make a convert of me. I told him that I did not think he could.

By Mr. Wood.—There was an increase of wages all over the city at this time.

By Mr. Hardy.—When they struck for higher wages, they were getting less than they were getting in the city. Mr. Elliott was paying \$2 25, \$2 50, and \$2 75 for bricklayers, when they could get \$3 in the city.

By Mr. Wood.—After the increase, they were not paid more than other men in the city in a similar employ.

By Mr. Cameron.—I paid \$3 50 per day to the foremen up to certain period. I had nothing to do with the wages of the stone-cutters; their foreman done that. When the

men struck, they demanded the 25 cents per day extra. I did not recommend it. Mr. Wagner ordered it to be paid.

By Mr. Hardy.—Mr. McKeller nor any member of the Government, nor Mr. Wagner, never instructed me to interfere with the men as to how they should vote. I did not use any means of coercion to urge the men to vote for Mr. Moss. I never discharged any men for voting for Mr. Bickford. Mr. McKeller, nor any member of the Government, ever instructed me, either directly or indirectly, to use any influence on the men as to how they should vote.

By Mr. Rykert.—I could not say how many men voted for Mr. Bickford. I do not know of a dozen.

By Mr. Cameron.—I was a member of Mr. Moss's Committee. I canvassed for Mr. Moss after hours. I asked some of the men at the work how they would vote. I did not keep the time of Messrs. Dickey, Neil & Co.'s men. I signed this account of Messrs. Dickey, Neil & Co.'s, produced of date of 28th August, 1873, amounting to \$1785 65. I certified that the number of pieces of castings were correct. I did not certify as to the price. A large portion of this account is for time of men for hours at work. I know nothing in reference to their time. When I signed this, I had no means of knowing how many hours they worked. I had no means of checking the time. I never got any instructions to do so. I stated so to Mr. Tully at the time he sent me this account. Mr. Tully asked me to sign this, and was very anxious that I should sign it. I told Mr. Tully that I knew nothing about the prices or time, and Mr. Tully said he would examine Mr. Dickey's books, and see what he charged other parties. It laid for six weeks after I refused to sign it before I signed it. The account is dated on the 28th August, and paid on the 10th September. This is not the account he first gave me to sign which I refused. We could not make out the items in it until Mr. Dickey's son came up and explained it. I know something about iron work, but know nothing about the prices.

By Mr. Rykert.—I could not say whether or not there are any changes in the two accounts, unless I saw the two together. I think there was one valve too much in the first account; it came to the Prison in mistake. I think there were some castings came early last spring that I certified to. Mr. Wagner and the time-keeper keeps a check on Mr. Melville's men.

By Hon. Mr. Cameron.—The men usually go to work at 8 a.m. in December. Sometimes they do not commence until 9 if it is not a fine day. I think there was no work done on election day. I think there were some of the men away on both election days. I was away myself both days, and I was paid for these days. I got my \$5 per day.

By Mr. Sinclair.—I am quite sure I got my pay for those two days.

By Mr. McLeod.—I was twice at the Works. There were some of the men working. I was there once in the morning, and once in the afternoon. I was there about two hours in the afternoon. Mr. Tully told me he would certify to that account of Dickey, Neil & Co., except as to the number of pieces of castings, and I see by the account that it is so certified by him.

Mr. William Munroe (one of Mr. Wagner's clerks) was called and sworn.

By Mr. Cameron.—I have seen nothing of the letter. I searched for it, with Mr. Wagner, but could not find it.

Mr. Robert J. Roberts (another of Mr. Wagner's clerks) called and sworn.

By Mr. Cameron.—I have seen nothing of the letter. I never heard of the letter until I read about it in one of the city papers.

Mr. William Hutchieson (Mr. Wagner's book-keeper), called and sworn.

By Mr. Cameron.—I know nothing of the letter.

Mr. Knifton, Mr. Melville, and Mr. Foster were ordered to be notified to appear to-morrow.

Committee adjourned at 1.40 p.m., until to-morrow, Wednesday, 4th March, at 10 a.m.
Read and approved.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, 4th March, 1874.

Committee met at 10 o'clock a.m.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.
 Hon. Mr. Cameron,
 Messrs. Rykert,
 Lauder,
 Wood,

Messrs. Farewell,
 Sinclair,
 Hardy,

(8.)

John Henry Knifton (time-keeper) re-called.

By Mr. Cameron.—I have brought all the small time-books, and also the book from which the pay-sheets are made out. I produce the time-book showing the time the men worked at the Central Prison on the 8th and 15th December last. I have not the book showing the time they worked on the 22nd and 29th January last; it is at the Prison. Some of the men attended the elections on the 15th December and 22nd January. I could not say how many. I was at the Works part of the time on the 15th December, the day of the election. I kept the time. I was down watching the progress of the election. I went down about 10 o'clock. I did not go to any particular polling place. I went to most of them in the West end. I went alone. I did not see a great many men at the Works when I left. I went back to the Works between three and four o'clock, I believe. These books I produce are the original books, in which I make the first entry. The names are put in the books at the commencement of every fortnight, and I go and see if the men are there; and I make a small dot in pencil, showing how many hours they make, and I write the time up when I have time.

By Mr. Hardy.—I have a great many other things to do besides keeping the men's time. I am a kind of a general clerk at the Prison as well as time-keeper.

By Mr. Cameron.—On the page that I look at, the dot at the top denotes that the man was there in the morning, and the dot at the bottom that he was there in the afternoon. If I am away, I get the foreman to give me the time the men were at work. I believe Mr. William Curtis, the foreman of the stone-cutters, was at the Work on the 15th December. He has not a vote, I believe. The other Curtis is foreman of the bricklayers. I could not say whether he voted or not. He has a vote, I believe. If he was absent for a couple of hours, I would not allow him his time. Some of the men came to the Work in the morning, and went away about 9 o'clock to vote. I cannot say whether or not James Curtis went away with these men at 9 o'clock to vote. I cannot recollect which of the men went away. I had no particular motive for going to the election on that day. The majority of the men were absent on that day; so most of us went. There is a very intelligent man there who keeps the time for me when I am absent, Mr. Charles Soper. I could not swear that he kept time for me on that day. At that time, it was a regular rule to allow the foremen their time if they were away only for an hour or two. Mr. Wagner has since adopted a different rule. I could not tell for certain who I left on that particular day, but I think I could tell by to-morrow. I went around the two principal times myself—once in the morning, and once in the afternoon. They would usually go to the election early in the morning, as they would not want to lose much time. On the entry J. Kennedy, on the 15th December, having been marked in pencil $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and in ink over it 8 hours; also B. Loeman. I would not make alterations unless I had positive information from the man's foreman, or some other responsible person that was disinterested. Probably in some instance it has been erased, as I very often mark them in pencil, and afterwards put it in in ink. The teamsters make their four trips a-day, and I might easily make a mistake in the teamsters' time, and find out my mistake afterwards, as the teamsters are allowed 10 hours per day; and I mistake them for labourers, and only give them $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and afterwards have to alter it to 10 hours. Teamsters are uniformly allowed 10 hours. I did not attend the election on the 29th January last, between Mr. Moss and Mr. Robinson. I was at the Work all day. I believe some of the men were away, but I could not swear how many.

By Mr. Sinclair.—I remember distinctly being at the works all day, so far as the discharge of my duties.

By Mr. Cameron.—I believe the men were taken by the teams to vote while I was at my breakfast. I cannot swear that the men were away as I did not see them go, but I know some of the men went, as I had a row with some of them for being as much as two hours away. I did not give them their time. I remember Thomas Melhuish, I had a row with him. I saw a great many teams come up for Mr. Robinson and Mr. Moss. They took only one man away to my knowledge. The teams went away empty. There were five teams came up for Mr. Moss and went away empty, except taking this one man, as all the men that were so disposed had gone, but I did not see them go. When I came back I would find out how many men were away, and I should mark them away. I did not see the men go away in teams. I do not know whether they went with teams or not. I did not see any of them go away. I cannot say whether I took a memorandum when I went around at half-past ten, of the men that were away or not. I kept the time the same on that day as I do on all others, if a man was absent I would deduct the time he was away. I would find out to the best of my knowledge. I make marks and signs of my own that I can understand, to shew whether or not any particular man is away. I can certify to the time I have kept, being as near correct as it is possible to keep it. If a man was away at all I would dock him for it. Men often complain that they are a certain number of hours short in their time. I have never seen the letter nor a copy of it, from Hon. Mr. McKellar to Mr. Wagner, with regard to allowing the men this half-day. I hunted through the safe at the Central Prison with Mr. Wagner, on Friday last for it.

By Mr. Hardy.—I only allowed the men on the 15th December and 29th January, the election days the time they made, docking them any loss. I believe my system of keeping time is just the same as is kept at other large works, as far as my information goes.

By Mr. Wood.—I received no instructions from anybody to allow or disallow any men any time they might lose on either of these days, 15th December or 29th January. When I go around the foreman tells me if there have been any men absent since I was around previously. It is the foreman's duty to report to me if any man goes away. I have pursued the same course since I have been in the employ of the Government as I pursued under Mr. Elliott. I can ascertain whether or not Kennedy and Loeman had votes. With reference to the changes of the number of the hours, I have no doubt you can find many other instances of the same kind if you look through the book. They are merely clerical errors afterwards put right.

Mr. Hugh Melville, called and sworn.

By Mr. Cameron.—I was a sub-contractor under Mr. Elliott at the Central Prison, and I subsequently became a contractor under the Public Works Department on the same terms, except as to the alteration of the fourth tier of cells. We had in value probably \$3,000 more in consequence of this increase. Our contract was at first \$20,000. I had no difficulty in getting men; they were not complaining of wages up to that time. The government foreman raised the wages of the bricklayers and stone masons, then my men became dissatisfied, and I had to increase their wages from 12½ to 25 cents per day.

I recollect the nomination between Mr. Moss and Mr. Bickford. I was at Brantford and came back, and was at the works at half-past one in the afternoon of that day. There was no person at work when I got there, and I was afraid that there was another strike. I found out afterwards where they had gone. The works seemed to be quite deserted. I had forty-seven men under my employ at that time. I paid them their time for that afternoon. My foreman had taken upon himself to tell the men that if they went they would be paid their time, and I had to pay them accordingly. The foreman said that it was from what Mr. Hillam represented that induced him to let the men go. I believe I have been canvassed for my influence. There were two gentlemen members of Mr. Moss' Committee, but I do not know their names. I was not canvassed by Mr. Dickey, or any person else, except these two men. My men were absent the time they went to vote on the 15th December. Mr. Foster, my foreman, was timekeeper at

this time. Some of the men were not at the work all day, but generally they went at two o'clock in the afternoon, and returned. I paid those who returned within the hour. I was doing work under the contract and also extra to the contract both at this time. The only extra work I was doing at that time was in the north work-shop, and they did not go. I believe they had no votes. I made a claim to Mr. Wagner for the half day the men were absent at the nomination, but it was disallowed. Had I been present on that day I would not have allowed my men to go. The amount I claimed was \$47; that was the amount of wages for the time they were absent that day (nomination day). I made the claim to Mr. Wagner on the first pay day after the nomination day, which was on the Saturday following. I saw a discussion in the public papers about this thing before I made my claim. The carpenter work of the roof might have been done by the fall if they had not put on the fourth tier of cells. There was no discontent among Mr. Elliott's men, to my knowledge. They were constantly at work, but I understood the works were not being pushed on fast enough for the Government. I had no particular time as to when my work should be finished. I do not think Mr. Elliott could have had these works finished by 15th December if the extra tier of cells had not been put up. The plastering, slating, tinning and painting could not be done by that time; and also other buildings in the rear could not be finished by the 15th December. There was no other changes in the works that I am aware of, except putting up the extra tier of cells.

By Mr. Hardy.—I continued my contract under the Government on the same terms as I had it under Mr. Elliott. I applied for an additional rate upon the extra work on the extra tier of cells, but I did not get it. I have now thrown up the contract, in consequence of not being able to carry on the work. I am now merely working at the Prison on wages. I do not believe the Government could have got all the men they wanted to carry on these works if they had not increased the wages.

By Mr. Cameron.—I understood Mr. Elliott had difficulty in getting stone cutters. Mr. Elliott went to Ottawa to get men, and when he returned the contract was taken from him. There was also a difficulty in getting bricklayers and stone masons all over the city. They were getting the same wages as Mr. Elliott and I were paying all over the city. It was not necessary to offer them increased wages to induce them to go to the Prison.

By Mr. Wood.—Owing to the increased wages, I am not aware that any men came from any place outside of Toronto.

By Mr. Sinclair.—Mr. Elliott wanted more men, but, without offering an inducement, he could not put on any more.

By Mr. Hardy.—I am not aware that Mr. Elliott was employing men at less than they were getting in the city.

Mr. Melville was requested to bring the correspondence between him and the Public Works Committee to-morrow.

Mr. John Foster, called and sworn.

By Mr. Cameron.—I am in the employ of Mr. Melville, one of the sub-contractors of the Central Prison. I was in his employ on the day of the first nomination in West Toronto between Mr. Moss and Mr. Bickford. I had about forty men under me at that time. The men got permission to go to the nomination. I got orders from Mr. Hillam to let the men go. He said that there was word sent up from the Commissioner that the men were to attend the nomination in the afternoon. He said that the time would be all right. I am a voter in this city. I did not vote at the last election. I voted at the former for Mr. Moss. The men under my charge—the voters—went at their own instance. I gave them no instructions whatever. The voters had their time allowed them. Mr. Melville did it out of his own free will. It was done on a supposition that if they were paid for the nomination day, they would be paid for the election day. I had not heard that Mr. Melville was refused the pay for the time of the nomination day. Mr. Melville did not tell me that he would allow them their time. The voters were just allowed whatever time it took them to go and vote and return, and that time, necessarily taken, was not deducted. I do not know of any voters that were not allowed their time. They would not have been allowed to have been absent more than 2½ hours.

By Mr. Rykert.—I do not know of any persons who were absent beyond that time that were deducted their time. I know of no person who attended in the morning, and who went away to vote, whose time was deducted.

By Mr. Wood.—There was no person who was paid for full time that day, absent half the day at the elections.

By Mr. Hardy.—Some of Mr. Melville's men left at half-past nine in the morning, and did not return till next morning. They were allowed their time up to noon, but disallowed for the afternoon.

By Mr. Cameron.—I was absent from nine until about eleven o'clock. I returned and went away again about noon. The men were all away at that time. I did not take any men away with me. We stopped all the work for the afternoon. The men were not allowed for it, as we could not carry on the work without a full quota. The time book is sometimes kept in my pocket, and sometimes I leave it in the office. I am now working for Mr. Melville just as usual. The Government pays me now. Mr. Melville formerly paid me. It is about three weeks since I have been under the Government. I get \$2.25 per day as foreman. None of the men were canvassed to my knowledge. Mr. Hillam is always among the men, it is part of his duty. Our men were working among the bricklayers and if he wanted a man for anything, he went and got a man to do it. Mr. Hillam and I had a conversation about the election after the nomination day. I never saw Mr. Dickey canvassing among the men. I have said something to the men. The Saturday before the election I asked them how they were going to vote. I gave them to understand which way I would like them to vote. I did not do this in consequence of any conversation I had with Mr. Hillam.

By Mr. Hardy.—Most of the men were very much shocked at the revelations of the Pacific scandal. Mr. Hillam said that there was word come from the Commissioner that the men were to go to the nomination. I met Mr. Hillam on the stair, and he said there is word come up from the Commissioner to let the men attend the nomination. He (Mr. Hillam) said their time would be all right.

It was moved by *Mr. Rykert*, and seconded by *Mr. Lauder*, That the Chairman ask the permission of the House to report the evidence taken before this Committee from time to time, as the Committee may deem expedient.

The Resolution was carried upon the following division :—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Cameron.	Mr. Sinclair. (1.)
Mr. Lauder.	
“ Rykert.	
“ Wood. (4.)	

Mr. John Wilkie, Mr. Thomas Lalor, Mr. Nathaniel Dickey and Mr. John Neil, jun., were ordered to be notified to appear to-morrow.

A Report was presented to the House in accordance with the above resolution. The Committee adjourned at 1.30, until to-morrow, Thursday, at 10 A.M.

THURSDAY, 5th March, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's Office, at 10 A.M.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.

Mr. Rykert.	Mr. Sinclair.
“ Lauder.	Hon. Mr. Cameron.
“ Hardy.	“ “ Richards.
“ Wood.	“ “ Crooks. (9.)

Mr. Nathaniel Dickey, called and sworn.

By Mr. Cameron.—I had a contract for work at the Central Prison. I was one of Mr. Moss's Committee. I came to Honourable Mr. McKellar, and told him that it was cus-

tomary to allow men engaged on large Public Works (I mean works such as railways and manufactories) to go and attend the gatherings at nominations, and I asked him to allow the men to go. I did not speak to Mr. McKellar one word about the election up to this time. I did not hear of any arrangement as to the payment of the men. I had no concern over that whatever. I went to Mr. Gurney to get their men to go. I sent to the Northern Railway. I sent to Messrs. R. Hay & Co. I sent word by Mr. Rogers, I think, to see if Mr. Hay would allow the men to attend the nomination. I never spoke to Mr. Hay about it. I spoke to a member of the committee about seeing the Northern Railway. I went to Mr. Gurney myself. I believe Mr. Gurney was not at home, and I asked, as I supposed, the next man in charge. I stated my object, which was to get the men there to hear the speeches, with a view to influencing them in favour of Mr. Moss. The man I saw I supposed to be his chief man of business. I had not spoken to any of the men. I had nothing to do with whether they were paid or not. I had not spoken to Mr. Wagner. I came direct to the fountain-head. I did not read the letter. I never sent Mr. Neil to get a copy of that letter, nor I never heard of his going to get a copy. Mr. Neil's name is John; he is book-keeper. We had no men at the Central Prison at that time, any more than there might have been a man fixing some little thing, but I think not. I think there was some of the machinery that we had furnished a little out of order, and there may have been a man sent to fix it. I do not know whether it was before or after this time. I did not do the same thing at the second election, because the constituency had pronounced themselves so decidedly upon a previous election, we did not take so much care in the second election. I do not know if Mr. Hillam was a Committee man. I never saw him at the Committee. I gave our own men liberty to go. We had, I suppose, between 40 and 60. I did not give them a holiday. I do not know that we commenced work that afternoon. I did not make inquiry whether they returned to work or not. It was a matter between the men and their employers as to allowing them their time. Sometimes we allowed them, and sometimes we did not. I cannot say whether it is usual or not with other establishments to allow the men their time. I can only say as to ourselves. I have not been taking an active part in the business at the Works for the past nine months, as I was engaged at outside work. I could not swear whether our men were paid on that day or not. Some of them may have been, and some not. I do not know. I believe they were not allowed for their time. I believe I have spoken to Mr. McKellar since the election. I never spoke to Mr. McKellar on the subject from the time I got the letter until after the election. I say distinctly that I did not discuss with Mr. McKellar on the prospects of the election on the day I got the letter. I merely wanted to know if Mr. McKellar had any objection to the men attending the nomination.

By Mr. Louder.—I saw Mr. McKellar in his office. I do not know that any person mentioned the letter. I first saw the letter when he wrote it. I was standing by. I believe he stated that he would send a note to Mr. Wagner. I do not know whether I said I would take the letter or not, but I did take the letter. I suppose I did say I would take the note to Mr. Wagner, then he began to write it. I did not see it, nor did he tell me its contents. I did not examine it, but I believe it was closed. I did not examine it to see whether it was closed or not. I took the letter into my hand after it was finished, and took it and went to find Mr. Wagner. I think I thanked him. I do not know. I supposed it was complying with my request, and I thanked him on that presumption. He gave me the letter, and I took it up to the Works. I am not sure that I saw any person on my way up. I saw Mr. Hillam. Mr. Wagner was not there. The letter was addressed to Mr. Wagner. Mr. Hillam, at the Works, told me that Mr. Wagner was not there. I told Mr. Hillam that I brought a letter from Mr. McKellar. I did not tell Mr. Hillam what was in the letter, as I did not know. I did tell Mr. Hillam that I had a letter from Mr. McKellar, as I had applied to him for leave for the men to go to the nomination, and I supposed this was leave for them to go. I came down town with the letter, just as I got it from Mr. McKellar. I did not open it. Hillam did not open it. The letter was not open. I took it down town without it having been opened. My impression is that I gave the letter to Mr. Hillam, when he went to look for Mr. Wagner. I say that I kept the letter in my possession all the time from leaving the Prison until I left it at Mr. Wagner's office.

By Mr. Cameron.—I seconded the nomination of Mr. Moss at the second election. Public meetings of electors were held in our workshop to promote Mr. Moss's first election. I knew Mr. McKellar well; he knew my views; he assisted me formerly in Grey. I spoke to him nothing about the prospects of the elections; he was very busy at the time. I think there was another person with him. I am not sure whether the person was in the room when I came in, or whether he came in afterwards, but I know our interview was very short in consequence of another person being there. This all refers to Mr. Moss's first election. When I say that I did not speak to him, I mean that I did not discuss the subject of Mr. Moss's prospects with him. I say this evidence is correct.

Mr. Wood asked Mr. Cameron, whether it was his (Mr. Cameron's) intention to call Mr. Dickey in the matter of his contract and supplies in connection with the Central Prison. Mr. Cameron said that it was, consequently the matter was not gone into now.

Mr Dickey, continued :—

By Mr. Cameron.—I cannot say whether I did speak to Mr. McKellar about the election or not on the day I got the letter, other than to request him to allow the men to attend the nomination. My impression is I did not speak to him about the election any day before the day I got the letter, or between that day and the day of polling; but I think Mr. McKellar was at the nomination, and I may there have spoken to him, but I have no recollection as to speaking to him on any particular subject. I cannot say whether I said anything to him about the election on that day or not, beyond asking him to allow the men to attend the nomination.

By Mr. Richards.—Hon. Mr. McKellar was with me in Grey at the time I was opposing Mr. Lauder in December, 1871.

By Mr. Lauder.—I am satisfied now that this evidence is generally correct, as it has been read to me, and I do not wish to alter it in any way.

Mr. Dickey further said that the letter was not marked "Private" in any way on the outside.

In the event of the evidence being reported to the House at present, it is understood that the evidence with regard to the account of Messrs. Dickey, Neil & Co., of the 23rd August, will not be reported until further directed by the Committee, and the evidence completed with respect to it.

Mr. Tully, called and sworn.

I would wish to correct my previous evidence, as to the amount allowed Mr. Wagner for use of horse and buggy. It is only 75 cents per day, I think I said it was \$1.50. I think the correspondence will show that I recommended an architect before the works were taken out of Mr. Elliott's hands. I received a letter from the Attorney-General with regard to the slow progress of the works.

(Copy of Letter.)

TORONTO, 4th September, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am afraid that at the present rate of progress the Central Prison buildings have no chance of being completed in time. You must really apply yourself with energy to compel the contractor to get on faster.

I hold you responsible for doing this. I do not want explanations why he does not get on. I want you to see that he *does* get on. It is of the greatest possible consequence that there should be no avoidable delay. I hope that you are visiting the buildings almost every day, so as to afford no pretence for dilatoriness on Mr. Elliott's part.

Yours truly,
(Signed)

O. MOWAT.

K. Tully, Esq.

(Reply—Copy.)

September 3rd, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, in reference to the Central Prison works, and in reply have to state that I have notified the contractor (date September 1st) that it is a necessity for him to employ additional workmen, and procure materials to complete the buildings by the 1st December next.

I have also reported to the Commissioner as to having notified the contractor, and that, in my opinion, the works cannot be completed by the 1st of January next, and as the contract with the Canada Car Company has not yet been signed, it would be advisable to extend the time for at least three months, particularly as the change in the plans of the buildings, and the additional works required by the Canada Company, since the original plans were prepared, would justify a further extension of time for their completion.

There has been some delay, owing to the demand of the contractor for additional prices beyond the schedule, and it was necessary to have measurements made of the works, the prices having been referred to Mr. Sheard's decision, and it is but recently that those questions have been decided.

I have also respectfully to state in reference to the superintendence, that there are two Clerks of works on the ground all the time, and the other business matters of the Department would be seriously interfered with if I visited the buildings every day.

If it is considered necessary to have the daily supervision of an architect, some person should be appointed for the purpose; but with practical men on the ground, with whom I am in almost daily communication, any further supervision would be unnecessary.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

KIVAS TULLY,
A. & E.

Hon. O. Mowat,
Attorney-General, Ontario.

Mr. Tully's examination continued.

By Mr. Cameron.—In 1867, the time of the first election between Mr. Harrison and Mr. McDonald, I was in the employ of the Province of Canada, superintending the erection of the wings and hospitals of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum of the Province. I became an employee of the Province of Ontario on 1st June, 1868. I never took any part in the elections of 1867. I have no recollection of having promised a man by the name of McCormack, and another man, who were said to be working at the Toronto Asylum, their day's pay if they would go and vote for Mr. Harrison in the election of 1867, nor do I think it occurred. I took no part whatever in the Toronto elections. I had no vote at that time in the City of Toronto.

By Mr. Hardy.—There were Public Works going on at the Toronto Asylum during the summer and fall of 1867, and I was superintending them as Architect. The works at that time were under the Province of Canada. I first took orders from the Public Works Department of the Province of Ontario when Mr. Sandfield McDonald accepted office. I think there was some formal communication transferring me to the Department. I cannot say for a fact whether or not I took orders from the Ontario Government immediately after Confederation. I cannot say whether it was on the formation of the Departments or a year later. It must have been between the 1st of July, 1867, and the 1st of June, 1868, that the communication was made. I cannot say whether in August and September, 1867, I was working under the authority of the Ontario Government or the Department at Ottawa. As long as I am connected with the Public Works I have never known of any official interference with the men as to how they should vote. To the best of my belief and knowledge, I did not offer McCormack his day's wages to go and vote for Mr. Harrison, and I am not aware whether he was then employed at the Asylum or not. I was appointed permanently by the Ontario Government on the 1st of June, 1868.

By Mr. Wood.—I know I received instructions from Hon. Mr. Carling previous to my being appointed permanently, but I cannot say as to the date. I have never heard of any men on Public Works having been allowed to attend elections or nominations, and being allowed their time.

By Mr. Hardy.—I do not know whether any Government have been in the habit of disallowing the men their time that they may take to vote, or not.

By Mr. Rykert.—I do not know, of my own knowledge, whether any men went to vote, or not, at any time while I have been engaged as superintendent of any public works.

By Mr. Lauder.—The usual practice was for the men to go and vote during the noon hour.

By Mr. Cameron.—My salary was paid by the bursar of the Asylum until the Department assumed the transfer of the buildings. The works under my superintendence in 1867, connected with the wings of the Asylum, were done by contract, the repairs were done without contract, at the usual rates. The annual appropriation for repairs to the Asylum for the year 1867 was \$2,000.

Mr. Wood moved, seconded by *Mr. Rykert*, that the Committee adjourn until tomorrow at 10 o'clock A.M., and that Mr. McKellar have an opportunity of seeing the evidence, and that he be heard by the Committee then. Carried.

FRIDAY, March 6th, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's Office, at 10 A.M.

Present :

Mr. Mc. Leod, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Fraser.

" " Crooks.

" " Cameron.

" " Richards.

Mr. Rykert.

Mr. Farewell.

" Hardy.

" Sinclair

" Lauder..

" Wood. (11.)

Mr. John H. Knifton, recalled.

I produce the time book of the men employed at the Central Prison, for January, 1874.

Thomas Lalor called and sworn.

By Mr. Cameron.—I was a sub-contractor under Mr. Elliott at the Central Prison for the iron work. I continued under the Government the contract I contracted with Mr. Elliott for. I did nothing for the Government besides this contract, except a portion of the upper story. We do all kinds of iron work, such as are used in gaols and banks. Mr. Wilkie did some 220 gates. I believe he has so much a pound for it. Mr. Wilkie had charge of the smith's shop in Penetanguishene Reformatory before he came to Toronto. He had no place for carrying on business in Toronto. I did the work principally, and I lent him a shop, &c., to get his portion of it done. I think he was getting 12½ cents per pound. He paid me for a certain amount of the work. I got half the proceeds, he paid his own blacksmith out of the other half. I arranged with him that he was to give me half the proceeds. I paid for half the iron. I never did work in this way before. Some of the gates went as high as \$40, and some \$60, and these 220 gates went to \$20 a gate. I was not applied to by any person from the Public Works Department to know what I would do this work for. I heard nothing of it until I heard that Mr. Wilkie had the job. I understood from Mr. Wilkie that it was more expensive to get these made in Penetanguishene than to get them here. I might have done this a little less than 12½ cents per pound, considering the number required. I would do this

for 11 cents per pound sooner than let a job like that go, had I a chance to compete for it. My son has an account of what the work cost us, and what we got for it. My son is my partner and bookkeeper. I never saw Mr. Wilkie before this transaction. My son's name is Bartholomew.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—I have been engaged in this kind of work for about 30 years. I have been doing a great deal of lock work, especially about prisons. I have done as good work as was done at any such place in the Province. I have succeeded owing to my recognized skill in doing it. I have received a great deal of this work to do. I am the patentee of a peculiar fastening for cell doors. This fastening was the work I was engaged to do under the Government. I am the sole patentee for this simultaneous locking apparatus, and it was for doing this work, and also the hand-rail in the upper tier of cells, that I was engaged to do under the Government. I am the only person authorized to use this simultaneous locking apparatus. The work I was engaged to do under Mr. Elliott was all the iron work that I have done, except the locks and the gates. I had not finished all my work under Mr. Elliott when the work was taken by the Government. There were stipulated prices between me and Mr. Elliott as to what I would do the work for, which I am still carrying out. The agreement, when the works were taken from Mr. Elliott, between the Government and me was, that it should be carried out under the same contract and prices as under Mr. Elliott.

Hon. Mr. Cameron here entered the following protest.

Mr. Cameron protests against the Provincial Secretary taking up the time of the Committee in examining Mr. Lalor, or any other witness, in reference to work done under the contract entered into under Mr. Elliott, in reference to which there is no complaint, unless the Provincial Secretary desires to show these works were taken at too high a price.

It was moved by *Mr. Wood*, seconded by *Mr. Hardy*, that the Provincial Secretary proceed with the examination in the manner proposed by himself. Carried.

Mr. Lalor's evidence continued.

By Mr. Fraser.—The amount of my contract under Mr. Elliott was \$8,040. I received about \$6,000 and over from Mr. Elliott. The balance of my contract has been paid, or to be paid, by the Government.

Mr. Farewell here entered the following protest.

6th March.—Mr. Farewell protests against any course being pursued by Mr. Cameron to prevent the fullest and most searching examination by this Committee into all the accounts and matters brought before the Committee touching the charges made by the Opposition in the House against the Government. *No opposition.*

Mr. Lalor's evidence continued.

By Mr. Fraser.—I entered into a written contract with the Government for the simultaneous locking of the cell doors. The cell doors and the corridor door were done by Mr. Wilkie. I am aware that Mr. Wilkie was under the employ of the Government at Penetanguishene before he came here. Fanlights and doors for 119 cells were made at Penetanguishene by prison labour before Mr. Wilkie came down here. Mr. Wilkie did not work much in my shop. This is my signature to tender produced, for a tender that is attached to the contract. Mr. Wilkie and I tendered together for the last 82 gates. I could hardly say when Mr. Wilkie and I commenced to make the first gates. Could not say when it was. I do not recollect when Mr. Wilkie came down from Penetanguishene. I think it must be more than a year ago since I put in the tender for the last gates. I, along with Mr. Wilkie, made a tender for the first doors at 12 cents per pound, but Mr. Wilkie would not let me into it afterwards.

By Mr. Richards.—Mr. Wilkie said he had the work then, and I brought this tender to make me a partner legally, as I did not know Mr. Wilkie. I asked Mr. Tully, and he said he had no objection to it.

By Mr. Fraser.—Mr. Wilkie said he had the work before I knew anything about it. He said he had the understanding that he would get the work before that tender was signed. The tender was at 12 cents per pound. The original contract was at 12 cents per pound. I understood from Mr. Wilkie that he was to have the work. He had not commenced any of this work for a good bit after this tender was signed. He had a subsequent arrangement for the upper tier of cells. He was to get 12½ cents per pound. The cost of iron was increased at this time. All the gate work is completed now. Mr. Wilkie and I, by arrangement between ourselves, completed this work. Mr. Wilkie and I have received what we agreed for. I am perfectly satisfied with what I got. Mr. Wilkie and I received nothing more than a fair remuneration for the work we have done. I am politically friendly to the present Government of Ontario. I was not when I was first employed at these works. It was not this changed my feelings. My arrangement with Mr. Wilkie was that we should share the proceeds. We supplied the material in common, he did a certain portion of the work, and I a certain portion.

By Mr. Cameron.—Mr. Wilkie employed about three men and himself. I did most of my work with a machine. Mr. Wilkie gave me to understand at this time that he had the work. I consider about twenty to twenty-five per cent. our ordinary profit. If we get a cent a pound more, of course, it would increase our profit. Sooner than lose this work, I would have taken it at 11 cents, I would make twenty per cent. at that price. I knew nothing of Mr. Wilkie before this time. He gave me to understand that Mr. Langmuir or Mr. Tully sent him to me to get a job to work for me at the Central Prison, when he first came to Toronto.

By Mr. Fraser.—I tendered for my work under Mr. Elliott. There were some four or five tendered for this to Mr. Elliott. I lost money under the contract I had with Mr. Elliott.

By Mr. Cameron.—The increased prices of materials, and the alterations rendering the work different from what I contracted for, was the reason of my losing by this contract. Material went up the very first year I had the contract. It went up from \$2.40 to \$4 per hundred. It came down last year. It is down lately about five or six months to \$3.50 per hundred. The prices of iron went up before this tender. It was fluctuating at that time, and remained that way for about a year. I think it was in the year 1871 that I took the contract from Mr. Elliott. I think it rose as much as a quarter of a dollar per hundred from June, 1872, to September, 1873. It was higher in 1873 than it was in 1872. It went up to \$4 in 1873.

By Mr. Fraser.—This work for making the doors by Mr. Wilkie and myself was taken before the buildings were taken out of Mr. Elliott's hands. We were just finishing the work in the upper tier when the works were taken from Mr. Elliott.

Mr. Hardy moved that Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Smyth be called, and examined before Mr. McKellar makes his statement. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Cameron moved in amendment, that Mr. McKellar, the Commissioner of Public Works, be heard previously to any witnesses being called. The Hon. Mr. Cameron subsequently withdrew his amendment.

The two following witnesses, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Smyth, were called at the instance of the Hon. Mr. McKellar; all the previous witnesses having been called at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Cameron :—

William Kennedy, called and sworn.

By Mr. Fraser.—I am engaged as Speaker's messenger; this is my fourth session; have been two years engaged permanently. I recollect the first election of Mr. Moss, when he ran against Mr. Bickford; there was a man engaged in the building here; his name is Larry Lynn. I was sent by Mr. Evans, and I think Terry Clark was with him, to ask Hon. Mr. McKellar to speak to this man, Larry Lynn, and ask him to vote for Mr. Moss. I delivered that message to Hon. Mr. McKellar, and Mr. McKellar told me to tell him (Mr. Evans) that he did not wish to interfere with any of the employees around the place.

By Mr. Cameron.—I knew this man, Larry Lynn, for a long time. I did not know who he wished to vote for.

By Mr. Rykert.—I do not know if Mr. Flahiff, a messenger in the buildings, went up to vote against Mr. McGowan, in North Wellington. I know he was away somewhere.

Robert Francis Smyth, called and sworn.

By Mr. Fraser.—I am engaged in the Registrar-General's office; I was engaged there during the time of the Moss-Robinson election; I was a voter at that time; I had an interview with the Hon. Mr. McKellar the morning of the election; there was a message left at the Registrar-General's office, saying that Mr. McKellar wished to see me. I went to his office and asked him if he had sent for me, and he said, You have a vote in the West? I said I had. He said, I don't wish to influence you in any way how you should vote. When I asked him if he sent for me, I cannot be sure what he said. He did not ask me what my name was, or anything of that kind. I don't think he did know what my name was. He said he did not wish to influence me in any way, as to how I voted. He asked me what Department I belonged to. I told him the Registrar-General's office, and Mr. McKellar said, "Oh! Mr. Pardee is your chief; have you seen Mr. Pardee?" That was all. I said no, I had not seen Mr. Pardee. He said that would do. I then left.

By Mr. Cameron.—I voted for Mr. Moss.

By Mr. Richards.—I saw Mr. Pardee a short time after I saw Mr. McKellar. Mr. Pardee did not speak to me about my voting. I spoke to Mr. Pardee, and told him, that I had a vote in the West, and was going to vote. He asked me how I was going to vote. I told him I was going to vote for the Government candidate. I said I had been speaking to Mr. McKellar. Mr. Pardee said he was pleased to hear that I was going to vote for the Government candidate.

By Mr. Cameron.—When Mr. McKellar said that he did not wish to influence me, he did not say anything about my voting for Mr. Moss. He asked me if I had a vote, or who I was going to vote for or some such thing as that. I understood from my being sent for, that Mr. McKellar did wish to know who I was going to vote for, or he would not have sent for me. He did not tell me what he wanted me for, he simply asked if I had seen my chief. There were other voters I think in the Registrar-General's office. I do not know of any messages being left for them. I have been living in Toronto since 1871. I voted at the Bickford and Moss election for Mr. Moss. My interview with Mr. McKellar had reference to the Moss-Robinson election. I never voted before the Moss-Bickford election in Canada. Dr. Moorehouse, of Toronto, asked me to vote for Mr. Moss at the first election. I was not asked by any person connected with any department to vote at either election.

By Mr. Fraser.—In the Moss-Bickford election, I voted for Mr. Moss, without having been influenced by any person connected with any Department. When I did go to see Mr. McKellar, he made no suggestion as to who I should vote for.

By Mr. Cameron.—I had not expressed any doubt as to my voting for Mr. Moss at the second election. I had promised Dr. Moorehouse to vote for Mr. Moss at both elections.

By Mr. Fraser.—I do not know who left the message that I was wanted by Mr. McKellar, but I heard it was left by Mr. Kennedy the Speaker's Messenger.

William Kennedy, recalled.

By Mr. Cameron.—I left a message for Mr. Smyth in the Registrar-General's office. I think it was Mr. Evans, the tinsmith, told me to tell him, Mr. Smyth, to go to the Commissioner of Public Works' office, that Mr. McKellar wanted to see him. I could not say which election this was. I think it was the Moss-Bickford. I left no message for any of the other clerks. I came in and asked if Mr. Smyth was in, and they said not. Mr. Evans came to the House and asked me to go and send Mr. Smyth to see Mr. McKellar. He told me to send Mr. Smyth to Mr. McKellar's office. He did not say for what purpose.

By Mr. Hardy.—Mr. McKellar never told me to tell Mr. Smyth, that he, Mr. McKellar wanted to see him.

Hon. Mr. McKellar made the following statement:—

On the forenoon of the day of nomination between Messrs. Bickford and Moss, Mr. Dickey called upon me at my office, and told me that some of the men at the Central

Prison desired to attend the nomination. He told me that it was customary for large employers of labour, to give their men their time at such gatherings. To give the time without reducing their wages. I thought if this was the rule (I knew that I had acted on it myself when I had men) that it would only be fair for the Government to give the same indulgence to their men. I then gave him a note to Mr. Wagner, the Superintendent of the Works, a copy of which I did not keep, but the language was as follows as near as possible :

"If the men desire to attend the nomination, you are at liberty to give them a half holiday, and let their wages go on."

That was all I did. My reason for doing it was, as I have already stated, that I thought it was only a proper and graceful thing for the Government to give their men the same indulgence as other employers of labour did. I have done it myself and I believe that no person, company or corporation that do it, lose anything by it, as I believe the men work better and make good any little loss that may be sustained in the way of wages. By letting all the men go, no jealousy could arise between the Bickford and the Moss men. I had no intention of making any distinction between the political parties. I had no knowledge nor have I now, as to the relative numbers of the Bickford and Moss men. I thought that no objection could be raised on party grounds, to let the men attend the nomination, where both candidates and their friends were to discuss the public questions of the day, and where no division or show of hands was to be taken to indicate which party had a majority on the ground. I had no communication verbally or otherwise with any of the foremen or men on the works, before or during either of the elections, except the note which I sent Mr. Wagner, to which I have already referred. I never directly or indirectly asked any man how he intended to vote, nor attempted to influence in any way the men to vote for either one candidate or the other.

Mr. Smyth, the witness examined to-day, is in the first place mistaken as to the time he called at my room, as I can prove by documentary evidence that I was away at the time of the Moss-Robinson election, it was during the Moss-Bickford election, that Mr. Smyth called at my Office, I did not know the man even by sight. I asked him what he wanted, he told me some one left word for him in the office that I wished to see him. I told him there must be some mistake, as I sent no message to any one, and I asked him, what department he belonged to. He told me he belonged to the Registrar General's Department, and, my impression is, that he told me it was something in connection with the election, that I wished to see him about. I then told him that I did not wish to interfere with any employees, that they might vote as they liked. I may have told him that Mr. Pardee was the head of his department; if I did so, it was not with a view to get him to go there to get instructions as to how he should vote.

Moved by Mr. Rykert, seconded by Hon. Mr. Cameron,

That the evidence and statement of Hon. Mr. McKellar, taken before the Committee in reference to the election in West Toronto, and the officials and employés of the Government in connection therewith, be forthwith referred to the House.

Moved in amendment by Hon. Mr. Crooks, and seconded by Hon. Mr. Fraser,

That the Chairman supervise and submit to this Committee at its next meeting, a draft of such evidence as relates to the permission given by the Commissioner of Public Works to the men at the Central Prison to attend West Toronto election nomination, in order that the said evidence be submitted to the House.

The amendment being put was carried on the following division :—

YEAS.

Hon. Mr. Fraser,
Hon. Mr. Crooks,
Mr. Farewell,
" Hardy,
" Sinclair.—5.

NAYS.

Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Hon. Mr. Richards,
Mr. Lauder,
" Rykert.—4.

Mr. Cameron moved that the whole evidence taken before this Committee, up to this time be reported to the House.—Lost.

Moved by Hon. Mr. Fraser, seconded by Hon. Mr. Crooks in amendment,

That inasmuch as the whole evidence taken by the Committee relates to various matters not affecting the action of the Commissioner of Public Works, with reference to the West Toronto election, and as to such matters the taking of evidence by the Committee is not concluded, it is not expedient that the whole evidence so taken be at present reported to the House.

The amendment was carried on the following division :—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Fraser,	Hon. Mr. Cameron,
“ “ Crooks,	“ “ Richards,
Mr. Farewell,	Mr. Rykert,
“ Hardy,	“ Lauder.—4.
“ Sinclair.—5.	

Hon. Mr. Richards moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Cameron,

That all the evidence taken before the Committee, commencing with the evidence of Mr. Knifton on the 27th February last, be reported to the House forthwith.

This Motion on being put, was lost on the following division :—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	Hon. Mr. Fraser,
“ “ Richards,	“ “ Crooks,
Mr. Lauder,	Mr. Farewell,
“ Rykert.—4.	“ Hardy,
	“ Sinclair.—5.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Crooks, the Committee adjourned until Monday next, 9th March, at 11.30, A. M.

Adjourned 2.10, P. M.

MONDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1874.

A draft of the evidence in connection with the leave granted by the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works to the employees at the Central Prison, prepared under the supervision of the Chairman, was laid before the Committee.

Hon. Mr. Cameron moved that a memorandum be made at the commencement of the evidence of Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Smyth, in accordance with the facts that the said witnesses were called at the instance of Mr. McKellar, all the previous witnesses having been called at the instance of Mr. Cameron.

Moved by Hon. Mr. Fraser, and seconded by Mr. Hardy,

That inasmuch as the evidence bearing upon mere increase of wages to the men at work upon Central Prison, when same were assumed by the Government, has not yet been concluded, no part of such evidence be now reported to the House.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Cameron moved in amendment, that all the evidence in the draft of the evidence now before the Committee be retained, and that the draft prepared be sent to the House.

Hon. Mr. Cameron's amendment having been put was lost on the following division :

YEAS.	NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Cameron,	Hon. Mr. Fraser,
“ “ Richards,	“ “ Crooks,
Mr. Lauder,	Mr. Farewell,
“ Rykert.—4.	“ Hardy,
	“ Sinclair.—5.

Hon. Mr. Fraser's motion was then carried on the following division :—

YEAS.	NAYS.
Hon. Mr. Fraser,	Hon. Mr. Cameron,
“ “ Crooks,	“ “ Richards,
Mr. Farewell,	Mr. Lauder,
“ Sinclair,	“ Rykert.—4.
“ Hardy.—5.	

At the instance of Hon. Mr. Cameron, Messrs. Jno. Wilkie, Jno. Bartholomew Lalor, and Mr. Andrew McCormack, were ordered to be notified to appear before this Committee to-morrow. Mr. Langmuir was also ordered to be notified to appear at the instance of Hon. Mr. Fraser.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Cameron, the draft of evidence was ordered to be presented to the House to-day with following report.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

Your Committee to which was referred consideration of the Public Accounts, beg leave to present as their third report the following evidence taken in consideration with the leave granted by the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, to the employés at the Central Prison works, to attend the nomination in West Toronto, on the 8th of December last.

JNO. McLEOD,
Chairman.

Committee adjourned at 2.20, until to-morrow, Tuesday, 10th March, at 10 A. M.

TUESDAY, 10th March, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's Office at 10 A. M.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, <i>Chairman.</i>	Mr. Rykert,
Hon. Mr. Fraser,	“ Farewell,
“ “ Cameron,	“ Lauder,
“ “ Richards,	“ Sinclair.—8.

Andrew McCormack called and sworn.

By Mr. Cameron—I was engaged at the works at the Toronto Asylum ; I was there during the time of Harrison and McDonald's election ; I knew Mr. George Hillam ; I never made a statement to him that Mr. Tully had promised me my day if I voted for Mr. Harrison ; Mr. Tully did not promise me any thing to vote ; I voted on the other ticket ; I was in the employ of the Ontario Government ; I was employed on these buildings during the time of the Sandfield McDonald Government ; I left the employ of the Government about a year ago ; I was doing the jobbing around the Parliament Buildings ; I am a bricklayer ; I do not know why I left ; I was never notified ; there was another party put in my place ; they ceased to employ me ; I was paid for my work, sometimes by the day and sometimes by the piece, generally by the day ; it was Mr. Terence Clarke or Mr. Jones, I don't know which that was put into my place ; no one communicated with me then at all ; Mr. Jones is a bricklayer ; I was at work on the Central Prison last fall for a while ; I was there in September and October ; Mr. Wagner employed me ; my wages were \$3 per day as a journeyman bricklayer ; I left because I got an engagement at the Post Office by the Government ; I was going on as housekeeper in the Post Office ; the Hon. John O'Conner made the agreement with me ; he was then Post Master General ; I did not care about the office, that was my reason for not remaining ; I am working at the Prison now ; have been working there again since Friday last, 6th of March ; after I made up my mind not

to take the position in the Post Office; I tried to get back again at the Prison; I remained at the Post Office four months; November, December, January and February, and then went back to the Prison; I got better pay at the Prison than looking after the Post Office, and it suited me better; I saw Mr. Hillam the foreman, and I made arrangements with him to go back to the Prison; I saw him on the street and spoke to him, and asked him for a job; he said he would let me know in a couple of days; I was aware at that time that he had given evidence before this Committee; he told me then that he had been down before the Committee that day; he spoke to me about the evidence he gave, about Mr. Tully and myself; he asked me if I remembered telling him that Mr. Tully had promised me my day's pay to go and vote for Mr. Harrison; I said I did not for I did not vote for that ticket; I was getting \$2 75 per day while I was working at the Parliament Buildings here; there is a large number of bricklayers working at the Prison now; when the days are soft so as they can work, I do not know how many; they are getting \$2 75 per day, that is the wages that is going now; that is what I expect to get; they don't all receive alike; they judge by the quality and quantity of a man's work; I do not know what quantity of brick a man can lay in a day, it depends upon what he is working at; on a straight wall I reckon from five to 700 is a good day's work, taking it on the average; I was three or four days that I was sick after I left the Post Office before I saw Mr. Hillam; I was paid by the month for keeping the Post Office; I was getting \$31 28 per month and house rent, fire and light included.

By Mr. Fraser.—The salary that I was receiving at the Post Office was besides house rent, fire and light included, but I did not use it as the place was not finished; I went back to the Central Prison to work on my own motion; the work I was doing for the Government previous to my services being dispensed with, was merely jobbing around the Parliament Buildings, doing occasional work by the day and by the job; there was no permanent engagement; I know that Mr. Clarke and Mr. Jones were working around here since I left; I heard they were doing the work I previously did; they were both working around here at the same time; I refer to the alterations that were done around here during last summer, the changes in the smoking room and the water-closets, &c.; I did take a prominent position in the trade union at the election previous to the last; I never asked or influenced a man to vote for either party; I made speeches and I wrote a letter; I was an active supporter of Sir John McDonald's Government at that time; it was my first time; I made a presentation to Lady McDonald, and I rode in the carriage with her; it was after this general election of which I speak that I was appointed to the Post Office; it was last November; I had been engaged at the Central Prison before going to the Post Office about a month or six weeks; it was after the Government had taken the works into their own hands; it was something over a year since I had this jobbing around the Parliament Buildings that I speak of; I saw these two men (Clarke and Jones) at work around the Parliament Buildings; there were a number of other working men engaged around these buildings at this time; I was engaged working myself on Peter Street at this time; I only expect to receive the ordinary wages now at the Prison; when I was getting \$3.00 I did not consider it out of the way; it was only the ordinary wages at that time.

By Mr. Cameron.—It was after I made the presentation to Lady McDonald that I ceased to work around the Parliament Buildings here.

By Mr. Fraser.—When I say that I ceased to work, I mean that I was not sent for any more to do occasional work or jobs around the Parliament Buildings.

Mr. McCormack further said that he would like to say a word in regard to Mr. Hillam's statement.

I believe it was a mistake in mentioning Mr. Tully's name; there was something said about it by one of the contractors, Mr. Scott or Mr. Slattery; one of them suggested that if I went to vote that my day would be good, but I did not go; I voted on the other ticket; I took no active part in the election; I merely went down and voted and returned to my work; I think this is how Mr. Hillam made the mistake; I believe I was working under the Ontario Government at that time; I think this was at the election between Mr. Crooks and Mr. Wallis; Mr. Tully asked me up in his own office, joking, how I voted; I said I voted for Mr. Crooks, who I considered the best man of

the two ; Mr. Tully said I had a right to vote as I thought proper ; I mean the election before Mr. Crooks went into the Government.

John Wilkie called and sworn.

By Mr. Cameron.—I was in the employ of the Ontario Government ; I first entered their employ in July, 1872 ; I took a contract from the Government to make cell gates fanlights and corridor gates ; I was then living in Toronto ; I was not doing a great deal at that time ; I had not any place of business just at that time ; I was in Penetanguishene formerly under the Government ; I was in the employ of the Government at Penetanguishene nearly eleven years at the Reformatory ; my family, except my wife, was in Toronto, and the pay was very small, and I got rather tired of living in a place so far from any society ; I made I think 120 gates for the Government while at Penetanguishene ; it was supposed they might be used at Penetanguishene, but Mr. Langmuir thought they might be sent to Toronto ; I was three or four years working at these gates ; I did not know for what purpose they were going to be used then ; I have forgotten, it is so long since, whether I got the order from the Warden, Mr. Tully, or Mr. Langmuir ; I did not consult Mr. Langmuir as to the advisability of getting these gates made at any other place ; I did not speak to Mr. Langmuir upon the subject ; I had no contract with the Government when I came to Toronto ; I was looking for work, and I applied to find out if the Government had anything to do ; it was either to Mr. Tully or Mr. Langmuir ; I heard that there would be some work wanted, and that made me enquire ; I do not recollect how I got to know that there would be something to be done ; I came up to either Mr. Tully or Mr. Langmuir's office ; I don't know which one I went to see ; I think I sent my tender to either Mr. Tully or Mr. Langmuir's office ; I spoke to Mr. Lalor, and I never spoke to any member of the Government previously to putting in my tender ; I asked Mr. Lalor if he would allow me, if I got the job, the privilege of running it through in his shop as he had the machinery, as we could not do it so effectively by having to do it by hand ; I asked him what he thought it would be worth ; he said he did not think it could be run through for less than 12½ cents per pound. I said I thought I would try it for 12 cents ; my reason for getting the contract signed in my own name was because I was not accepted with Mr. Lalor ; He did not sign a tender with me ; he signed a tender ; I signed a tender for myself ; he joined me after I got the contract ; I had a young man in Mr. Tully's office prepare it for me ; I was going home to make it out, and I went into Mr. Tully's office and I saw a young man that I had a little acquaintance with, and I asked him ; I do not know the young man's name ; the paper was got from the same young man that made it out for me ; I then sealed it up and gave it to him ; Mr. Lalor's name was not to it then ; I don't think I got an answer at that time ; I called some time after and found that my tender was accepted ; Mr. Lalor and I had made an agreement that I could run it through in his shop ; he was not a party to the tender ; he never signed the tender to my knowledge ; I believe his name was afterwards put to it, as he said he did not know me, and wished to have his name put to the tender, and I believe Mr. Lalor went up and signed his name to it ; Mr. Lalor signed this after I had done so ; I signed the contract as well as the tender ; I objected to his being allowed to sign this contract ; I think it was to Mr. Tully I objected ; I suppose I was like himself, I did not know how his business stood, and he did not know anything about me ; I knew Mr. Langmuir by seeing him at the Reformatory ; I do not think I saw Mr. Tully there as often as I have seen Mr. Langmuir ; I did see Mr. Langmuir upon the subject of my getting employment after coming to Toronto ; I think I spoke to Mr. Tully about it, and then I asked Mr. Langmuir if there would be any work at the Central Prison ; then I tendered for it ; this was I think a couple of months after leaving Penetanguishene ; I came from Penetanguishene in the spring of 1872 ; I was not doing much of anything up to the time I got this contract ; I never did anything else for the Government of Ontario except the Central Prison ; except that I was at Sault Ste Marie working at the prison for the Government ; I made an engagement with Mr. Tully to go to Sault Ste Marie ; I was to take a man with me, and go up and do the job ; the cell gates were all overhauled and locks put on ; I was not to put in new gates ; I was to repair the old gates that were there ; I was to be paid by

day's work ; I was to get \$3.00 per day ; I was allowed also \$2.00 for a man ; the man's name was George Askance ; I was there over two months repairing cells ; the man that was with me was a blacksmith ; our expenses were paid there and back ; I got \$50.00 when I first went up ; I took a set of tools, iron and steel ; I could not say what quantity of steel or iron I took up ; I have the bills from Rice Lewis & Son's ; I got the pay from the Government and I paid the bills ; the Government sent me \$100.00 after I was there ; they did not give me money to buy material here ; I think that I gave the accounts up here ; I showed them the accounts anyway ; Mr. Munroe, clerk of the works, was here when I settled up ; It was Mr. Tully that made the arrangement with me to go to the Sault Ste Marie ; I did not speak to Mr. Langmuir about it ; Mr. Langmuir nor Mr. Tully, neither of them, inspected the workshop there ; Mr. Munroe was up there I believe ; I left shortly before the job was finished, and I left a man there to sharpen tools for the stone-cutters, &c. ; I had only one man engaged with me ; I made the agreement for the pay of this man ; I had to pay him ; I agreed to pay him somewhere about \$2.00 per day ; he considered after that he would take \$1.75, if I would pay his board and some other expenses ; I hired him at \$1.75, and I agreed to pay all his expenses, and I did ; I mean his board bill, and I let him have some money besides for his washing ; that was what I agreed to pay him ; he cost me a little more than that ; I paid \$1.00 per day for board at the Sault ; I could not get it any less ; I paid this for all the time we were there ; I do not know of any other expenses ; I think we were there over two months ; I could not tell exactly without seeing my book ; the man that was with me was named Askance ; I gave the Government a good set of tools ; Mr. Munroe kept the tools ; I saw Mr. Munroe up there : he came there, but did not make his final examination until I left ; I told the man that if he wanted the tools he could have them at Rice Lewis & Son's price ; there was \$170.00 that I got before we settled up ; I got \$20.00 from Mr. Carney up there ; they gave me \$50.00 when I started, and they sent me \$100.00, and this did not pay up my board ; I cannot recollect how much I received when I came down ; I do not know who the account produced is written by ; it looks something like Mr. Munroe's, but I do not know ; I presented a bill to Mr. Munroe and he altered it, and I think it was destroyed because there were some objections made to it by Mr. Munroe ; he copied it and kept out some things he thought I should not charge ; there were some days that I did not work before I left that he did not allow me ; I had vouchers for all the things charged ; I went up in August, 1873, and according to the account I was away sixty-one days, until October, 1873 ; I had some work given me at the Central Prison in 1873, gates and fanlights ; I got this work by contract, by putting in an estimate for it ; Mr. Tully told me they wanted these things ; I do not know whether it was Mr. Tully or Mr. Langmuir I have seen them both at one time and talked with them ; they told me there were so many gates, &c., to make, and I could look at the plans and specifications, and see the sizes and the material they were to be made out of ; I tendered at so much per pound ; I addressed my tender to Mr. Langmuir I think ; I think he said at the time that if I wished to tender I could do so ; I saw Mr. Langmuir in his office I think ; I had done work at the Prison when I tendered the last time ; these are my signatures and Mr. Lalor's to contract produced ; I did not authorize Mr. Lalor to put his name down ; I repaired grates that were all doubled up at the Prison by the great storm ; it was last fall I did this ; Mr. Lalor and I made a bargain with Mr. Wagner what we would do them for ; I think we agreed to do them for the same price as what they cost in the first place, less the cost of the iron ; Mr. Lalor made the outside grates ; I was to get paid 12 cents per pound, less the value of the iron ; my books would show what the arrangements were ; the bargain was made and it was put down in the book ; Mr. Wagner and Mr. Lalor made the bargain principally ; I knew what the bargain was ; I furnished the hands to do the work and Mr. Lalor furnished the tools ; I drew the money from the Government ; Mr. Lalor and I had been working together making the gates, and we had an understanding, and when we got this job we went on the same as we had been doing before ; I do not recollect when I finished my work mentioned in my contract of 1873 ; they were not finished in the month of August when I went to the Sault Ste Marie ; I left some one to finish some grates that were unfinished ; my tender is simply for grates and gates ; my contract is for all work that would be wanted ; all

the work mentioned in the contract was done when I went to the Sault except some grating; we made two gates after we came home that we found they were short of; I think there was nothing but some grates finished while I was away; I think twelve or fourteen; there was no pay got for this until I came back; Mr. Lalor was paid nothing while I was away; I received nothing on account of the Central Prison work when I went away; sometimes I got part of the pay, keeping back 15 per cent. as I went along; what the Government owed me when I went to Sault Ste Marie I did not get until I came back; we altered 160 fanlights and made 84; I was paid for the alteration by a bargain I made; I tried a few of them and saw what I could do with them, and I charged the Government so much a piece; I had other works on hand at the same time we were making gates; we had to alter the gates that were made at Penetanguishene; I made the bargain for the alteration of the fanlights with Mr. Tully; I think I told him what they could be altered for after I tried them; I think I offered to alter them for \$1.00 a piece; I cannot explain the discrepancy in the date of my tender and contract; it appears by the tender that it is dated 12th May; my letter to Mr. Langmuir is dated 10th May, and the contract is dated 3rd January, all in 1873; there never was an agreement with Mr. Tully or Mr. Langmuir and myself until after I put in my tender, and Mr. Tully told me afterwards to go on with the work; I have not been doing business in iron work in Toronto from the time I was first employed at Penetanguishene up to the time I took this contract; I was not doing business for myself in Toronto while I was at the Reformatory at Penetanguishene; I kept the cost of these works; these gates, the way they were made by hand, would cost I think 20 or 30 cents per pound at Penetanguishene; I don't know if this would do it; I know the value of machinery, and this is how I knew that I could do it for 12 cents here; I was not using these machines while in Penetanguishene; I made a calculation myself and I asked Mr. Lalor what he could do it for, he told me that if I put in less than 12½ cents I could not do it; I put in 12 cents; I did not expect very much profit; if I made wages I would be satisfied; I thought if I could make 15 per cent. I would be content; I estimated the cost of the whole work that I was going to take a contract for at \$8,000.00 or \$10,000.00; it depended altogether on how many hands I employed, how long it would take us to do the work; I thought I could make wages at that price; I made my calculations and I thought I could make a living at so much; I think if Mr. Lalor had taken it at 11 cents, he would have made a good deal less than what he did; I paid the men's wages and he furnished the machinery; if there was any profit made out of it, he got it. I kept an account of what it cost and what the profits were; I have not got that account now; I made a calculation of it since the work was done; I think I have perhaps made about 15 per cent. or thereabouts; I suppose we have made something about \$2,000.00, or a little over it; I had the job in hand a good bit over a year; I began in May, I think, or June, 1872; the work that was to come to \$8,000.00 or \$10,000.00 was the work that I have done altogether; I was getting at Penetanguishene \$400.00 a year and a house; I did not make the \$2,000.00 profit myself nor the half of it; I did not make \$1,000.00 on the whole job, the whole money that I ever got from the Government; I suppose the whole work, work at Sault Ste Marie and all, will come to somewhere about \$1,000.00 profit; I had three men most of the time, besides myself, at the Central Prison; I paid two men about \$2.00 per day, and a helper at \$1.25; I think these three men were working constantly, except perhaps a day or so, from the time I took the contract in June, 1872, to May, 1873; I had two men employed at this work when I went to Sault Ste Marie, two men that had been working for Mr. Lalor, and they went there to work and finish the job after I left; I paid these men when I came home; I do not know whether Mr. Lalor paid them anything or not; I voted at the last election for Mr. Wilkes.

By Mr. Lauder.—I voted on the same side as I always voted.

By Mr. Cameron.—I spoke to Mr. Kelly, the Warden, about the situation, and he told me that he would engage me, to come on; I do not know but Mr. Angus Morrison might have spoken to him; I supported him as long as I liked to, and after that, I went against him; I never saw Mr. McKellar with reference to my contract; my only communication was with Mr. Tully and Mr. Langmuir; I was appointed to the position at Penetanguishene about ten years ago; it was before I went to Penetanguishene that I

supported Mr. Morrison; it was while I was living in Barrie; it was before Mr. McConkey opposed him, I think; I think the amount of my work was about \$10,000,00; I do not know whether there was any public competition or not; there was no advertisement that I saw; it was not from any advertisement in any newspaper that induced me to tender.

By Mr. Fraser.—I was engaged at Penetanguishene for ten years; I was there as master-blacksmith; I did during that time acquire considerable experience in making iron work; I was there when the foundation of the prison was commenced, and was there until the prison was finished, and done most of the iron-work by prison labour. The materials for making these gates were sent up to me from Toronto; before leaving there I was engaged making gates and fanlights, afterwards used in the Central prison; they were all made by handwork, the material being sent up from here, there would be the freight up and the freight back again; it would cost all of thirty cents a pound to make these gates up there; in making the alterations and repairs, and in making the doors for the Penetanguishene Prison, and also in making the doors, &c., for the Central Prison, I acquired a great deal of experience; these doors were made from time to time, under Mr. Langmuir's superintendence, and with various improvements suggested by Mr. Langmuir; some doors were sent up from Kingston, made at the Penitentiary there, and I suggested some improvements upon them; I made these suggestions to the old Prison Board, and they made the alterations as I had suggested; during the time I was engaged at Penetanguishene my wife and I were up there and the balance of my family were living in Toronto; I came here on my own motion; Mr. Langmuir never induced me in any way to come here; I believe when these doors were made it was intended to use them in a wing that was contemplated building up there; when Mr. Langmuir saw them he said they were too good for that purpose and that they would be taken to the Central prison at Toronto; they put up gates with a wooden frame up there; Mr. Langmuir thought that it would not do to put such expensive gates up there; I made one hundred and twenty gates up there; when I put in my first tender I tendered for the balance of the gates necessary for three tier of cells, that is what is included in my first tender and first contract; when I came down to Toronto it was of my own motion; I came to Mr. Tully and Mr. Langmuir to look for a job; all that they said to me was that if I wanted work I should put in a tender, and I put in a tender accordingly; I made a calculation before I put in my first tender for twelve cents, knowing that I could use Mr. Lalor's machinery; I did not know Mr. Lalor until I came to Toronto; I got to know that he had a contract from Mr. Elliott on the Central Prison; Mr. Elliott at that time had the works at the Central Prison; I had no interest in Mr. Lalor's sub-contract with Mr. Elliott; my agreement with Mr. Lalor was that I was to supply the men and he was to supply the machinery, and we were to supply the materials in common, and after paying for material we were to divide the proceeds equally; the doors and fanlights were put into the work as the work went on; it was after I put in my first tender that I heard that there was to be a fourth tier of cells; it was of my own motion that I came to tender for the fourth tier of cells; the extra half cent rise was in consequence of the rise in iron; the last tender and the contract related to the work necessary for the fourth tier of the cells; the works were taken from Mr. Elliott somewhere about the time I was away at Sault St. Marie; I had nearly completed my work when I went away, except the two doors that we made after we came back, which we found were short; I did not receive more than a reasonable and fair price for the work I done at the Central Prison; if I had not received what I did I would not have taken the job; I do not think any person else could have taken the job any less and made a reasonable profit; I went to Sault St. Marie to repair the jail up there, that was about the time the work at the Central Prison was taken from Mr. Elliott; that was the only work that I had at any of these lock-ups or jails; I went to Sault St. Marie to be paid by the day for repairs to the gates, &c., in connection with the prison there; there was not a blacksmith there fit to do the work; it was necessary to send some person there to do this work as they could not have got it done otherwise; Mr. Munroe was not there when I went; I got my instructions from Mr. Langmuir; he told me to go up there and repair the prison, and Mr. Tully suggested to me a way to fix the cells to make them tight; I went in and I done all the work, as I

supposed, until Mr. McKellar came ; I was pretty near through with the job at this time, and they (the jailer and sheriff) asked Mr. McKellar if it would not be safer to put spring locks on, and he gave orders to put on the spring locks ; we were a week or so doing nothing, waiting for the locks to come, and then I had to go to work and undo the work I had previously done ; I am sure the work could have been done in half the time if the alterations had not been made ; the Sundays were struck off my account—they allowed me for nothing but working days, although I could have demanded it—they struck off \$1,00 per day for twenty-five days ; I was allowed \$2,00 per day for my man from the Government, and board and expenses ; they asked me what I could get a man for, and I told them I could not get a man less than \$2,00 per day ; I got the man for \$1,75, and I was allowed \$2,00 ; they allowed only twelve weeks board for the man at \$5,00 per week (\$60,00) ; these two items for tools, amounting to somewhat about sixty or seventy dollars, were what Mr. Monroe kept, I charged them at cost price, just what I paid for them ; the only work that I done, except by contract, was the repairs of some doors and grates, eight or ten doors and seven grates injured by the storm, and what I done at Sault St. Marie ; I engaged with Mr. Wagner to repair these gates and grates ; It was really worth more than we charged to repair the cell gates and I don't know but we might have done the grates a little less ; I don't think we got more than fair wages for these, taking the two together ; I did not make more than \$1,000,00 profit out of all the work that I had from the Government.

By Mr. Cameron.—The price of iron in June 1872 was something about \$3,25 ; I do not mind the date when it went up ; I know it was up to about \$4.00 when I took the last contract ; I bought the most of my iron from Rice Lewis & Son ; I bought \$500,00 worth from Ridout, corner of King and Yonge streets, in 1872 ; I bought from Rice, Lewis & Son all along. I got no iron, except from Rice Lewis & Son, and Ridout ; iron was charged to me at \$4.00 in 1873 ; I may have been paying a little less ; I do not know until I look over my bills whether I was charged \$4.00 or not ; I paid as high as \$4.00 and as low as \$3.25 ; I do not know what part of the year I was paying \$4.00 and what part \$3.25 ; I do not know whether it was in spring or fall ; it was high when I made my contract in May ; I mean when I say high it was above \$3.25.

By Mr. Fraser.—Iron varies and that is the reason why I cannot say what date it went up or when it lowered ; I was told by Mr. Lewis that it was sure to go still higher, and that was the reason why I charged the extra half cent on my last contract.

At the request of Hon. Mr. Fraser, Mr. Dickey was ordered to appear before the Committee to-morrow.

Committee adjourned at 2-20 until to-morrow, Wednesday, 11th March, at 10 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's Office at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.
Hon. Messrs. Fraser,
Cameron,
Crooks,
Mr. Lauder,

Messrs. Hardy,
Rykert,
Farewell,
Sinclair,
Wood—10.

Mr. Nathaniel Dickey re-called.

By Mr. Fraser.—I am one of the firm of Dickey, Neil & Co., doing business in Toronto, manufacturers of steam engines, boilers and general machinery ; I believe we have been doing work at the Toronto Lunatic Asylum for the last 15 or 16 years ; we done work at the Asylum under the Sandfield Macdonald Government ; we had a contract

with the Prison Inspector before Confederation for supplying the iron-work for the new hospitals ; that was in 1866 ; the amount of the contract was, I believe in round numbers about \$2,500 00 ; that work was in progress at the time of the formation of the Sandfield Macdonald Government ; we done work for the Sandfield Macdonald Government after they came into power to the amount of \$23,500 00 in round numbers, for work done on the new wings of the asylum, which would be over and above the \$2,500 00 work contracted for previous to Confederation ; the kind of work we done on the contract of \$23,500 00, was the window guards, irons for the verandah and other irons connected with the buildings, also wrought iron sashes and general castings ; there was no advertisement that I ever saw for this contract of \$23,500 00 ; we were doing the work at the hospitals of the asylum at the time, and I spoke to Mr. Carling about being allowed to go on with the work of the wings, at the same prices as we got for the other work ; it was arranged between Mr. Carling and myself that the price should be modified in one particular item, that was the verandah bars should be charged at 8 cents per pound, instead of 10 cents as the others were charged ; we arranged for the purchase of them in England ; by special arrangements they were ordered at the manufactory the exact size ready to be put up ; I do not know as I can tell exactly what per centage of profit we made on this work ; I think we laid them down at 2½ cents ; Iron was cheap at that time, it was a very fortunate purchase of ours ; there was no tender put in for this work ; we made verbal arrangements with Mr. Carling, and afterwards a contract ; for the ordinary forging, other than the verandah forging, I think it was 10 cents we received.

By Mr. Cameron.—There are contracts in writing for all these works, and can be produced if required.

By Mr. Fraser.—I believe we got for castings 4 cents per pound ; we got for the window guards and window sashes, I think it was 12½ cents per pound, but I do not exactly recollect ; these window guards were a similar kind of work to the gates at the Central Prison ; there were sash weights also, we got 3 cents per pound for them, they are the cheapest kind of castings made ; we finished that work (the \$23,500 00 contract), in the fall of 1870, I think ; we built a steam engine I believe, for the Sandfield Macdonald Government for doing the pumping at the asylum, this was not included in this contract ; there was an advertisement for tenders for building the steam engine ; I believe our tender was \$900 and some odd dollars ; from time to time we were accustomed to do general jobbing work at this building ; it is done by the day and by the hour when we do it ; we first had work to do under the present Government I believe in 1872, I think the fall of that year ; it was the work connected with the Central Prison ; we have done jobbing and repairs at the asylum, the same as we done under the previous Government ; the first work we done for the present Government at the Central Prison, was for the altering of the Central Prison Buildings ; we took a contract to build the steam engine, shafting and other work ; there were tenders for the steam engine ; I received a letter from the Department with a specification accompanying it, asking that we would put in a tender for steam boilers, and the castings that might be required on these works. It was an official letter from Hon. Mr. McKellar ; we tendered upon receipt of that letter for all these things ; Mr. Currie tendered for the whole of this work also ; he is a manufacturer in Toronto ; Our tender was the lowest and we got the work accordingly ; Mr. Currie is a boiler-maker, he deals in engines also, but he does not manufacture them ; the way he tendered was, he personally procured tenders from other manufacturers and tendered from those ; I see by the articles of agreement produced, of date 31st Oct. 1868, made between Mr. Carling, ex-commissioner and our firm, that we were to have 12½ cents per pound for the wrought iron sashes, and wrought iron guards ; 3 cents per pound for cast iron weights, 4 cents per pound for all other cast iron work ; all wrought iron work for the verandahs 8 cents per pound, all other wrought iron work 10 cents per pound, and for the lightning rods 20 cents per lineal foot ; we done other work for the Central Prison besides the engine, boiler and shafting ; we made some iron columns for the alteration of the buildings ; we also fixed the hangers and shafting in their places ; that work would have been tendered for along with the other only the building being so incomplete, we could not tell what was required, and it was agreed that this was to be done under the supervision of the Government Inspector of machinery ; it was considered to come in the same category as the ordinary re-

pairing and jobbing account ; I believe now that the work is finished, it amounts to \$20,000 in round numbers ; this is Central Prison work ; the work that we did not tender for, I could not say what it would amount to ; the Government Inspector of machinery, (Mr. Banks) kept the time of the men, he returned the time to us and we paid the men according to his return and charged it to the Government ; I think the labour account at the Prison was somewhere about the amount of this account produced, \$1,785 68 ; the \$20,000 00 includes all the work done at the Central Prison, except the work that we done in connection with the water supply, which would amount to \$8,000 00 or \$9,000 00 more ; this was partly for the prison and partly for the asylum ; any work that was done with regard to the water supply was done under contract and tender ; I could not say whether it was advertised or not, but I rather think not ; it was an alteration of the existing system of the water supply, and the reason I think it was assigned to us was because we had all the patterns in connection with the original system, and we had been regularly doing the work ; we did not build the original engine, but we re-built it ; this was previous to Confederation ; we rebuilt it about 8 years ago ; we were to get 5 cents per pound, the contract price for castings at the Central Prison ; they are not ordinary castings, some of them were special castings as they were new designs ; this 5 cents per pound included the price of making the pattern ; we were to get I believe, $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents for the wrought iron work ; I think the engine, boilers, shafting, hangers and some castings connected with the buildings were similar to those we done under the Sandfield Macdonald Government at the asylum ; the reason that we get 5 cents per pound for castings now, and 4 cents under the Sandfield Macdonald Government was, when we took the contract from Mr. Carling, iron was cheaper than I have ever known it to be, and when we took this contract it was very high ; pig iron was from \$20 00 to \$22 50 in the fall of 1868, and the beginning of 1869 ; the bar iron was then from \$2 20 to \$2 25 ; boiler plates were 3 cents, sheets were \$3 20 ; lehigh coal was then \$7 50 per ton, and wages \$1 50 to \$1 60 per day ; the prices when we took this contract from Hon. Mr. McKellar were in the fall of 1872 and the beginning of 1873, pig iron, \$46 00 to \$50 00 per ton ; bar iron, $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 cents ; plates, $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$, sheets, $6\frac{1}{2}$; lehigh coal from \$8 00 to \$9 00, wages from \$1 85 to \$2 25 per day ; this is the reason why our tender contained the advanced prices referred to ; the prices charged to the Government in all items charged to them were the regular trade prices that we charge all our customers, even to men in the trade ; they pay us 5 cents per pound for the castings ; we have done work for railway companies, such as castings ; our price to them for castings was 6 cents per pound ; we done considerable for the Northern Extension Railway ; we had 6 cents per pound from them, and 8 of the castings were each 3,000 pounds weight ; in no case have we received more from the Government for any work we have done for them than ordinary trade prices ; I have our account book here to show any member of the committee, should they wish to see it, and our accounts will show that in many cases we charged the Government less ; this applies to all items of work we have done for the Government as far as I know.

The following are some of the names of lumbering and other firms that we do work for, and are charged at the same rates as charged to the Government :—Thompson Smith & Sons ; First Boorke & Son ; J. B. Smith ; MacMurray & Fuller ; North Grey Railway Company ; Hay & Patton ; City of Toronto ; Dodge & Co. ; MacMurry & Co. ; John Ross ; James Robertson & Co., men in the trade, and although they were in the trade they were paying the same prices ; Toronto University ; Walker, Poole & Co., a commission firm in the same business, and they were paying us the same prices all along ; the Canadian Telegraph Supply Company ; the Toronto Gas Company ; E. H. Cooke & Co. ; C. J. Hewston & Co. ; Cook, Bros. ; J. P. Wagner, who is in business in the city, and is now superintendent of the Central Prison ; he has paid us five cents per pound for 8 or 10 tons in the last month ; Mr. Wagner also pays \$7.50 per day for use of the machine that the Government were only charged \$5 per day for ; this work was done for Mr. Wagner himself personally, it has nothing to do with the Government or Central Prison ; Mr. Wagner is an old contractor and builder in the city ; he has been in the city for a number of years ; I know he is Superintendent of the Works at the Central Prison. Messrs. Ginty & Dickey, a firm of which I am a member, had occasion to get a man to superintend a portion of work, but not requiring such a large responsibility or the same

extensive duties as Mr. Wagner, our man was to superintend a portion of the work done for the City of Toronto at the Water Works; we had him employed while that portion of our job lasted, between two and three months; his name is McBain; we paid him \$8 per day; I say positively that in many cases the work we have done for the Government has been done less than our regular prices; Ginty and Dickey have the contract for that portion of the water works for the City of Toronto, and would be of a similar character to the water supply at the Prison and Asylum; we got 13 cents per pound for the castings furnished and put in their place at this work (water works); we competed for this work from the City of Toronto; we tendered for it; tenders were advertised for; in the account produced, dated August 28th, 1873, the reason the valves are charged for in this account at the prices charged is, because I thought this was a fair price; they are not the same as the ordinary plumbers' globe valves; they were made purposely, under Mr. Tully's superintendence, expressly for this work; no such valves can be had on sale; I do not believe there are any such in existence except those purposely ordered; the prices we have charged for these valves are the ordinary prices we would charge any person else for them; we have never made any of these before; they are calculated to resist pressure enough to throw water over the Central Prison; the slide valves with brass facings and lever complete, those you have referred to in account dated 21st November, 1873, are manufactured expressly, specially for the purpose they were used; I consider the price charged here is a fair trade price.

By Mr. Cameron.—I believe we tendered to the Prison Inspector for the work of the hospitals at the Asylum, in 1866, amounting to \$2,500 00; the work for \$23,500 00, that we had from Mr. Carling in 1868, I never saw advertised; I know as well as I can know anything of the kind, it was not advertised; I never heard it had been under contract to any person else; the work was given to us in 1866 by the Prison Inspector because our tender was the lowest; to that tender prices were attached; I think it was about two years after this that I got the other work, \$23,500 00, from Hon. Mr. Carling; I believe there was about 29 tons of iron bars in the verandah, for which the contract price was 8 cents per pound; I never thought I got more than the right price from the Sandfield McDonald Government; I always thought I gave them good value; there was perfect satisfaction as far as I know; we ordered the verandah bars in England, through Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son; they were made the exact size; I cannot say whether we paid them a commission or whether we paid them 2½ cents per pound; I think we paid them a commission, but I think the 2½ cents was the price of the iron laid down to us at the works; this contract was only a fair contract; upon the year's transactions I would consider 10 per cent. a fair profit; I would consider, on such a contract as this, 15 per cent. a fair profit; in reference to the Central Prison work, we had no work to do under Mr. Elliott; We made a portion of the work for Mr. Harding, one of Mr. Elliott's sub-contractors; we made tanks and heating boilers for him; I think I saw Mr. Tully upon the subject of the work at the prison before I got the letter from Mr. McKellar; I came to the Department to see him; from my own observation that there were some iron work to be done; I made the inquiry at that particular time because I heard there were some alterations to be made; I knew it from Mr. Bains, the manager of the Canada Car Company; I not only knew it through Mr. Bains, but from other sources; we were doing some work for Mr. Bains; it was a monthly account; I could not say how much it amounted to; I believe iron was lower at the time I took the contract from the Sandfield Government than I had ever seen it; it was down when we tendered; I was not aware that I could make so fortunate a purchase; it was only after I got the contract that I found out we could make such a favourable purchase; if we had had to make these bars ourselves we could not have made such a large profit; we have a book in which we keep the time and show the first cost of such work; it is kept in our office; I do not know which of the clerks kept it at this time; we have three clerks, to each one is assigned special duties; one of them is named Henry Dickey, and another is Jonathan Gill; Mr. Gill, I think, would know; I did not fix these prices; I am speaking from examination of the work which I did before I came here; I was not a party to any discussion in connection with this; my partners are Mr. James Dickey and Mr. John Neil; I could make an estimate of the cost of one of these valves, particularly after I questioned the foreman as to the time it took and its internal construction; I did

question the foreman in respect to this ; the foreman is John Venables ; I cannot say what time he told me it would take ; I made the examination the day before I came here first ; I cannot say now as to the time it took ; my reason for asking him about it the day I came here first was because I expected to be examined upon it ; the ordinary prices of valves depends upon the material, mode of construction, and the time taken in making it ; these valves referred to were made of brass, iron and steel ; probably there might be 30 or 40 pounds of brass ; we charge for brass from 40 to 60 cents per pound, owing to the kind ; the kind of brass we used in these valves is 50 cents per pound before there is any labour on it ; we make brass ourselves ; I do not know whether we bought this or cast it ; there was also cast iron used in them ; I suppose that would be about 100 pounds ; that would be worth about 6 cents without labour now ; it would be worth no less in November, 1873, than it is worth now ; that class of casting would be worth 6 cents per pound ; they range from 4 to 8 cents per pound, according to the kind of casting ; the pattern would have to be paid for besides this ; we have sold castings as high as 10 cents ; the quantity of steel would be 10 or 15 pounds ; this would be worth about 20 cents per pound ; that particular portion of steel would be worth more than that, because it would have to be forged ; there is also glands and bolts and nuts connected with it ; the weight altogether, I presume, would be less than 200 pounds weight for one valve ; the reason for the reduction in the account produced from 12 cents per pound to 10 cents was probably made in error by the bookkeeper as to the contract price per pound ; I have seen a valve calculated to resist 200 pounds pressure, but I do not think they are kept ready made for sale ; the ordinary valve would resist working pressure of 100 pounds ; the cost would be, I think, about \$35 00 for such a valve ; that valve is not an ordinary globe valve, because it is bored out and a brass seat put in ; this would make the difference in the cost of construction ; it might take an additional one or two days' work ; it might take five days ; it might take a day to make the draft, a day to make the pattern, and a day to bore it out, and if he met with any difficulty it might take twice as long, and then when he had it finished he might find out a flaw in it, and have to throw it into the scrap and have to do it over again ; I do not know who Mr. Geo. Taylor is that certified that this account produced is correct ; I have nothing to do with the certifying of the accounts ; this account, dated 21st November, 1873, is, I think, in the handwriting of Mr. Gill, but I am not quite certain ; we were not doing any of this kind of work for Mr. Bains, of the Canada Company ; Mr. Bains did all his own forging ; he was manufacturing rolls for the making of iron ; we made his castings, and turned up some portions of the work for him ; I do not remember what we charged him ; we have not been making any castings for him lately ; when Mr. Bains wanted castings that we had the patterns of, he came to us for them ; I have no interest in the Canada Car Company ; our rates of labour are, for foremen we charge \$5 00 per day ; we pay them, I think, either \$3 50 or \$4 00 ; we charge for ordinary lathe work \$5 00 per day ; that includes the man's time ; for some of our lathes we charge \$8 00 per day ; we pay our machinists \$3 00 per day ; the prices charged would include tools required to carry on the work ; our helper would be paid \$1 50 ; he also would be supplied his tools ; we pay, I think, the pattern makers from \$1 75 to \$3 50 per day ; we have several pattern makers ; our present price for furnishing any machinist out of our establishment is not less than \$3 per day ; the man at the Prison could certify to the time ; all the work that is done on machines is done in our establishment ; I do not believe Mr. Taylor or any other man could certify to the work done on our machines in the shop ; he could only certify to the time of outside work ; by looking at this account, a person could not tell what caused the variations in the prices of the different items ; no man could form any idea of the value of the joints by looking at the account ; he would have to look at the joints themselves ; I think those prices are part of the contract prices, and I think the clerk might not have known when making out the account of the contract prices, and this would account for the alterations being made ; some contract prices differ from others, owing to the extent of them.

I told Mr. Fraser that the prices were the regular prices of the trade.

I made this memorandum (this referred to a memorandum that Mr. Dickey had in his hand) of the prices of iron last evening ; I put down in 1866 pig iron \$22 00 to \$22 50 ; this is in the writing of I think Mr. Neil ; he writes so much like Mr. Gill that I could

not say for certain ; I presume that the reason for selecting January, 1873, was because we had an invoice of that date ; pig iron was fluctuating from the 1st Oct., 1872, to 1st Jan., 1873, and commenced from midsummer of 1872 ; I think it kept rising from Oct., 1872, to Jan., 1873 ; in Oct. I could say it was from \$44 to \$46 ; bar iron in Oct. was, I presume, about $3\frac{3}{4}$ or 4 cents, or perhaps $4\frac{1}{4}$; bar iron does not go up correspondingly with pig iron ; it is not so sensitive, probably, because there is so much kept on hand, and it is in such general use ; under the contract with the Sandfield Macdonald Government at the Asylum we used more bar iron I think ; under our contract with the present Government we used I think more cast iron on the works we were doing since ; there are heavy cast iron columns supporting the verandah at the asylum, which would bring up the portion of cast iron used there, but I think the proportion will remain as I have stated :

Castings were in 1866 from 3 to 4 cents.

"	"	"	1868	"	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	"	"	1873	"	4	"	6	"

We are not subject to much change in wages on account of seasons in our business, generally wages are the lowest in winter, but we do not perceive much difference in our business.

Our firm and Currie both tendered for this work at the Central Prison ; we have not, except during the last three months, done any work for Mr. Currie ; we had no conversation upon the subject of tenders neither before or after ; he was not on intimate terms with us at that time, and he would not get anything from us that he could help ; I am not sure that he got any work from us in the fall of 1872, if he did it was something that we had patterns of ; I think he got something in 1873 ; we did no work for him that he had under contract at the Central Prison ; these castings that we may have done for him I do not think had anything to do with anything connected with the Central Prison ; our contract included the boilers and engine at the Central Prison ; we entered into a contract in Oct., 1872, and also another in Jan., 1873 ; our proposition was to do the castings at 5 cents per lb., and the wrought iron at 10 cents per lb., this is for the water supply, dated 27th Sept. ; the one dated 6th Oct. is for the alterations in the south work-shops ; the other is dated 2nd Jan., 1873, though under a tender dated Nov., 1872.

It was in consequence of receiving a letter from Hon. Mr. McKellar that I tendered for the contract for the engine and boilers ; I had a previous contract from the Government in connection with the water supply and the alterations to the buildings ; the alterations, engine, boilers, shafts, hangings and everything except the water supply amounting to about \$20,000 ; the water supply would be in my tender dated 27th Sept., 1872 ; on castings for the last twelve months the price has been from 4 to 6 cents, average about 5 cents.

By Mr. Cameron.—I think we added a note to our tender when we took the hospitals that we would do the work on the wings at the same prices ; we got our work at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., our contract prices for the guards, and 10 cents per lb. for the forgings ; it was a portion of that work which we tendered for during the Sandfield McDonald Administration at 10 cents per lb. that we afterwards reduced to 8 cents.

At the request of the Hon. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Hugh Bains, Manager of the Canada Car Company, was ordered to appear to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Cameron then moved the following resolution :

That as the whole time at the disposal of the Committee to-day has been taken up by a witness, Nathaniel Dickey, whose accounts have been called in question, called at the instance of the Government by the Provincial Secretary, it be resolved in future the Committee will hear all the evidence tendered to impeach the correctness of the Government accounts, before hearing witnesses on behalf of the Government, otherwise it will not be possible to have alleged objectionable items of the accounts investigated.

Mr. Cameron's motion having been put was lost on the following division :—

Yeas.
Hon. Mr. Cameron.
Mr. Rykert.—2.

Nays.
Hon. Mr. Fraser.
“ “ Crooks.
Mr. Farewell.
“ Sinclair.
“ Wood.—5.

Committee adjourned at 2.20 until to-morrow, Thursday, 12th March, at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's office at 10 o'clock a.m.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.
Hon. Messrs. Cameron,
Fraser,
Crooks,
Richards,
Mr. Rykert,

Messrs. Lauder,
Farewell,
Sinclair,
Hardy,
Wood.—11.

J. W. Langmuir, Inspector of Prisons and Asylums, called and sworn.

By Mr. Rykert.—I made arrangements for all the supplies for the Central Prison in the way of furnishing, under instructions jointly of the Commissioner of Public Works and the Provincial Secretary.

In some things tenders have been called for; in new buildings new tenders are asked; there were no tenders asked for any of the furnishings in connection with the Central Prison; we never ask for tenders for dry goods; under no Administration were there tenders for dry goods that I am aware of; this account produced of \$2,549 56 for blankets, quilts, &c. of John Fraser, of Montreal, I ordered these; I think they were ordered in June or July of 1872; several orders were given between 6th of April and 26th Sept., 1872; that bill includes 4 different invoices; I consulted with the Commissioner of Public Works and some other members of the Government, and shewed the necessity of these things; I thought the Prison would be open on the 1st July, 1873; the linen sheetings were of a particular kind and a particular width; John Fraser, of Montreal, is the sole agent for the largest linen houses in Ireland; Wm. Spartin & C., who are the largest linen manufacturers in Belfast, Ireland, and Dunbar McMaster & Co., of Guilford, Ireland; this \$2,549 56 is composed of

Linen sheeting, \$717 56, invoiced and delivered in May, 1872—ordered in April, 1872.

Grey blankets, \$1,312 00, ordered in June, 1872, delivered in August, 1872.

Quilts, Coloured, a special kind, \$450 00, ordered in June, 1872, and delivered in September.

Only the linen had to be specially ordered; I gave orders for over 3,000 yards; he had \$717 00 worth, which he delivered at once.

The reason why the blankets were ordered was, I was in Montreal at this time, and my orders had been from Sandfield McDonald to purchase goods at the very lowest prices, and wherever I wished, to be on the look out for bargains as well as the trade; I received these instructions a year or two before he went out of power, it was during 1870; I never received any written instructions from him; Sandfield Macdonald never instructed me to procure things before they were required, he left this at my own discretion; he never asked me to procure goods a year and a half in advance; the same kind of blankets could not have been procured in Toronto, they were of a firm texture and a heavy weight suitable for

prison purposes, they were grey blankets ; there were others in the trade could furnish blankets besides Mr. Fraser ; I consider they were about \$1 00 each under the market price, they were bought I understood from Benning and Barsalou, Auctioneers, Montreal ; I knew there were others in the trade that could furnish blankets ; I knew the blankets could not be furnished, bought in the usual way at that price, they were below the trade price ; I had made enquiries of the Cornwall Manufacturing Company ; I did not get a list of prices from them ; I saw their agent in Montreal ; I also saw McMaster and McMurrich in Toronto ; they have no price list that I am aware of ; I did not recommend that tenders should be called for those, it was not done under the Sandfield McDonald administration ; John Fraser was the only person I purchased blankets from during that year ; the blankets were purchased rather early because I thought it would be necessary to have "Central Prison" woven into them, but I happened to be in Montreal at the time and saw this chance, and I took advantage of it, in consequence of it being a bargain ; I did not think they could be delivered before December, but it did not take so long to put the mark "Central Prison" on them as I supposed it would ; the price paid to John Fraser was \$5 25 per pair and 25 cents per pair for marking them ; the coloured quilts were \$1 80 each ; the linen was 47½ cents per yard ; I purchased blankets from Mr. Fraser again in 1873 ; I think about 95 pairs the balance of the order ; I knew that they had about 400 pairs of these same blankets in stock and they said they would hold them over until I gave the additional order at the same price ; I paid in 1873 \$5 25 a pair the same price as in 1872 ; in 1873 I think I bought blankets from Geo. Winks & Co., of Montreal, not the same description of blankets, not half the weight, I paid him \$3.18 a pair ; I found a single pair of the other blankets would not be warm enough, so I purchased these others so as they could cut them in two and make a pair and a half by putting one of these with a pair of the others ; I bought sheeting in 1873 from Mr. Fraser, a different width, I paid him 35 cents a yard for this, it was for pillow cases ; the prices in 1873 varied only in width and quality, there was no difference in price I think for the same goods as in 1872 ; he asked no advance on the goods in 1873, he held the blankets over by a special arrangement made ; Geo. Harcourt made up clothing in 1873 amounting to \$1,110.30 ; he made up the prison clothing, coats, pants and caps ; I did not ask for tenders for this kind of work ; Harcourt's account was for making and trimming 252 suits of prison clothing at \$3.75 per suit, he found the trimmings, and for 252 prison caps at 65 cents each ; the cloth alone being furnished by the Government. The caps were made out of the clippings of the suits ; I sent Mr. Scoble around to ask several persons about what they would make these for. I did not ask any person myself ; Mr. Scoble never furnished me with the prices that any other persons would do this for ; we never get tenders for these, I considered this a very reasonable price ; I informed the Commissioner that I had given this work to Harcourt to be done ; I believe the Commissioner spoke about making enquiries about what they could be done for ; this was before Harcourt got them to do ; I think I told the Commissioner that it would be better not to tender ; I purchased from McMaster goods amounting to \$2330.00 at that time, in June or July I was making enquiries about the colour of the cloth best suited for prison clothing ; there was a difference of opinion upon the colour, I wanted to get a cloth of one colour, some distinguishing colour, I went to McMaster and they took the trouble to import samples of different colour cloths that were used in prisons in the Old Country ; I went also to McMurrich's and Barber's, of Streetsville, that is all I remember going to ; I asked them if they could furnish the goods and they said they could ; McMaster then showed me a sample of a peculiar colour a snuff brown, which both in respect to colour and weight came up to what I thought was required for prison purposes ; McMaster had not that kind of cloth in stock at that time ; I thought the great thing was to get the right colour and the right weight ; I showed the sample to the Commissioner of Public Works and recommended its purchase, and the order was given for it ; when I reported this fact to the Commissioner, he did not suggest that I should get tenders ; I purchased from Bryce, McMurrich & Co., goods to the amount of \$567.00 ; this is for 8 doz. of grey pants and 10½ doz. grey shirts ready made (knit wool) ; I went to several houses about these ; I went to McMaster's, and John McDonald's ; these are the only two I have any recollections of ; they could not furnish them as cheap as Bryce, McMurrich & Co., we paid them \$10.00 per doz. for the pants and \$10.00 per doz.

for the shirts ; the pants are woollen knit drawers ; I purchased from Mr. Clendenning, of Montreal, \$1512.00 worth of bedsteads ; no tenders were asked for those ; I gave the order myself ; the order was given on 11th June, 1873 ; I went down to Montreal and visited several establishments where they manufacture bedsteads ; I found Clendenning's to be the largest in Canada ; I saw several patterns of iron bedsteads such as had been furnished asylums and prisons, some of which appeared to me defective, and I suggested a change in the pattern so as to add strength to the bedstead, and asked him to make two sample bedsteads and send them up to Toronto ; they did so and I shewed them to the Commissioner of Public Works ; he approved of them and the order was given for them—252 at \$6.00 each ; As far as I could find out you could not get them less than \$8.50 at retail in Toronto, they were very heavy, they weighed 66lbs. each ; they were double riveted and very strong ; they were selling inferior bedsteads in Montreal at retail at \$8.50 each ; I made a special arrangement for the freight with the steamboat company for 12½ cents each ; I made enquiries in Toronto, but I am not aware that there is any manufacturers of bedsteads to any extent in Toronto ; Mr. Clendenning has, I believe, an agent here, Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, I think, are his agents ; I purchased \$386.00 worth of furnishings from Noah L. Piper & Son ; I do not remember having gone to any other place for these things ; I sent to Marsh & Co. for their prices of tinware, but they had very few of those goods ; they are a special make, extra size and extra weight, all block tin ; it consists of plates, dippers, pails, and things of that kind, and they all require to be very strong ; all the goods that I purchased in 1872 are now stored in the rear of the library ; all the clothing, &c., are also stored in these buildings.

By Mr. Cameron.—When I was making enquiries among the different establishments and seeing what I could get these goods, for I did not take a memorandum of the prices so as I could show it to the Commissioner of Public Works or any other person ; I purchased these the same as any merchant would purchase them, go around from house to house until I got them the cheapest ; when I ordered these goods I expected the Central Prison would be ready by July, 1873, but when January, 1873, came, I saw plainly that it could not be ready by July ; it was not the custom to advertise for dry goods, because it is impossible to explain exactly what kinds of goods you want ; there is no rule generally in the dry goods business that would designate what you wanted except by sample ; I had a good deal to do in the construction of the Central Prison ; I had to do with the original scheme ; the original scheme was that there would be three Central Prisons ; one in the east, one in the west, and one here in Toronto ; the cost of one Central Prison in the original scheme would not at first exceed \$100,000.00 that was for certain buildings only, the rest of the buildings could be put up by prison labour the same as they were done at Kingston Penitentiary and other similar places ; the original estimate included a wing for females which would cost very much less than for males.

By Hon. Mr. Richards.—The original appropriation was \$150,000.00 ; you could not tell what the Prison would cost in the first place, for the reason that the trades were not determined upon, that was owing to the workshop accommodation ; if light trades had been adopted, such as shoemaking, tailoring, &c., it would not have cost anything like what it has cost for the manufacture of iron, brass, and wood ; I don't think that the trades of shoemaking, tailoring, &c., would have been fitted for an adult Reformatory as this is, consequently when the trades were determined upon, considerable additions were necessary, probably from \$20,000.00 to \$25,000.00 had to be expended extra in fitting up the shops and completing them ; but independent of the shop accommodation, the original specifications for the work that was let did not include works that were actually required to complete the buildings that were placed under contract ; in the estimates of 1872 large additional amounts had to be asked in order to complete even those buildings that were the number contract, for instance the sum of \$10,000.00 was asked for extra foundations, the trial pits had not been sunk, so that the extent of the foundations required for these buildings was not known ; and a much larger sum, not less than \$15,000.00, has been expended upon this service ; then certain drains were omitted altogether, and other work for which \$15,321.00 were asked for, but they were in connection with the original contracts let to Mr. Elliott ; then the cell doors and iron work had been omitted altogether, and had not been specified, for which \$15,000.00 were put in, in 1872 ;

the original appropriation of \$150,000.00 was merely a nominal estimate; then the water supply was omitted altogether, the appropriation for this was \$7,500.00; then no provision was made for laundry, coal-shed, water-closets, &c., for which \$18,530.00 had to be got for it; the \$150,000.00, or the original estimate, I thought myself would go a great way towards finishing the buildings, but all these extra buildings, &c., were omitted; we could not tell what it would cost until the trades the prisoners were to be employed at was determined upon; then the fences and roads, there was no allowance for them; we asked \$4,000.00 for making fences and roads, neither was this included in the original estimate; then that made somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$80,000.00; they were all necessary to be done before the Prison could be occupied; without reference to the shop, this \$80,000.00 extra was required to make the Prison habitable in respect to the buildings placed under contract; then another large item of expenditure was the expenditure of between \$15,000.00 and \$20,000.00 for substituting cut stone jambs to the cell doors and outside windows, in lieu of merely inserting a cut stone here and there in the brick work to receive the iron work; I consider that that was positively necessary; the plans were presented to me for approval under the provisions of the Central Prison Act; I pointed out what I considered very serious defects in the plans, and that was one of them; I thought it was necessary to have the iron work and the hinges all fastened into solid stone work, so as their weight would not pull down the brick work as I have seen it done in other prisons; I represented this originally at the time, but Mr. Tully did not agree with me in the matter and his view was taken, but afterwards my view was taken; when Mr. McKenzie came into the Government he called attention to this what he considered a defect; I then told him that I had brought the matter up, but had been overruled; the then Government considered it necessary to have this stone work inserted in the jambs of the windows and cells; this will cost between \$15,000.00 and \$20,000.00; that shows about \$100,000.00; then we come to the new works connected with the Central Prison, as the original scheme had been abandoned of having three Central Prisons at different points in the Province, and likely would never be revived again, I thought it extremely advisable to enlarge the Prison by the addition of 84 cells; I thought that this work could be done then at a very much less cost than new accommodation could be when it actually came to be required, inasmuch as the foundations of the cell work and the roof to cover it had to be constructed at any rate at the same cost; I think that fully one-half would be saved by placing another tier of cells in it, and the criminal statistics of that year seemed to justify an extension of the Prison; for that purpose an appropriation of \$18,000.00 was made by the Legislature, but owing to the increased cost of stone work and other things, I think it will cost about \$25,000.00.

By Mr. *Fraser*.—The appropriation for railway tracks was \$10,858.00, which could not have been asked for before until the trades were determined upon; then another item of expenditure, only \$15,000.00, was allowed for the walls around the buildings in the original appropriation of \$150,000.00; we afterwards found on visiting the States and other places of this kind that the enclosed space was very largely increased; so as to provide the required space, and in order to provide that additional yard space, the sum of \$25,000.00 was appropriated, that made altogether \$40,000.00 appropriation for stone walls; at that time the walls around the buildings were to be built of stone, but the contractor claimed that he could not do the work even at that amount, and a further sum would be required; I then suggested to the Government that a cheaper class of wall than stone could be built, and showed that the walls in the States had been built of brick, and that if they were built of brick a saving of \$20,000.00 would be effected; and so the brick was adopted, so that only \$10,000.00 would be required in addition to the original appropriation of \$15,000.00, making \$25,000.00 altogether for the walls; these items of expenditure named are the chief causes of the Central Prison costing so much over the original appropriation of \$150,000.00; the injury done to the walls, &c., around the buildings by the storm will also be an additional expenditure; there will also be quite an advance over the rates at which Mr. Elliott previously took the contract; with regard to the shop alterations, in the original contract provision was made for a common warehouse, that building was changed into a foundry, and it cost something like \$8,000.00 or \$9,000.00 extra; under the Sandfield Macdonald Government I was in the habit of making pur-

chases of dry goods and clothing for the public institutions ; the custom was just the same as prevails now ; under the head of Maintenance for Public Institutions the only articles that I ask tenders for are fuel, butcher's meat, butter and flour ; that was the rule for the last eighteen months under the Sandfield Macdonald Government ; all the articles that I purchased for the Central Prison would not come under maintenance ; anything in the way of substantial furniture would not come under that head ; the instructions of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald were that I should go into the market for these things, and buy just as a merchant would, and buy the cheapest and the best, and I think this has resulted in a large saving to the Province ; I think this is demonstrated by the fact that although every thing is advanced in price, the cost per head in maintaining the inmates of Public Institutions has been very much reduced ; it is reduced from about \$148.00 to \$125.00 per annum ; I have continued just the same practice under this Government, no change whatever has taken place, and I know it has resulted in a large saving ; my only motive in buying these blankets was, because they were a very good bargain and the very thing that was required, and a thing that was very difficult to get ; the Government could have sold them since during the latter part of 1872 and in 1873 at a considerable advance ; Mr. McMaster offered to buy them at 75 cents per pair advance ; my visit to Montreal at that time was with reference to making purchases for the Public Institutions ; in any event the linen and also the blankets would have been required to have been purchased a considerable time before the opening of the Prison, in order to get them made up and marked ; I bought the dry goods that I bought in Toronto in the same way, making the best purchases I could having regard to the requirements of the Prison and the peculiar kind of goods required ; I purchased them as economically as I would if I had been purchasing for myself, no one could have bought them for cash at lower rates ; I have had considerable experience in making such purchases, something over twenty years ; my remark about buying everything in connection with the Central Prison at the cheapest prices that could be procured, apply to all the purchases I made for the Central Prison that I have mentioned to-day ; under the Sandfield Macdonald Government I do not remember having any clothing made up ; this is the first clothing I think that has been made up ; there was clothing, I think, made for the London Asylum, but they were not made by contract ; I think this was under the Sandfield Macdonald administration.

It was upon my recommendation that Mr. Wilkie got the making of the doors at the Central Prison ; my reason was that Mr. Wilkie had been the trades instructor in the Blacksmith's Shop at Penetanguishene Reformatory ; it was contemplated to enlarge the Reformatory by adding a wing to it, and would require gates for the cells ; I told Mr. Wilkie to go on with these gates thinking they would do for the Penetanguishene Reformatory ; I had visited the United States Prisons, and seen that they were doing away in Juvenile Reformatories with Prison surroundings in the way of cell-doors and iron gates ; I thought that we might use a common door of a strong kind, and use these iron gates for the cells at the Central Prison ; at that time there were not many made, and I found in inspecting the gaols that cell gates generally were very defective, and I suggested improvements to Mr. Wilkie which he carried out to my satisfaction ; we got 120 altogether ; he made guard gates which we sent down to the Central Prison, they cost I think \$16.50 delivered in Toronto ; after these gates were made, Mr. Kelly, the Warden of the Reformatory, and Mr. Wilkie, quarrelled about some matters of discipline and the cause of it was reported to me, and I approved of the action of Mr. Kelly in dispensing with the services of Mr. Wilkie ; He came to me when he came down to Toronto, and asked me if he could get continuing to make cell gates ; I told him that he would require to see the Commissioner of Public Works, and that he would require to make an offer in writing, and I think he brought it to me ; I think it was either 12 or 12½ cents per lb ; knowing that he had done so well in making the gates and that he was a capital workman, and knowing that he had so much experience in making such gates, I sent his tender to the Commissioner and recommended it to be accepted ; the last 60 of the gates made at Penetanguishene cost much more than the first, in consequence of having to engage journeymen to assist the boys ; Edwards who is the largest safe-maker in Montreal, made an offer to make these gates at either \$23.00 or \$24.00 ; these cost us only be-

tween \$16.00 and \$17.00; Edwards' offer would be about 15 cents per lb; they cost considerably less under Wilkie's contract.

By Mr. Cameron.—Mr. Wilkie came to me almost immediately after leaving the Reformatory, and it was in conversation with me that the idea of his making the gates arose; I told him that he would have to see the Commissioner, and I recommended him to the Commissioner in consequence of knowing him to be a good working man; I made an estimate that the gates that were made at the Reformatory cost 12 cents per lb; making no allowance for freight, and charging the Prison labour at a nominal sum; he told me that he was going to hire a shop in Toronto; he said he was in treaty for a shop at this time, and I thought that he was going to commence business; I spoke to the Commissioner and told him that Mr. Wilkie was a man of experience in making gates, and ought to be a very good man to do them.

Mr. Langmuir produced a paper which forms part of the return asked for by Mr. Lauder; the appropriations of 1872 by this analysis show the appropriation for certain items have been exceeded, water supply and cell doors.

At the request of Hon. Mr. Cameron, Messrs. Daniel and James McDonald, the Builders that built the new fence around the Parliament Buildings, were notified to appear to-morrow.

Committee then adjourned at 2:10 o'clock, P.M., until to-morrow, Friday, 13th March.

FRIDAY, 13th March, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's Office at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.
Hon. Mr. Fraser,
" " Crooks,
" " Richards,
Mr. Rykert,

Mr. Farewell,
" Lauder,
" Sinclair,
" Hardy.—9.

Bartholomew Lalor, called and sworn :

By Mr. Rykert.—I keep my father's books; I know what is a paying price generally; my father entered into arrangements with Mr. Wilkie before I was in the business; I cannot tell what profit my father made out of the work he had at the Central Prison with Mr. Wilkie.

By Mr. Lauder.—We done a certain part of the work and paid for our share of the iron, and after the iron was deducted we received half the proceeds; we keep no separate account of work, we done in that way; we furnished as our part of the labour what was done with our machine and the men to do it, and we furnished half the material; suppose there was a bill of \$50.00 for iron, we paid half of it; Mr. Wilkie paid the men to put the work together; I think we done our share of the work, a full share as we agreed to.

Daniel McDonald called and sworn :

By Mr. Lauder.—I have had a contract from the Government connected with the fencing around the Parliament square; I took it sometime in June last; I was sent for; there was a message left at my house for me to come down either to Mr. Tully, or the Commissioner of Public Works; I saw both of them when I came down; I saw Mr. Tully first and Hon. Mr. McKellar afterwards; when I saw them they told me they wanted a fence built around the Buildings; they told me first of all they wanted me to superintend it and look after the material; I declined, I told them I did not do work in that way; that I would give them a tender for it; I put in a tender in writing; I do not

recollect who proposed that I should build it ; I came several times before they came to a conclusion of what kind of fence they wanted ; I made several patterns, they afterwards selected the one that is now up ; I made a piece of it in wood about 4 or 5 feet long ; I then made an offer of what I would do it for ; I made several offers for the different patterns ; I offered to do this one for \$1.43 per foot, gate posts, corner posts and the fitting of the gates were extra ; I gave a price for the gate posts at \$20.00 each for the 16 gate posts ; there were some extras about the hollow part of the ground in getting longer posts ; we had to keep an extra labourer working in this hollow place, we paid the labourer ; we were allowed extra for north and south portions of the hollow place ; the old fence was to have been taken down but it was not, we had to take it down ; the old fence was left on the ground, and some of it was used about the Building for fire-wood ; I suppose it was used for fire-wood, but I never saw any of it burnt ; I do not know of any of it being taken away, I was not around all the time ; I heard some parties got a load of it and took it away, but I do not know where it was taken to or what it was used for ; my brother was more around the work than I was ; I do not know as a matter of fact that Mr. McNab got any of the old fence, nor did I ever hear it ; I know nothing about it ; I am not related to either Mr. McNab or Mr. McKellar ; our prices, that is the tender price does not include painting ; I do not recollect how many feet there was in this fence, I think somewhere between 2260 and 2270 feet, we have finished this work ; we have not been paid in full yet ; we have only been paid one sum on the fence ; my brother keeps the accounts, our account was made out, but I am not sure whether it was rendered or not ; we finished this fence about the beginning of December ; I do not think our account was rendered then ; we generally render our accounts to the Architect's Office ; I do not know whether we have built fences the same pattern as this before, but we have built fences somewhat similar ; I never asked any other Contractor what they would do it for ; I cannot say whether there was any advertisement for tenders for this work or not ; I have not seen any.

By Mr. Rykert.—I do not know how much extra work we did ; the account will show, if it has been rendered ; the following items were extras:—The digging for the posts in the hollow, taking down the old fences, putting in stop posts for the gates, hanging the gates and the board below the base board ; this account produced of \$66 54 is in my handwriting ; it is dated from August 23 to September 25, 1873 ; I wrote out this account ; I got the particulars from my brother on the ground ; he gave them to me from a pass book ; I keep no more than a pass book ; I have been a contractor ; I have been on the sick list since last summer ; my brother is in partnership with me, carrying on a business of builders ; we keep no regular books of account ; we pay for all we get, and we do not require that long system of bookkeeping ; we have no book whereby we can tell how the account for fencing between us and the Department of Public Works stood ; we had a contract for the work ; the contract shows for itself, and the extra work we keep a note of it as it goes along, and make out the account, and then we do not keep it any longer ; the account produced does not embrace our whole account for extra work for this fencing ; there is more in the final account ; I could not say as a fact whether this final account has been delivered or not ; Mr. Tully will be able to tell you ; we got no instructions as to what we were to do with the old fence ; we were paid for taking a portion of the old fence down, but not for the delay it caused us ; we have not been paid for taking down the portion of the old fence on Simcoe Street as yet ; we exercised no supervision over the removal of the old fence.

The specification attached to the contract is as follows :—

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, June 26th, 1873.

Specification for the proposed Picket Fence on Front and Wellington Streets for the Parliament Buildings and Grounds, Toronto.

The fence to be constructed between the east and west gates on Front and Wellington Streets, and for a further distance on those streets, if so required by the Commissioner, to the extent in all of eighty rods.

The fence to be similar to that erected round Dr. Jennings' Church, on the corner of Bay and Richmond Streets, including all material and excavation ; also filling in post holes and levelling. The posts to be 6 inches square instead of round, and the upper rail to be 6 inches by 3 inches, instead of 4 inches by 3 inches ; the pickets to be of the same pattern and thickness, and about 6 feet in height.

The posts in the corners of the grounds to be of the same dimensions as those on Front Street, if required by the Commissioner ; the cost to be \$20 00 each.

The whole of the work to be completed on or before the 1st day of October next.

Department Public Works,

Ontario, June 26th, 1873.

The date of the contract is 5th July, 1873 ; I do not remember how much money we have received on this ; I think there must be considerable due as yet ; the fence has been measured ; I take no active part in any man's election further than giving my vote, which I consider every man's right ; I do not know whether my brother takes an active part or not ; he may canvass ; I did vote for Mr. Crooks in the local elections in 1871 ; I was not on his committee ; I do not know whether my brother was or not ; I think my brother did canvass for Mr. Crooks ; in the Moss-Bickford election I did not vote, because I had no vote ; if I had a vote I would have voted for Mr. Moss ; I do not know whether my brother took an active part for Mr. Moss or not ; I do not think he had a vote ; perhaps my brother's son may have acted as chairman.

The following is the final account rendered to the Department of Public Works, amounting to \$4,712 87 :—

Account of work and fencing around the Parliament Buildings in Toronto, by D. & J. McDonald.
1873.

To 2,777 feet run of fencing, @ \$1 43 per foot.....	\$3,971 11
„ 16 gate posts.....	320 00
„ 697 lbs. for heavy hinges and crooks for gate, @ 20c. per lb.....	139 40
„ hinged straps for locks, staples, latches, plate hooks and staples for fixing gates when shut and open ; also 2½ gross of screws for sundries	37 35
„ extra labor apart from fence on 12 gates—viz., hinging and putting on fixtures, also framing	75 00
„ 900 feet boards for inside of fence, \$18 00 ; cart, \$1 25.....	19 25
„ ripping ditto at machine shop	1 00
„ 6 days, carpenter, \$15 ; 20 lb. cut nails, \$1 60	16 60
„ 3 days, labourer preparing for do.	6 00
„ cedar posts for stoping gates, \$2 50 ; labour, sinking do., \$4 00	6 50
„ 4 lamp posts, fixed on gate posts, front.....	24 00
„ repairing fence on Simcoe Street, broke by fall of flag pole	10 00
„ do. do. on opposite side of street.....	2 00
„ 6½ days, taking down old fence on Simcoe Street, also on south and north sides up to first gates, nearly double	15 62
„ extra labour in posts and workmanship of hollow part by not being filled up	50 00
„ 1 day, fixing the fence west end, injured by wind.....	2 50
	\$4,646 34*
Additional account	66 54
	\$4,712 87
On account	1,889 79
Balance	\$2,823 08

* I find an error of \$50 00 in the addition in this account. It should be \$4,696 33.—J. F. SUTTON.

Memo. of sundry extra work done by D. and J. McDonald, at fence around Parliament Buildings :

1873.

Aug. 23, Boring four posts for gas pipes	\$6 00
“ One and a-half day of men, assisting, \$3.75 ; half day of team, \$1.50.....	5 25
Sept. 1, To carpenter and labourer, half day each, taking out posts and cutting fence	2 25
“ 2, To carpenter cutting and taking down fence	2 50
“ 4, One and a-half day carpenter cutting, carpenter and labourer...	3 50
“ 13, Half day carpenter cutting	1 25
“ 13, Four and a-half days labourers taking out stump	9 00
“ 13, Three quarters of a day carpenter taking down fence	1 87
“ 19, Four and a-half days labourer taking out posts on Front street,	9 00
“ 19, A large cedar post for foundation, and cartage	1 00
“ 19, Spike for ditto	0 25
“ 19, Two days cutting and attending on gas man (gate posts)	5 00
“ 25, One day taking down fence on Front street	2 50
“ 25, A post and two pickets broken by a falling tree	2 25
“ 25, Seventy-two feet of 6×6 cedar used about the building	1 42
“ 25, Two hundred feet lumber, 2½ cents per foot ; tool box, \$5.00 ; nails, 50 cents	5 50
“ 25, Hardware, \$1.25 ; for ditto, two days' work, \$5.00 ; cartage, 50 cents	6 75
“ 25, A large file and time for sharpening cross-cut saw	1 25
	\$66 54.

(Correct)

KIVAS TULLY,

Architect & Engineer.

Probably I may have been mistaken when I said 2260 or 2270 feet in the measurement of the fence ; I meant 2777 feet ; the balance due us by the final account is \$2,823.08 ; I do not know whether it was Mr. Tully or Hon. Mr. McKellar that sent for me, there was a message left at my house ; when I came here I saw Mr. Tully first, and afterwards the Commissioner ; Mr. Tully was not surprised to see me ; I came to see what I was wanted for.

By Mr. Lauder.—When we entered into arrangements with the Department, there was a provision for extras, there always is provision ; what is meant by levelling in the specification is the filling in and levelling round the posts ; we only contracted to build eighty rods, nearly 1320 feet at first, as per specifications, and afterwards we were told to go on and finish the balance of Parliament square ; I do not recollect who gave us the order to finish it ; I do not remember whether it was the architect or the Commissioner ; we did not take into account the gates when fixing our prices, that was perfectly understood ; the gates are a different kind of work altogether ; I do not know why nothing is said about the gates in the contract ; I do not know anything about the memorandum being kept of what the fence cost us ; I do not know what our profit was, or whether there was any profit on it ; we have waited for our money because we are sure of it ; I made the account out ; I gave it to my brother after I made it out ; I made it out from the memorandum kept at the time it was going on ; we have the memorandum ; I think my brother has it ; I make up the \$50.00 charged for labour in posts and workmanship in hollow part by not being filled up ; there is the extra length, strength and bracing of the parts, and extra labour consequent upon not being levelled ; extra labour apart from fence on twelve gates, \$75.00 ; this is made up for framing and hinging ; the gates were to be extra ; the picket portion of the gates were included in the contract ; Mr. Lalor made the hinges for the gates ; I do not recollect how much we paid him for the heavy hinges, by the pound, at, I think, fifteen cents, and the lighter ones by the bulk sum ; I charged the

Government twenty cents per pound, because I had to attend to them and see that they were right and make patterns, and I had considerable cartage and expenses ; I tried several blacksmith shops to get these done and they would not make them less than twenty cents per pound.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—This account to which Mr. Rykert has made reference, has not been paid ; we received some money on account ; all that we have been paid for extras, so far, is \$66.54 ; we have only rendered our final account, and nothing has been done further with it since ; It has not been certified to by the architect, or settled in any way with the Department ; all that we have been paid on account is \$1,889.79, and that amount includes the amount of \$66.54 for extras ; the architect certified that that much work had been done ; when I put in our tender for this fence, I did not know how many others had tendered, or whether there had been any other tenders or not, but I supposed I was competing with others ; our tender that we put in, and the contract we entered into was only intended for the westerly end of the Parliament Buildings, and was not at that time intended to include that portion known as the easterly end, or the hollow ; except the taking down of some trees in the westerly portion, and taking down the old fence, and the extras connected with the gates and the lamp posts, all the other extras belong to the work done at the easterly end in the hollow ; I have had a good deal of experience in fence-building and contracting for over thirty years ; the price, \$1.43 per foot, that we were charging, was, I state candidly and honestly, a low price, between man and man, and if I were offered another job similar, at the same price, I would not take it ; all these extras that we have charged for are not as I contend, included in the contract, and when I speak of a low price for the work, I mean for the work outside of the extras ; we were contractors under the Sandfield Macdonald Government ; we had the carpenter's work in the hospitals and wings at the asylum ; if it had not been for us, I do not know when it would have been finished ; the Government complimented us for it ; we had to take in hand other portions of the work afterwards to keep the work going ; under the Sandfield Macdonald Government I know we did wait for our pay sometimes ; there was one time we had to wait for a long time, but I do not remember how long ; I do not know what became of the old fence, it was not worth looking after ; I would not have carted it to my own house, as far as I am concerned.

By Mr. McLeod.—The work that we took at the Assylum from the Sandfield Macdonald Government, apart from our own portion, was the inside portions of the brick-work, stone paving, and other work on the wings which were left undone by the contractors and we just went on and hired men and went on at days work, and finished it, and rendered the accounts to the Government Architect.

By Mr. Rykert.—Mr. Tully superintended it ; I do not know when it was, whether it was the first or second years of the Sandfield Macdonald Government ; I think it was in 1867, Mr. Tully employed us ; this work we performed the season before the asylum was finished, about 1868.

Mr. McDonald further said, that he remembered the reason why there was nothing mentioned about the gates in the contract was, because it was undecided what pattern they would be made.

Mr. Tully, recalled :

I first saw Mr. McDonald in connection with this contract, somewhere about June last ; the Commissioner instructed me to send for him ; we were talking about constructing the fence and about the mode of doing it ; I got a tender from another person, Mr. Smith, and I requested him to send up a specimen picket ; I went to Mr. Smith's place of business to get him to put in a tender. (Mr. Tully produced the specimen picket, and also Mr. Smith's letter making the offer and stating the prices he would do it for ; the following is a copy of the letter).

TORONTO, June 12th, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—I will put up 5 feet 6 inch fancy picket fence, per pattern shewn you, viz :—9 feet round cedar posts not less than 5 inches diameter at small end, portion above ground to be barked and dressed and set 8 feet from centre to centre, 3x4 dressed ribbon board 12 inch, bevelled base nailed on face of pickets with moulding on face of pickets

above, for the sum of sixty-five cents per foot lineal, all cedar posts over 9 feet long to be charged four cents per foot lineal additional.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN B. SMITH,
Per A. M. L.

Kivas Tully, Esq.
Architect.

The specimen picket was considered too slight, it was a one inch picket, and from a conversation I had with the Commissioner, we thought it should be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; I spoke to Mr. Smith, in the early part of 1873, when I was making an estimate of this fence, and it was sometime before I received his tender; I consulted with no person else, but Mr. Smith and Mr. McDonald; in consulting with the Commissioner we thought it better to get Mr. McDonald to superintend it and purchase the material ourselves and have it done by days work; then the Commissioner instructed me to send for Mr. McDonald to come and see him on the subject, and when he came I made the proposition to him to come and superintend it and employ carpenters and labourers to do the work; he refused to do it in that way, and he made an offer to do it by contract; I would say that the heavy fence of Mr. McDonald would be about double the price of Mr. Smith's because the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch lumber is much harder to get; and the moulding is much heavier, the pattern on the top of Mr. McDonald's pattern is done by hand, and on the other, Mr. Smith's, it is done by machinery; tenders were not advertised for this fence; I think the picket at present in the fence would be worth double what Mr. Smith's picket is; there are no extras in the fence or posts that I am aware of; there are extras for the gates and the length of some of the posts according to the account rendered; I was under the impression that we could make the old gates answer, but upon examination we found that some of them were rotten, and could not be made use of; I do not think it could be done for \$1.20 per foot; I dare say we might have got lower tenders than Mr. McDonald's \$1.43 per foot, but I do not think it would have been done so well; I know Mr. McDonald to be a good workman.

By Mr. Hardy.—He did the carpenter work at the old Custom House under the Government of John A. Macdonald in 1845 and 1846.

By Mr. Rykert.—I believe the work in the present picket, Mr. McDonald's, to be machine work; I have examined the work it is machine work. The contract for painting this fence was given to Mr. Gilbert Percy; It is not completed yet; the approximate cost is \$1388.50, 5554 superficial yards at 25 cents per yard; there was no competition for it; I think he came to me or he went to the Commissioner; I forget which; I think Mr. Percy came to me himself, and he made an offer to do the work for a certain rate, his current rate; Mr. Percy did the painting at the wings of the Hospital at the Asylum, with Mr. McDonald.

By Mr. Lauder.—The Department did not advertise for tenders for this fence; I do not know of any reason, why they did not advertise; I went to Mr. Smith to get his offer at 65 cents per foot; I allowed a contract to be signed with Mr. McDonald for his tender at \$1.43 per foot without communicating with Mr. Smith; I do not remember asking Mr. Smith what he would build a fence, for the same style that he had shown a quarter of an inch thicker; Mr. Smith's specimen and tender was for inch stuff including base board, moulding ribbon pieces and posts; on the fence posts of the present fence there are bevelled pieces spiked on at the bottom on both sides to prevent the posts lifting with the frost; I do not think these are specified in Mr. Smith's offer; taking the whole fence as it is built, and the way it has been constructed, it would be worth double the price of Mr. Smith's; I have not taken the opinion of any other Builder on this fence as to the difference in price between Mr. Smith's price and Mr. McDonald's.

By Hon. Mr. Richards.—The difference between the price of an inch picket and an $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch picket would be more than a fourth difference; $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch lumber would have to be specially ordered; I could not say exactly what difference unless I made enquiries; I should think there would be double the difference in the mouldings of the present fence as compared

with Mr. Smith's pattern; that would be probably 5 or 6 cents per foot the difference in the ribbon pieces would be about 2 cents per foot lineal; McDonald's difference being worth 2 cents more than Smith's; the difference of putting in the bevel pieces at the bottom of the posts would be about 10 cents per post; the posts called for by the McDonald contract would be worth 15 cents more than Smith's; there is a difference in the way of finishing the base; the base is also $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and Mr. Smith's would be only inch, the difference between them would only be the difference in the lumber, I do not think there would be any difference in the labour except that the former of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch would be stronger; upon these calculations Mr. McDonald's fence would be worth 13 cents per lineal foot, more than Mr. Smith's fence, and in addition the difference in cost between inch and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch stuff should be computed, and any additional height in the fence or posts.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Mr. McDonald has done the work well, I am quite satisfied with the way he has done it; it is done far better than usual contract work; this fence is higher than Mr. Smith's would be according to specification and Mr. Smith's offer; the posts in Mr. Smith's tender were to be round from top to bottom, with the bark taken off above the ground, five inches in diameter at the small end, and Mr. McDonald's is a square post dressed to measure, six inches square; it would take a round post about eight or nine inches to dress to six inches square; in both fences the posts would be the same distance apart from centre to centre; the ribbon pieces in Mr. McDonald's fence were six inches by three, and bevelled, and in Mr. Smith's three inches by four, and not bevelled; I do not think there would be any difference in the bevelled base between the two, except the difference in the thickness of the lumber; the moulding on the Smith fence was much lighter than on the McDonald fence; I think there would not be more than five cents difference in the two posts, the round and the square, in the rough; I think Mr. McDonald's posts are longer; when I spoke about 25 cents difference between the posts, I did not take into consideration any difference in the length of the two posts; they are both the same class of fence, one is heavier than the other; there is a cap on the present post; after looking into all the items I still believe that this fence is worth \$1.43 per foot, and I do not think any other contractor can be had in Toronto to do it less and in the same manner; I know Mr. McDonald to be an honest workman; as a proof of the quality of Mr. McDonald's work, I can state that after 20 years near — of the work that he did at the custom-house, there was only \$20.00 worth of repairs to be done under my directions; I have had large experience with contractors, and he always gave me good satisfaction; it was upon my advice at the time, that the Commissioner of Public Works gave this work to Mr. McDonald; I recommended it as a fair price, and I thought so; the price of that quality of lumber at that time was high, I think it was something like \$35.00 per thousand; I think there is more work on the McDonald picket than on Mr. Smith's; if Mr. Smith's was done by hand there might be probably more work on his, but both were done by machinery; on consulting with the Commissioner, he wanted a good strong fence; the pickets in Mr. Smith's pattern might be broken easily, but Mr. McDonald's are very strong, and would not be so easily broken.

By Hon. Mr. Richards.—I am not prepared to say that the present fence is more than 5 feet 9 inches; I know it is more than 5 feet 6 inches high; I am not prepared to say that there is any difference in the height of the posts required by the McDonald contract than those that would be required by the Smith offer.

The following witnesses were ordered to be notified to appear before the Committee to-morrow:—

Mr. Ald. Withrow.
 “ J. P. Wagner.
 “ Shanklin.
 “ Hassard.

The two former at the request of Mr. Farewell, and the two latter at the request of Mr. Lauder.

Committee adjourned at 2.20 P.M., until to-morrow, Saturday, 14th March, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

SATURDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's office at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.
 Hon. Mr. Fraser,
 " " Crooks,

Mr. Farewell.
 " Lauder,
 " Sinclair.—6.

Richard Hassard, called and sworn.

By Mr. Lauder.—I have examined the fence around the Parliament square ; I did not see it while it was in construction ; I have been a contractor for about 25 years ; I am a painter and glazier ; I never had any business to meddle with carpenter's work until about seven or eight years ago, when the assessment law was altered, and section 30 instructed the assessors to assess all real and personal property at its cash value ; I was an assessor for City of Toronto since 1862 up to last year ; it was our duty as assessors to pry into everything on our route, to conform with the law and get as near as possible at the cash value ; in these matters I am naturally inquisitive, and I also made it my business to estimate in all matters connected with buildings as well as my own trade ; I have measured this fence ; there is a great deal of difference in the prices of tenders, it all depends on who you tender against ; I think a fair value for this fence, taking into consideration that it had not been advertised for for tenders, for the plain portion of the fence including the common posts, leaving out the gate posts and corner posts, I think by the panel, I see 16 feet scantling stretches for two panels—I think \$1.00 per foot would be a fair price ; I counted the panels in the fence—344 panels of 8 feet each ; the four corner posts are allowed for in this calculation the same as common posts ; I allowed \$8.00 for extras on these corner posts ; for 12 gate posts I allowed \$30.00 for each opening, that is \$10.00 a post extra over a small post ; the painting also depends on competition ; there would be 3,784 yards of painting on this fence ; I have not taken the sanding into consideration, for I knew nothing about it ; by competition I believe a contractor could do it for 20 cents a yard, and it would be a fair price ; in this estimate I allow for four coats of paint ; I have measured one panel, and I found on going around that they were all laid down equally ; I would be willing to do the painting at 20 cents a yard.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—I was on my way one day to the Grand Trunk Station, some two or three weeks ago ; I was standing talking to a person on Simcoe street, and Mr. Lauder came along and he said : " By-the-bye, Hassard, what is that fence worth ? " I have always been a conservative, but I think, a consistent one ; I did not measure the panel of the fence then, I think it was the beginning of this week I measured it ; I said nothing to Mr. Lauder then, but that more than likely I would measure it ; I had a Mr. Kennedy, a builder, with me, knowing him to be a practical builder ; Mr. Kennedy had been my colleague for a number of years ; when I went around with Mr. Kennedy assessing, we made our judgment jointly ; the reason I selected Mr. Kennedy was, because he was the person employed by the Bank of Upper Canada, and the Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada, and as a tradesman understood his work as to the valuing of property ; after I made an examination of the fence, I told Mr. Lauder what I valued it at ; I called to see Mr. Lauder and could not find him ; I did not give him a satisfactory account of the valuation I put on it ; he could not make out much by what I told him ; I did not tell him what valuation I put upon it per foot ; I gave him a lump sum, something over \$3,000.00, painting and all ; I would not require to make any enquiries about the material that was used in the fence, it was not necessary ; I measured the posts inside ; I measured more than one panel of the fence ; in going around to count the panels I measured some of them occasionally, and found out that they were all sixteen feet scantling ; I measured the post inside with a rule ; there is a temporary cap to prevent the weather effecting the heart of the tree, the gate posts and corner posts are capped ; I have an idea they should be down either three feet six inches, or four feet into the ground ; in my calculation I allow the posts at an average of ten feet long ; it would require a

round post, a little better than twenty-four inches in circumference, to square six inches ; I think that a post eight inches in diameter would square six inches ; it would require a straight post, something of that size would very nearly do it if you square it to six inches, as you have the four corners that you could just strip the bark off ; I allowed inch stuff for some of the panels ; what I call a panel is sixteen pickets ; I think it was inch stuff ; I allowed so much for each picket ; it appears to me to be inch stuff ; I think it was inch stuff that I allowed for the base also ; I allow it all through as inch stuff ; I measured the ribbons ; I think I found them to be four inches by six inches ; when that fence was being built, inch stuff was worth by the foot lineal, I allowed at the rate of \$20.00 per thousand ; I allowed sixty cents each for the small posts finished with the boot and the excavations ; I made no calculation for the price of the post in the rough ; I know the price of lumber, but I do not know what these posts were worth in the rough ; I have not made enquiry and I cannot answer the question as to what a solid cedar post would cost ; I know these posts were bored to allow the gas pipe to go through, I saw the turned pieces that project at the top for the lamp, we allowed for that ; I have tendered for jobs with Mr. Percy, and I would have to go far under twenty cents per yard, for four-coat work, or I would not get it ; the paint here is made up of white lead, oil, and black ; I consider the painting is a good job ; I know they were using good oil, I did not know they were using benzine, I consider that at the prices I have stated it should be done with the best materials ; winter time is the best time to do a job of this sort to make a good job of it ; it would be worth for a single coat—that is to prime it—it might be worth three cents per yard, and it might be worth six cents, it depends upon the way it was done ; I never had a contract for one coat of priming, that is, one coat on new work, I would not do it for any person ; if the priming was done well and with white and red lead and raw material, the best material, it would be worth a third of the twenty cents a yard ; two coats would be worth using the best material ; this also depends upon competition, a fair price would be from twelve and a-half cents per yard to fifteen cents ; if it is white, it would be worth more than if it was drab ; it is only in the third or fourth coat that the contractor makes any profit ; the fence around the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, three coats was done for nine cents per yard, I believe it was a very good job, and I often wondered how the contractor ever found the stuff for that price ; I did a large contract this year and used nothing but the best material, at the "Boys' Home," and all I charged the contractor that gave me the job was fifteen cents per yard ; for three-coat work I would charge seventeen cents per yard in drab ; for four-coats and sanding, I would charge twenty-five cents per yard, that is, to make a good job ; this price, also, depends upon competition ; it is worth more than twenty-five cents per yard for four coats and sanding, I think twenty-eight cents would be a very good price ; I think thirty cents per yard for four coats and sanding is a good deal more than he would have got if he had tendered for it ; I would have been glad to have tendered for it at twenty-five cents per yard, seeing that there was so much of it to do ; I might take it less than twenty-five cents when I made up my calculations ; if I had good men I would take it less, it depends a good deal on the wages and what the men could do ; I am aware that that there is a tariff of prices for the master painters of Toronto since 1867, but they never stick up to it ; the tariff of prices has been taken from the ordnance price ; I do not know what the trade price is ; I have been out of the business of painting for the last five years, but I have done a little on my son's account last year ; I did the job at the "Boys' Home" myself, and I have done other jobs ; I do not think that that was done by competition ; if you come to get me to do a job for you I would charge you what I considered a fair price ; I am not aware that the following are the trade prices :—

For common colours, per yard superficial :

For one coat.....	8 cents.
“ two “	15 “
“ three “	20 “
“ four “	25 “

Whether or not these prices are two high would depend altogether upon the prices of materials ; if I got the paint to analyze I could tell what it was worth, but I do not

know what kind of material was in the paint used in this fence. Mr. Pearcy is in the habit of using good material ; I call this paint on the fence plain painting ; I would deduct nothing for the opening between the pickets ; the trade, I think, would call this plain painting.

By Mr. Sinclair.—The price of the work would depend upon competition. The quality depends sometimes on competition also, but it should not be so ; when I tender by competition, I put in the lowest price I could afford to do it for.

By Mr. Lauder.—For four-coat work and sanding I would do it for less than thirty cents per yard ; I never heard of putting boiled oil in outside work.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Even putting in the boiled oil, I think thirty cents per yard for four coats and sanding is still too high ; there is only five cents per gallon difference at retail between raw and boiled oil. It would not make half a cent per yard difference in the coat.

By Mr. McLeod.—I consider Brundell & Spence's lead superior to any other ; I always preferred it to any other ; in any weather raw oil is preferable to boiled oil for outside work.

The committee adjourned at 11.15 o'clock, A.M. until Monday, 16th March, at 9 A.M.

MONDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's office at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.
Hon. Mr. Cameron.
“ “ Fraser,
“ “ Crooks,

Mr. Lauder.
“ Sinclair.
“ Farewell.—7.

Mr. John Shanklin called and sworn.

By Hon. Mr. Cameron.—I am a carpenter and joiner, and I carry on contracts as a builder ; I have been eight years carrying on business in Toronto ; I have seen the fence around Parliament Square ; I have done similar work to this, never, perhaps, as large a stretch as this kind of work is rarely done except in front of a dwelling-house, then only twenty-five or fifty feet of it ; we would charge less for a long stretch, because in putting it up in front of a dwelling-house, there are cased posts, which would come to a good deal more ; leaving the gate posts and corner posts out, I would be willing to take a job like this at from ninety cents to a dollar a foot ; I have done some pretty good-sized jobs ; I am at a house now at which the carpenter work comes to \$6,000 00 ; if there had been tenders advertised for for this fence, I would not have tendered for it ; I can get work enough by private contract ; it is very seldom I tender for public contracts, I get enough to do without it ; these pickets are made by machinery ; any of the factories in the city could make them ; supposing I took the job, I could get the pickets worked at some of the factories in the city ; the Smith pattern of picket is inch stuff ; there is only a fourth difference between the inch stuff and one and a quarter inch stuff, the difference being in the price of the lumber ; good inch stuff will fetch as much in the market as inch and a quarter, I pay as much ; there is not much one and a quarter inch stuff used except for flooring ; I am continually buying lumber ; I generally buy it by the car-load ; if I wanted these pickets I would go to the mill and make a bargain with them for what price they would furnish them ; I was speaking to a party a few weeks ago, and asking what they would make me them for ; I don't know as they would be as heavy a picket as that ; they said they would give them to me for twelve and a half cents each ; from twelve and a half to fifteen cents each is a general price for a four foot picket ; these would be a little higher, I suppose, because they are a longer picket ; the value of the large gate and corner posts, would be about \$15 00 ; I would put them in for that ; I get painting done ; sometimes I finish a whole job complete ; but I always get a painter to give me an estimate for his part of the work ; I get sometimes an estimate from a painter and a bricklayer, the different trades, and I make up my tender from those ; I have always understood the painting to be worth for three coats twenty cents per yard, for four-coat's work it would be worth a little more ; I never went into painting

much, my impression is, for two coats they generally charge twelve and a half cents, for three coats, twenty cents per yard; that is what they have charged me when they have done work for me: I think they reckon the first coat worth more if it is done properly, in consequence of the absorption; I do not speak positive on the painting; at the price of from ninety cents to a dollar per foot, I would do the same fence for that, and make a good profit on it; upon calculation, I find cedar scantling are worth more than round cedar posts; you can buy round cedar posts for about twenty-five cents, and the square post would cost about forty cents; the cedar scantling average from \$15 00 to \$18 00 per thousand board measure, four cents per lineal foot extra for round cedar posts over nine feet, would be a fair price; they never made any difference with me in buying a nine foot or a ten foot long cedar post; the diameter of these posts, five inches, is small, six inches is the general size; there is a little more work in the picket in the fence around Dr. Jennings's Church; the picket would cost a little more in the work on Dr. Jennings's fence; I could not say how much extra it would cost; the posts in Dr. Jennings's fence are, I think, round; I could not say what size the upper ribbon is in Dr. Jennings's fence; in my judgment, the cost would be for a fence, a quarter of an inch thicker lumber, just the cost of the extra lumber, a fourth more; that kind of lumber I do not think would cost more than from \$12 50 to \$14 per thousand, you can buy flooring from \$12 to \$14 per thousand; you can buy it dressed for from \$22 00 to \$24 00 per thousand face measure, according to the quality; politically, I am a conservative; I get the name of charging more than other folks; the reason that I think I do charge more is because I scarcely ever get a contract at public competition; I know the McDonalds, they are good business men, they do their work well; they are kind of retired builders now; they hardly ever tender for a job now; they would tender if they thought there were only two or three others tendering; they tendered for this job that I am doing now; my tender was about \$6,000 00, and their's was something like \$8,000 00 or \$9,000 00; I do not know much about their politics, I believe they vote on the reform ticket; I do not live in the same part of the city as they do.

By Mr. Lauder.—I could not put a price on this fence for the whole work, including painting and all, I do not want to go out of my own business; I think parties could have been got to take the old fence away for the material; it would not take a great time to break down the old fence, the posts would be the worst part of it; I could not say if it were mine whether I could have got it taken away without extra cost or not, but I think I could.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—From my experience of contracts I have had to pay twenty cents per yard for three-coat work, I think that is what they charged me; I have never made any measurements of this fence around the Parliament Buildings; I never measured the height; from my own observations I think the pickets are one and a-quarter inch thick; I was acquainted with some of the men that put the fence up; I think the base is inch stuff, I cannot say positively, I did not look at it particularly; I made a calculation on Saturday of what I thought I could do the fence for; I looked at the fence on Saturday just as I went along, I knew what the fence was, I knew the height of the fence, I knew it was about a six foot fence; I can tell as I am going along whether a fence would take a five foot or a six foot picket; I knew what the length of the fence was by seeing it in the papers; there are only two pickets to the foot I think, I am not positive; the way I arrived at my prices was, I took one hundred feet and allowed two pickets to the foot; the pickets are always put in six inches each, two pickets to the foot; I calculated at so much for one hundred feet; I allowed twenty cents for each picket; I allowed for rail $3 \times 6 = 300$ feet, at, I think, \$20.00 per thousand, that is, two cents per foot, I could buy it for less; I allowed for each post about fifty cents, that is, a post ten feet long, if it were twelve feet long it would be about ten cents extra; there would be thirteen posts in one hundred feet, that would make \$6.50 for posts; I allowed so much a running foot for the base; sixteen foot stuff would not cost any more than twelve foot stuff; I think I calculated that I could get this stuff, inch stuff, for six cents per foot; I am not certain whether I calculated it at five or six cents; it is only good stock lumber; I saw the men working at it; there is a fourth difference between inch and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch lumber; I did not calculate whether it was inch or $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch stuff, I just calculated it at so much per foot for the base; I do not think $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch stuff, such as would cost more than six cents per foot, at a rough calculation; if it is inch stuff you could buy the material dressed, for four cents per foot; if it was $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, it would cost, I think, about six cents per running foot; I am quite satisfied I could buy that base for that price; I allowed for the

moulding at about three cents per foot, I find on measuring it that it is all inch base ; there is not any difference between the price of lumber now and last summer ; when I calculated about the posts, I allowed so much for each post ; I have also allowed for the labour, digging, putting in the posts ; I allowed for the dressing, &c., of the posts in the prices I have given you ; the lumber at the outside price for the post, would only cost forty cents, and I allowed the ten cents extra for the dressing, they might possibly cost a little more for dressing ; I have allowed for a spur about two feet, and a couple of small braces at the bottom of the post ; I cannot say how much I allowed for the footing of each post ; it would, perhaps, cost twenty-five cents a post for footing, that would make seventy-five cents for each post finished ; I allowed for the digging of the post holes and filling in ; I allowed fifty cents for each post, I could get them done, I think, for about twenty-five cents each ; I calculated that for one hundred feet I allowed five days work, at \$2.50 per day for labour, putting up the fence, that is, twelve and a-half cents per foot ; I could put up this fence when the stuff is on the ground, for twelve and a-half cents per foot, that is, only for the labour putting it up ; there would be some expense getting the material there, I cannot say exactly how much, I did not bring my memorandum with me, I always allow a percentage for this, but I do not remember exactly how much I allowed without seeing my memorandum ; I consider that from ninety cents to one dollar would be a fair price for the fence, I never allowed in any contract anything for the nails, I left a margin for contingencies, such as cartage, and nails, the same as I allow in any job, but I cannot say what margin I left ; I will not tell how much margin I intended to make, I calculated on a good, living profit. I made up what the principal things would come to in the fence for one hundred feet and then I allowed so much for contingencies ; I think the principal things for one hundred feet came to something over \$50.00, I cannot say how much over ; I know Mr. McDonald, he is a very good workman, he is nothing better than many others ; this is a fair job, that is all ; I do not consider it a first class job, it is good enough for a fence ; the stuff is just put up just as it came from the mill ; Mr. McDonald calculates to get more out of a job than another person, he told me so himself ; this job that I am doing, that he tendered for, he calculated to get more than I do ; he would not work for the profits that are going now, he has told me so, and I think he is right ; I would not work myself at the rates that are generally going for contracts given at public competition ; I think Mr. Tully is a good judge of work ; there is a great deal of difference of opinion as to prices ; tenders sometimes range very wide ; a fair trade profit would be twenty per cent. ; when we send out men we charge \$2.50 per day when we pay them \$2.00 ; I have put up several fences since I have been in business during the past eight years, I could not say how many ; the gate posts are cased on the front, the corner posts are cased on two sides, that makes them a little more expensive ; I do not think, if I was tendering for a job, I would make any difference between a solid cedar post and a cased post ; these corner posts are, I should say, about ten feet and the capping, to the top of the capping they might be twelve feet ; Mr. Wagner is a good workman ; Mr. Wagner's opinion and estimate, I think, would be as good as any other man in Toronto ; there is a difference of opinion in tendering ; Mr. Wagner has sometimes tendered below me and sometimes I am below him ; I would take Mr. Wagner's opinion as soon as any other man in the city.

Committee adjourned at 11.30 until to-morrow, Tuesday, 17th March, at 9 A.M.

TUESDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's Office, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*,
Hon. Mr. Fraser,
Hon. Mr. Cameron,
Mr. Lauder,
Mr. Rykert,

Mr. Wood,
Mr. Farewell,
Mr. Sinclair,
Mr. Hardy—9.

John Jacob Withrow, called and sworn.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—I am in business in Toronto, as a manufacturer in preparing material (wood-work) used in fences, &c. ; have been in my present business about three

years, and for twelve years previously, as a builder and contractor, in the City of Toronto ; I have made an examination of this fence around the Parliament Buildings, with a view to putting a value upon it ; I am aware the fence was put up during the summer, I have made a calculation for each section of sixteen feet, I calculate a section of sixteen feet to be worth \$21.38, without allowing for some items that I spread over the whole work ; for instance, a good deal of the material could not be found in the city, I allowed for railway fares going to look for stuff \$25.00 ; another item of \$25.00 for time looking for the stuff, and for the time required for looking for the stuff in the city a further sum of \$25.00, making in all \$75.00 extra, to be distributed over the whole work, that would make about fifty cents more for each section, making one section complete exclusive of painting, \$21.88 ; the gate posts and corner posts, and the extra work around the gates are extra ; I have not allowed for them in this valuation ; I have examined the gate and corner posts ; I looked through my books and I found that I had furnished a similar post from the bench at \$15.00 ; I understand these are charged at \$20.00 each for putting up and all, I consider that a fair price ; according to this calculation of mine, the valuation would be about \$1.37 per foot exclusive of painting.

By Hon. Mr. Cameron.—I have made up my estimates from the following items : For a section of sixteen feet, it would require two posts, (sawn cedar scantling,) there are thirty-six feet in each post, seventy-two feet in the two posts, at \$20.00 per thousand, that would be \$1.44 ; there is no cedar scantling cut less than twelve feet long, unless cut to order, and I take these to be that length ; for dressing the posts I calculate twenty-five cents each, that is fifty cents for the two posts ; for footing twenty-five cents each post ; for time of labour digging and filling each post hole, fifty cents ; I allow one hour for setting each post ; I consider it necessary and would be satisfied with a carpenter setting one each hour ; I allow a proportion of cartage, five cents each ; I calculate the usual one-horse waggon would bring seven hundred feet ; we count on paying thirty cents a load ; it costs us \$4.00 a car load from the Northern Railway Station to our place of business, a car load is eight thousand feet, fifty cents a thousand ; it would be worth for one-horse load, from the Caldwells to the Parliament Buildings, twenty-five cents ; I based my calculation on the proportion that two posts would bare to seven hundred feet, being the usual load for a single horse ; I have added twenty per cent to those items for profit, which would be seventy-nine cents ; this would all amount to \$4.73 for the posts in the ground ; the next item is two fence ribbons 3 x 6 scantling, sixteen feet long, forty-eight feet of material in them at \$18.00 per thousand, that would be eighty-six cents for the two scantling ; I would give this for that kind of lumber ; for running that through a machine, (we are in the habit of doing this kind of work,) seventy-five cents per hundred feet, that would be thirty-five cents for the two ribbons, proportion of cartage for these five cents ; I have received no instructions from any person in the matter ; I made the calculations at my own instance ; total so far is \$1.26 for the ribbons, and twenty per cent added, would make \$1.51 for the two ribbons ; the next item is thirty-three pickets to sixteen feet ; I understand those are kiln-dried, and I put them in, including cartage, at twenty-five cents each ; I take it that the lumber has been purchased where they could get it, and taken to the kiln to be kiln-dried, and taken back to the factory to be manufactured into pickets, and then taken from there to the work ; the first cost of these pickets at the factory is twenty cents ; we do not make any difference between the cost of planing inch and 1½ inch stuff ; I would not undertake to furnish a quantity of these pickets out of that thickness of stuff ; if I did furnish them I would not furnish them less than I have stated, twenty-five cents each ; the way I know they were kiln-dried was, because I believe Mr. Wagner told me ; the view I give of this is only my own experience ; this kind of material, 1½ inch stuff, is hardest size to get ; we make flooring that size, but I know that lumber would not answer ; I call this lumber in the fence clear lumber ; I think I can tell from a painted stick whether it had been kiln-dried or not ; twenty per cent added on the pickets, which is \$1.65, would make \$9.90 for the pickets ; then face moulding in two pieces, the piece with covered edge, 2½ cents per foot, the half-round piece, 1½ cents ; sixteen feet at 3¾ cents, sixty cents ; I cannot say whether this can be got less or not ; I consider this a fair price for it, it is the ordinary selling price ; this is a little larger lumber than is generally used, it is about an inch wider than the usual width ; our selling price for the ordinary sort that we keep is two cents per foot for the four-inch ; I mean for one member of it only, the other member we sell for one cent per foot, that is, ¾ of a cent less than I allow for the moulding in this fence ; then base moulding seven inches by 7⁄8 moulded I consider worth 2½ cents per foot running ; then the plinth

moulding, sixteen feet by twelve inches, prepared, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per foot, making base and plinth moulding for the sixteen feet, ninety-six cents; then I have a notched packing, three cents each post, they have to be prepared; I figure that, at \$1.62 and twenty per cent added, thirty-two cents, make a total of \$1.94 for face moulding, plinth, and base, and notched, packing included; the next is the time of carpenter at notched packing, ribbons, pickets and moulding, including nails; I average to a section seven pounds of nails, at five cents per pound, thirty-five cents; six hours time of two men, making twelve hours to the section of sixteen feet, \$2.40 for time; total \$2.75, and add twenty per cent., (fifty-five cents,) would make \$3.30, and the proportion of the \$75.00 to be divided over the whole work, makes \$21.88 for the section of sixteen feet; my reason for making the allowance of (\$25.00) twenty-five dollars for going along the lines of railway was, because if I had the job to-morrow I would have to go along the line to get stuff; I believe it is not to be had in Toronto; this particular kind of lumber is not usually used for fences; I have made frequent visits to the country looking for material, and I have never been able to find what stuff I wanted all at one mill; I presume you can get cedar posts on the line of the Northern Railway; I might find a mill where I could get the stuff in one day; I put down \$25.00 as a lump sum, as I never found I could do it much less; it might take me a day and it might take me three days or more; the chances to get cedar are much better off the line of railway in the country; a letter would not answer as well as a visit to the mill, you might count a dozen logs and you would not find one in every ten as good as those in this fence; I allow the second \$25.00 for my own time; if it were my own—my absence from business looking for the lumber—I would consider worth \$10.00 per day in the middle of summer, this kind of thing I prefer doing myself, I would not send a man; the other \$25.00 is for time looking for the lumber through the city; I get the twenty per cent. profit for hiring the men and putting them on the work, and perhaps, wait for my money quite a time afterwards; \$1.37 is the price per foot, according to my calculations, \$1.43 would be six cents a foot more than according to my calculation; I would want twenty per cent. on everything, the labour and material; I would be willing to do this job at what I have calculated, \$1.37 per foot; I am considered a Reformer; I do not know that Mr. McDonald kept a shop, he may keep men constantly; I did not furnish him with any of the lumber for this fence; we have a printed list of prices, we always adhere to the list, we never take a job less than the list of prices; I may say, that for the past two years, we have ceased taking contracts and work almost altogether for the trade, and adhere to the price list as close as possible; this price list was prepared by an association of wood manufacturers.

By Mr. Lauder.—I know Mr. Shanklin; I should say he was a good workman, he does his work well, he has good jobs.

Mr. J. P. Wagner, recalled.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—I know the fence around Dr. Jennings' church, I built it sometime last spring; it is a similar fence to that around the Parliament Buildings here; I have examined this fence, it is similar except that it is stronger and heavier, and also higher than the Jennings' fence; the Jennings' fence cost per foot, running, without painting, the tender was \$1.25 exclusive of gate and corner posts; that was the price at which it was done; I think that it did not include painting; I have examined the fence around the Parliament Buildings and I believe it to be worth according to my calculations, \$1.40 per foot without painting.

By Hon. Mr. Cameron.—The reason of the difference in these two fences is the greater quantity of material and the extra labour along with it; I do not know exactly the height of the pickets in Dr. Jennings' fence, but to the best of my recollection the whole fence measures five feet high; there is somewhere about six feet additional lumber in one running foot of this fence around the buildings; the thickness of the base in the Jennings' fence is $\frac{7}{8}$ thick, in this fence it is inch and the pickets $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; lumber would be worth about 3 cents per foot, that would be 18 cents; my calculations for one section of 16 feet are as follows:—laying out the post holes 5 cents each, that is spacing them out; I do not know whether or not they used the old post holes, we very seldom use them; the boss carpenter generally lays out the post holes; for digging the post holes 40 cents each; two posts at 75 cents each just as they come from the mill; they are sawed at the mill at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per foot; it is very rarely that you can get cedars sound; I did not furnish any of this material, except I worked some

of the pickets ; you can get the ordinary run of cedar for \$15.00 per thousand, 4 by 4 inches and 4 by 6 inches ; this kind of lumber, 6 inches by 6 inches, would cost \$10.00 per thousand and more ; it is not only the difference in the size but the quality of the cedar that would make the difference in the price ; I generally buy the posts and saw them myself ; I have never bought any of this 6 inch cedar scantling ; I have never got any sawn for me, I saw it myself if I want it ; I have sawn lots of it ; we do not keep it for sale, we do not sell it, we saw it for parties who bring it to us to saw ; we charge 75 cents per hour, we will saw perhaps four posts in an hour, that would be about 120 feet ; the posts are generally from 9 to 10 feet long ; we charge generally from about 20 cents to 25 cents each sawing, according to the size ; then I allowed for dressing these posts 30 cents each, footing the same 20 cents each, setting and filling 40 cents each, carting too and fro 5 cents each, that make the posts after they are set come to \$4.30 we average the carting at how much a team would take ; a single horse would carry about 500 feet, that is an ordinary load ; of course the distance makes a difference in the price ; I calculated it from the Northern Railway station to the Parliament Buildings ; it would cost about 75 cents per load for these ; the next is the rail, two ribbons 3 inches by 6, 16 feet long, for the two ribbons \$1.44, 72 cents each ; there is 48 feet of lumber in them, I take it at 3 cents per foot ; I saw the lumber in these when it was worked ; it was worked at my place ; Mr. McDonald brought it there to be planed, and I saw it then ; this fence was in progress before I was employed at the Central Prison ; the next item is sawing, planing and bevelling the ribbons 40 cents each, and putting on the same, including the nails, 37½ cents each ; I include about two lbs. of nails in putting on the 16 feet of ribbon ; this would be about 6 spikes (nails would not be heavy enough) ; there would be about 6 to a pound ; carting twice, 20 cents for the two ribbons ; that makes a total of \$3.19 for that portion ; then there are 33 pickets, 1½ inch, at 28 cents each, that is \$9.24 ; putting on the same, including nails, 5 cents each, \$1.65 ; carting same three times, one cent each, 33 cents ; that is \$11.22 ; next is 16 feet of double moulding ribbon at 3½ cents per foot, 56 cents ; 16 feet of double moulded base, at 6¼ cents per foot, \$1.08 ; then there is putting on the same and nails, \$1.39 ; that portion comes to \$3.03 ; capping two posts, 10 cents each, and I allowed 50 cents for 16 feet for hunting up material ; that would make \$22.44 for one section of 16 feet ; I put in my profits as I go along at 20 per cent. ; I could not say what proportion of the pickets I worked for Mr. McDonald ; I do not recollect what I charged him for the work ; I gave him a tender for the pickets in the first place ; I offered to furnish him the same as I put up at Dr. Jennings' Church for 20 cents each, material and all, finished ; it is much harder to get it, 1½ inch stuff, especially in such a quantity ; you have to pay more for it ; I worked some of the rails and the base for Mr. McDonald ; my books would show my account against him for this work ; I suppose it would cost in the neighbourhood of \$5.00 per thousand for kiln-drying ; I know it was kiln-dried ; it was dried in Oliver's dry-house ; it went to Oliver's to be kiln-dried before it came to my place ; before it was dressed I had nothing to do with the posts ; I did none of the work for the large posts ; the large posts are worth \$20.00 each set ; that is what we always get for them ; I never bought such large posts as these cedar ; I never made such posts as these ; what we make are cased posts ; I think they are worth about the same price ; I got \$20.00 each for the posts in Dr. Jennings' fence ; there is a hole bored in each picket in Dr. Jennings' fence ; that would add to the cost about one cent a picket, that would be 33 cents for the 16 feet ; I think I have been paid for the work we did for Mr. McDonald ; he generally pays pretty promptly ; I can furnish that account and show what it was.

Hon. Mr. Cameron asked Mr. Wagner to produce his books containing this account against Mr. McDonald to-morrow morning.

By Mr. Farewell.—I have seen the most of the good fences in this city of this kind ; I think there are others in the city as good as this, as far as workmanship is concerned, but not so strong ; the material is better than the general run of work in such fences ; the Smith pattern of picket would answer as well for a fence, but it would not be so strong.

At the request of Hon. Mr. Cameron, Mr. J. B. Smith, Mr. Jas. McDonald, and Mr. Hugh Bains were ordered to appear to-morrow.

Committee adjourned at 11.20 o'clock, A.M., until to-morrow, Wednesday, 18th March, at 9, A. M.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's Office at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.
 Hon. Mr. Fraser,
 Mr. Rykert,
 " Lauder,

Mr. Farewell.
 " Sinclair.
 " Wood.—7.

Mr. J. P. Wagner recalled.

Mr. Wagner produced his books, as requested by the Hon. Mr. Cameron, and showed the amount of his account against Mr. McDonald for dressing lumber used in the fence around the Parliament Buildings, which amounted to \$325 02; he said he did only a portion of the lumber used in the fence for Mr. McDonald; he could not say what proportion of the whole work he did for Mr. McDonald. Mr. Wagner further stated that he would like to correct a statement he made yesterday as to the differences in the quality of lumber required for this fence around the Parliament Buildings, over the fence around Dr. Jennings' Church. He said yesterday, that it would take six feet more lumber to the running foot in consequence of this being one and quarter inch stuff in the pickets, and in the Jennings' fence only inch stuff; he found, upon calculation, that it would only take three (3) feet more; he said that the posts in the fence around the Parliament Buildings were worth forty (40) cents each more than the posts in Dr. Jennings' fence.

John B. Smith, called and sworn.

By Mr. Lauder.—I am in the building business in the City of Toronto; this letter produced is from my establishment; we were asked by Mr. Tully to give a price for a pattern fence, the same as the pattern we showed him; this letter is telling him what we would put up for; to the best of my knowledge, I saw Mr. Tully myself when he called at my place of business; we showed him the picket we would put up; he said he wanted round cedar posts and a fence the pattern of the picket we showed him; this picket of ours, produced, would make a fence about six feet high, with a proportionate size of base; I think we described the base at the time to be an inch base with a moulding on the top; the fence we tendered for would be a five foot six inch fence; I offered to put it up for sixty-five cents per foot lineal; making the pickets out of one and quarter inch lumber, instead of inch, would have added the difference in the cost of the lumber one-fourth; we would have more trouble in selecting the one and quarter inch stuff; we sell pickets the same as the pattern we have furnished, made out of inch stuff, at fifteen cents each; the extra price of the one and quarter inch stuff would depend a good deal on how we succeeded in getting the stuff; we have a good deal of trouble in getting clear stuff; if it was clear stuff the pickets would be worth twenty to twenty-five cents each; twenty-five cents I consider would be a good price; according to this it would add twenty cents per foot to my offer of sixty-five cents, making eighty-five cents per foot; if we had to furnish good clear cedar it would be hard to get them; I should say that, if I was selecting good cedar lumber for these posts it would cost me from \$18.00 to \$20.00 per thousand; if they are ten feet long there would be thirty feet in each post; if they were twelve feet long, which is the usual length, there would be thirty-six feet in each post, at \$20.00 a thousand, would be seventy-two cents each; the posts I offered to furnish would be well, in the rough, (very good selected,) thirty cents each; if they are not so particular, we sell them for twenty-five cents; it would not cost any more to dress the square posts than to dress the round ones; making allowance for the difference in the square posts and the addition of the cost of the extra lumber in pickets, we would put up the fence, the same pattern picket as ours, for from ninety cents to a dollar per foot, allowing for the extra digging in putting in the posts, in consequence of the footing to each post; I think \$1 00 per foot would have been a very fair price for a fence according to our pattern of picket of one and quarter inch stuff; I think the pattern of the picket in the present fence is a little more expensive than our pattern, because it has more members; I could not say whether or not I could put up this fence the same as it is now for \$1.00 per foot; if I was not busy I would; it is the projecting members of the picket that makes it more difficult to manufacture; if I had been asked in the

spring to put up a fence similar to this one now up for \$1 00 per foot I would have done it; I could tell after it was up whether I made money at it or not; I do not know where Mr. McDonald got his lumber dressed; we did not do any of it for him; the pickets in the rough could be done for about fourteen cents each.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—I know Mr. Wagner, Ald. Withrow, Mr. James McDonald and Mr. Tully; Messrs McDonald, Wagner and Ald. Withrow are all three practical men, and, I consider, would be all good judges of the value of such work; Mr. Tully, Engineer, would also be a good judge of such work; my opinion of men is, that it is very hard to get two men to agree on the value of such work as this; I think the opinion of those men would be as reliable as my own; I think that their statement of the value of such work ought to have as much reliance as my own; I am not aware that the lumber in this fence is all clear stuff and kiln-dried; this would add something more to the cost of this fence; I cannot tell exactly what it would cost extra; had I been asked to tender for this fence as clear stuff and kiln-dried, I do not think I would have tendered on account of the bother of it; I think, assuming the fence to be made of clear stuff and kiln-dried, that the opinions of Messrs. Wagner and Withrow could be relied on as to the value of the fence per running foot; I have not made any estimate of what the fence would cost per foot, assuming the stuff to be clear stuff and kiln-dried; I never made any measurements of the fence that is now up; in my tender I did not make any provision for clear stuff or kiln-dried; good common stock boards inch stuff suitable for the fence I intended to put up, such as we call shelving, we sell at from \$16 00 to \$18 00 per thousand; one and a quarter inch stuff, clear, would be worth from \$30 00 to \$35 00 per thousand; I have sold clear lumber as high as \$50 00 per thousand, but it was very superior stuff; the prices that I have mentioned for building this fence is exclusive of painting.

By Mr. Lauder.—We have provided a good deal of stuff for fences in this city; we have built some; it is not customary to build fences of kiln-dried clear stuff; we have never done it, and we have furnished stuff for a good many fences; I would not put kiln-dried stuff in a fence were I putting it up for myself; fair stock lumber might make as good a fence, but it would have to be particularly selected so as to have no loose knots.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—When I speak of good stock lumber, at from \$16 00 to \$18 00 per thousand, and clear stuff, at from \$30 00 to \$35 00; I do not include kiln-drying.

By Mr. Farewell.—What I mean by the posts being dressed above the ground is, taking off the bark with a drawing knife; it would not be any more expensive to dress the square posts than to bark the round posts, I would not make any difference.

By Mr. Rykert.—I cannot tell what difference the kiln-drying would make; I do not know anything about the expense of kiln-drying; I have not examined this lumber in the fence; I do not know what kind of lumber it is.

By Mr. Lauder.—I have never had any kiln-drying done; I have no experience in getting lumber kiln-dried in this city; I do not think it would cost \$400 00 to dry all the lumber in this fence.

At the request of Mr. Rykert, Mr. James McDonald, Mr. Oliver, and Mr. Clements were notified to appear to-morrow, and Mr. Robt. Hunter was notified to appear, at the request of Mr. Lauder.

Committee adjourned at 10.45 A.M. until to-morrow (Thursday), 19th March, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

THURSDAY, 19TH MARCH, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's Office, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Present:

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.
Hon. Mr. Fraser,
“ Mr. Crooks,
Mr. Rykert,

Mr. Lauder,
“ Farewell,
“ Sinclair.—7.

Mr. James McDonald called and sworn:

By Mr. Rykert.—We had the contract for building this fence around the Parliament Buildings—my brother and myself; I am not sure who spoke to me first; I think there was

word sent to my brother first; I saw Mr. Tully and the Hon. Mr. McKellar when I first came down with my brother; we put in a tender; they wished my brother to oversee the job, and they would do it by day's work, but my brother declined; we offered to give a tender for it; I am a builder in this city; we have a shop; we have not done much these last few years; last year, when we took this contract, we were doing a little work—jobbing; we had three or four hands employed then, doing some work for Mr. Lyman, at the store, and also some work at the House of Industry; we took this contract to build this fence at \$1 43 per foot; there was no public advertisements for tenders for this work that I know of; we had some of the material on hand at that time that was used in this fence; we had a small quantity; we purchased some of our cedar posts from a man named Macbeth, on the line of the Northern Railway, between Stainer and Cooksville; I kept no books in connection with this job; I do not know how many posts we purchased from Macbeth; I could not say what we paid for them; they were sawn posts when we got them from him; I have an idea that I got them for something under \$20 00 a thousand feet; I am not sure how much under \$20 00; I have no idea how much under; I have cheques that I paid him for the whole of them; he gave me amount of the lumber for the posts, and I gave him a cheque for that amount; I purchased, I think, a small quantity from Greenlees; I cannot say how many I got from him; his were sawn also; I do not know what I paid him either; I paid him by cheque also; I do not know that I got posts from anybody else; I got, I suppose, three-fourths of the ribbons from Macbeth; they were sawn the size; I paid him, I think, somewhere about \$18 00 per thousand for them; a quantity of them we could not use; I examined the ribbons and the posts before I purchased them—that is, I went to his place several times to see them as they were being sawn; I think his place is about 4 or 5 miles from Stayner; it is the first station between Bradford and Bellewatt; I got my lumber from a number of people; I had some pickets from Scarlet; I could not say how many—all I could get from him to suit; I think I paid him about \$25 00 per thousand; I had also some from Cook and Leik; I paid them, I think, somewhere about \$20 00 per thousand; that was green lumber; Scarlet's was dry lumber; it was in the rough, not in the shape of pickets; I had also some from Oliver; I paid him \$25 00 per thousand for it, dry; he could not supply a great deal; I had some from Downing; I do not remember what I paid him; we had to dry the most of what we got from him; we had some from Latch, on the line of the Northern Railway, and some from Caldwell, on Front Street; I do not remember what we paid them; Mr. Wagner prepared a great part of it into pickets; he did the planing and put it into shape; we engaged him to do it by the day; I could not tell how much it cost us a piece, or how much by the thousand feet; I have tried a small quantity just to find out what they did cost, and I find that they cost us 30 cents each picket; there was a great deal of waste in getting the pickets out, as the stuff we had to purchase was all sizes; we have thousands of feet of the waste stuff piled up now; we have one pile containing 2,700 feet, which cost us \$25 00 per thousand; Mr. Clements did some of the pickets for us; I took the lumber to him in the rough for what pickets he did; I am not exactly sure whether it was 8 or 9 cents he charged us for the shaping of them and preparing them ready for the fence; the pickets were turned out the same as those we got done by Mr. Wagner; we had considerable waste from what Mr. Clements did for us; No other person prepared any pickets for us; Mr. Wagner dressed the great bulk of the ribbons for us; we planed some of them ourselves; the rails are all pine; I got all the boards dressed at Mr. Wagner's; we engaged the machines to do it by the day; we had four men sometimes at Mr. Wagner's, and some days less, assisting Mr. Wagner, just as he was ready to do the work; we purchased some of the lumber for the base from Clements; I am not exactly sure what we paid him for it; we also got some from Cook and Leik for \$20 00 per thousand; we paid Clements something less; we did not pay Cook and Leik over \$20 00 per thousand; there was hardly a yard in the city, except J. B. Smith's, that we did not get something from; none of the lumber in the base boards cost us over \$20 per thousand; we got our moulding done by the day, at Mr. Wagner's; we took the lumber there; there was three or four handlings of it; he is, I think, the only person that did the moulding for us; we employed men to put up the fence by the day; I could not say how many men we employed; we had more than four; I suppose there was never more than 10 at any time; I could not say how many we would average a day, whether three or whether six; some days we were delayed getting picket stuff and other lumber; I kept our men's time every week; we keep no books; I had the time of the men, and I paid them

every week ; I just kept track of what cash I received and what I paid out ; I could not tell now what cash we received or what we paid out ; I just kept a card, perhaps, and tore it up after the week was past ; I have only a copy of the account against the Government for this fence ; this is all the check I have got of it ; I have no other means of checking the work done except by this copy of the account ; I cannot tell what our whole outlay was on this fence ; I have no means of knowing what we paid out for lumber or for labour, or what the whole fence cost us ; I could not say what the profit was on putting up this fence ; I could not say how much per foot ; we always add about 20 per cent. for profit in making up our estimates ; I do not think we made 20 per cent. on this contract ; I would not like to swear that we did make 20 per cent. on this contract ; I would not like to swear that we did not make 20 per cent. ; I do not suppose we lost anything on this fence ; I do not know, as a matter of fact, that we made 20 per cent. ; I am confident that we did not make 20 per cent. ; I would not swear that we did not make 15 per cent. ; we got some of the material kiln-dried ; I could not say what quantity ; we got the pickets kiln-dried that were green ; Scarlet's was thoroughly dried lumber ; Oliver was to give it dried, but he could not supply much of it ; I got probably three-fourths of it kiln-dried at Mr. Hay's, of Jacques and Hay ; I got a small quantity dried at Oliver's, but it did not turn out well ; I got some more pickets, a small quantity, kiln-dried at Mr. Wagner's ; I did not get any other lumber kiln-dried at any other place ; I cannot tell what I was paying Mr. Hay ; I never asked him ; I have no idea what it cost ; they should not charge over \$5 00 per thousand ; I cannot say whether the whole lumber that I got kiln-dried at all these places would cost \$100 00 ; I decline to answer whether we got 5,000 or 10,000 feet of lumber kiln-dried, as I do not know ; not much of the lumber in the base was kiln-dried ; very little of it ; there would not be 5,000 feet ; it was principally inch lumber for base that we got from Clements.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—It was just after finishing McMaster's new store that same season that we took this job of the fence ; I think some of our men were still at work on that store ; when we made our tender we estimated that we should get twenty per cent. profit ; we found a good deal more difficulty in getting the stuff, and a great deal more waste, than we anticipated when we made up our estimate ; we visited all the yards in the city from time to time in order to get the stuff, and also some mills in the country ; the odd lengths entailed a loss in almost every board from which the pickets were made ; in making up our estimates of \$1.43 per foot we thought it was a fair price between man and man ; we would not take another at the same price, unless we had time allowed us to procure suitable stuff ; Mr. Piercy asked me if we would undertake to build a similar fence around the Metropolitan Church, and I said we would not take it unless there was time allowed us to get pickets and the other stuff required ; I think that when we are paid according to our account we will not have more than twenty per cent. profit, that covers our loss of time and supervision ; I think Mr. Clements prepared the pickets from the rough boards at 8 or 9 cents each.

Mr. Rykert asked Mr. McDonald to produce to-morrow his cheques showing what amounts he paid for lumber for this fence.

Mr. John Clements, called and sworn.

By Mr. Rykert.—I have been engaged in building ever since I have been in Toronto for the past thirty years ; I am a builder and lumber dealer ; Mr. McDonald obtained lumber from me at different times for this fence around the Parliament Buildings ; he got base boards from us, I do not think we dressed the base for him ; it was what I call shelving quality—he paid us about \$18.00 per thousand for it, he picked the piles over from top to bottom to get the best ; he was very particular about the quality of the lumber ; I do not think he got any picket stuff from us, we prepared some pickets for him ; I think he brought the lumber in twelve foot lengths ; I know he had a great deal of trouble getting the stuff around the city ; there was a good deal of waste in the lumber he brought us, I suppose there would be a fourth ; I think we charged him for the cutting and dressing the pickets 8½ cents each ; these pickets would be worth I think, including the dressing, 25 cents each, that is allowing \$30 per thousand for the lumber ; the lumber was seasoned ; I have not made any estimate of what this fence would be worth ; I saw the fence as it was going up ; I think it is the best fence of the kind in this city ; I have made no calculation of what the fence would be worth per foot ; I could do so if it was required by the Committee.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—I think Mr. Wagner, Ald. Withrow and Mr. James McDonald, are all good practical men, and anything they say is thoroughly reliable; they are men of the highest standing in the trade in Toronto, and their evidence ought not to be questioned.

By Mr. Rykert.—Mr. Shanklin is also a reliable man, if he went into it in detail his evidence would be reliable; I do not think he has been getting as good prices as Mr. Wagner or Mr. Withrow; Mr. J. B. Smith's evidence would also be reliable.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—Mr. Withrow and Mr. Wagner have gone into the items of this fence by details, their opinion as to the value of it is perfectly reliable.

By Mr. Rykert.—I would not expect these men to agree on the items of detail, as there are so many different ways of getting at it.

At the request of Mr. Rykert, Mr. Edwards and Mr. Spence, of the Department of Public Works, were ordered to appear to-morrow.

Committee adjourned at 11.30 a. m. until to-morrow, Friday, 30th March, at 9 a. m.

FRIDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's Office at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Present:

Mr. McLeod, *Chairman*.
Hon. Mr. Fraser,
Mr. Rykert,

Mr. Farewell.
" Sinclair,
" Hardy.—6.

Considered Immigration on pages 63, 64, 65, 66, of Public Accounts.

Mr. Edwards, called and sworn.

By Mr. Rykert.—These accounts on page 63 are paid on recommendation of Ex. Council, and then paid in the usual way; I have had nothing to do with the Immigration accounts for the past twelve or fourteen months, except as to their passing through my hands in the usual way, the same as other accounts; Mr. Spence and the accountant are the men that would be able to give all the explanations as to these accounts.

Mr. David Spence, called and sworn.

By Mr. Rykert.—I have charge of the Immigration Department.

Page 63. Item Alex. Begg, services and expenses as Immigration Agent, \$9,506.86.

Mr. Spence.—That item embraces what money has been paid in Scotland to emigrants; he (Mr. Begg) was head of the agents in Scotland, and all moneys paid through the various agencies in Scotland, and also one agency in England, was paid through him; whatever drafts he drew on us were honoured; he furnished every month a statement and vouchers for all moneys he had paid; there was an arrangement made with the Allans, so that he had a monthly credit of £110 sterling (one hundred and ten pounds sterling); there was an Order in Council passed in the fall of 1872, authorizing a certain amount of money, I think it was \$500.00 at a time, in order to pay bonuses to emigrants; he (Mr. Begg) was to take a receipt from the emigrants, and forward them to this Department here; these receipts were forwarded in all cases; it would be utterly impossible to tell that all the parties remained in this Province for three months; there was a large number of immigrants arrived here, sent through Mr. Begg.

Mr. Spence produced vouchers and certificates in this matter.

Mr. Spence.—I have no means of knowing that the immigrants arrive in Quebec unless the immigrant produces the duplicate certificate he receives in the old country, or reports himself to the agent in Quebec; I have not been in the habit of checking the receipts sent to me by the agent in Scotland for bonuses advanced, with the duplicate receipt presented at Quebec, but I have been in the habit of comparing them with the accounts; I cannot of my own knowledge tell whether all those or what proportion of those who receive bonuses in advance actually arrive in Quebec; I cannot of my own knowledge say how many of those who

receive bonuses in advance have remained in this country; it would be impossible to check that; since that Order in Council was passed the following moneys have been paid in advance:—

Mr. Edwards	\$ 99 08
C. J. Shields, Dublin.....	139 83
Rev. H. Cocks, London	795 00
John McMillan, "	331 51
Alex. Begg, Scotland	2706 96
Sidney Robjohn, London	468 20
Total.....	\$4,540 58

This did not form part of the \$60,000.00 paid here during the year through me.

The agents are now acting under instructions, as shown in the return now sent down to the House; with the exception of a few cases, when immigrants have claimed their bonuses in the country the Department has insisted on evidence being produced of residence in the Province for three months; in a few cases, on account of pressing necessity, the Commissioner has approved of a portion being advanced.

Page 66. Item \$60,000.00. D. Spence, assistance to immigrants.

Mr. Spence.—That item only embraces individual immigrants, and a few others who brought out immigrants; as a general rule, when there were any large claims, such, for instance, as Miss McPherson's, of \$3,087.00, they were sent down to the Treasurer's office for payment; there was a portion paid to Miss Rye, \$630.00, she got more than that, but not through me; \$27,141.00 of this \$60,000.00 was for bonuses in 1872; \$276.00 to Mr. E. Sandford for children for the Home in Hamilton, \$393.00 for the Northumberland and Durham Immigration Aid Society to J. G. Hagaman; \$9,460 was paid since January, 1874; I examined the ships' lists to find out, and found the names of all the parties Miss Rye claimed for in 1872.

Page 66. Item, Miss Rye, assistance to immigrants, \$960.00.

Mr. Spence.—She brought certificates with her for this item; Miss McPherson had certificates from the agents also showing that she had those parties along with her for item \$3,087.00; in these cases of Miss McPherson and Miss Rye, they only had their own certificates as to the question of residence.

Item, Miss Fletcher \$216.60.—She was not paid for considerable time after their arrival in this country; she produced certificates; the certificates were sent up from Quebec.

Item, H. Hamilton \$120.00.—I think he is in Paris; a person in England sent out a number of young men, and he was authorized to collect the amount; I insisted on his producing evidence of the young men being settled in the Province.

Item, Geo. Barker, \$423.00.—He had proper certificates that the parties had been in the Province three months.

Item Rev. S. Herring.—\$2,189.44, I do not know very much about his case, as it was before I was in this Department, that was settled by Mr. Edwards when he was in England last fall. The basis upon which the payment was made, was, as there was no proof that all the parties had remained in this Province a reduction was made of twenty-five per cent. from his claim until such time as proof was furnished; the certificates of these Immigrants sent out by Mr. Herring were registered at Quebec, and these were the checks that we had that the parties arrived in this country, twenty-five per cent. was deducted from his claim, in consequence of his inability to produce evidence that all these parties had remained three months in the Province.

Item J. S. Haly, \$530.82, I think, was paid in full; we have the same vouchers from him as we had from the others—the certificates of their arrival registered at Quebec, but no evidence of their having remained in the Province.

Item Hon. Mr. Hobert, \$700 61.—Same as Mr. Herring, twenty-five per cent. deducted.

Item Rev. H. Cocks, \$994.00.—Same as Mr. Herring also, twenty-five per cent. deducted.

We know how many Immigrants remain in Canada from the Returns from the different agencies, after they are three months resident in Ontario; it is impossible to tell how many may remove to the other side.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—It was only as to the cases of 1872 that that reduction of twenty-five per cent. was made ; the rule has been rigidly enforced in 1873 that the proof of residence must be given ; the agents are specially instructed not to make any payments advancing bonuses except they are themselves satisfied that the emigrants were going to settle in this Province ; these bonuses are paid in reduction of passage money ; it was the agents' duty to see the person to whom bonuses were paid shipped on board some vessel ; these vessels all sail for Quebec ; bonuses are only advanced to those who come by Quebec ; there is a double check, first the agent sees that they are shipped on board a vessel bound for Quebec, and then they are reported again to the agent in Quebec when they arrive ; the agent sees that they report themselves, none of them are supposed to pass without reporting themselves ; Mr. Begg sent duplicate receipts when the bonus was paid ; the other agents took receipts from the emigrants when the bonus was paid and forwarded them to the Department here, and we compared them with the statements sent in order to see if they were correct ; from the number of Immigrants that were paid, I am satisfied on that point, that bonuses have only been paid to Immigrants who have settled in this Province.

By Mr. Rykert.—I base my opinion on the number who arrive at Quebec correspondingly with the number of those who are paid.

At the request of Hon. Mr. Fraser, Mr. David Walker, and Mr. Jos. Sheard were notified to appear to-morrow.

Committee adjourned at 11.10 o'clock, A.M., until to-morrow, Saturday, 21st March, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

SATURDAY, 21st March, 1874.

Committee met in Treasurer's Office at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Present :

Mr. McLeod, <i>Chairman.</i> Hon. Mr. Fraser, " " Crooks, Mr. Rykert, " Lauder,	Mr. Farewell, " Wood, " Sinclair.—8.
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Mr. David Walker, called and sworn.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—I am one of the Managers of Dr. Jennings' Church in Toronto. I recollect a fence being put up around the church by Mr. Wagner during the last year ; I think we in the first place asked Mr. Wagner to make an estimate of what he would do it for and then we got two other builders to put in a tender ; we received three tenders in all, two besides Mr. Wagner's ; Mr. Wagner was the lowest ; William Burke is one of those that tendered ; Mr. Young to whom these tenders were addressed is the Secretary to the Bible Society ; Mr. Burke is a master builder ; Messrs. Withrow and Hillock are the other firm that tendered besides Mr. Wagner ; Mr. Wagner's tender was \$353.00 ; \$1.25 per foot without painting and adding 25 cents per foot for painting \$46.00 for three coats, and \$77 00 for the gates ; total cost of the fence per foot would be \$1.92 (one dollar and ninety-two cents) ; Mr. Burke's tender was \$289.00 for the fence or at the rate of \$1.57 per foot without painting or gates, adding \$46.00 for the painting and \$85.00 for the gates would make \$420.00, the average including painting and gates would be \$2.28 per foot.

Messrs. Withrow and Hillock, their estimate for the whole job was \$390.00 ; \$1.43 per foot without painting or gates, or \$246.00 for the whole and adding the \$46.00 for painting and \$80.00 for the gates, would make an average of \$2.12 per foot including painting and gates ; the pickets in the Jennings' fence are of inch staff ; the fence on Bay Street measures 6 feet 3 inches in height ; the 96 feet on Richmond Street is 5 feet 6 inches in height ; the ordinary posts are round cedar posts 6½ inches through, barked and painted, the posts are 7 feet 6 inches apart from centre to centre.

By Mr. Rykert.—I am an Hotel-keeper in this city, I have been keeping Hotel for about 14 years ; I am an Engineer, am not a Carpenter ; I never built any fences ; I was for five years proprietor of the American Hotel ; I was proprietor of the American Hotel at the time of the celebrated interview between Mr. McKellar and Mr. Lewis ; I knew that Mr. Lewis had been at the Hotel ; At that time Mr. McKellar was boarding with me ; I have

not examined this fence around the Parliament Buildings ; I cannot tell of what quality of material it is built ; I should say it was a good fence from the appearance of it ; I have no idea of the prices of lumber ; in making up my calculations of the Jennings' fence, I base my calculations on the tenders that were given in for that work ; I have no idea what the pickets are worth, I have no idea what the painting is worth ; I asked a painter and made up my calculations of the painting from what he told me, I only calculate on what was in these estimates ; the estimate I have given of \$77.00 the value of the gates as for Mr. Wagner's tender, I made a starting point from what Mr. Wagner said, he had per foot \$1.25, and then I allowed the balance for gates and painting ; I am not aware that the painter gets over 50 cents per foot for painting this fence around the Parliament Buildings ; we paid \$353.00 for our fence including gates, posts and painting ; I do not know whether it is as well painted as this fence around the Parliament Buildings ; I have no idea what Mr. Wagner paid for the posts, I do not know what he paid for any of the material.

By Mr. Lauder.—There are 184 feet lineal in all the Jennings' fence ; in giving the average I speak of, that includes what is set out in these calculations ; two large gates in pairs, one single gate, and eight cased posts ; a fence of 184 feet in length containing so many gates, large posts and corners would be more expensive per foot than a large fence containing 2777 feet ; I should think the long fence would cost less than the short one.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—In making my average I count the gates as fence ; in the 184 feet what I allow \$1.25 per foot for in Mr. Wagner's estimate, and then in addition as extra at (\$77.00) seventy-seven dollars for the gates ; I carry out the other estimates on the same basis.

Mr. Joseph Sheard, called and sworn :

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—I have had experience as either Contractor or Architect for over 40 years ; I have seen the fence around the Parliament Buildings ; I do not think that the \$1.43 per foot is at all too much for this fence ; the fence is a very good job, that is the carpenter work ; if you want work of that sort you have to pay more for it ; I think the Government get as good if not better value for their money paid for this fence, as on any other work they have done.

By Mr. Lauder.—I just measured the height of the fence this morning ; I calculated that the fence would be worth \$1.70 per foot including painting ; I think that would be a fair price including everything except gate and corner posts, gates and hanging ; this is allowing about 27 cents per lineal foot for painting ; there is no person could value this fence as well as the man that superintended it.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—In four-coat work I would allow 33 cents per yard for painting, finished ; the price I allow for painting is one shilling and fivepence (or about 28 cents) per superficial yard ; for four-coat work there would be about $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards in a running foot ; I think that 27 cents per foot for painting, and \$1 43 per foot for the carpenter work, would be a fair price per running foot ; the Government would receive good value for their money and the contractors would receive good pay for their work ; in measuring the painting I just simply measure it at the surface measurement ; five cents extra per foot for the extra painting of the pickets and the ribbon before the pickets were put on, would make 32 cents per running foot, according to my mode of measurement.

By Mr. Lauder.—I think the \$1 70 per foot, as I have stated, is still a good and fair price, at which the Government ought to be satisfied with, and which would be a fair price for the contractors.

By Hon. Mr. Fraser.—I think the \$1 43 per foot for the carpenter work, without the gate or corner posts and the extras, would be a fair price ; the painting, according to the contract, is 30 cents per yard, which is only 3 cents difference from what I have calculated it at, providing the measurement is the same as mine.

Mr. Rykert moved, seconded by Mr. Wood, That all the evidence be reported to the House, with an intimation from the Committee that time has not permitted them to bring their investigations to a close, and that the evidence so far taken is only partial as to the matters enquired into, except such as has been already reported to the House.—(Carried.)

Committee adjourned at 10.45 o'clock a.m.

JOHN McLEOD,
Chairman.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

To the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

Your Select Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Tavern and Shop License Act of 1868, with reference to its influence upon the increase of Intemperance in the Province, and into the effects of the Liquor Traffic upon the health and morals of the community; also, as to the best means of preventing Intemperance, most respectfully present the following as their report:—

Your Committee have had under examination the answers returned to the questions sent out by a similar Committee of this House during the Session of 1873, and have carefully examined and classified the same.

The series of questions referred to were addressed to the following parties:—

Class 1. To Medical Practitioners.

Class 2. To the Clergy.

Class 3. To Sheriffs, County Attorneys, Magistrates, and Chief Constables.

Class 4. To Judges, Police and Stipendiary Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace.

Class 5. To Coroners.

Class 6. To Superintendents and Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Hospitals, and Poor Houses, Wardens of Penitentiaries, Inspectors of Gaols and Reformatories, Gaol Surgeons, and Overseers of Houses of Refuge.

Class 7. To Brewers and Distillers.

Class 8. To Manufacturers and Contractors.

Class 9. To Railway Managers, and Owners and Masters of Vessels.

Class 10. To Insurance Companies.

Doubtless the publication at length of all the replies to the questions would be interesting to the country, but numbering as they do several thousands, your Committee have deemed it better to publish only a portion of the replies to each class of questions, taking care in doing so to give a fair index of all the answers received.

The testimony furnished, coming as it does from the officers of justice, and those appointed to administer and enforce the criminal laws of the Province; from those officially appointed to inquire into the causes of accidents and untimely deaths; from those employers of labour, whose industrial pursuits require a close discrimination as to the best classes of labourers; from those whose early education and lifelong avocation have eminently qualified them to know more of man, physically, and what is for his well-being in sickness and in health, than any other class among us; and from those who have voluntarily dedicated themselves to the important work of watching over and promoting the moral and spiritual well-being of all classes in the community, impels your Committee to come to the following conclusions:—

That the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors as a common beverage directly tends to increase crime, to corrupt the social habits, and destroy the health, happiness, and lives of the people, and to waste the national resources; that no consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the continuance of a system so clearly wrong in principle, and disastrous in results, as the Liquor traffic; and that therefore a law ought to be passed entirely prohibiting the traffic except for chemical, medicinal, and mechanical purposes.

But your Committee are reminded of the existence of insurmountable constitutional difficulties preventing the Provincial authorities from passing such a law, and that those who seek for such a consummation must look to the Federal Parliament, while the residents of this Province must be content with the administration of such restraints upon the traffic as wisdom may direct.

As the past history of the traffic clearly proves that all efforts to regulate the same satisfactorily have proved unavailing, so, with reference to the future, there can be no reasonable hope of success in the way of satisfactory regulation, and your Committee are of opinion that nothing short of entire prohibition can afford that relief and security from the evils of the traffic which society demands.

Your Committee therefore submit that no time should be lost in the initiation of such action as shall result in such a modification of the constitution as will place the retail Liquor business of the Province entirely under the control of the Provincial authorities.

Pending such action, your Committee think the license laws of the Province can be and ought to be materially improved; and, with this object in view, submit the following outline of principles which ought to be embodied in law, as being the best means at command of restricting the traffic and preventing intemperance:—

First. Publish the names of all applicants for a license to sell liquor both in taverns and shops, and if before the final granting of such license a clear majority of the rate-payers within the polling division in which the tavern or shop is situated, petition the Council against the granting of any particular license, the same shall not be granted.

Second. Abolish the sale of Liquors in saloons.

Third. Allow no Grocery, Provision Store, or any other business to be connected with that of the sale of Liquor under a shop license.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. FAREWELL,
Chairman.

Committee Rooms,
20th March, 1874.

CLASS 1.

TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

This class embraces four questions, which are as follow:—

1. Does the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, predispose to mental and physical disease, or otherwise?
2. In respect of the fatal tendencies of disease, state the differences as between total abstainers and others. Have total abstainers an advantage?
3. In your opinion, can diseases be treated as efficiently without, as with alcoholic remedies?
4. Is it the custom to prescribe alcoholic remedies in the treatment of disease; and if so, to what extent?

Your Committee find 408 papers of this class returned, with answers as follow:—

1. To this question 354 say Yes, and 54 answer No.
2. This question is answered affirmatively by 348. Negatively by 60.
3. Answered by 80, Yes. By 328, No.
4. All answer Yes. Sixty say they do not use it in their practice at all, and a large number say they only use it in low fevers and in cases of great prostration. The following may be regarded as a fair average of all the answers in this class:—

Report of Thomas R. Dupuis, M.D., F.R.C.P.S.

1. In the opinion of the best Physiologists and Pathologists of the day, it does so very decidedly. From my own experience, I am also convinced of this fact: diseases of the liver, kidneys and heart, resulting in dropsies; and of the brain and nervous system, giving rise to partial dementia, and other exaggerated mental phenomena, and of various forms and degrees of paralysis, being common among steady drinkers.

2. In regular drinkers, however moderate, tendency to fatality is greater, and all diseases, both surgical and medical, are more difficult of cure in them. As the habit of drinking approaches regular drunkenness, this fatal tendency becomes greater, so that many diseases and injuries that I should pronounce *not dangerous* in the abstainer would be regarded as *highly dangerous* in the drunkard. The dangers of the constant soaker when diseased, compared with the abstainer, is, at least, as *two* to *one*.

3. This is a question not yet decidedly settled. When used in cases of great debility, they seem sometimes to do good; at other times, it is difficult to pronounce on them with certainty. Comparisons lately made in English and German Hospitals seem to prove that they can be. No farther than as a temporary aid would I admit them, and then not frequently, nor continued longer than such a powerful drug should be, under proper care.

4. Lamentably, it is too much the custom, and many a drunkard to-day will trace back the beginning of his habit to the use of spirituous liquors having been prescribed for him by a doctor. The most enlightened physicians, however, never prescribe them *per se*, except, as before stated, in very low conditions; and if used after this, always so combined with something else, to conceal their presence. I never think of telling a patient to use any alcoholic stimulant. If I really believe the case demands it, I combine the alcohol with some other matters, in proper form, and thus administer it.

My opinion is, that the common use of alcohol is injurious; that the abstainer is the *strongest man*; that a small quantity of alcohol may be admitted with advantage as a medicine, but that here its usefulness ends; and that it should be *carefully* used, and never be advised for a patient to be taken according to his own judgment.

1. Most undoubtedly. The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is one of the most, if not the most prolific cause in producing both mental and physical disease.

2. The chances for recovery are altogether in favour of those who do not use alcoholic stimulants as a beverage.

3. I believe most diseases can be efficiently treated without alcoholic stimulants.

4. Alcoholic remedies are prescribed in many stages of disease. My belief is, that alcoholic stimulants are very generally used in the treatment of disease at the present time—more than real necessity demands. Alcohol, judiciously administered, is a very valuable remedy in the treatment of disease.

G. G. EDWARDS, M.D.

Strathroy, 21st March, 1873.

1. It predisposes to both mental and physical diseases.

2. Total abstainers are much more likely to recover when attacked by disease. We are largely guided in our prognosis by the previous habits of the patient, and that of drunkenness above all others will make the prognosis unfavourable. Drunkenness is not only at the bottom of nearly all crime, but of many diseases in our country. Crime, unhappiness, destitution, and death follow in its track.

3. As a medicine, like all other poisons, properly administered, it is productive of good in low forms of fever, and inflammatory diseases in certain stages. The druggist's shelf is its proper place. Its *sale* should be as guarded and circumscribed as that of opium or strychnine, or any other poison, by Legislative enactment.

4. It is, in low types of fevers, and in certain stages of inflammatory diseases, but a very large percentage (I think ninety-five per cent., within the bounds) of the liquor sold in the country is unfit for this use, and will do harm if prescribed and administered. Alcohol, when properly and timely administered to a sick patient, is capable of producing relief and substantial benefit, but when otherwise administered and taken as a beverage it is unmistakably productive of both physical and mental injury,

Yours truly,

JOHN FERGUSON, M.D.

1. Yes, it does.

2. In total abstainers inflammatory disease has a tendency to terminate by revolution, viz., recover without any treatment except Hygenia. In habitual drinkers those diseases have a tendency to run through all the stages and terminate fatally.

3. The majority of diseases can.

4. It is only customary to prescribe alcoholic stimulants in diseases where there is great prostration.

GEORGE DUNCAN.

1. From forty years' observation in the practice of my profession, I feel justified in asserting, that the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, does directly tend to interfere with the healthy discharge of the vital functions, and, as a consequence, is a fruitful cause of mental and physical disease.

2. The fatal tendencies of disease are much heightened in the cases of persons addicted to even the moderate use of intoxicating liquors, and in a tenfold degree in those who use them immoderately. In the case of abstainers (of naturally good constitutions) when attacked with disease, the efforts of nature more powerfully tend to restoration, and remedial measures act with greater certainty.

3. There are diseases, in the efficient and proper treatment of which, alcoholic remedies are indispensably necessary, and there is not any known stimulant that can be substituted therefor.

4. It is the custom to do so in all such diseases, as clearly to the scientific mind of the physician, demand a stimulant possessing the diffusive power, and nutritive and tonic effect of alcohol. The extent to which alcoholic remedies are employed in the treatment of disease must depend upon the frequency of such ailments as require their use. No person in good, sound health, and who desires to maintain it in its integrity, should ever use alcoholic liquors *as a beverage*, or in any other way whatsoever.

JNO. BARNHART, M.D.,

Owen Sound.

1. It does.

2. Total abstainers being more amenable to the effects of medicines, the fatal tendencies of disease in them is much less than in those who use intoxicating liquors.

3. In the majority of cases they can, but in some, alcoholic remedies, judiciously administered, are highly beneficial.

4. It is; although I believe alcoholic remedies to be useful in some cases of disease, I find it next to impossible to purchase them pure, they are manufactured in every town in the Province, and from poisonous materials, producing a great amount of misery, immorality, and insanity and destruction of life to an alarming extent; therefore, if all alcoholic liquors for sale, were to be subjected to analysis and, in cases of adulteration, heavy fines and seizures were to be inflicted, the amount of good resulting to the community would be incalculable.

EDWD. HIPKINS, L.M.B.O.,

Brantford.

1. It does predispose to mental and physical diseases, so much so that in persons addicted to their use, we are in the habit of giving a much less favourable prognosis.

2. The fatal tendencies of disease are greatly aggravated in those who are addicted to its use, and very much lessened in total abstainers.

3. Some diseases cannot be treated as efficiently without alcoholic remedies, but many of them can.

4. Yes, it is the custom to prescribe alcoholic remedies in many diseases, especially of the typhoid type, and to a very considerable extent.

M. DAVISON, M.D.

1. In my opinion the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is a strong predisposing cause to both mental and physical diseases.

2. Mortality is much greater among those who make use of liquors as a beverage than those who do not.

J. C. CORBETT, M.D.

1. Not if moderately used, and the liquors of good quality. The habitual moderate use of the liquors in general use in this country is a fertile source of mental and physical disease.

2. Total abstainers withstand the attacks of inflammatory diseases better than those who daily indulge in the use of intoxicating liquors.

3. Many diseases can, but in fevers of a low type, and occasionally under other circumstances, alcoholic remedies are highly beneficial.

4. Quite customary; to what extent depends on nature of disease.

ROBERT JOHN GUNN, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh,
30 years in practice.

Whitby.

1. It does.

2. In those accustomed to the use of intoxicating liquors the tendency in disease is to prostration—with delirium—and in serious disease the probabilities of recovery are much lessened.

3. Fully nine-tenths may, but cases do occur which imperatively call for its use.

4. It is with some practitioners—freely; not so with myself unless as above stated. I think I succeed in securing recovery better in most cases without than with its use.

D. H. HARRISON, M.D.

McGill Univ., 1864.

1. The “*abuse*,” and not the use of such beverages, no doubt predisposes to both mental and physical infirmities.

2. The difference as between “total abstainers,” and habitual drunkards is vastly in favor of the former; but with persons who regularly make use of beer or wine with their meals, *without ever committing any excess*, I see no difference as respects the fatal tendencies of disease.

HAMNETT HILL, M.R.C.S., Eng.
City of Ottawa.

1. Most decidedly it does.

2. In my experience (of 20 years) the mortality arising from *any* dangerous disease is at least four-fold in that class of patients who are addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors.

J. EASTON, M.D.

1. Intoxicating liquors used as a beverage not only predispose to mental and physical disease, but actually produce more mental and physical suffering and disease than all other known noxious substances combined.

2. In almost every disease the tendency to a fatal issue is much greater in persons who drink than in total abstainers.

3. There are only a few diseases in which alcoholic remedies can be prescribed with advantage. But in my opinion the shelf of the Apothecary is the only place where the different alcoholic compounds should be kept for sale.

4. This pernicious system is not so extensively employed now, as formerly.

The above opinions are based on an extensive practice extending over thirty years, sixteen years of which I was a visiting Medical Officer of a Public Hospital, over ten years I was the Physician of the Provincial Penitentiary, and over four years Medical Superintendent of Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D.,

*Member Royal College of Surgeons, England,
Member Royal College of Physicians, London,
Fellow Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.*

1. Most assuredly it does. In some, the predisposition is not so apparent, but, all medical men feel greater confidence in the recuperative powers of the system of a total abstainer than in those of a drinker, *however moderate in his habits*; in this respect, even with a natural constitution less powerful to overcome disease, a greater number of total abstainers will, I believe, recover.

2. In inflammatory diseases *especially*, the tendency towards recovery is much greater in total abstainers. In *all* diseases, other things being equal, *i. e.* constitution, *other* habits, &c., the temperate man (teetotaler) has a vantage ground.

DANIEL CLARK, M.D.,
Princeton.

1. Yes, in certain conditions of body, particularly in persons having a hereditary predisposition thereto.

2. I would much rather treat an abstainer than a person given to the use of intoxicating liquors, other things being equal. The duration of disease is shorter, and more amenable to remedies, in the temperate than in the intemperate.

3. In some diseases they can, and in others cannot. A scientific physician alone can judge. The cases in which alcoholic stimulants may be legitimately employed are numerous, but the abuse of which is greatly to be deplored.

4. It is in some diseases. The extent varies with the circumstances. The effects being known upon the system, the skilful physician will act accordingly.

W. ALLISON,
*Medical Practitioner of over forty years standing,
Bowmanville.*

1. The use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, predisposes to mental and physical diseases. Many diseases are the direct effect of such use, and most are aggravated by it. Insanity is frequently caused by it, as well as diseases of the brain, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, &c., &c.

2. The fatal tendencies of disease are much greater in the intemperate than in total abstainers.

3. I believe that most, if not all diseases can be treated quite as efficiently without alcoholic remedies; and that so much more harm than good is done by their medical use, that their entire absence would be a blessing to the race. Experience has proved that, in the treatment of typhoid fevers, and kindred diseases, milk is much better than alcohol.

4. The custom still prevails to a considerable extent, but I believe is mostly confined to those doctors who are in the habit of using alcoholic stimulants themselves. From

many years' experience and observation, I am satisfied that, as a rule, the medical practitioners who do not prescribe them are the most successful.

RUFUS HOLDEN, M.D.,
Belleville.

1. It is beyond a doubt that it does predispose to both mental and physical disease.
2. Total abstainers have a much better chance of recovery from disease, and the chances of recovery become less in proportion as the patient has led an intemperate life.
3. I do not think diseases can be always treated as efficiently without as with alcoholic remedies. As a medicine, alcohol is of very great importance.
4. It is the custom to prescribe alcoholic remedies in the treatment of certain diseases. The extent to which they are used varies considerably with different practitioners. However, although I believe alcohol saves lives, it is undeniable that its abuse kills ten where its legitimate use saves one; so that, looking at its effect on the death rate alone, its use should be prohibited.

A. GROVES, M.B., M.C.P.S.,
Fergus.

1. Most assuredly it does.
2. The differences are very greatly in favour of total abstainers in every class of medical and surgical diseases, particularly the latter.
3. *They can.*
4. I regret to say it is the custom to a great extent, and I believe it to be totally unnecessary in the large majority of cases.

HENRY C. ALLEN, M.D.,
Brantford.

1. The use of intoxicating liquors does not predispose to mental or to physical disease, but the immoderate use, or in other words, the abuse of intoxicating liquors does induce both mental and physical disease.
2. There is no difference in respect to the fatal tendencies of disease as between total abstainers, and those who make or rather have made judicious use of intoxicating liquors.
3. Many diseases do not require for their treatment the use of alcoholic liquors; on the other hand many diseases do require the use of alcoholic remedies in large quantities.
4. It is the duty and therefore the custom of the physician to prescribe alcoholic remedies whenever he judges them to be requisite, and to an extent sufficient to combat and overcome the existing disease.

M. BARRETT, M.A., M.D.,
Lecturer on Physiology, Toronto School of Medicine.

1. The intoxicating liquors of the present day are most impure, and as for whisky (high wines) having one hundred and eighty grains of arsenic in every barrel, which by drinking predisposes to mental and physical disease and death.
2. As to the fatal tendencies of disease, in those I was well acquainted with, many died. Others in delirium, committed suicide. Others were in evident decay. While those who abstain from the poisonous drink are in general healthy.
3. It is my opinion that diseases can be treated much better without alcohol than with it. I do not advise it or give it in my practice as I know it to be injurious.
4. It is the custom with some to give alcohol as a stimulant in fevers, debility, &c., but it is dangerous, particularly if given to patients affected with heart disease.

JOHN CLARKE, M.D.

1. In nine cases out of ten we as medical men can discover ill effects, physically and in a large percentage mentally, even in those who style themselves very moderate drinkers.

2. I find that disease is very much more amenable to treatment in those patients who are total abstainers, than in those who drink alcoholic liquors.

3. We have to use alcohol in the manufacture of our tinctures, some of which are indispensable in the treatment of disease.

CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN,
Leamington, Essex Co.

1. When used to the extent that is ordinarily implied by the term "used as a beverage," it does predispose to mental and physical disease.

2. The tendency of disease is less liable to a fatal result in the total abstainer than in the habitual drinker.

IRWIN BRIDGEMAN, M.D.

TORONTO, 27th March, 1873.

SIR,—Desirous of giving you a better opinion than my own in the replies to your questions, I beg to enclose that of Dr. Cronyn, a graduate of the University of Toronto, now of Buffalo, N.Y., who has one of the largest practices in that city, and whose opinion will be of real value to the Select Committee appointed by the House.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. C. CHEWETT, M.D.

John Notman, Esq.,
Queen's Printer, Toronto.

1. If by beverage is to be understood the common use of any liquor as drink when a man is thirsty, then, as a man may be often very thirsty and his liquor intoxicating, he almost of a certainty gets drunk, which condition oft repeated produces both mental and physical disease; but if it should rather be understood to mean what a man may properly take at the dinner table, or in the case of the labouring man at his meal or meals, with a limit to its purpose, then it will not affect to disease of any kind, but rather tend, especially in the case of the aged, to the better health and the prolongation of life.

2. The total abstainer has very much the advantage, for in those diseases of greatest fatality the use of stimulants is most required, and he who is the least accustomed to using stimulants derives the most benefit with the least consumption of them.

3. In my opinion many diseases that are now treated with, could as efficiently be treated without; though there are a few affections that *demand* the use of alcoholic stimulants especially.

4. It has been very much in vogue for a few years past, but I think now is used with much greater discrimination as to its fitness in particular cases, or in special forms of disease.

JOHN CRONYN, M.D.,
University of Toronto.

1. It does, and to an alarming extent among the male population, about as much as all other causes combined.

2. I should think about four-fifths of the male adults.

3. I think it cannot. As a prompt diffusible stimulant we have no substitute.

4. In low fevers is very largely prescribed.

P. H. CLARK, M.D.,
Woodville.

1. It predisposes to mental and physical disease only when used in excess.
2. I know of no difference between total abstainers and moderate drinkers, but those who drink to excess are far more apt to die when attacked by disease of a grave character.
3. It cannot be treated so efficiently without alcohol.
4. It is. Alcoholic remedies are generally used in all diseases when the vitality is low.

S. L. NASH, M.D.

1. Yes, and to a very great extent.
2. Forty per cent. against the drunkard.
3. Yes, and much better.
4. It is, and I am sorry to say to large extent.

THOMAS BRADLEY, M.D.

1. The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, most assuredly predisposes the user to mental and physical diseases.
2. I am not prepared to answer this intelligently, as I have not kept a statistical account, but am fully convinced that there is much in favour of the total abstainer.
3. I think diseases, as a general thing, can be treated with better success without alcoholic stimulants than with.
4. I never prescribe alcoholic treatment unless occasionally in low fevers, and such like diseases. I am of opinion that even in these, other stimulants are preferable, if they were only brought into use the same as the alcoholic.

ROBERT BURNS, M.D.

1. After a practice of fourteen years, I must say that I think it does not.
2. None.
3. As a rule they can; all low fevers I think require alcoholic stimulants.
4. It is not used now so much as it was many years ago. I think all doctors use it more or less. But I cannot say to what extent.

J. BOYART, M.D.

1. The use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, predisposes to mental and physical disease, especially mental.
2. The difference is greatly in favour of total abstainers.
3. We could not get along without alcohol in the treatment of disease. I know of no stimulant that could take its place.
4. About one-fifth of my patients get alcohol in some form.

R. ASTLEY CORBETT.

1. No.
2. A moderate drinker will be a better subject for disease than a total abstainer.
3. No.
4. It is, to about one-tenth of cases who require alcoholic treatment.

JOHN S. MORRISON.

1. It most decidedly does.
2. Diseases are more under the control of the medical practitioner in the case of the total abstainer.
3. In the major number of cases.
4. Not customary only in exceptional cases.

J. B. OLIVER, M.D.
Oil Springs.

1. Yes ; most undoubtedly it does.
2. The differences between a purely temperate man and one who uses intoxicating liquors to excess are at least two to one in favour of temperance.
3. Yes. Can be completely substituted by other remedies, and can be of no service whatever to the profession, unless in manufacturing remedies.
4. With me it is not customary, and when prescribed it was only as a matter of convenience, not a matter of preferment.

JOHN P. KAY, M.D.,
Belmore.

1. It most assuredly does.
2. The death rate in all inflammatory diseases is three times greater amongst persons of intemperate habits.
3. Diseases can not only be treated as efficiently, but with much more satisfactory results without alcohol.
4. During an experience of ten years of active practice, I have not prescribed, in all, a gallon of alcoholic liquors ; yet they are largely used by the profession at large, though nothing like so frequently as formerly.

J. McLEAN, M.D.,
Port Dover.

1. It does, without doubt. Is most injurious to the system. Nothing but the force of habit to sustain it.
2. Total abstainers enjoy greater immunity from epidemics ; also in acute diseases, such as inflammation of the vital organs. This is well understood.
3. Some diseases can ; but alcoholic stimulants are great remedial agents in very many diseases, and that is their proper position—*medicines*, not *drinks*.

A. MACKINNON, M.D.,
Sarnia.

1. The immoderate use of intoxicating liquors is one of the most fruitful causes of mental and physical disease.
2. As a rule, *other* things being equal, diseases tend to a fatal termination in a direct ratio to the amount of indulgence in alcoholic beverages. There are some exceptions to the rule, owing to peculiarities of constitution, &c.
3. They cannot. Alcohol is a useful *medicine*, and in many low forms of disease, and in cases of debility, it is almost impossible to do without it. This is its only proper use, to which it should be scrupulously confined.

J. B. MILLS, M.D.

1. Yes ; as, when used as a beverage, they are generally used in excess.
2. The life of a total abstainer is, all other things being equal, likely to be prolonged beyond that of even a moderate drinker, and almost certainly beyond that of a drunkard.

A. MacLEAN, M.D.,
Sarnia.

1. I have no hesitation in stating that the habitual use of intoxicating liquors predisposes to mental and physical disease.
2. The chances of recovery are always in favour of the total abstainer.
3. *It cannot*.
4. It is the custom ; the extent altogether depending on the judgment of the practitioner.

JAMES JAGER HILLARY,
Licentiate of Toronto Medical Board, 1859,
Uxbridge.

1. It most certainly does predispose to mental and physical disease.
2. The percentage in favour of total abstainers is ten to one at least.
3. In all cases it can, with the exception of low fevers.
4. It is the custom to use alcoholic stimulants in extreme cases, and only in extreme cases, and then only moderately—not nearly to the same extent as formerly.

R. H. BIGGER, M.D.,
Milton.

1. The use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, if long continued, undoubtedly predisposes to mental and physical disease.
2. In my opinion, many cases terminate fatally owing entirely to the long-continued use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, which would not in the case of total abstainers.
3. Many diseases require no stimulants in their treatment; but where stimulants are necessary, in my opinion, no other class is equal to the alcoholic, when properly and cautiously administered.
4. I think it is pretty generally the custom, though not to so great an extent as formerly, nor in such large quantities.

J. S. LOOMIS, M.D.,
Madoc.

1. Its use predisposes to both mental and physical disease.
2. Fifty per cent. in favour of the formers' recovery, as against the latter in same disease.
3. More efficiently without.
4. It is not my custom, nor yet of those who do not use it as a beverage. To a limited extent, by those with whom I consult.

WM. LANE, M.D.
St. Catharines.

1. It predisposes and produces both mental and physical diseases.
2. The difference is very great, but I am not able to say what is the exact difference.
3. As a rule, disease can be treated as well without alcohol, a few exceptions may be benefited by stimulants.
4. This I believe depends very much on the personal habits of the medical man; if he indulges freely, he will probably use it too freely with his patients.

GEORGE LAYAN, M.D., M.C.P. & S., Ont.

1. The use does not, the abuse does.
2. There is none that I am aware of, except in old habitual drunkards.
3. It cannot.
4. It is. The extent depends upon the nature of the disease and the strength and constitution of the patient.

GEO. D. MORTON, L.M.B.W.C., M.R.C.P. & S., Ont.
Bradford.

1. Its use "as a beverage," does predispose to mental and physical disease.
2. Abstainers as a rule, do not as easily succumb to disease. This is mostly noticeable in *protracted* illness. The drinker sinks, while the abstainer often survives.
3. In the present state of medical knowledge, (for some diseases,) alcoholic imulation would seem to be the most convenient as well as the most efficient method of treatment—no satisfactory substitute having yet been devised.

4. It is the custom to prescribe alcoholic remedies very largely. Some practitioners do so to a much larger extent than is necessary ; and it is with me a moot point whether the gain in the cases legitimately treated by stimulation is not more than counterbalanced by the mischief done in those where the administration is positively hurtful.

JOHN MUIR, M.A., M.D., M.O.M.C.
Merrickville, Ont.

1. It does, if used continuously.
2. Those addicted to the use of alcoholic beverages succumb more readily (as a rule) to disease than the total abstainer.
3. Whilst I would deprecate their indiscriminate administration, I nevertheless believe that in a certain class of cases there is no remedy known to the profession that will replace them.
4. It is customary to prescribe them as medicinal agents, but to what extent I am not prepared to say.

JAS. McCULLOUGH, M.D.,
Rockwood.

1. It does so predispose to mental and physical disease, most assuredly.
2. The prognosis is much more favourable in the case of total abstainers than others, all things else being equal.

W. HIGINBOTHAM, M.D.,
Fenelon Falls.

1. In my opinion it does.
2. I cannot state the exact differences, having no records ; but am satisfied that total abstainers are more exempt from disease and its fatal tendencies.
3. More efficiently without alcoholic drinks as stimulants ; but in some cases *tinctures* can be prepared with alcohol only ; then it becomes necessary, but not as a beverage or stimulant.

P. A. AIKMAN, M.D.,
Windsor.

1. No. Timothy, chapter v., verse 23 ; chapter iv., verses 3 and 4.
 2. I find few total abstainers who do not make use of other things, such as opium, &c., more deleterious than ale or wine, or good liquor.
 3. No, Sir, except some few cases, as in the young, who not generally require such stimulants.
 4. It is, by almost all physicians, at proper times, &c.
- Allow me, with due respect, to add that in my humble opinion more harm is done to humanity by surfeiting and adulterated food than by liquor, unless that is adulterated likewise.

GEORGE C. AZLURIN, M.C.R.S.P.Q.

1. It does predispose to mental and physical disease.
2. Total abstainers have a much better chance of life in every critical disease.
3. Most certainly not.
4. Alcoholic remedies are neither prescribed indiscriminately nor recklessly, but only when a stimulant is indicated.

F. L. HOWLAND,
Woodstock.

1. It does ; more especially to physical disease. Intemperance does not directly give rise to mental disease to as great an extent as is sometimes supposed, because the physical powers generally give way before the mind becomes very seriously affected ; but children are apt to inherit mental and nervous disorders from intemperate parents. It does, however, often lead to loss of the moral sense, or, to speak perhaps more correctly, of the power of self-control.

2. The total abstainer, other things being equal, is less apt to contract zymotic and some other diseases ; will generally be affected by disease in a less aggravated form, and has a greater power of resistance to the fatal tendency of disease than others.

3. I think not. Although an abstainer, I could not feel free to abandon the use (medicinally) of such valuable remedial agents. But it is only in a limited number of diseases, and in certain forms or stages of these diseases, that their use is justifiable.

4. It is ; but not, as a general rule, to any very great extent. The medical profession are beginning to understand better their true use and the indications therefor, and they are now principally used in cases of great debility arising during the course of the essential fevers. Being a recent graduate (1871), I can testify to the improved views on this subject of those who have been, in late years, admitted members of the profession, a large proportion, perhaps a majority, being teetotallers.

C. Y. MOORE, M. B.,
Brampton.

1. In my opinion intoxicating liquors predispose—when used as a beverage—to many ills, mental and physical.

2. The fatal tendencies of disease in persons increase in proportion to the amount of liquor *hitherto* used by them.

3. To a certain extent I believe disease can be treated without alcoholic remedies. However, I am of opinion that alcohol has no equal as an arterial and warming stimulant, and that lives have been saved by the administration of alcohol in cases of great prostration from disease.

4. I have been in the habit of prescribing alcoholic remedies in the treatment of disease, but to a limited extent.

ALBERT ARMSTRONG, M. D.,
Arnprior.

1. The habitual use (when in excess) predisposes, or aggravates mental or physical disease. Scarcely an organ in the body of an habitual drunkard, but what shows some lesion. The moral degradation is to be witnessed every day. Excess in the use of alcoholic drinks entails the ruin both of mind and body.

2. A system in which every organ may be diseased, cannot withstand disease, like one in which no inroads have been made.

3. I believe that alcohol is resorted to much more frequently than there is any necessity for. Considering alcohol as a drug, I consider it useful in its place ; like opium, or many other drugs, it may be—and alas ! too often is used in a way which debases man.

4. It is used in cases of debility ; it prevents waste of the tissues. Properly used as a *medicine* it is useful ; but the misery and disease entailed upon mankind by this drug is fearful to contemplate.

1. I consider they do, even if only used in moderation.

2. In inflammation, the fatal tendency is largely increased by the use of alcohol, and nine-tenths of the diseases of Canada are inflammations.

3. I have treated 45 cases of Typhoid in the past 3 years. Two died. One of these had wine. The rest had no form of alcohol.

4. It is not given largely in this part of the country. Most of the people drink enough whiskey without our prescribing it.

W. J. PASMORE, M.D.

1. It does most surely in both.
2. To be within bounds, at least nine chances to one in favour of the patient who altogether abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors.
3. In most cases alcoholic fluids are never needed, but in others it is the sheet anchor.

T. B. HOWELL, M.D.

1. It predisposes to physical disease, and I have a theoretical fact that it does also to mental, although my experience in that direction is limited.

2. The difference is decidedly in favour of the abstainer as distinguished from excessive drinkers. But moderation and excess are but comparative terms. The same may be said in answering question No. 1.

WM. MORTON, M.B.
Wellesley.

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1. Of this there is in my mind no manner of doubt.
 2. Total abstainers have generally, I may say always (other things being equal), a better chance.
 3. My experience would lead me to give a negative reply to this question. I think that in some diseases alcoholic remedies will always be required, and although in favour of suppressing the liquortraffic, I could not conscientiously refuse my patients the benefits of alcoholic stimulants in certain cases.

JOSEPH CARBERT, M.D.

1. The constant use of intoxicating liquors does predispose to disease, and the abuse, or improper use, is a serious evil.

2. Persons that have been long accustomed to the abuse of intoxicating liquors, do not bear disease so well as total abstainers, and cannot be treated so successfully.

3. No ; stimulants are absolutely necessary, *occasionally*.

4. The malarious diseases of this part of Ontario require alcoholic remedies frequently. Many diseases are treated without it ; it is not the custom here to prescribe alcoholic remedies as a general thing.

GEORGE SITTINGTON.

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1. Yes, to both.
 2. Largely in favour of the temperate.
 3. In the large majority of cases, yes.
 4. In cases of sudden and alarming prostration, in low fevers of the typhoid type, in chronic diseases accompanied by debility, and when food cannot be taken, stimulants are necessary, are prescribed, and are useful.

ROBERT H. DAVIS.

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1. This question is so put as to permit only an affirmative answer.
 2. I have not observed any difference between those of temperate, sober, rational people, and total abstainers.

E. HICKMAN,
Bolton.

ECLECTIC.

1. It does most decidedly.
2. The fatal tendency is in the proportion of, from one-half to two-thirds in my experience of over forty years practice.
3. In a majority of cases better without.

A. A. CHAMBERLAIN, M.D.,
Farmersville.

1. The use of intoxicating liquors is injurious to mind and body physically and mentally.

2. I would rather treat ten temperate patients than one inebriate. I do not use alcohol as a stimulant ; in fevers it is injurious, and retards convalescence.

3. Far better without, this I assert on an experience of forty years.

WM. HOWARY, M.D.
Kemptville.

1. Yes. Disease inevitable.

2. In *abstainers* the *vis naturæ* always tends to health under any disease, remedial agents act more promptly in others ; habitual drinkers are less susceptible to remedies, the vital forces are paralysed, and they are a prey to every poison.

3. I regret to say, I have not found as good a substitute.

4. Yes. Never as a nutrient, only as a general stimulant in extraordinary vital depression, always withdrawing it as soon as the cause for its use subsides. I think they should be kept on the Druggists' shelves, and every one of them labelled "*poison*."

M. CHRISTIE, M.D.

1. It does.

2. "Fatal tendencies," much less in those who abstain. "*Tendencies*" vary according to character of disease. For instance, the use of liquor in some diseases might produce but little harm ; while in others its use would be certain to produce most pernicious effects.

3. In general they can. I have *occasionally* seen *exceptional* cases.

4. I am not aware that it is the custom. The *chief* medium by which the public obtain alcohol in a medicinal form, is through *patent medicines*.

WM. COBURN, M.D.
Ottawa.

1. The use of intoxicating liquors do predispose to both mental and physical disease, principally of a chronic nature, which rank among the most difficult to eradicate from the system.

2. I believe the fatal tendency of disease is increased fifty per cent. by the use of intoxicating liquors.

3. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, I believe they can be treated more efficiently without alcoholic stimulants, and many diseases that proved fatal under the alcoholic treatment are now brought to a favourable termination without one drop of alcohol.

4. It is, and I fear to a large extent ; often endangering the life of the patient.

W. R. PENTLAND, M.D.
Elora.

1. My experience leads me to the firm conviction that alcoholic liquors are the most fruitful of all predisposing causes of both mental and physical diseases.

2. The fatal tendencies of diseases are as three to one in favour of the total abstainer.

3. My experience proves beyond a doubt (to me) that all classes of diseases can be much more successfully treated without alcohol than with it. In the last three years I have prescribed it but twice, and even in these two I am doubtful if any permanent good to the patients resulted from their use.

4. Previous to the last three years I frequently prescribed. And I believe that it is still the custom with the majority of Allopathic physicians to prescribe it very frequently. I do not prescribe it as a remedy in one case in a thousand. I occasionally give a little

just before or after an operation, but that is infrequent now that chloriform is so much used.

JOSEPH JARVIS, M.D.
Kingston.

1. It does decidedly, even in what is generally understood to be the moderate use. Habitual drinking in so-called moderation, namely, not so as to intoxicate the individual, produces even worse effects than the practice prevailing with some of periodical drinking spells, and total abstinence in the intervals.

2. Practical experience shows that a person who habitually indulges to excess, if taken with a serious disease, *seldom recovers*. I have noticed this particularly in the *fevers, pneumonia, and brain affections*. A total abstainer when he gets sick, whatever strength he may have it is *real vitality*, in fact with a *latent reserve* of vital force. The exact reverse is the case with the other condition.

WM. McGEACHY, M.D.,
Iona.

1. The excessive use of intoxicating liquors undoubtedly predisposes to mental and physical disease.

2. As a rule, total abstainers recover from disease much more rapidly and completely than those who use alcohol to excess.

3. The very great majority of diseases can. But there are some cases where life would certainly be lost without them.

4. We could not do without alcohol in the preparation of tinctures, &c. It is only necessary to prescribe alcohol in a very few cases, but it could not be done without entirely.

G. L. MACKELCAN, M.D.,
Hamilton.

1. It unquestionably predisposes to both mental and physical disease, and if used habitually even within the limit of drunkenness, it shortens life from three to five years.

2. In grave diseases, the total abstainer has ten chances to one over the habitual drinker.

W. HOPE, M.D.
Belleville.

1. I believe it predisposes to both ; and I endorse the following statements of Christison : "Frequent abuse acts injuriously by developing certain diseases, by bringing to a head certain dispositions to disease, by rendering diseases at large comparatively intractable, and by rendering the constitution unable to withstand the active treatment required for many acute diseases."

2. I believe the fatal tendencies of disease are increased in proportion to the extent of the indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. The difference depends upon the extent, *cæteris paribus*. Modifying circumstances cause exceptions.

3. It is my opinion that diseases cannot be treated as efficiently without as with alcoholic stimulants in the present state of medical science, yet I believe that were every drop of it annihilated, the rate of mortality upon the whole would be very greatly diminished.

JAS. W. OSBORNE, M.D.

1. Used to any considerable extent, it, in my opinion, *unquestionably does*.

2. A comparison between total abstainers and drinkers, I think in the circumstances mentioned will be, *tendency less fatal in total abstainers than in drinkers*.

3. This question might be largely discussed because of its breadth. I think I may fairly say, *most diseases* can be as efficiently treated without.

A few, so far as I have been able to judge, *scarcely can*. We have, hitherto, followed the recommendations in some cases, of authors whose opinion is favourable to its use. In some cases, I confess I should not care, in circumstances, to do without it as an experiment.

4. If this refers to my custom, I think I use it, or rather prescribe it, in many cases where there is not likely to have induced the alcoholic desire. I am aware that the custom, however, is, as indicated in the question, though I have no reason to believe that it is indiscriminately, or even improperly by any practitioner, made use of. I may say, finally, that if used, as it generally is in treatment of disease, it is often of service, but as a custom or beverage as seen here—it is not inaptly termed "*the curse of Canada*," and I think its use as such should be abolished.

W. W. OGDEN, M.B.

CLASS II.

TO THE CLERGY.

1. State the extent of the evils of drunkenness.
2. Probable cause thereof.
3. Results of intemperance.
4. The best remedy therefor.
5. Has the number of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors in your county increased or diminished during the last three years?
6. Are the regular taverns as productive of injury to the community as the saloons, shops, recesses and other groggeries?
7. Is public opinion, in your judgment, prepared to support a Prohibitory Liquor Law?
8. Has your municipality made an effort to pass the Dunkin Act?
9. Was it successful?
10. If so, what has been the result?

Five hundred and thirty-eight papers have been returned by the clergy, answering over 5,000 questions, a summary of which is as follows:—

1. Nearly all answer this question to the effect that drunkenness is a grievous evil to the entire community, and that scarcely a family can be found who do not suffer in some manner from the evil.

2. Nearly all agree that the cause of drunkenness is found in the facilities for procuring liquor; in tippling at social gatherings; in the temptations to which those who are inclined to drink are exposed, and in the thoughtless or heartless sale to minors and drunkards.

3. All agree that some of the results of intemperance are physical weakness, intellectual debility, and moral turpitude. Also, that disputations, noisy and quarrelsome neighbourhoods, loss of health, happiness, property and life result from the same cause.

4. In reply to the question as to the best remedy, four clergymen say, "Close the saloons and shops; they are entirely useless." Ten say, "Give us a stringent system of licensing, and let the Government appoint persons in each county to enforce the law." Fifteen say, "Make the license laws more stringent and the liquor seller responsible for all the harm his liquor does." Twenty say, "Bring the Gospel and moral suasion to bear more directly upon the people." ALL THE OTHERS (nine-tenths) SAY, "*Suppress the traffic entirely*, by prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of all intoxicants as a beverage. *This is the only effectual remedy.*"

5. Diminished in some places, but, on the whole, an increase of about five per cent.

6. Some answer, "I know no difference; they are all evil, and that continually." One says, "I think not, but, under the garb of respectable drinking, the seeds of drunkenness are often sown in the tavern; but nearly all agree in stating to the effect that the regular taverns are productive of much less injury to the community than saloons, shops, and other places where liquor is obtained.

7. To this question eight answer No. Twelve say, "Afraid not yet." Some say the public would support such a law in preference to continuing the present system. Several say, "Yes. If the officers to enforce the law be appointed, not by the municipality, but by the Government." All the others say, "Yes," "Yes, decidedly," "Yes, undoubtedly," "Yes, I am certain of it."

8, 9, 10. The replies to these questions show that quite a number of municipalities in the Province have passed the *Dunkin Act*. That from various causes, but chiefly from some informality in the laws, or in some part of the proceedings connected with their passage, they have been quashed by the Courts, or rendered inoperative by imperfections, and that in but few cases has good resulted from their passage. The facilities for purchasing liquor in the municipalities adjoining the one where the law had passed is given in several cases as a reason why the expected good was not realized after the passage of the law.

1. In a population under sixteen hundred there are seventeen places licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

2. The great facility of obtaining licenses.

3. Cases of manslaughter, death by accident, death by exposure, premature deaths, great brutality in quarrels, much crime, blasphemy, Sabbath-breaking, poverty, loss of wealth to the State, total degradation of humanity.

4. Total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors.

5. I think not increased, the number is so great there is no reason for their increase.

6. The more orderly taverns are not so great an evil as the shops. Respectable men are known to visit the shops and obtain smaller quantities (though against law) when they would fear to visit the tavern.

7. I believe the best ordered part of the community, the intelligent part, and even many who are in the habit of drinking, would favour such a law.

8. Yes.

9. No. Defeated by five votes, and a weakness in the by-law.

JAMES GOODWIN,
Wesleyan Minister, Welland.

1. Fearful among all classes. The bane of the Church's work.

2. The drinking usages of society. False and perverted hospitality.

3. Delirium, idiocy, insanity, death, violence, suicide, murder and wholesale crime against all law.

4. Prohibition.

W. T. SMITHEETS, M.A.,
Inc. St. Paul's Church, Lindsay, Ont.

1. It will be difficult to measure the extent of the evils of drunkenness in this place. Some of the most promising public men have fallen victims to it, and others are on the road to ruin.

2. The license system is a curse, and the temptations thrown in the way of young men are so successful, that drunkenness is likely to perpetuate itself.

3. Crime is greatly increased. Poverty and idleness are induced. The success of the Gospel hindered, &c., &c., &c.

4. Total prohibition.

T. BROCK,
Perth.

1 You have not given me space enough for this. One town in our county, about three years ago, had 1,800 population, and 33 places where liquor was sold. The answer is the general one. Crime, pauperism, tears and death.

2. Intoxicating drink has more to do with the general evils of the day, directly or indirectly, than any other agency.

3. Result: Reaches, 1st. To the man himself—destroying the nervous system, the foundation of physical health and strength, stupifies mind, destroys social ties. 2nd. To others, by way of example, which is evil and only evil continually.

4. *Prohibition! Prohibition!!* Stop the manufacture of it. Treat it both in making and in selling as its quality warrants, *i. e. poison*. As long as it is made in large quantities people will get it.

5. I believe have remained about the same. There are 16 taverns, 2 saloons, 12 shops, and 78 taverns with cheaper license for Villages and Townships.

6. I think not.

7. The Prohibitory Liquor Law is growing in favour. The country cries louder for it now than ever.

8. Yes. On the 31st of March, 1873, the Dunkin Act was voted on in Pelham Township and was carried, only *one* voting against.

9. We hope it will be.

10. Temperance men are encouraged, and will carry the matter out. Give us the Liquor Law *Prohibition*.

(Signed)

A. BEAMER,
M. E. Minister.

7. In our judgment every principle of justice, every instinct of humanity, every sacred interest or consideration, *demands* legal protection from the blighting curse of intemperance for those who are (especially) its innocent victims. We think, therefore, that it is decidedly wide of the mark to make the passage of a prohibitory law to turn on popular sentiment. The question is, Is it right? Is it needed? And on the supposition that those who demand legal protection are in the minority, or persons of lesser influence in society, are they any the less entitled to it on this account? If public sentiment were properly educated on the subject, we have no hesitation in saying that a prohibitory liquor law would be uncalled for. It is to remedy an evil that has a *real existence* that we want prohibition. If popular sentiment were to effect a remedy, prohibition would be unnecessary. If public sentiment were properly educated we should need no prohibitory laws of any kind, but the fact that it is not, is what creates the necessity. The more imperfect the education, manifestly the greater the necessity. Moreover, "public opinion" should not be required to enforce laws, but legal authority. We are satisfied that the temperance sentiment in almost every community is sufficiently strong to expose and punish any glaring laxity in the discharge of official duty, and this is all that is necessary to its effectiveness.

But apart from the foregoing considerations, the question is, Has the government of any country a right to legalize, and thus sanction, protect, and foster a great public and moral wrong? We think not. Let the License Law, therefore, be repealed, and wholesome regulations enacted for protection against this evil of intemperance.

Very respectfully, &c.,

T. L. WILKINSON,
Methodist Minister, Aurora.

1. They extend not only to the temporal and eternal ruin of the inebriate himself, but to the impoverishing of wife and children; to broken-hearted parents when their children are its victims; it destroys the peace of society, the morality of youth, the purity of women (for both sexes are its prey); the respect for and observance of law, and the prosperity of a country; neutralising the philanthropic labours of divines and legislatures; it is the fount of nine-tenths of existing crime; destroying individual, social, and national happiness; and transmitting hereditary disease to future generations.

2. (1). The example of moderate drinking pursued by thousands of moral and intelligent and respectable persons (all inebriates are *from the ranks of the moderate*), parents, and employers. (2). Family gatherings, where such beverages are profusely used; New

Years' drinking customs among high and low. (3). Constitutional *predisposition* thereto. (4). Enticement and evil example. (5). Facilities and temptations afforded by the vast number of places and opportunities for obtaining the drunkards' drink.

3. It prompts to other crimes ; destroys reason ; crimes, such as larcenies, burglaries, gambling, cheating or swindling are perpetrated, that means may be employed for procuring liquor ; passions inflamed ; many a youth goes (excited thereby) from the tavern, or saloon, or groggery of any description, to the brothel (*very many in respectable life*), and into the vilest company ; fires, murders, brawls, shipwrecks, distress, fatal accidents, loss of the *souls* of hundreds of thousands yearly, and great demoralisation of society of every grade.

4. Prohibition of manufacture and sale or offer, or bestowal of every (any) kind of intoxicating beverage, except, perhaps, by medical men, as (strictly) a medicine with drugs, for in other ways it engenders a moral leprosy.

5. *Increased.*

6. It is doubtful, but I think not ; they are more careful to keep up appearances, and to conciliate public opinion, and are more, as a rule, respectably conducted ; but two, or at the most three in a town would be sufficient for travellers' accommodation, and would be better if conducted on temperance principles ; they would then flourish and be gladly patronised by all.

7. Looking at the vast amount of information continually looming up before the public in various ways, newspapers, lectures, &c., &c., as to the evils and causes of intemperance, I should think they are (the public) so prepared ; the public mind seems more than ever awake to the evils of intemperance.

8. Our municipality has a by-law prohibiting the sale of liquor therein, and *no tavern is allowed*, though applications have been made for one repeatedly ; but there are three taverns in the next township (west of ours) where liquor can be procured ; but during these last three years I have not seen any person intoxicated in our township, and among the British part of the population it is, I think, very little used (I mean strong drink).

9. Yes, to the extent just mentioned in answer to No. 8.

10. Absence of crime as far as my knowledge extends.

WILLIAM BURGESS,
Valeeta Post Office,
East Tilbury, Kent.

1. Extends over all classes of society.

“ “ every power and faculty of man.

“ “ time and into Eternity.

2. Natural or acquired appetite, fostered by facilities afforded under Government sanction, for procuring alcoholic drinks.

3. Derangement of the functions of Government, through intemperance of officers. Excitement of all the evil in man's nature, with results of profane swearing, Sabbath-breaking, brawls, illegitimacy and murder.

4. Prohibition.

5. The number has increased.

6. No.

7. Yes.

8. No.

WILLIAM HALL, A.M.,
Minister Wesleyan Methodist Church, Ottawa City.

1. In this locality, and in the neighbourhood, drunkenness prevails to an alarming extent ; and to any man who regards the moral and social well-being of his fellow-creatures, it must be exceedingly painful to witness the progress which this evil makes, without any human remedy to check it—as long as the Legislature of the land encourages the traffic, by granting indiscriminate license to manufacture and sell intoxicating drink, and thereby affording the plea (equally to all) that it is right and lawful to do that which the law sanctions.

2. Having cause to study this question carefully, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the fruitful source of intemperance may be found in the facilities which are afforded to the youth of the country to meet together and drink. There is a tavern opened and licensed by unprincipled municipal councils (greedy to acquire a little revenue, and envious lest the adjoining township should derive more money from this system than themselves) at every corner, where any one chooses to open a tavern, in order to make a lazy living. These taverns and saloons are the nests where drunkards are bred.

3. As to results, they are most alarming. I have no doubt in my own mind that no other cause produces one-fourth the amount of *indolence, waste, beggary*, quarrelling, fighting, crime, litigation, incarceration, and civil penalties, as this. And I am certain that there is no greater barrier against the progress of education and religion.

4. The best remedy or means, in my view, is the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. And if the Legislature is not prepared to pass a prohibitory liquor law, I think that steps should be taken to lessen the number of places licensed to sell strong drink. One tavern in a village of 500 inhabitants, and two for 1,000, and in country places one tavern for each ten miles, on the leading roads travelled, would be sufficient. Stop licenses to provision stores altogether.

5. It is my impression that the number of such places is always increasing with the increase of population, and especially saloons and licensed stores, which are greater snares, and productive of more drunkenness, than even taverns.

6. Where taverns are orderly kept, few drunkards are seen around them, but saloons, shops, &c., serve no purpose to the community, save to such persons as seek this occupation as an idle way of living, eager to make money; but certainly they are great nurseries for raising drunkards to curse our land.

7. It is difficult to answer this question; but this fact is well known to me, that some of our greatest drunkards have signed petitions sent to our municipal council to stop giving license to a person keeping a groggery in this vicinity, and the greedy council, for the sake of a little revenue, paid no heed to said petitions.

ARC. STEWART,
Kilmartin, P. O.

1. Drunkenness prevails to such an extent on my parish, that I rarely—Sabbath or week-day—go from home without coming in contact with drunken men.

2. Our race is a fallen race, addicted to all kinds of vice; and though drunkenness is condemned by our *Supreme Lawgiver*, the Government under which we live license men to make drunkards.

3. "Woe, sorrow, contentions, babbling, wounds, redness of eyes."—*Solomon*. Bankruptcy, theft, crime, and death; also a small revenue to our country, which is far from meeting the expenses incurred through the traffic.

4. A total prohibitory liquor law; or let our Government issue no license. Let any one sell who pleases; but *let all villany and crime* done by persons under its influence be chargeable to the parties who dispose of the drink.

7. I think it is fully prepared. Try it by letting it come before the people.

8. No.

GEO. CLARK,
Mooretown.

1. To all *classes* of the community—young and old, rich and poor.

2. Because the temptation to imbibe is placed within their reach everywhere.

3. Poverty, crime, lunacy and death.

4. TOTAL suppression of the liquor traffic.

5. They have increased.

6. We think not.

7. We think that it is.

R. J. ELLIOTT,
Methodist N. C. Minister,
Toronto, Ont.

1. During the last twenty-three years spent as an itinerant minister, I have found no place at all equal to this for drunkenness in proportion to the number of the population. The general rule is for all to drink, the exception to be sober men.
2. Houses *legally authorized* to sell intoxicating liquor.
3. Poverty, ignorance, crime, suffering, physical and moral; neglect of public worship, &c.
4. The only effectual remedy is legal prohibition.

JOHN HODGSON,
W. M. Minister at Hall's Bridge.

1. About two or three persons in all my missions.
2. Whiskey and company.
3. Quarrel.
4. Encourage the fabrication and sale of small beer, (German Lager,) importation of French and German wines, and its Catawba, etc., free of duty, but increase duty and taxes on brandy, whiskey, gin, etc.
5. Do not know.
6. Do not think that in the country, there is any difference.
7. Not at all.
8. No and never will.
9. Never would be.
10. The result would be wholesale emigration, or at least evasion of the law.

P. EUGENE FUNCKEN, C.R.,
Provincial,
St. Agatha, Waterloo Co.

1. No one can estimate the extent of the evils especially to our young men, and it is to be feared that much of this horrid business is carried on through back doors on Sundays.
2. The license system, by which idle men have a "legal right" to make drunkards of our sons (that is, form the appetite, and then they are past help.
3. Neglect of business, poverty, violation of laws of country, expense to society, loss of health, ruin of soul.
4. Prohibition! prohibition! even drunkards say, put it out of our reach.
5. Cannot say positively, but am opinion they have largely increased, especially Saloons and Groceries where liquor is sold without any accommodation for travellers.
6. I think Taverns are the least of all these evils, men and women are "treated" while trading at the grocers.

GEO. RICHARDSON,
Minister of the Methodist New Connexion Church, London.

1. This is more than *pen or tongue* can do! Somewhat on the increase.
2. Too many *licenses, grog shops!* The temperance organizations not well sustained by *influential persons*, especially by ministers of the gospel and members of Christian churches. Intoxicating drinks too much used in the higher or what is called *fashionable circles*.
3. Everything the Devil can tempt mankind to, or the wicked hand of man devise. This space much too small to give anything like a moderate description—it should be written with very black ink!
4. Men of *high rank* and influence to set a good example. By every means in their power to make drinking usages unpopular, whether by *legal enactments* or *moral suasion!*
5. Somewhat increased—perhaps twenty per cent.
6. I think not. Obscure places are the most favourable to wicked practices.
7. I think it is, but like all other good laws it would need good backing up.

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8. Seven years ago it was for one year, but other municipalities around us did not pass it, so but little good was done, and we were minus the revenue.
 9. Tried the next year and lost.

JOSEPH CLUTTON.

*Superannuated Baptist Minister,
Aylmer, Elgin Co.*

1. Scarcely a family in this community but has suffered directly or indirectly, and often very severely, from the drunkenness of some of their members.
2. Facility with which strong drinks can be obtained.
3. Poverty, disease, premature death, savage cruelty to women and children, insanity, also various abominations and crimes.
4. A prohibitory liquor law strictly and firmly enforced.
5. About the same number of these places during the last three years.

Rev. JAS. WILSON, M.A.,

Minister Church of Scotland, Lanark.

1. Almost impossible. The county is suffering every way from the effects of drink. We have *eight taverns, two grog shops, and in a population of about two hundred and fifty or three hundred, men and women alike* suffer from its use.

2. Easy access, too many places licensed to sell.

3. Poverty, disgrace, death, fatherless children, widows, orphans, loss of property, fights, rows, black eyes, broken arms, swearing, lying, stealing, and every thing that is *bad*.

4. Prohibition.

5. Increased ; we have fourteen licensed taverns in this township, besides shops.

6. Yes, I think so. Tavern licenses should be raised so high that every man who can buy a half-gallon jug of whisky could not get a license, then I think a better class of taverns might be kept.

7. Yes, all the better thinking people want to put down the traffic.

8. Yes, some years ago.

9. No.

E. DAVIS,

Bayfield.

1. Liquor is drunk to too great an extent in this neighbourhood.

2. Many more liquor-sellers than necessary ; for instance, there are 4 taverns in this village where one would suffice.

In Orangeville there are 17 taverns, saloons and groggeries, where perhaps 4 or 5 would do.

3. Poverty of farmers and others, and consequent neglect of their duties.

4. A high duty on all liquors, and a strict supervision of Government License Inspectors, the whole duty of licensing being put in the hands of the Government instead of being in the hands of the municipality.

5. Much increased.

6. They are not.

7. I think not ; but the public are desirous of having greater restrictions placed upon the liquor-sellers.

C. R. BELL,

*Church of England Minister,
Mono Mills.*

1. No one can tell the *extent* of this great evil. It extends to all classes of the community, from the highest to the lowest. It is, I firmly believe, the cause of nine-tenths of the crimes committed. This question and the two following cannot be satisfactorily answered in few words.

2. The cause of the evils of drunkenness is drunkenness itself. The *great* cause of *drunkenness* is that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are *protected by law*. There are minor causes, such as a depraved appetite, insatiable thirst for liquor, company, customs of society, &c., &c.

3. I cannot state the *results* of intemperance for *they extend into eternity*. A few of them are the following, poverty, rags, shame, dishonour, diseased body, murders, suicide, loss of property, profanity, neglect of wife and children, neglect of religion, Sabbath-breaking, premature death, loss of soul.

4. The *ONLY* remedy is a *Prohibitory Liquor Law*. Of this I am more and more convinced the longer I live, paper *pledges* are not better than a paper wall before a regiment of soldiers. Temperance societies are almost useless so long as the law protects the manufacture and sale of liquor.

5. The number of places is *largely increased*.

6. There are no saloon licenses given in this municipality. It is the *regular taverns* that do the greatest injury.

7. I am decidedly of the opinion that public opinion *is* prepared to support a Prohibitory Liquor Law. Even many of the *drunkards*, I know, would be glad to be protected by law, at present they are slaves, and they know it.

8. Yes, in 1866.

9. It was passed by a large majority, but through some legal quibbling the law *was* never enforced.

DUNCAN McDONALD, M.A.,
Minister of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection
with the Church of Scotland.

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1. Drunkenness is *very* alarmingly prevalent among all classes of the community.
 2. (a) The great facilities afforded for the use of intoxicating drink.
(b) The quantity of imperfectly rectified and adulterated liquors sold.
(c) The general prevalence of the absurd and highly immoral custom of friends pledging—or, as it is vulgarly called, “drinking with” or “treating”—each other.
 3. Poverty, imbecility, and immorality of all kinds, involving the frightful misery of many innocent persons.
 4. (a) The total abolition of bars except in hotels and taverns.
(b) The restriction of licenses for retailing intoxicating drinks to hotels, taverns, and *bona fide* eating-houses.
(c) The entrusting the granting of licenses to a majority of the *non-elective* county officials as the county judge, sheriff, registrar *et al.*, who should meet, once a year, or when summoned for that purpose.
(d) Strict Government inspection by Provincial Inspector of all places where intoxicating drinks are made and vended either by wholesale or retail; *and also of the liquors so made or sold*.
(e) The infliction of *heavy penalties* for manufacturing or selling adulterated or imperfectly rectified liquors.
(f) The appointment of guardians to manage the estates of confirmed drunkards and provide by law for their confinement and treatment, when necessary in Inebriate Asylums.

J. McLEAN BALLARD,
Curate St. George's Church,
St. Catharines.

I entirely concur in the above.

HENRY HOLLAND, B.A.,
Rector St. George's Church,
St. Catharines.

1. There is in this place a good deal of drinking and drunkenness, both among men and boys. I hear of it among women, but I have seen no examples. However, I see but a mere fraction of its evil influence.

2. Indifference of one man or family to the condition of another, the unfaithfulness of clergymen, perhaps, more than preachers, the bad example of public men, the influence of public dinners, balls, &c.

3. The results are poverty, idleness, quarrels, profanity, debauchery, crimes against person, character and property, murder, robbery, family desertion, self abandonment, temporal ruin, eternal damnation.

4. It must go into the hands of the Government, like the Post-office system, with hotel master, a policeman and his assistant constables; relegate retail to drug shops; derive no revenue from drinking shops; hold violators accountable as secondaries to drunken criminals.

5. They are about the same.

6. No. We must have public places for beds and food. Put the hotels under similar regulations to the Post Office. One hotel in a village is all that is required. Let it be good and clean.

7. Yes, if women had a suffrage. With men it is doubtful, but I think will not be so long. The sentiment is growing against drinking characters of all grades and professions. Pass a good Act. You will gain in so doing.

8. No. The county did, however.

9. No; because the by-law was quashed for want of formality.

WM. LUMSDEN, M.A.

We the undersigned Priests of the Catholic Church of the Assumption, of Sandwich Town, in the County of Essex, beg to submit the following answers to the questions received by us on the 12th inst.

We beg to state, first, that our parish embraces the Town of Sandwich and part of the Townships of Sandwich East and Sandwich West. Our answers have reference to these three municipalities. They also refer only to the members of our own church, though we believe them to be true of the whole population. They extend only over two years and a half, since which time we are in charge of this parish.

1. Habitual drunkenness is not very common, considering the population. Many of the male inhabitants, from boyhood to old age, commit excesses occasionally. Very few of them are total abstainers. Intemperance is very uncommon amongst females.

2. The causes are—1. An excessive number of licensed places for the sale of liquor. The proportion of such places to the number of inhabitants is, in Sandwich Town, 1 to 116; in Sandwich East, 1 to 220; and in Sandwich West, 1 to 202. Besides, there are some unlicensed grogeries. Most of the taverns are mere drinking places, as they seldom have lodgers. 2. A total disregard of the law, which requires that all such places be closed on Sunday. Sunday is the day on which most business is done, and many would not apply for licenses were this law enforced. 3. The sale of liquor by the glass to youths, and in some instances to mere boys. 4. The great influx of people from Detroit to the Mineral Springs during the summer season, especially on Sunday. 5. Negligence on the part of license inspectors to do their duty.

3. The results are—idleness, loss of time, card playing, poverty, resulting from neglect of business, sickness, and, in not a few instances, death. The young especially contract habits which render them, not only useless members of society, but positive burdens to it. We do not include here the results to others than the intemperate.

4. The best remedies are—1. To reduce the number of licenses—say 1 for every 500 inhabitants at the least. 2. To raise the license fee. 3. Let the licenses be paid into the Provincial Treasury. Municipal Councils say, very illogically, that a large number of licenses diminishes the taxes. 4. To abolish all saloons. 5. Let there be a Government inspector for each electoral division, to be assisted by municipal inspectors, as at present. They will serve as a check on each other.

5. The number has increased, notably so along the Detroit River.

6. Public opinion would lead us to believe that saloons do the most harm, though we do not see why, as most of the taverns are mere drinking places.

7. We do not think that public opinion is ripe for a law of total prohibition. It might be better, at first, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks by the glass, or in any less quantity than, say, a quart. Thus taverns would become simple lodging-houses. We think that, did the Provincial Government appropriate the license fees, such a law would be supported by all good citizens.

8. Not to our knowledge.

DENIS O'CONNOR, Pastor.

CH. JH. FAUR,

J. J. M. ABOULIN, } Assistants.

A. VERNEOTE,

Sandwich, March 22nd, 1873.

1. There is a great deal of drunkenness in this section of country, and no doubt the evil is very widely spread.

2. The readiness with which intoxicating liquors can be obtained. In this village, of less than a thousand inhabitants, there are five or six shops and three taverns licensed, and in a short time it is expected others will be.

3. Midnight brawls, destruction of property, violation of the Sabbath, neglected and abused wives, ragged swearing children, inmates furnished for jail and penitentiary, business neglected, gambling encouraged, &c., &c., &c.

4. I think the best and only efficient remedy is the entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

5. They have increased.

6. I think not. The most of the regular taverns feel the importance of sustaining a kind of respectability. The system of licensing so many shops, &c., &c., is a terrible and crying evil.

7. I sometimes think not; still there is a vast number who would hail it with delight, and among those not a few who now are the slaves of a debased appetite.

8. It has. (Or, rather, the Township of Malahide did before this village (Aylmer) was incorporated.)

9. It was successful, so far as the adoption of the measure by the voters was concerned.

10. A complete failure, arising from a professed defect in the by-law, and the fact that, by crossing the town line, liquor could still be obtained. Mere local action is useless. We need a Provincial prohibitory liquor law thoroughly carried out.

W. AMES,

Wesleyan Minister,

Aylmer.

1. It pervades all classes, and brings its evils home to every family.

2. The immoderate indulgence in strong drink: The *treating* custom, which, of evils of its kind, is the greatest.

3. Five persons have been frozen to death within the city limits this winter. Our old people, to whom we were wont to look for good example, are turning inebriates, and our youth are following in their steps with faithful exactness.

4. The total suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors, except under legal restrictions. There is no use in feeding crime with one hand, and punishing it with the other.

5. Within the last year, the number of licensed taverns has been reduced twenty-five per cent. in our city; but the number of *unlicensed* houses has increased in the same ratio. and the present law is powerless in the suppression of them. The present system of fining unlicensed vendors \$10 or \$20 is worse than useless. Their customers make up the amount for them; and if not, they patronize to a greater extent than ever those "*martyrs* in the good cause," as they call them. Six months' imprisonment on bread and water, with an occasional flogging, would soon cool the ardour of those philanthropists; and *magistrates* should have no *option* in carrying out the law. Their tender hearts will invariably lean to

mercy's side, as they are pleased to term it. "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind." And further, if the Government persist in exacting a fee from licensed vendors, they are morally and legally bound to protect "the fair trader." In addition to this, when people are found drunk, they should be *compelled* to tell where they got the liquor, and, on refusal, should be sentenced to the same punishment as the unlicensed vendor. A few cases of wholesome punishment would suffice in a city or town, and both parties would find that it would not pay to break the law as they now do. Something must be done, and that speedily, or we will be a nation of drunkards ere long. In Sweden, when a crime is committed under the influence of liquor, the perpetrator receives a double punishment—one for the crime, and another for being drunk. How much better than our system, where drunkenness is an extenuation of the crime.

6. *Taverns* are a necessity for the travelling community; but saloons, shops, recesses, and grogeries are the ruin of society. These man-traps, these dens of infamy, under the license of the law, are ruining thousands yearly, and filling our gaols, asylums, &c.

7. I think so. If only our legislators would show earnestness in the matter; but while they hold back, little can be done in this direction.

8. Not as I am aware.

JOHN A. MULOCK,
Rector St. Paul's Church,
Kingston.

1. In this world the evils of drunkenness extend just as far as the sale of intoxicating liquors extend. These evils are numerous. Their name is legion.

2. The real cause of the evil is the baneful practice of drinking intoxicating liquor as a common beverage, and the cause of so much drinking is to be traced to the fact that the present state of law makes it lawful for one class to trade in the drug to the detriment of their fellowmen; so long as it is sold as at present, there will be drunkenness.

3. Loss of health, idleness, financial ruin, poverty, personal and relative. Families in rags and destitution, wives disconsolate and broken-hearted, insanity and frequently murder. The great evil that the church has to contend with.

4. The best, and in my opinion the only remedy is, to stop the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage and confine the sale of it to the druggist's shop, like any other drug.

6. They are all productive of much injury; but I do believe that the saloons, and, in so far as this Town is concerned, the grocers' shops are productive of most injury.

7. I am afraid that it is not, and I am sorry to say it—not in this Town, and neighbourhood at least.

JAMES PRINGLE,
Brampton.

1. I believe Picton, and indeed Prince Edward all over, compares very favourably on the temperance question with any other community in Ontario, but even here many homes are made desolate, and many hearts wretched by the traffic, and untimely deaths produced by drink, are of periodic occurrence.

4. I think the only remedy that meets the case of the country everywhere, is universal prohibition.

5. Increased.

6. There are no saloons, but spirit-grocer stores are as bad if not worse than regular taverns.

7. Yes.

8. The whole country voted in favour of the Dunkin Act three years ago, and good results were at once apparent; but an appeal was made on a technical ground, and the courts upset the decision of the people, and the evil of intemperance was aggravated thereby.

10. The increase of drunkenness dates from that time.

J. MACMECHAN,
Presbyterian Minister,
Picton.

1. Impossible. None can tell. In the moral order they are great and widespread. In society the chief evils flow from drunkenness. Ignorance and vice of every kind draw their condition of existence from whisky drinking. Trees and plants of every kind require moisture to live and grow and flourish. All the vices and crimes and villanies that curse the country require whisky at their roots to enable them to grow and flourish.

2. The license system, *i. e.*, permission to sell given by you. The permission you give to the greatest enemies of the human race to live and grow fat on the tears, the lives, the eternal souls of our people. Let men sell all the other poisons, let butchers sell bad meat, bakers bad bread, let every man keep a keg of gunpowder, import famine, pestilence, cholera, the smallpox, but shut up the whisky shop.

3. Unmitigated evil, always evil, nothing but evil. Poverty, misery, ignorance, stupidity, brutality, cruelty, hatreds, lawsuits, lost homes, dirt and filth, inferior schools, mortgages, insanity, idiocy, weakmindedness, broken-down constitutions, debility, consumption, cursing, swearing, fighting, blasphemy, impiety, irreligion, infidelity, hypocrisy, and all other curses that affect the community.

4. Prohibition. Stop the traffic. Prohibition immediate, pure and simple, unconditional, uncompensated; make the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors a crime of the worst kind; attach capital punishment to it, hang any man caught with it. In this way you may lose one or two lives a year, in any other way you will lose hundreds of lives yearly.

5. In some localities they have decreased, in others, perhaps, increased—not certain. I do not know, nor do I much care. In Lindsay they have decreased somewhat. In Ops and Carden (Townships) they have decreased. I cannot say how it is for the whole county of Victoria. Before the Nipissing began to carry for Gooderham and others from Toronto into the North we could keep track of the number of gallons brought into Lindsay. In 1870, there were 72,000 gallons, \$200,000 a year, was something nice going out of the county for whisky. That much to a railroad would beggar us.

6. All very much alike, graded so as to meet the tastes of even the most degraded. They are all of the same family—they all form a system graded to the tastes and wants of the different classes of the community. While you are rich and respectable, the first-class hotel is open to you—when you have become a sot you are admitted into the second-class and saloon, if you are a poor labouring man, you can get more for your money in the shop, and can get drunk longer. When you are dead broke and without a cent, but with ruin staring you and your wife and children in the face, then they are all closed against you.

7. Yes, provided all vote. Yes, provided you allow the women and young boys and girls to vote. Do you not sometimes legislate in advance of public opinion? You are not mirrors that passively reflect public opinion. "*Vidiant consules ne republica detrimentum capiat*" is as true now, and of you, as it was of the Romans.

8. No, we want a Dunkin Act for the whole Dominion. No. But our Ops Township Council has signed the petition asking for a prohibitory law. When the Fenians invaded Canada you did not wait to ask any one what evils would result from the invasion. You recognised in them a danger to the community—you took the necessary means to drive them out—you drove them out and protected us. We ask you to do the same with this whisky Fenian. Pass a law—issue a proclamation—hoist the black flag—call out the volunteers—100,000 men if necessary and drive the worst of all Fenians from our soil. Make no prisoners—send no one to an Inebriate Asylum or Central Prison. This would be a war for humanity—it would bring peace to every Canadian household—prosperity, intelligence, progress, "liberty, equality, fraternity," to us all—protection to all we love, and protection to ourselves and from ourselves. We are here 2,264 cold-water men at your disposal.

9. Made no effort.

10. No result.

M. STAFFORD,
Priest,
Lindsay.

1. The evils of drunkenness extend throughout all classes of the community, and cause much evil to society by waste of time and money, and by injury to health and morals.

2. The manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the facilities for procuring the same throughout the land.
3. Loss of property, family wretchedness, crime, neglect of religious ordinances, premature and violent deaths.
4. The prohibition of the manufacture and traffic of intoxicating drinks.
6. Taverns, except the widest class of them, do not produce so much injury as saloons, &c., by a great deal.

D. B. CAMERON,
Minister Canada Presbyterian Church,
Bradford.

1. It is impossible to state them fully. Poverty, vice crime, imbecility of body and mind, insanity, madness, sickness, death.
2. I do not know. In some, it may be constitutional, in most cases, it results from habit and companionship; in some degree from the coldness of the climate, as in all cold countries, people use artificial stimulants freely.
3. See No. 1. All manner of mischief, sufferings, and immoralities.
4. To cripple the manufacture and sale in every lawful way. 1. By raising the duty.
2. By making adulterations of liquor, criminal. 3. By making the one who sells the liquor responsible in law, for all damages, arising therefrom. 4. Asylums for the drunkards.
5. Religious teaching in Public Schools.

HANNIBAL MULTKIN,
Kingston.

1. The evils of drunkenness are too numerous and great to be described in this short space. They destroy both body and soul. They are ruinous for time and eternity. They are prevalent among all ranks of society.
2. Early training under the parental roof. The numerous places where intoxicating liquors are sold. The countenance of respectable society, and the sanction of Government in licensing the traffic.
3. Poverty and destitution in many families, degradation of character, every species of criminality, jails and lunatic asylums filled. Numerous suicides. Religious appliances counteracted, and souls for ever lost.
4. Total prohibition of the traffic.
5. Greatly increased.
7. All whose opinion is worth being consulted, I believe, are prepared to hail such a law.
8. It has not and will not, so long as other municipalities adjoining perpetuate the evil by licensing the traffic.

THOS. MACPHERSON,
Minister C. P. Church,
Stratford.

1. Almost every conceivable social evil is the result directly or indirectly of drunkenness.
2. The license system too extended; almost every one who applies is granted a license. In addition, unlicensed groggeries, tolerated at times by the authorities.
3. Sabbath profanation. Misery and wretchedness of every form. Poverty and destitution in families. Good working men reduced to beggars.
4. A rigid license system—confining the sale to one or two places in every town. Fining heavily unlicensed vendors and making it a crime even for licensed houses to give it in certain cases.
5. Yes.
6. No.
7. Not in this neighbourhood. But if Parliament made a law it would be respected.
8. Yes, and failed.

WM. COCHRANE,
Brantford.

1. Reduced by fully *one half* within the past eighteen months, as compared with the preceding, owing I believe to the total abstinence societies established in R. C. Parishes of St. Raphaels, Alexandria, and Locheil, by *the respective priests* thereof.
2. The too great facility afforded hitherto for obtaining intoxicating drinks.
3. Moral and physical deterioration of the population of county generally.
4. To reduce the number of licensed taverns largely, and prohibit shop licenses totally, as well as to impose a heavy tax on liquor manufacturers.
6. I believe not.
7. As far as I can gather I think it is—but personally I should prefer the solution likely to be furnished by my reply to question No. 4, as above given.
8. No.

J. S. O'CONNOR, P.P.,
Alexandria, Glengarry.

1. The number of drunkards it is impossible to state, for their name is legion. There are, however, many Lodges of "Templars" throughout the county, who are said to be doing a great and good work in the way of reformation.
2. Too many unlicensed grogeries kept by parties who manage to evade the law.
3. Crimes of every description.
4. One remedy suggests itself, the appointment of an Inspector by the *Government*, not subject to local municipal control or in any way responsible to local authority.
5. It has increased.
6. I am decidedly of opinion that they are not.
7. I scarcely think it is.

ELLIOTT GRASETT,
Incumbent of Trinity Church.
Simcoe, Co. Norfolk.

1. About one family in every *three* suffer from the results of Intemperance, of those with whom I am at all acquainted.
2. The many *opportunities* people have for obtaining strong drink.
3. *Swearing, fighting, poverty, death, and destitute Orphans.*
4. A law prohibiting all traffic in strong drink.
5. The number has increased.
6. They are in the village and neighbourhood, (*i. e.*, in Orangeville, in Co. Wellington).

A. HENDERSON, B.A.,
Incumbent of Orangeville, Ont.

1. The evils are incalculable. Drunkenness prevails in this town to an alarming extent. Young men may be seen reeling over the streets constantly in broad day-light.
2. Too many Taverns. The large influx of mechanics to our railroad work shops, has brought together many persons addicted to drinking; these tend to corrupt others better disposed. In this way the number is largely increased.
3. I cannot describe the poverty, misery, shame, disgrace, and ruin which flow from this master vice.
4. Double or quadruple the money paid for licenses. Limit in some way the sale, by making the seller responsible for the mischief done.
5. There has been an immense increase in this town, 10 during the last year.

GEO. W. F. T. DICKSON,
Wes. Minister,
St. Thomas.

1. It would be very difficult to state the extent of this evil, which is, I fear, on the increase in our midst. But I believe that fully nine-tenths of the poverty and crime of this community may be traceable to this source, to say nothing of the disease and deaths caused by casualties, &c.

2. The main cause is, doubtless, the facilities for obtaining liquors, and the temptations brought to bear upon young men and boys to form drinking habits, by congregating in places where drinking and gambling are carried on.

3. During a public ministry of thirty three years, I am convinced that no language can describe, and no mind can adequately conceive, the extent of this terrible evil. Its results upon body, mind, morals, families, individuals, and the country at large, are evil only, evil continually.

4. Destroy the cause, and the effect will cease. But whilst the Legislature makes the traffic lawful and respectable, by licensing it, it will be difficult to convince the youth that it is disreputable and immoral.

(No NAME.)

3. Recklessness, neglect of business, poverty and misery, not falling on the victim of intemperance only, but on his family also. Loss of health, disease, madness, and the end death, fearful to contemplate.

4. Total prohibition of both the manufacture and sale, excepting for medicinal purposes.

5. They have diminished considerably, especially in the Township of Charlotteville, through the energetic efforts of the Good Templars.

6. It is difficult to say which do most injury; but it is the general opinion in this neighbourhood that the groceries and shops, where liquors are sold, are doing a more destructive work than the respectable and well-conducted taverns.

7. My full conviction is, that a majority of the people are anxious for a law which will be really effectual for the purpose; but they do not want any half-measures, looking upon them as worse than useless.

8. They have.

9. The Township of Charlotteville passed the Act by a large majority, and this township (Walsingham) voted for it with a majority of nine; but the council refused to confirm the by-law, on account, as they state, of some legal defect respecting the notices and places of voting, causing great indignation.

Rev. W. WOOD,
Port Rowan, Co. of Norfolk.

1. Drunkenness is sadly prevalent. It prevails among our young men, many of whom spend much of their time in the bar-rooms. It brings trouble and death into our homes. Sudden deaths from drinking have been numerous.

2. The causes are many. There are fifteen taverns, and three shops, where liquor is sold. The respectable portion of the community give too much countenance to drinking.

3. Idleness, premature decay of strength, sudden deaths, poverty, wretchedness at home, Sabbath desecration, open indifference to religion, profanity.

4. Total abstinence in individuals. Either double the license, and enforce the present law; or, what is better, prohibit the manufacture and sale.

5. Increased.

7. A large body of the people is in favour of it—perhaps a majority. But property fitted up for that purpose, and the marvellous gains of the traffic, are strong opposing elements.

8. The Dunkin Act was carried some years ago in North Simcoe; but some flaw was found, and it was not enforced. I believe it would be carried now with a sweeping majority.

Rev. ROBT. RODGERS.

4. I believe there is no remedy, unless the manufacture and sale is stopped. Every other remedy has been tried in vain. And why should not a paternal government be able to stop a traffic which was ruining the country?

8. No. I may state my opinion of that Act from my experience in another municipality. It is of no use, because there is no one appointed to see the provisions of the Act carried out. A prohibitory law would be equally useless unless there was some machinery provided for carrying it out. In respect of the opinion so often expressed that it would

be impossible to stop the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, I would cite the case of illicit distilling in Ireland, at the beginning of the present century, and how completely it was stopped by the English Government, after many fruitless attempts. About 1839 small private stills were as common in the South and West of Ireland as are taverns amongst us. It was generally supposed at the time that nothing would ever stop them. However, an Act was passed, by which the goods of any person found guilty of smuggling in this way were confiscated, and, I think, the guilty party was imprisoned; but, should the smuggler have no goods, then the township in which the still was found was fined. This course put an end to illicit whiskey stills, and, I doubt not, a similar law would drive whiskey out of this country.

I would here remark that I cannot be justly called a monomaniac on this subject. I belong to no temperance league or society, and never belonged to such. I was forced, by what I saw of suffering humanity, to my present position. For many years I was strongly opposed to what are called temperance societies, and to prohibitory liquor laws, but I can see no other way in which the English race is to escape premature decay, except it can be in some way freed from the enthralling bondage of intoxicating drink.

F. L. STEPHENSON, Clergyman of the Ch. of England,
Officiating at Newboro', in the County of Leeds.

1. This is too well known to need enlargement. Intemperance is very prevalent in this community.

2. Love of strong drink and facilities for obtaining it.

3. These are patent to almost every one. Poverty, crime, disease and sudden death are among the results.

4. A prohibitory enactment by the Legislature!

5. Somewhat increased.

6. Probably not; but the former are nothing but (in general) dens of iniquity.

HOWARD D. STEELE, Presbyterian Minister, Ramsay.

CLASS III.

TO SHERIFFS, COUNTY ATTORNEYS, MAGISTRATES AND CHIEF CONSTABLES.

1. Of those brought under your official notice for the past three years, how many were the victims of intemperance?

2. To what extent do your official records as well as your own observation, point to the use of intoxicating drinks as productive of crime?

3. What remedial measure would you suggest for the suppression of the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage?

4. Has the number of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors in your county increased or diminished during the last three years?

5. Are the regular Taverns as productive of injury to the community as the Saloons, Shops, Recesses, and other Grogeries?

6. Is the public opinion, in your judgment, prepared to support a Prohibitory Liquor Law?

7. Has your Municipality made an effort to pass the Dunkin Act?

8. Was it successful?

9. If so, what has been the result?

1. From a careful analysis of the 340 answers to the above questions your Committee find the replies to the first question to be about "*Seven-tenths*."

2. Reply to the second question "*Three-fourths* of all the crime attributable to the use of intoxicating drinks."

3. In answering the third question about one-fourth, say:—Have fewer taverns, and higher license fees. Abolish shop licenses entirely.

Have the Government appoint officers specially to enforce the license laws.

Several say, “rigidly enforce the present license laws, and have the Government appoint an independent board to issue licenses. Several say, abolish the shops and saloons.

About five-eighths say, abolish the traffic entirely by prohibition. Prevent the manufacture and sale.

4. The replies to this question show the number of places where liquor is sold to have increased during the last three years about 5 per cent.

5. Nearly all agree that the regular taverns are not as productive of injury to the public, as the saloons, shops, &c.

Several say that, “Few habitual drunkards purchase their liquor at taverns, but buy it at shops and take it home to drink.

Many say, “a considerable number of the taverns are low, filthy drinking holes, but on the whole, saloons and shops do the most harm.

6. One-third of the replies answer this question in the affirmative; two-thirds in the negative.

7, 8, 9. The answers to these questions show that 25 municipalities passed the Dunkin Act; that in some cases the law worked well and was productive of good, but that in most cases something was wrong in connection with the passing of the law, as to form, notice or something else, and that on the whole the law did not do the good expected.

The following give a fair idea of all the replies in this class.

1. All excepting one.

2. Not less than nine-tenths are produced by intoxicating liquor.

3. Prohibition.

4. Increased.

5. No, but the others have evaded the law by taking out tavern licenses professing to have stalls and livery stables.

6. I think it is.

7. Yes; eight or nine years ago, when the Act was first passed.

8. No, but it has since passed in adjoining municipalities.

9. Only recently passed here. Too recently to judge of results.

JOHN BEEMER, J.P.

1. From 60 to 100. Many cases are not recorded having been dismissed.

2. Fully three-fourths of the cases of crime were directly the result of the using of intoxicating drinks.

3. The most successful is complete and thorough prohibition by the Government of the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquor. In the absence of the above I would recommend *moral suasion*, and that only—no half way legal measures.

4. Increased greatly.

J. EDWARD, J.P.,
Peterborough.

1. I think that I might safely say that three-fourths of the cases that have come before me for the last three years have been caused by intemperance.

2. I should say that four-fifths of criminal cases are the result of drinking strong liquor.

3. I would say the suppression of liquor-making is the only remedy for the suppression of liquor-drinking.

7. We did pass it some years ago, but still the liquor was sold, and the liquor was drunk, and the municipality licensed the Taverns again.

8. It was not successful.
9. There was no good result from it.

JAMES FIFE, J.P.,
Asphodel.

1. Of the 98 persons charged with crimes triable at the Assizes, Sessions, and Judges' Criminal Courts, in 1870-1-2, at least 29 were intemperate. During those years, 684 persons were tried before Justices of the Peace, of whom 116 were charged with drunkenness; but as fully half the remainder were charged with *assault*, no doubt the greater part of those cases arose from intemperate drinking.

2. To the extent indicated in the above—say nearly half—though the proportion might, on investigation, be found to be much larger.

3. The prohibition of its manufacture and sale, except for mechanical and medicinal purposes. Or a large fee for a license, and severe penalties for infringement of the law. Prosecutions to be by paid inspectors.

4. Increased slightly.
5. I think taverns less injurious to the community than saloons, &c.
6. I think not.
7. No.

L. D. RAYMOND,
County Attorney,
Welland.

1. Almost every case.

2. I find intoxicating liquor to be the cause of all the crime brought under my notice.

3. Stop the manufacture, and put on a heavy import duty.

4. Increased.

5. Shops, saloons, and unlicensed grogeries are the worst, in my opinion. A Government inspector is required.

6. Yes, if the women are allowed a voice in the matter.

7. No.

A. C. DUNLOP, J.P.,
Ashburnham.

1. About one-half.

2. From observation, we think that two-thirds of the crimes committed in our municipality may be traced to intoxicating liquors.

3. A prohibitory liquor law.

4. Increased.

5. The saloons, shops, recesses, and other grogeries are more productive of injury than taverns.

6. We are of the opinion that the community are not prepared, but are on the eve of it.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, J.P.
MEREDITH CONN, J.P.

2. No official records; but, from my own observation, I am fully convinced that three-fourths of the crime committed and misery induced, can be traced to intemperance.

3. Have less taverns, enforce the law, and grant no licenses to *saloons, recesses, or grogeries*.

4. They have increased.

5. They are not; but still the law should be put rigidly in force.

6. I do not think so.

7. They have not.

WILLIAM FINLAY, J.P.,
Co. of Norfolk.

1. Leaving out complaints for leaving employment and non-payment of wages, two-thirds were inspired by drink.

2. Of 48 cases tried during the past three years, 18 were directly connected with drink. Of the remaining 30, more than half were for unfulfilled time or non-payment of wages.

3. Chiefly the instruction of the people in the injurious chemical composition of intoxicating drink, statistics showing its disastrous moral and physical effects, and waste connected with its manufacture and use, with the benefits of sobriety.

5. All are engaged in training our youth to intemperate habits, saloons, recesses and grogeries, in addition to even worse habits.

6. Do not think that it is.

7. Some technical error was made in an effort for this purpose, and the attempt was not repeated.

JOHN RATCLIFF, J.P.,
County Ontario.

1. Nearly all.

2. From the effects of intoxicating drinks, crime is the general result.

7. Yes.

8. It was a dead failure.

9. Things remain as before.

W. ALLISON, J.P.,
Bowmanville.

2. About nine-tenths of the cases were caused, directly or indirectly, by intoxicating drinks.

3. To prohibit the manufacture and sale as a beverage.

5. No.

6. I think it is time to try it.

7. No.

2. I firmly believe that the majority of crimes are committed through the influence of intoxicating liquors.

3. That the only remedy is prohibiting the manufacture and importation of liquors.

4. Increased.

5. They are not.

6. I think a majority would support it.

7. It has.

8. Yes ; by a majority of 140.

9. The tavernkeepers threaten to sell liquors, without license, in defiance.

D. W. MCCALL, J.P.
Charlottetown, County of Norfolk.

2. In nearly all the cases of crime brought before me, strong drink was directly or indirectly the cause.

3. To prevent distilling altogether, and sustain a prohibitory liquor law.

5. I believe the saloons and shops are most injurious to the better classes, and like the public taverns, they are the curse of our country.

6. The majority are.

JOHN W. MOORE, J.P.

1. Seven-tenths.

2. Nine-tenths.

3. High licenses.
4. In this township (Harvey) stationary ; one or two sell without license.
5. No.
6. No.
7. No—no use—cannot be enforced.

WM. WOOD, J.P.,
Peterboro.

1. About one-third.
2. I do not think that more than one-third of the crimes are to be attributed to intoxicating liquors.
3. Preventing the licensing of saloons, and the sale in small quantities in groceries, and limiting the number of taverns.
5. No ; the saloons, shops, and recesses are more injurious than the taverns.
6. I do not think it is.
7. No.

FRANCIS R. BALL,
C. C. Atty. Co.
Oxford.

1. Should think 60 or 70 per cent.
2. About 70 per cent of the cases coming under my notice.
3. Cannot suggest any, unless the prohibition of its manufacture here, and importation from abroad.
4. Slightly increased.
5. No, they are not.
6. I think not.
7. No.

J. R. MARTIN,
Co. Attorney and Clerk of the Peace,
Co. Haldimand.

3. Stop the manufacturing and importation for drinking purposes.
4. Considerably increased.
5. I am satisfied that more injury arises to the community from saloons and grogeries than from taverns.

ROBERT HOBSON,
Sheriff,
Co. Welland.

1. 124 out of 161.
2. About 75 per cent. of crime is caused by drunkenness.
3. By suppressing the manufacture, and preventing importation.
5. No.

R. MARTIN,
Sheriff.

1. Out of a total of 247 prisoners, intemperate 131, temperate 116.
2. That five-eighths of the crimes are caused by the use of intoxicating drinks.
- 3 By limiting the number of taverns to the wants of the travelling public, abating saloons, shops, recesses, and other grogeries.
4. Decreased.
5. Certainly not.
6. Am of opinion that it is not.

EDMUND DUDY,
Sheriff, C. N.

1. Two-thirds.
2. More than two-thirds of the crime committed, arises, directly or indirectly from the use of intoxicating liquors.
3. Prohibit the sale of it altogether.
4. Increased.

JAMES HUNTER.

1. Fully two-thirds.
2. To the extent of two-thirds of all the prisoners committed to gaol.
3. I can suggest nothing except a prohibitory liquor law.
5. Of the different classes of drinking places, taverns in my opinion produce the least injury.
6. I fear not, although public opinion is ripening rapidly for it,
7. No.

WM. GLASS,
Sheriff of Middlesex.

1. One hundred and twenty-six, as shown by the gaol books.
2. To over two-thirds of all the committals to the gaol of this county.
3. The extinction of the liquor traffic and distilleries, except so far as alcohol may be required by chemists, and for mechanical purposes.
5. Not so much.
6. I think there is a great majority of the people of this county in favour of such law.

I would add, so far as my experience and observation go, that I consider abstinence from alcoholic drinks conducive to the strength of one's mind and body as well as longevity, and have now arrived at a period of nearly eighty years of age.

J. MACDONALD.
Sheriff County Huron.

1. Twenty-one persons.
2. Productive of crime as against persons, not as against property.
3. Encourage the making of good wine and ale, as in France, but prohibit the traffic in ardent spirits entirely.
4. Slightly increased.
5. Not so productive of injury.
6. Probably two-thirds of the inhabitants are averse to a prohibitory liquor law.

JAS. MORRIS,
Sheriff Co. Renfrew.

1. Of those committed to gaol to be tried, about 80 or 90, or about the one-half.
2. To a very great extent.
5. No.
6. Public opinion here in this county is not prepared for a prohibitory liquor law.

(Certified) W. H. BOWLBY,
County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace,
County of Waterloo.

3. A rigid enforcement of the present license law, coupled with the appointment of an independent License Board for each county, who will issue licenses and take them from holders who violate the law, and allow gambling and prostitution in their houses.

4.	Yes.	In 1869 there were	94
		1870	" 101
		1871	" 105
		1872	" 115 licenses issued.

5. No ; not as the law is at present observed. Shops that sell by the glass, or where customers are habitually treated to intoxicating liquors, may be classed with unlicensed houses, and are the bane and curse of any community.

JULIUS P. SACHE,
County Court Attorney.

1. About thirty-three per cent.
2. Thirty-three per cent.
3. Limitation of the number of places in which liquor is sold. Higher license fees, which would tend to increase the price, and inspection of the liquor to secure purity.
4. Increased.

WM. DOUGLAS,
County Attorney, Kent.

5. No ; but I would make the license fees still higher, and lessen the number of licences—say, according to population, or some other standard—so that the number may be diminished. I would increase the fees on shop licenses to sell liquors. The dearer they are made the fewer will be the patrons.

6. I believe it is rapidly becoming ripe for it.
7. No.

HENRY WM. PETERSON,
*County Crown Attorney,
County of Wellington.*

1. Nearly all claimed to have been under the influence of liquor, when the offence was committed.

2. To a very great extent.
3. In this district, I would suggest the suppression of the sale of licenses, tavern and shop.
4. Has kept about the same.
6. I am inclined to think that it is.
7. No, the revenue derived from the sale of licenses has in my opinion prevented the attempt.

JOHN W. HAMILTON,
Crown Attorney of the District of the Algoma.

2. Judging from my own observations, I should say that at least seventy-five per cent. of the crime is due to the use of intoxicating liquors.

3. The entire suppression of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors is the only means of putting an end to the evil.

As to remedial measures, I would suggest the stringent enforcement of the provisions of the license laws, by,

- (a) Public prosecutors, as provided in the last Act of the Legislature.
- (b) The doing away with the issue of shop licenses to persons who sell any other merchandise, confining the sale to those who sell nothing but liquors, and providing that such shops should have public notice affixed over them that they are licensed for the sale of liquors only.
- (c) The interdiction of habitual drunkards, and the withdrawal of the franchise from them until reformation.

4. With the construction of railways, and the increase in the population, the number has increased somewhat in the towns and villages, but is decreasing in the rural parts.

7, 8, 9. The Township of Pickering did pass it, but the Bill was quashed on account of insufficient publication of notice of the submission of the by-law.

JNO. E. FAREWELL,
*County Crown Attorney,
County of Ontario.*

1. On an examination of the records of this office since the spring of 1870, I find something over 90 per cent. of the offences for which fines and penalties have been inflicted upon the various persons brought before me during that time, can be traced directly to the immoderate use of strong drink.

2. In every way ; few, if any, are benefited by its unrestrained use, while a large portion of those who use it, are for the time being, made partially, if not wholly insane, and while in that condition, commit those offences in the punishment of which we crowd our jails and prisons with inmates.

3. I would say, a good tight prohibitory liquor law, backed if need be with the whole power of the Province to enforce it.

4. The answer is astounding, *over twelve hundred per cent.*, and still increasing in the same ratio.

5. On the whole I am inclined to think not. Yet it is a very difficult matter to decide ; it is simply a question of *degree*. The seeds of the disease having been sown, *the name* of the place from whence sold is to my mind a matter of little importance.

6. I have serious doubts of it. The moral sense of the community seems paralysed upon this subject. Men view with seeming indifference a disease or vice appalling in its effects and extent, which eats out the very heart of virtue and rectitude, and blights like a deadly mildew the "blooming promise of the human spring."

7, 8, 9. In conclusion, permit me to add that I regard the daily use of strong drink as the most fearful scourge with which our humanity to-day is afflicted.

D. D. VAN NORMAN,
Stipendiary Magistrate,
Thunder Bay.

1. In 1870.....	Total prisoners.....	54	Victims of intemperance.....	34
" 1871.....	" "	39	" "	23
" 1872	" "	46	" "	26
		139		83

2. Four cases out of five are the direct result of the use of intoxicating drink.

3. Total prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale.

4. Yes, as follows :—

In 1870	No. of licenses.....	101
" 1871	"	115
" 1872	"	114

5. They are not, The disposing of liquor in shops and saloons is the greatest curse of the land.

6. Yes.

7. No.

ROBERT BRODDY,
Sheriff,
Co. Peel.

1. Seven hundred and sixty-one committals, but quite a number of them sent up several times ; but all are included in the above number.

2. There was not more than five per cent. of the above number sent to gaol for any other crime than drunkenness. The thefts, larcenies, or other crimes, were nearly all by parties who were not drunkards.

5. The taverns are less injurious, as they provide food as well as drink for their customers.

6. I think it is not.

7. The City of Kingston did, but failed. The county has not tried it.

WILLIAM FERGUSON,
Sheriff.

1. About three-fourths.
 2. Three-fourths of all.
 3. Raise tavern licenses to not less than \$100, and made payable to Government instead of corporations, which would cut off a large number of low houses, which would be the greatest pests in the event of a prohibitory liquor law being passed.
 4. Increased greatly. Every little village is stuck full of them, sowing broadcast *ruin and death*.
 5. I think they are all alike. Their object is money at any cost.
 6. This is the most difficult question. I think something like the above is required to prepare public opinion to support such a law. The taverns are too numerous. The lowest class would give the most trouble.
- No. They grant licenses to make indigents, who cost us more than double the licenses.

THOMAS RUSSELL, J.P.,
Co. of Peel.

1. Say one-half.
2. Equal to all other causes combined.
3. Trammel the miserable business in every possible way ; the proportion of liquor used per head is nowhere now as compared with the times when we used to get a gallon at 20 cents.
4. Diminished.
5. The regular taverns do us the least injury, because liquors upon the whole *cost more* there.
6. Quite so in the old settlements, but not so yet in *some* new ones.

ALEX. McLAREN,
Caledon.

2. My own observation points to the use of intoxicating drinks as productive of nearly all the crimes committed.
3. Abolish the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.
4. I believe they have increased.
5. No.
6. Yes.
7. No.

JAMES MUNSIE, J.P.,
Bolton Village.

3. Prohibit its manufacture and importation.
4. About the same.
5. No.
6. Yes.
7. Yes.
8. It was carried by the popular vote, but owing to some irregularity in the proceedings, the Council refused to ratify the by-law.

B. BELLMANT, J.P.

1. Out of 528 prisoners committed to the gaol of this county, 379 are put down as intemperate.
2. Two-thirds of the crime committed is attributable to the use of intoxicating liquors.
3. To abolish the sale of liquors in saloons and shops, recesses, and other grogeries, and to close all taverns at the hour of seven o'clock.
4. Increased.

5. I do not think taverns are as productive of injury as saloons, &c.
6. No.
7. None has been made.

J. FLINTOFT, Jr.,
Sheriff of Lambton.

2. My experience and observations lead me to believe that at least four-fifths of the crime brought under the notice of justices of the peace in this locality may be directly attributed to the use of intoxicating drinks.

3. First, that no shop, saloon, or other groggeries be licensed. Second, that the Government take the control of licenses entirely from municipal councils, and manage the issue and inspection through their county judicial officers. Third, that the fee for licenses be raised to a minimum in counties of \$60, and in cities \$100. Fourth, that the amount of accommodation required shall in the older settlements be very much increased.

4. I believe they have slightly increased.
5. They are not. There is more tippling in shops than taverns.
6. I do not think it is.
7. No.

L. R. BOLTON, J.P.

1. Out of two hundred and fifty-one committed to the county jail, one hundred and fifty-seven were intemperate.

2. Nearly all those committed admitted that intemperance was the cause of their offending against the law. The use of intoxicating drinks is productive of domestic unhappiness, and frequently prompts the commission of criminal offences.

3. The suppression of all saloons, and a very heavy charge for licenses to hotel keepers, which would cause low-class taverns to disappear.

5. They are not.
6. No.
7. No.

JOS. W. MAUGHAN,
Sheriff Co. Grey.

1. Nearly all; in fact only one case was brought under our notice that was not.

2. Nearly all the cases brought before us were caused either directly or indirectly by their use.

3. The punishment of all persons found drunk by a government official, and some means devised by which the transgressor would have to pay the costs and fine.

4. It is our opinion that the increase of such places has not kept pace with the increase of the population, owing in a great measure to the stringency of the Dunkin Act.

5. No.
6. We think not.
7. No.

ROB. A. STRICKLAND, J.P.
ROBERT CASEMENT, J.P.

1. Thirty-six. The whole number of adults brought under my official notice during that period being forty-four.

2. About four-fifths. In cases accompanied by violence, almost every one is attributable to the use of intoxicating drinks.

3. A prohibitory liquor law. The Government having power to appoint a public prosecutor in each county to enforce it.

4. The number has not increased or diminished for several years.
5. They are not. Few, if any, habitual drunkards obtain their liquor at the taverns. If shops were not granted licenses, I believe drunkenness would materially diminish.
6. I think that it is, in this county. The only difficulty would be as to laying of informations against offenders, unless a public prosecutor was appointed. There is a false delicacy about informing.
7. Yes, it was passed in 1864.
8. No. It only remained in force a short time, having been quashed by the Court. There were very few prosecutions, and I think only one was successful. However, there was less drinking while it was in force.

JOHN DEWAR,
County-Attorney, Halton.

1. 52 commitments to the gaol within the above time, of which 18 were temperate, 34 intemperate; and had the salaried constables done their duty there would have been at least one-third more of intemperate cases.

2. From a long life, now over 70 years, intoxicating liquors have been the prolific cause of the greatest number of crimes, and some of the worst cases. A relative became enslaved to the demon, after many attempts to master the vice in despair; he committed suicide about two years since; was once a fine young man, and fascinating in his manners.

3. Thorough prohibition of manufacture and importation; while it is made and imported, it will be bought and sold.

6. The majority are in favour of prohibition.

RICHARD CARNEY,
Sheriff,
Algoma District.

NOTE.—The authorities of the American village opposite, under the Law of the State of Michigan, with commanding officer of the garrison, have suppressed the liquor traffic. Very heavy fines have been imposed. The toppers, being deprived of liquor on their own side, have resorted to our side to gratify a depraved, morbid appetite, which is keenly felt by the authorities and respectable inhabitants of said American Village, one ice bridge, not yet burst up, having afforded facilities for crossing from side to side.

On St. Patrick's day, a regular carnival commenced, and continued for three days, by men from American side. One innkeeper took over his bar about \$150 for liquor alone. A respectable person, who had occasion to go in several times on the second day, describes a scene: In one corner was a man on his hands and knees and head, in which position he was for hours as he saw him; in another corner was another, on his knees, and leaning on a bench, with a bucket under his nose; and on the floor were several stretched out insensibly drunk. That was at one place out of three. Since then another license has been granted. A municipal councillor keeps a boarding-house for respectable persons; he had kept a tavern, or sold liquors, under license, but gave it up. He has, it is said, let the bar-room to his son, to whom the license has been granted. The whole property, real and personal, is the father's. As a licensed liquor-selling innkeeper, he could not be elected for councillor; as a councillor, a liquor license could not be granted to him, so he votes for granting it to his son. In my humble opinion it is illegal, being an evasion of the law. The American authorities now arrest and put in gaol every one returning from our side the worse for liquor, which is having some effect.

The forthcoming election, the friends of thorough prohibition intend to test the question, and in my opinion think we shall succeed.

R. CARNEY.

Addenda.—I have seen quite a number of Indians land at our wharf sober and respectable, at the latter end of April or beginning of May, on close of sugar-making. In about half an hour they would be drunk and dancing on the street opposite, what custom of society would call a respectable merchant's shop, the damnable compound inflaming the brain in a short time. The Episcopal Minister at Carden River threatened the merchant

with prosecution if he did not desist giving the Indians under his charge his hellish concoctions.

Since writing first part, a fight took place among some fellows who have been drinking, more or less, all day, in a tavern opposite my house.

Within the last month the Roman Catholic clergymen in charge of Indians at Mesorunling, Manitoulin Island, prosecuted the merchants and innkeepers at Little Current, *alias* Village of Shaftesbury, for selling liquor to their Indians. At the first hearing a lot of fellows were gathered and primed sufficiently for mischief, when they carried off the Indian witness and frightened the others, when they skedaddled. The clergyman left also as quick as possible. No violence was intended. However, the justices held an adjourned court, and fined all pretty heavily.

R. CARNEY.

1. About thirty per cent.
2. I am of opinion that two-thirds of the crimes committed are to be attributed to the use of intoxicating drinks.
3. I would remove the whole power of licensing from the Municipal Councils to the Government.
4. Increased.
5. I think not.
6. I *wish it was*, but doubt it at *present*.
7. Yes. Did so for some years, and passed it.
8. Yes, until the Council, *unasked*, repealed it.
9. Since we have license again, drunkenness has increased.

P. PEARCE, J.P.,
County of Peterboro'.

2. Two cases of murder.
3. A stringent Prohibitory Liquor Law.
4. Increased.
5. Yes.
6. Yes.
7. It has been passed in several of the local municipalities.
8. No.
9. The Dunkin Act appeared to be faulty; on that account proceedings were quashed before the Courts by friends of the liquor traffic.

CHARLES CHUTE, J.P.,
County of Elgin.

1870.	1871.	1872.
1. Intemperate.....35	Intemperate.....32	Intemperate.....24
Temperate.....10	Temperate.....12	Temperate..... 9
Total.....45	Total.....44	Total.....33

2. In my opinion, three-fourths of the crime committed is attributable to the use of intoxicating liquors, either directly or indirectly.

3. Increase the fees for license, and issue licenses to hotels only; and remove the issue of licenses out of the hands of the municipal authorities, and have the inspectors appointed by Government. Take the duty off beer and porter, and increase it on all other spirituous liquors, so as to put it beyond the reach of the common class of drunkards.

4. Diminished.

5. No. My opinion is, that saloons, shops, recesses, and other grogeries, are productive of the greatest amount of evil, and that in no case should licenses be granted to such persons.

6. I have no hesitation in saying that public opinion is entirely opposed to it, not because they do not desire it, but because it is impracticable—merely a law that cannot be carried out on account of the indifference of those most anxious to have the law passed.

7. The Dunkin Bill was carried in this county, and in about six months thereafter repealed.

G. C. MCKINDSAY,
Sheriff,
Co. Halton.

1. Eighty-seven.
2. To a very great extent.
3. A more stringent license law, and county inspectors appointed by the Government.
4. They have slightly increased.
5. They are not.
6. Although there is a strong feeling in favour of a prohibitory law, yet I hardly think it would carry if put to vote.
7. No.

GEO. KEMPT,
Sheriff,
Co. Victoria.

1. Total number confined in gaol for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 446. Of this number 371 were intemperate.
2. Have no effectual record, except gaol books. See answer to above.
3. Stop the manufacture and importation.
4. Supposed to have diminished a little.
5. They are not.
6. I don't think it is.
7. It has not.

R. A. WADDELL,
Sheriff,
Cobourg.

CLASS IV.

TO THE JUDGES, POLICE AND STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES, AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1. What proportion of the crimes tried under your jurisdiction, can be traced to intemperance?
2. Do you consider licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, productive of crime?
3. What remedial measures against intemperance will you kindly suggest as best calculated to arrest the evil?
4. Have the number of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors in your county increased or diminished during the last three years?
5. Are the regular Taverns as productive of injury to the community as the Saloons, Shops, Recesses, and other Grogeries?
6. Is public opinion, in your judgment, prepared to support a Prohibitory Liquor Law?
7. Has your Municipality made an effort to pass the Dunkin Act?
8. Was it successful?
9. If so, what has been the result?

To this class several hundred answers have been returned from which your Committee gather the information that average answers to the questions will stand about as follows:—

1. More than three-fourths.
2. Over half answer this question affirmatively.
3. One-third reply to this question prohibition.
4. The aggregate answers denote a slight increase, especially in cities and towns.
5. Most of the replies to this question are to the effect that saloons, shops, &c., do more harm in the way of producing drunkenness than the regular taverns.
6. It appears from the answers to this question that public opinion is not yet prepared to support a prohibitory liquor law.
- 7, 8, 9. Many municipalities have made an effort to pass the Dunkin Act, and in several places the law was passed, but in most cases the expected good did not flow from it.

Your Committee append a sample of the replies received under this class as follows:—

1. More than half directly, much more indirectly.
2. By *encouraging* intoxication, the seller having paid for the license, makes it pay by selling all he can without being open to prosecution, and risking that to a great extent.
3. Prohibition.
4. Increased.
5. No. The regular tavern-keeper consults his interest by keeping a check on disorderly conduct which might be displeasing to boarders, &c., saloons *should not be licensed*, they do no good, are useless for any purpose except encouraging drunkenness; appeals should not lie against Magistrates' convictions, except on questions of fact. As the law now is, the fact may be proved, but an informality in the information, or the conviction destroys the whole, leaving the guilty to go free, and the innocent complainant to pay costs. Saloons exist for no other purpose or use than to afford facilities for drinking and dissipation.
6. Yes.
7. Yes, some years ago, an effort was made, but was defeated by a few votes, and the facilities for appealing against Magistrates' convictions in liquor cases, and the risk an informer or complainant runs of having to defend an appeal; and in consequence of some technical informality in the magistrates' proceedings, being made liable for heavy costs, prevent complaints and leaves the liquor-sellers masters of the situation.

1. About one-fourth.
2. The legal sanction and assumed respectability afforded by the licensing system, extend and multiply the evil, and in the sanctioned use, habits are contracted which lead to that want of self control in the use whence springs crime?
3. Higher and educated classes should set example of abstinence, by example as well as precept. (2) Physicians should not prescribe it. (3) The Legislature should curtail and control it. (a) By abolishing shop and saloon licenses. (b) Increasing fees on tavern licenses, in which municipalities should have no interest. (c) By prohibiting the keeping open a bar-room at any time. The temptation should never be flaunted before mens' eyes. (d) Subsidizing temperance houses in thinly settled localities.

4.

In 1870.....105	}	In County of Bruce.
1871.....113		
1872.....129		

5. I think not. And that shops and saloons being closed as to the liquor traffic, most effectual measures should be adopted for the suppression of all grogeries. The abolition of shop licenses would exert a salutary influence in this direction.

6. No. But a rigid inspection of all intoxicating drinks exposed for sale, would be considered a great boon.

7. Not as a county. One township did. (The Township of Bruce).

8. Yes.

9. No good resulted. The traffic continues, although not so openly as before.

J. J. KINGSMILL,

Judge County of Bruce.

1. About one-half.

2. In no respect. The effect of licensing is chiefly to divert a part of the profits of the liquor trade, from the dealers to the municipal treasurers; as much or more liquor would be sold if there were no licenses. License dealers are subject to police inspection. The license money has some slight effect in restricting the number of dealers. Crimes are caused by the immoderate use of intoxicating beverages, not by licensing the sale of them.

3. 1. Reduce the number of taverns to two, and the number of other drinking places to one, for every 1,000 of the population of towns and cities. 2. Increase the amount of license money. 3. Increase the duties and excise on spirits. 4. Abolish all duty and excise on beer. 5. Enact that no spirituous liquor shall be sold in shops in quantities less than one quart; that no person shall sell spirits without a license, and that no person shall appear on the public streets drunk. 6. Enact that any person committing any breach of these regulations shall be punished, not by fine, but by imprisonment in the common gaol at hard labour, upon being summarily convicted before a police magistrate or justice of the peace, and that all appeals from such convictions, shall be summarily disposed of by the county judge without a jury. 7. Enact that no municipal council shall remit any part of the license money. These measures may perhaps restrain intemperance, but I fear that men cannot be made temperate by legislation.

4. It has slightly increased in the City of Kingston, the numbers being respectively as follows:—

1870.....	116
1871.....	124
1872.....	125

There is an increase outside the city.

6. No. The majority are against it, and those of its friends who have considered the subject, do not think that such a law could be executed.

7. Yes.

8. No. It was defeated by a large majority.

J. W. BURROWES,
County Judge, Frontenac.

1. The crimes which come under my jurisdiction are chiefly larcenies and offences of that description, which are not generally traceable to drunkenness, as assaults often are; I should say that probably one-fourth of the cases coming under my jurisdiction are traceable to intemperance.

2. The sale of it, in certain places, such as saloons, shops, groggeries, causes an assemblage of persons to meet there, generally consisting of low and depraved characters, resulting in fighting and disorders; not that the absence of these places would effectually cure the evil, because such people would probably to some extent meet elsewhere. But at all events the absence of them would prevent the stigma, that by Legislative sanction such places are permitted.

3. I have little faith in coercive measures, in restraint upon selling the article, further than to stop the sale of intoxicating liquors in saloons, shops, and such like places. I look to the elevation of the moral and religious tone of the people as the effectual remedy.

4. They have increased, but I do not think they have done so, much beyond the increase of population, except in particular localities where considerable numbers of artisans, &c., congregate by reason of newly established manufactories.

5. I do not think they are.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,
Judge County Middlesex,
London.

2. I consider licensing a preventive of crime, at any rate the only way of exercising any control over crime produced by drinking.

3. Make a good license law and enforce it. It is impossible to put a stop to the use of intoxicating liquors. I was in Maine when the Maine liquor law was first tried, and the only effect was, that we had to pay double for bad spirits of what was charged before for good.

4. Not increased to any great extent.

5. Not by any means ; one saloon or sample room as the shops are called which have a retail license, will do more harm than half a dozen decent taverns.

6. Certainly not.

H. W. PRICE,
Judge of Welland.

2. Intoxication is a source of crime, and as licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks facilitates the procurement of them as well by *immoderate* as by *moderate* drinkers, it is so far instrumental to the result—at the same time the licensed vendor is concerned to make his calling profitable by selling all he can—not caring too frequently to consider the consequences in individual cases ; nor feeling under any responsibility to do so.

4. I am informed they have increased considerably.

5. I think not.

6. Not one I think absolutely prohibitory, but I think public opinion is prepared to support measures for the more stringent control of its sale and manufacture ; and I think that by the means suggested in answer to question No. 3, it may become favourable to the prohibition of both.

7. It has not.

J. G. STEVENSON,
Judge County Court,
Haldimand.

1. Seven-eighths of the crimes are traceable to intemperance.

2. I consider houses licensed to sell intoxicating liquors as affording an habitual resort for persons, particularly young men, and being recognized by law they are frequented with impunity ; persons thus resorting to such houses become idlers and drunkards, and in order to maintain themselves without work have recourse to crimes.

3. 1st. Total prohibition, but failing that ; 2nd. A strict surveillance over licensed houses. To compel the closing of bars at 7 o'clock in the evening, and rendering a breach thereof a forfeiture of the license. In cases when a wife or other relation notifies the innkeeper not to give liquor, and the notice is disregarded, a similar penalty of forfeiture of license would tend to do good.

4. They have diminished, I think.

5. I am inclined to think that they are.

6. Yes.

WM. H. WILKINSON,
Judge Co. Court,
Lennox and Addington.

1. Most of them. The exceptions are few.

2. It gives the sanction of law to an acknowledged immorality. The license issued by the Governor is a direct and distinct warrant to sell. It is true, there are reservations and restrictions placed in the license ; but these are like reservations in patents issued by the Crown, which formerly reserved all mines of gold and silver, and *white pine trees* growing, being found on land granted by the Crown. They are never looked after.

D. T. HUGHES,
Judge,
St. Thomas.

1. Three-fourths.
2. There can be no doubt of it.
3. Prohibit the distillation and the importation of spirituous liquors.
4. Increased, to what extent I do not know.
5. No. But some of the *irregular taverns* are, and should be suppressed.
6. Moderate drinkers and sincere Christians are prepared ; but what proportion they bear to the rest, I am not prepared to say.
7. No.

GEO. S. IRWIN,
Judge County Court.

1. One-half.
2. In not putting the restrictions embodied in the present law in force.
3. By employing detectives to enforce the law.
4. Decreased ; but without any decrease in the consumption.
5. No.
6. Doubtful.

JAMES RIDDELL, J.P.,
County Norfolk.

1. A large proportion.
2. I cannot say that it is.
3. The licensing none except persons who are sober and of good character, and a stricter attention to the morals and education of the youth of the country.
4. I think they are about the same.
5. I should say not.
6. I believe not.
7. No.

GEO. SHERWOOD,
County Court Judge.

2. One-half.
3. A prohibitory law.
4. Not in this section, to my knowledge.
5. I think the saloons, shops, recesses, and other grogeries, the most productive of injury.
6. I think it is.
7. Not to my knowledge.

J. P.

1. A large share of it, but I cannot say what proportion is directly traceable to intemperance.
2. By attracting the young and inexperienced, who, when excited give way to evil passions, and often have recourse to crime in order to procure the means of satisfying the appetite or desire for liquor.
3. Temperance Societies have done much for so far, but until the Clergy and the leaders of society generally, put forth their moral influence by precept and by example, prohibitory laws will not avail.
4. The number has increased in the City of Ottawa, but lessened in the Townships, the rural population consequently much improved. The Township of Fitzroy, has this year refused to grant any license.
5. I think they are quite as much, if not more so.
6. I think not, taking the county as a whole.
7. I do not think the act is in force in any township, nor am I aware that steps were directly taken to pass it. Fitzroy comes near it in practice.

N.B.—While cities and towns derive so large a revenue from tavern licenses, it is difficult to limit the number of licenses to the proper wants of the place.

C. ARMSTRONG,
County Judge.

-
1. Five of every six.
 2. It is the root almost of every crime, in my opinion.
 3. Strictly prohibiting the manufacturing and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage.
 4. Increased.
 5. About the same in proportion to their numbers.
 6. Most certainly.
 7. Not any as yet.

J. P.

-
1. I think about one-fourth.
 2. By licensing saloons and other places solely for the sale of liquors.
 3. To grant licenses only to persons who are known to keep respectable hotels, and not to any groceries or saloons.
 5. *By no means* ; there are however some taverns in this county as bad as saloons and other groggeries, they are exceptions.
 6. I think not, but in favour of a more stringent license law.
 7. No.

J. P.

-
1. About two-thirds.
 2. In almost every respect.
 3. Prohibition of manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors.
 4. I find that, on inquiry, the number has decreased.
 5. By no means ; I consider the licensed saloons and groggeries are the hot-beds of intemperance.
 6. If submitted to a vote of this county, I believe the vote would be in favour of prohibition.
 7. No. From the fact the judges have declared that it is almost impossible to pass a by-law under this Act that cannot be quashed.

J. P.

-
1. Probably one-third.
 2. Would not think it productive of crime if confined to respectable hotels.
 3. A judicious system of licensing hotels.
 4. Rather diminished, as far as I can learn.
 5. I think not. No saloons in this county.
 6. I think not.
 7. No.

Z. BURNHAM,
County Judge.

-
2. Three-fourths.
 3. Total Prohibition.
 4. Increased.
 5. No.
 6. Yes.
 7. Yes.
 8. Carried by a large majority.
 9. Less Drinking and crime.

J. P.

1. About four-fifths.
2. I verily believe that nine-tenths of all the crimes committed in the country are directly or indirectly the result of intoxication.
3. A prohibitory law.
4. No increase.
6. I believe it is,
7. Yes, but was defeated by a small majority.

ADAM BEAM, J.P.

1. About four-fifths.
2. I think I may safely say nine-tenths of all crimes committed in the country result directly or indirectly from the sale of intoxicating liquors.
3. A prohibitory law.
4. Remain about the same.
5. In most cases there are ; it depends greatly upon the character of the tavernkeepers.
6. I believe it is.
7. Yes, in 1865 ; but was defeated by a small majority.

JACOB ALMAS, J.P.

1. At least one half.
2. It facilitates instead of preventing their use.
3. Indemnify those engaged in its manufacture, and prohibit its use except as a medicine.
4. Judging from the numbers licensed there has been a slight increase—say from 10 to 15 per cent.
5. I see no difference.
6. I think it is, here.
7. It has not.

JAS. SMITH,
County Judge,
Victoria.

CLASS 5.

TO CORONERS.

1. What proportion of cases brought under your notice as Coroner has been the result of intemperance ?
2. What prompt, efficient, remedial measure against intemperance can you suggest ?

1. An examination of the 88 papers returned from Coroners shows that 6-10ths of the cases coming under their observation officially were directly attributable to intemperance.

2. One-third answer, "Prohibition."

One-sixteenth say, "Punish the drunkard at hard labour."

One-eighth say, "Use moral suasion, and educate the people."

One-tenth say, "Make the license laws more stringent, and let Government officers be appointed to enforce the same."

One-twelfth say, "Abolish the sale in shops entirely."

One-tenth say, "Reduce the number of taverns to one for every 500 or 600 of the population."

The following are appended as a synopsis of the whole in this class :—

1. From July, 1869, till the present date, I have held *seven inquests*. Three from intemperance.

2. Make those who sell liquor responsible for the effects produced by the liquor they sell.

WM. W. ROSE.

1. I have held seven inquests during the last three years. One committed suicide by hanging—a notorious drunkard. Another died in a bar-room, in a drunken fit. Another was burnt to death in a stable, last March, whither he had gone when drunk, and was supposed to have burnt the building in trying to light his pipe. Another—a habitual drunkard—died last winter in his sleigh, while in a fit of intoxication. The other three were accidental deaths, the causes of which could not be attributed to drink. (Two cases died this winter here from being frozen while intoxicated, but no inquest was held.)

2. I am unable to say what measures would be best; but, after twenty years' observation, I would recommend the abolition of shop licenses altogether, the imposition of a heavy tavern license, a strict inspection of taverns by a county inspector, a public prosecutor for all violations of the law, and the restriction of the liquor traffic as much as possible to houses where nothing else would be sold. The most important measure, however, in my opinion, would be the abolishing of the shop licenses.

JOSEPH CARBERT, M.D.
Coroner.

2. Making the present laws more stringent, and effectually carrying them out.

ALEX. R. STEPHEN,
Coroner, C. S.

1. About 15 per cent.

2. The imposition of a heavy duty on its manufacture and introduction to the country, the stopping of its indiscriminate sale at hotels, saloons, &c., and licensing under heavy license one house to every—of population in each municipality, to sell in quantities not less than a pint, and then only on a certificate from Physician or Magistrate under heavy penalty.

D. H. HARRISON, M.D.,
Coroner, Co. Perth.

1. About 30 per cent.

2. Limit the sale of liquor to Druggists, and only then to be sold on the order of the attending Physician in case of sickness.

CHAS. DOUGLAS, M.D.

1. Fully 80 per cent.

2. 1st. That a Government Bureau be established to issue licenses. Inspect liquors, and otherwise attend to the proper working of the license Bureau.

2nd. That there be but one licensed house for each 500 inhabitants in any village, town, or city.

3rd. No grocer be allowed to sell spirituous or malt liquors.

4th. No license to be granted to saloon-keepers to sell spirituous liquors.

5th. Imprisonment at hard labour for selling without license.

C. E. EWING,
Coroner.

1. About one-half.

2. Nothing. A few such men as Mahomet, or in later years as Father Mathew could do the work, but we have them not. The ministers of religion—if they were true men—would have prevented the necessity of the Legislative enquiry.

Legislation on the subject will be a farce.

THOS. BEALL,
Coroner.

1. One-third directly or indirectly.
2. Every person that uses intoxicating drinks as a beverage should be made pay a yearly license not less than \$5.00.

And a stricter law to punish parties for selling or giving it to any person that has not his or her license.

And compel every Township to have a lock up. And three or more persons appointed by the Government in each City, Town and Township, to see that the law is not broken.

H. J. TAYLOR,
Coroner.

1. Over three-fourths, at a moderate estimate.
2. Fine any man who is intoxicated one hundred dollars, or six months' imprisonment. Fine any man giving or *furnishing liquor in any way, to any person*, four hundred dollars or twelve months' imprisonment, unless by the written order of a medical doctor. Fine any doctor four hundred dollars or twelve months' imprisonment for giving an order to any person when not needed for medical purposes.

Any half-way legislation will not do. Legislate for this as for any other great crime and you will crush it. If this can be made law it will effectually cure the disease.

J. PHILIP, M.D.

1. For the past three years I have held thirteen inquests, should say that one-half of those were caused, either directly or indirectly, by intemperance.

2. Would suggest the total suppression of the liquor traffic (from importation, manufacture, or sale) by an Act of Parliament, as the only sure remedy against this terrible scourge, and believe that a large majority of the electors of this county would cheerfully support such a measure.

GORDON WILLSON,
Coroner.

1. I have had but one inquest within the time specified; intemperance was the cause.

2. I am strongly in favour of inebriate asylums.

Dr. KING,
Coroner.

1. Nine-tenths. I might safely say that every inquest I ever held, the death could be traced to intemperance.

2. Entire prohibition. I believe that nothing short of this will accomplish much good.

JOS. D. BOOTH,
Coroner.

2. The total suppression of the traffic is the only remedial measure against intemperance that I can suggest, and this should be by Legislative enactment, and not left in the discretion of municipalities.

ANGUS BELL,
Coroner.

1. One-fourth.
2. No liquor store to sell less than ten gallons. Make the innkeeper responsible by fine and imprisonment.

WM. NOBLE RUTLEDGE,
Coroner.

1. Seven out of ten, or seventy per cent.
2. The entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale as a beverage.

G. S. AYLSWORTH,
Coroner.

1. At least $1\frac{1}{2}$, or more.
2. Stop the manufacture and sale.

W. A. SCLEAFIELD,
Coroner.

I have been a coroner over 15 years, and I cannot recollect but one case brought under my notice but was the result of intemperance.

2. To punish it as a crime by imprisonment and hard labour. Compel the peace officers, by immediate forfeiture of their office, to enforce the law, and see, as far as possible, that no evasion takes place. The officers must enforce the law until there is an improvement in public opinion.

P. H. CLARK,
Coroner.

1. In seven cases, within three years, four deaths have been caused by intemperance.

2. I have no confidence in a compulsory prohibitory law. I would suggest that the tax on the manufacturer be largely increased. It is necessary that the amounts paid by wholesale dealers as license should be largely increased. It is of greater necessity that prompt action should be taken in the matter of tavern and shop licenses, that their numbers may be reduced. The price of liquors raised by increase of license ten times its present price, is, in my opinion, the only means to suppress it as a beverage among the better classes, and place it beyond the reach of the poor.

J. T. MULLIN,
Coroner.

1. Of twenty inquests that I have held, I think a majority of them have been caused by intemperance.

2. I would advise a stringent liquor law, rigidly enforced wherever the article is for sale.

HENRY KALAR.

1. Seventy-five per cent.
2. Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

J. G. ELWOOD,
Coroner.

1. About one-quarter of the cases brought under my notice are traceable to intemperance.

2. The most effectual way to suppress intemperance unquestionably is to suppress the manufacture, and prohibit the importation. I would suggest that it be made obligatory on the license inspector to see that the present law is strictly adhered to. I may say that nearly all the taverns in this section of country sell on Saturday nights, Sundays, and Monday mornings, and it appears to be nobody's business; and unless the tavern-keepers happen to get on bad terms with some person, they sell without molestation. I would suggest that the license inspector be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, recommended by some temperance organization of the municipality. This is the only way that I can suggest to procure a man who will really attend to the duty. He will then be

backed by the organization. So long as the council appoint the inspector, they will not choose one who is very strict, as the tavern-keepers will oppose their re-election if the law is enforced.

ZENAS B. LEWIS,
Coroner.

-
1. Three-fourths, at least.
 2. Prohibition to its fullest extent.

JOHN RANNIE,
Coroner.

-
1. 1870, but of 2 cases, none from intemperance.
1871, but of 2 cases, 1 from intemperance.
1872, but of 3 cases, 3 from intemperance.
 2. Prohibition.

WM. G. MIDDLETON,
Coroner.

-
1. I have never kept any record. Think about one-third.
 2. Devising such means as will cause at least three-fourths of the taverns to be shut up.

D. S. BOWLBY, M.D.,
Coroner.

1. On an average, at least one-half of deaths needing inquests have been from intemperance.

2. There is no radical remedy for the evil but total prohibition. If that cannot be procured at present, then I propose to make it felony, to adulterate liquors or sell such, to abolish public rooms for drinking, to disfranchise a drunkard, to increase the price of licenses, to collect damages from a tavern-keeper who is found to make a man drunk, whether notified or not, by any relations or guardians of the inebriate; in short, to make the business of manufacturing and selling liquors as onerous and disreputable as possible.

DANIEL CLARK, M.D.

-
1. Fifty-five per cent.
 2. Prohibition.

G. H. SWAN,
Coroner.

1. Two-fifths. I have held but five inquests since my appointment, and two of that number died from liquor.

2. Three channels through which reformation is to flow, viz: 1. The Government.
2. As an adjunct, the pulpit. 3. The press, legislative prohibition, and a proper education of the people, is the only effectual remedy for the awful scourge, intemperance.

HENRY ADAMS,
Assistant Coroner, Co. Oxford.

-
1. Two-thirds of all the cases.
 2. Simply a prohibition of sale and manufacture.

GEORGE DUNCAN,
Coroner.

1. During the last three years I held inquests on four different cases, the cause of death being in each case the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors ; two of the cases being suicides while in delirium tremens. No other cases investigated by me.

2. The total suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal purposes ; a frightful proportion of the misery and crime in this vicinity being caused by intemperance.

JOHN GIBSON,
Coroner.

1. In all cases where I held inquests intemperance has been the direct or indirect cause of death (two-thirds direct).

2. By making all kinds of liquors including alcohol, *poisons*, (legally) and confining their sale to druggists under a strict law similar to *poisons proper*.

J. M. B. WOODS, M.D.,
Coroner.

1. About one-third.

2. Stop the manufacture of alcohol, except for medicinal purposes. Prohibit the sale of all intoxicating drinks.

R. ASTLEY CORBETT.

1. About 3 out of 5.

2. I cannot suggest any, for I believe there is no perfect one, that will put a stop to it.

J. KNIGHT RIDDALL, M.D.,
Coroner.

1. About two-fifths.

2. Prohibition.

JAMES O. GATES,
Coroner.

1. Thirty per cent.

2. The cases on which I sat as coroner, where death resulted, or was accelerated by intemperance, were all caused by Canadian whisky.

I would suggest the prohibition of whisky, and licensing of beer houses ; and that spirit in any form only be sold by druggists, and then not without a written order from a medical man.

THOMAS CUMINES,
Coroner, County of Welland.

1. I should say that fully one-third of all cases are directly traceable to the use of alcoholic stimulants in excess.

2. *Absolute compulsory prohibition* is the only real remedy for this great evil. If that is not practicable, I should recommend the strict enforcement of the present law relating to the sale of liquors which in its main provisions is very good ; the great evil is not much in the sale and consumption of pure distilled liquors, as to the inferior compounds so generally sold, which, in many cases, are doctored and *adulterated with vilely poisonous substances*. I think also that there are too many low, inferior taverns licensed in all towns and villages ; and I would further recommend the inspection by a qualified scientific men of all liquors sold either by wholesale or retail, especially the latter.

P. PALMER BURROWS, M.D.,
Coroner.

1. The only case that has come under my official notice was an inquest during the past year in a case of drowning, the direct result of intemperance. The baleful effects of liquor selling in this community is plainly and painfully evident.

2. The only prompt and efficient way to remedy intemperance in my opinion is agitation by the friends of temperance, and legislation by the Parliament. Prohibition to make or sell intoxicating liquors is, I believe, the legitimate and constitutional duty of our statesmen. Thus moral suasion and legal suasion should be combined to abate this great curse of our country.

R. A. ROE,
Coroner,

1. Within the last three years, I held seven inquests, and had it not been for intoxicating liquor, I would have had only one, the other six inquests showed distinctly that whiskey was the cause of the death.

2. Nothing but total prohibition will remedy the evil, which if we had, there would not be more than one inquest for the ten, that there is now.

THOMAS EYRE,
Coroner.

1. *Three to one*; alcohol when swallowed as raw spirits or high wines, acts as a poison and death may be produced almost instantaneously.

2. I suggest a prohibitory liquor law, as moral suasion has failed to stay the tide of intemperance.

ALEX. A. BEATON,
Coroner, Co. Prescott.

CLASS VI.

TO SUPERINTENDENTS AND INSPECTORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, AND POOR HOUSES, WARDENS OF PENITENTIARIES, INSPECTORS OF GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES, GAOL SURGEONS, AND OVERSEERS OF HOUSES OF REFUGE.

1. What proportion of those who have come under your charge have been the victims of intemperance?

2. How far do you consider the health of the intemperate to be affected by total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, suddenly enforced?

3. What remedial measures against intemperance do you suggest?

• The returns from this class are not numerous. Your Committee annex a few as a fair index to the whole.

1. I find that the patients admitted to this Hospital who were suffering from intemperate habits (either remote or immediate) represented a percentage of five-eleventh (5-11).

2. I think that by a judicious and gradual discontinuance of the use of intoxicating drinks, that in a very large proportion of cases the relief will be permanent.

3. An abolition of all petty grogeries, and a strict enforcement of the existing liquor laws.

Also a Home or Hospital for inebriates, where they may be properly cared for.

J. H. MCCOLLUM,
Med. Supt.,
Toronto General Hospital.

1. Seventy-five per cent.

2. A transient prostration of the nervous system, followed by a marked improvement in the general health.

3. Prohibit the sale, manufacture and importation of all intoxicating liquors.

JAMES B. MORDEN, M.D.,
Gaol Surgeon,
Picton, Co. Prince Edward.

1. Thirty-four out of forty.
 2. Very much improved.
 3. A very great reduction in the number of licenses issued to saloons ; in fact, would advocate the discontinuance of issuing them to saloons altogether. This moral pestilence should be met by a legal prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic drinks.
-

1. From observations particularly directed to this point, extending over the last ten years, I am satisfied that among adults in connection with this charity, at least three-fourths have been.

2. Almost invariably the health is improved.

3. Total prohibition of license to sell liquors in either taverns, groceries, or general stores. Making parties selling liquors liable for damages inflicted or sustained by persons while under its influence. Restricting its sale, like other poisons, to medical prescriptions, through druggists. Failing the above, establishment of inebriate asylums and interdiction of drunkards, in accordance with recent legislation.

UZZIEL OGDEN, M.D.,
Surgeon to House of Industry.

1. Considerably over one-half.

2. Total abstinence attended with no bad consequences, if judicious medical treatment be employed.

3. Total prohibition is the only remedial measure in my opinion, founded upon nearly 30 years' medical practice, and fifteen years discharge of magisterial duties.

R. J. GUNN,
Gaol Surgeon,
Co. Ontario.

1. In 1870, there were 143 commitments of which 106 were intemperate ; in 1871 131, 94 intemperate, and in 1872, 112 of which 64 were intemperate.

2. Infinitely improved.

3. The total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors—nothing short of this will meet the case.

W. HOPE, M.D.,
Gaol Surgeon,
Belleville.

1. About two-thirds of those who were addicted to it.

2. Not at all.

3. To strike at the very root of the evil, viz., to prohibit the importation of intoxicating drinks ; and in this country to limit the quantity that each brewer can make, otherwise drunkards will drink no matter what measures may be taken, even if confined for several years, for as soon as they can get out they will return to their evil customs.

(Signed) SISTER M. of ST. JEROME,
Superintendent of the Magdalen Asylum of Ottawa,
Under the care of the Sisters of our Lady of Charity,
Commonly called Good Shepherd.

1. Nearly 4 per cent.
2. Not at all. It is best to cut them off at once.
3. Nothing but better education, imparting sound knowledge of the evils of drunkenness, and teaching habits of self-restraint.

HENRY LANDOR, M.D.,
Superintendent of London Asylum.

1. Total number of prisoners under my charge in the County Gaol has been 84, of these 56 were temperate and 28 intemperate.
2. Not affected while in gaol.
3. Don't know of any.

HENRY USSHER,
Walkerton.

1. About half.
2. I am certain such cases are greatly benefited.
3. Shutting up those places where intoxicating liquors can be obtained.

D. S. BOULTBY, M.D.,
Gaol Surgeon,
Co. Waterloo.

1. At least three-fourths.
2. Their general health always improves when stimulants are reduced to a minimum, or cut off altogether as is done in this gaol, in nearly every instance.
3. The abolition of shop, saloon, and tavern licenses, and if desired by a majority of the ratepayers in any municipality, the establishment of depots for the sale of liquors exclusively, for which depots licenses must be procured by the municipality from the Lieutenant-Governor, and may either be managed by officers appointed by the municipality or let under proper restrictions annually to the highest bidder. The manufacturers and importers of liquors to be allowed to sell to the licensed depots only.

A. MACLEAN, M.D.,
Gaol Surgeon,
Sarnia.

1. At least one-half, probably two-thirds. (No exact data to go upon—this is the opinion of all the medical officers of this Hospital.)
2. Generally, not injuriously, except perhaps in some cases, temporarily, where grave organic disease has been induced by long and persistent drunkenness, sudden and complete abstinence, accelerates a fatal issue. With these exceptions, there is manifest improvement in the moral and mental physique.
3. Hereditary dipsomania is incurable except by enforced total abstinence, when relapses are almost certain where exposed. Moral suasion, example, temperance societies, &c., cure many primary cases. Inebriate asylums are most valuable, and do in the aggregate immense good.

HORATIO GATES, M.D.,
Sen. Attending Med. Officer,
Kingston General Hospital,
and Chairman Board of Governors.

1. Of the inmates who have come into this Institution for the last six years, ninety per cent. at least, both males and females were unmistakeably the victims of intemperance. Of those now in the institution, three are idiotic, and are said to be the offspring of intemperate parents.

2. Health invariably improved. At first nearly all were from two days to two weeks more or less ill, but after were healthy, and always ready for their meals.

3. From my experience of the inmates of this institution, and from what I have gathered from observation, I am decidedly of the opinion that prohibition in sale is the only means by which the evil can be lessened, and that it can only be suppressed altogether by prohibiting the manufacture, importation, and, as a consequence, sale of intoxicating liquors.

JNO. HOLMES,
Supt. House of Industry,
Kingston.

1. During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, about 62 per cent. were drunkards.
2. In the most of cases the health of the inebriate has been improved.
3. I know no prophylactic treatment.

JAMES HAY SIVEWRIGHT, M.D.,
Gaol Surgeon,
Chatham, Kent Co.

1. About three-fourths of the prisoners in gaol for each of the last three years.
2. Not at all hurtfully. The best way is to shut off the liquor completely in most cases. In a very few it may be necessary to taper off gradually.
3. Close up all distilleries, except one, controlled by the Government, where alcohol may be manufactured for medical use, and for use in the arts only. Prohibit the sale or importation of alcoholic beverages by heavy penal laws. Take off the duties on beer and wines, and allow people to make home-made beer. (Beer and wines would be good substitutes for whisky and brandy, &c.) The people must have something. Make it a heavy penalty for getting drunk.

A. L. OLIVER,
Gaol Surgeon,
Co. of Frontenac.

1. A little over six-eighths.
2. Consider total abstinence from intoxicating liquors would restore to health the majority of inebriates.
3. High tariff on the manufactory—Governmental inspection of distilleries, and of all places where liquors are sold—heavy fines and imprisonment to parties where adulterations are found; and all parties found intoxicated send to an inebriate asylum for from three months to two years.

J. N. SCHOOLEY,
Gaol Surgeon,
County of Welland.

CLASS VII.

TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.

1. How long have you been engaged in the distilling or brewing business?
2. What amount of capital have you invested in fixtures in connection with your business?
3. What additional amount of capital have you in the business?
4. What quantity of grain do you distil annually?
5. Where is the grain produced?
6. What is the value thereof?
7. How many gallons of liquor do you produce annually?
8. What is the wholesale price per gallon?

9. Is your liquor consumed in the Province, or exported : and if the latter, to what place ?

The returns to these questions are too incomplete to be of any service, and therefore none are printed.

CLASS VIII.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

1. What proportion of accidents can you trace to the use of intoxicating drinks, and what is the percentage of property destroyed annually from these causes alone, in connection with your business ?

2. Have you any preference in favour of total abstainers as agents, clerks, foremen, and workmen ?

3. In what respect do you consider the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in these classes productive of injury ?

From the 194 papers returned under this head :—

The answer to question one is about "six-tenths."

2. Nearly all reply affirmatively to this question, and seven-eighths of the employers say they will not employ any but temperance men, knowingly.

3. Several answer, "Drinking liquor unfits men to discharge their duties properly as workmen." Some say, "Drinking makes men unreliable." Others say, "It tends to carelessness, irregularity and inattention to business." Several say, "Drinking renders a man's nerves unsteady, and beclouds his brain." Several others say, "It renders a man less competent to perform his work well." And not one in the whole number says that drinking liquor tends in any respect to qualify a labourer of any kind to do his work better than a total abstainer.

2. We most decidedly prefer to have men who are strictly temperate, and will not employ any others when we can help ourselves. We make no special point in regard to their being total abstainers. We have to look more to the general character and ability of a man, than to any specialty of that sort.

3. We consider that it injures them in a number of ways ; by destroying their sense of self respect, rendering them restless, shiftless, and unsteady in their habits, and unfitting them for positions of trust and responsibility. In the case of workmen especially, we believe that it is in a great measure owing to the unsettled habits produced by drinking usages, and the evil associations connected therewith, that so many of them become dupes of trades union agitators.

1. Talk not of "accidents" or "property destroyed" in our business—but look into wretched homes, where the strong arm of the law sends King Alcohol to reign in terror. Shame on such rulers.

2. *Indeed I have* ; there are only four out of twenty of our regular hands away drunk to-day. This tannery must pay about \$40 per month to King Alcohol, and that, according to law, licensed.

3. In the first place, there is a great loss of time, then the same work is not done by these men, when in their place, neither so well nor so much ; what they do earn is spent at the bar, or too much of it, leaving their homes destitute, selves and families wretched, unfit for any place.

Oh, how glad these poor fellows would be if the enemy, alcohol, was driven from the *World*. I wish we had a Government strong enough to do it.

2. I have a preference in favour of total abstainers.

3. Neglect of business and family comforts, and in the end unfitting the man for any responsibility whatever.

And, in my opinion, the best method for doing away with the evil is to strike at the root of it, and prohibit the importation and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the Dominion.

A. MANUFACTURER.

1. The proportion of accidents are one to three, the percentage of property destroyed seventy-five per cent.

2. I have a decided preference for total abstainers, for all those mentioned here, from the fact that their minds are not employed thinking how to get a glass of grog the easiest, but do their work satisfactorily, according to ability.

3. I consider that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in all these classes is hurtful, as follows:—that half their time is lost to the world, from the fact that though they do not become drunken themselves, they lend their influence in such a way that it causes others to become so. the consequence is, that instead of productive labour at all times, one half is lost, and particularly with workmen; in nine cases out of ten their families suffer more or less according to the quantity used, and I also have known contractors to lose large sums of money on contracts by being behind with a contract on account of liquors as a beverage.

1. We employ *temperate men only*, therefore have neither loss nor accident traceable to intoxicating drinks.

2. We have.

3. We believe that it tends to carelessness, irregularity, and inattention to business.

1. A very large proportion.

2. I have a very great preference.

3. A great temptation, consequently a great injury.

If a tree brings forth bad fruit, cut it down root and branch.

If liquor and intoxicating drinks produce evil, why manufacture? Why license dealers to retail it out?

1. We lost one of our best millers through this curse, and it cost us a considerable drawback in our business.

2. Decidedly in favour of total abstinence.

3. We do not, nor will we engage any person that uses intoxicating liquor as a beverage, if we know it.

We consider intoxicating liquor the most productive injury to our business.

1. One hundred cases of a drinking man to one sober one.

2. Yes. Most decidedly.

3. It makes a brute-beast of a man and ruins his wife and family.

1. I cannot trace any accidents on loss of property caused by intoxicating drinks in my line of business.

2. Yes. Total abstainers preferred, for all the above positions and any position.

3. In no respect as a beverage, as the use in any way leads to evil results.

1. Cannot say that any accidents have occurred or property destroyed in connection with our business from the use of intoxicating drinks, as we do not have men at work when under the influence of strong drinks.

2. Yes.

3. By decreasing their incomes, causing their families to suffer, and even educating their children to steal as well as themselves. In this respect we think we have lost property.

1. Two-thirds.

2. Every preference.

3. Every respect.

1. We cannot trace any accidents to the cause of intoxicating drinks, because we are very particular not to employ men and place them in responsible positions who are not perfectly sober and reliable, which can not be said of those who use the above as a beverage.

2. *Most decidedly.*

3. The use in almost all cases leads to its abuse and with it all the concomitant evils, we strongly advocate total *prohibition*.

1. No accidents of any amount have occurred.

2. I greatly prefer employing those who are total abstainers, and do so, as far as lies in my power.

3. There is no point in which they do not prove injurious, but especially causing carelessness of work; absence from work perhaps one or more days a week; neglect of family; degradation of morals; entailing weakness or disease on their children, and but too often ending with the loss of their own soul.

2. Decidedly. We always prefer sober men, consequently have few accidents in connection with our business.

3. In many respects:—1st. In loss of time. 2nd. By injury to health and mental capacity; and 3rd. In hindering their advancement to positions of trust when they are otherwise competent. The injury, we consider, exceeds and in most cases engenders all the other evils that affect detrimentally the social condition of our workmen.

2. We have a decided preference in favour of total abstainers.

3. Loss of men's time, 20 per cent. Loss through waste of materials, about 2 per cent.

A man who uses liquor freely is oftener sick than moderate drinkers or total abstainers. Within this last year one of our men has been imprisoned, and one has left the city in debt through intemperance.

1. We have had no accidents worth mentioning since commencing business here. The great loss we sustain through drink is caused by our workmen almost invariably losing the day following pay-day and sometimes even the second day. Our average working days for the last two years have not been over 20 days per month instead of 25 days. The great loss we sustain by such unsteadiness we impute entirely to indulgence in intoxicating drinks.

2. Other things being equal we decidedly prefer workmen who are total abstainers, and would even employ such though inferior, in preference to those who indulge in intoxicating liquor.

3. We consider it injurious to their health, to their efficiency in the several departments, and their loss of time is almost always caused by drink.

2. Yes, our employés are all temperate.

3. In our branch of business the indulgence of intoxicating liquors tends seriously to impair the employés' efficiency.

1. No accidents or loss of property directly proceeding from the use of intoxicating drinks.

2. We have made it a rule never to employ a man that is given to the intemperate use of intoxicating drink.

3. Utterly incapacitating a man for the proper discharge of his duty. Dangerous to himself, and a loss and an annoyance to his employer.

2. Certainly.

3. Its use as a beverage is neither hurtful nor wrong in the abstract; but the tendency of the use of intoxicating liquor is towards abuse of it, especially in the classes above referred to. Hence the use itself becomes injurious, because *it leads to drunkenness* and the multitudinous evils emanating therefrom.

2. Yes. I always prefer total abstainers in any capacity.

3. In every respect; men addicted to drinking habits being, in most cases, *incapable and unreliable*.

2. Yes.

3. 1st. I do not consider liquor a beverage.

2nd. Workmen and others who habitually use ardent spirits have not that bodily and mental energy to do the same amount of work in the same space of time as total abstainers.

3rd. The use of liquors demoralizes to a greater extent than any other known cause.

1. I do not employ intemperate men, and therefore have not suffered from the effects of it.

2. I should prefer a total abstainer, but after I ascertain a man is sober in his habits I do not enquire further.

3. My experience is that any man who indulges too freely in drinking intoxicating liquors, is unfit, and frequently unable to perform his duties, and not to be trusted.

2. We will employ none but such as are strictly temperate, and of good moral character.

3. In a variety of ways, too numerous to mention a dissipated man or woman is an undoubted nuisance and a curse to society.

2. I have a decided preference for total abstainers to employ in any capacity.

3. It is unsafe to employ those who use intoxicating liquors as a beverage in any capacity, when trust and confidence is required, because such is the insidious nature of its

use, that those who use it are at all times in danger of becoming habitually addicted to its use, thereby unfitting them for the proper discharge of their duties under such trust, and rendering them less likely to find employment—which has a direct tendency to produce misery, pauperism, and crime.

1. No accidents.
 2. We have a decided preference, and will not have any others about us.
 3. It unfits them for labour, both mentally and physically.
-

3. I do not know any case where it has ever been productive of any good. It corrupts the morals, it inflames the mind, it creates a morbid and dangerous appetite, vitiates the very best dispositions, makes many who, without it, would be discreet, and do things they after are sorry for; it is detrimental to the best interests of mankind, and blights the prospects of many a promising youth; it creates strife and discontent in families—causes many a heart-broken wife and mother to pine away her life in sadness.

1. The proportion of accidents is seventy-five per cent. The percentage of property destroyed is ninety per cent.
 2. I have a decided preference in favour of total abstainers.
 3. In every respect.
-

2. Yes; will employ no others if we can get abstainers.
 3. In every respect; and, in our opinion, the manufacturing and sale should be prohibited. And with increased intelligence, it must come to that position.
-

2. Yes. As soon as we find any in our employ tight, pay him off.
 3. Can't attend to business, and can't place any confidence in them.
-

2. We have a decided preference for total abstainers.
 3. We are of the opinion that the use of intoxicating liquors is productive of much injury to all classes of the community, but more particularly to the mechanics and labourers, and that not only should the sale of it as a beverage be prohibited, but the manufacture of it also.
-

3. Makes them cross and sluggish at their work, deprives them of necessary sleep and food, consequently debilitating them. Is a curse in every particular.
-

2. We greatly prefer temperance men, for workmen of any kind.
 3. They do not work so well, or steadily. They neglect their families, and ruin themselves, both body and soul, all from the effects of drink.
-

2. I have strong preference for temperance men, would not employ any others, have had to close one branch of my business on account of drunken foremen.

3. In the first place, they are drawn into bad company, and spend all their wages and more too. if it could be had, the habit increases until they are unfit for any employment ; it is very often the cause of dishonesty, and the ruin of whole families.

1. Not able to answer, inasmuch as I never keep a drinking man in my employ ; consider them dangerous both to life and property.

2. Decided preference ; would not employ a drinking man. Generally lose by them in any transaction.

3. First. Loss of time.

Second. " property.

Third. " character.

Fourth. " health.

The Government will be sustained, by every right-thinking person, in their movements towards prohibition. The license law is inconsistent in principle, and worse in practice. Prohibition is the only remedy. Let there be no more patchwork.

3. Agents are not so good buyers or sellers. Clerks are as a rule not to be trusted, either as to correctness or honesty. A drunken foreman will soon demoralize every man under him, and such workmen as I have had who were not regular hands, and in the habit of drinking intoxicating liquors I have found them invariably lazy, shiftless, worthless fellows, from whom a fair day's work cannot be had, unless under your eye continually.

One half of this class are not self-sustaining, from the fact that strong drink has undermined their constitutions and rendered them incapable of performing 300 days' labour per annum, and when work is abundant men can hardly be got to do it. Yet the appeals for help at certain seasons of the year from this class are numerous ; strong drink, in fact, renders them the burden of society, whereas if they were sober men they would help to contribute to the good of society, and swell the finances of the country. And last but not least of the injuries as the result of strong drink is (in my opinion,) one half of the crime that is committed.

1. I believe the proportion of accidents that I can trace to the use of intoxicating drinks to be two-thirds, and per centage of property destroyed very great.

2. I have *great* preference in favour of *total abstainers* as agents, clerks, foremen and workmen.

3. I can scarcely refer to any injury but what may be traced to the use of intoxicating liquor, either directly or indirectly.

2. I have preference for total abstainers.

3. I believe, in my business, liquor taken moderately when a man is exhausted, to be beneficial. My work is very laborious.

2. Yes. Would not keep a drinker.

3. By loss of character and consequent difficulty in obtaining work. Cannot rely on them.

1. The greater proportion I should judge.

2. Most decidedly I have.

3. 1st. As regards the damage that might be done to machinery in a few minutes by a workman under the influence of liquor, which often could not be repaired under a months' hard labour. 2nd. That manufacturers often sustain considerable injury through men being absent from work, and also leaving it undone, caused by intemperate habits. For instance, a manufacturer may have a contract for goods, to be filled at a certain time, which would be a very great damage to both him and the buyer if not filled.

CLASS IX.

TO RAILWAY MANAGERS, OWNERS, AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.

1. What proportion of accidents can you trace to the use of intoxicating drinks, and what is the per centage of property destroyed annually from these causes alone, in your company or vessels?

2. As between total abstainers and those workmen who use liquors as a beverage, state their comparative efficiency and trustworthiness.

An examination of the replies from this class shows that at least three-fourths of all the accidents connected with the industries named therein, are directly traceable to intoxicating drinks. Some of the replies are as follows:—

1. Have had no serious accidents, but my opinion is that the greater part of the accidents that occur are owing to the use of intoxicating drinks.

2. There is great detention of vessels and their cargoes by seamen using strong drink. I have had to tow from the dock to an anchor and lay all night, to get some of my sailors sobered up before it would be safe to leave.

MASTER AND OWNER OF VESSELS.

1. In 1870, a mariner lost his life through drink, with whom I was acquainted.

In 1871, two deaths resulted among my acquaintances through liquor.

In 1872, one suicide from the same cause, and one death.

In 1872, the entire season's profits of a large schooner were, to my certain knowledge, lost through drunkenness on the part of the master.

2. Speaking from my experience for the last 20 years, during which time I have been sailing, I conclude that a drunken man, in any capacity on board ship, is such a constant source of danger to the lives of his shipmates, that under no circumstances could I be induced to ship any man addicted to drink. No comparison can be fairly drawn between a sober man and a drunkard (or even a moderate drinker) among sailors. I would not rely on the skill or judgment of the ablest seaman of my acquaintance if I knew him to be in the habit of drinking, however moderately.

MASTER MARINER.

1. As far as my experience goes, a great many losses occur through drink; the average loss is about ten per cent. per annum to me.

2. As a seaman or workman, I would consider a total abstainer twenty-five per cent. better than a man addicted to excessive drinking.

In fact, my opinion is that the only means of suppressing the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is the prohibition of all distilleries and breweries.

VESSEL OWNER.

2. Men who do not use liquor, always preferred; do not retain those who are known to be intemperate.

W. H. MUIR,
Gen. Supt. G. W. R.,
Hamilton.

1. I feel satisfied that at least three-fourths of the accidents are attributable to intoxicating drinks. We keep only sober men in our employment.

2. Habitual drinkers are not to be trusted, as they are sure to fail you sometime, and generally when you want their services the most. Total abstainers are, I regret to say, rarely to be met with among sailors, and it is really deplorable to contemplate the number of lives that are yearly committed to the charge of steamboat captains who are frequently under the influence of liquor, to which is to be attributed at least three-fourths of the terrible casualties to life and property, and our Government should insist that none but steady sober men should be in charge of vessels, and the same of engineers, as well as drivers and conductors on railways.

CLASS X.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1. What difference, if any, do you make in regard to insurances on life, as between total abstainers and those who use intoxicating liquors as a beverage?

2. Also on fire and marine insurances, what difference, if any, do you make in insuring a vessel sailed by a captain and crew who are total abstainers?

3. What proportion of your losses do you attribute to the use of intoxicating liquors?

Your Committee have but few answers to this class, of which we append the following:—

1. We aim to insure *none* who are given at all to tippling. Total abstinence is not made compulsory with our policy holders, but future habits of intemperance vitiates a policy, and it is the practice of the Company to cancel policies on the lives of those who become intemperate after insuring.

2. We do no fire or marine business.

3. The officers of the company consider the drinking usages of society are the cause of great loss to Life Insurance Companies.

They instruct me, as their agent, to report to them any cases of intemperance among our policy holders, so that means can be taken to get rid of them. From their private instructions to the medical examiner, I extract the following:—"Our losses from the direct or indirect influence of alcoholic stimulants are larger than they should be. No one can persist in the habitual use of these agents without having the probabilities of his longevity impaired, and it is, therefore, of great importance that the examiner should inquire carefully concerning the habits of the applicant.

JOHN GARVIN,
Manager Life Assurance Company,
Toronto.

1. I decline all risks that are addicted to intemperance.

2. Would not knowingly insure the vessel or cargo if an intemperate captain was employed.

T. R. WOOD,
Agent Fire and Life Insurance.

1. Do not make any, unless the party is addicted to intemperate habits, in which case they would not be taken at all.

3. Rarely any from that cause, but we are careful not to take parties who are intemperate, either for life or fire insurance.

ROBT. HADDEN,
Agent Life and Fire Insurance.
Guelph.

1. We make no difference, where we have applicant's and his friends' statements as to his temperate habits ; should such statements not convince us of his temperance and sobriety, we reject.

3. Ours being a young company, we have had no losses whatever, should say that Life Companies generally find about 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the claims made on them to be attributable, directly and indirectly, to intemperance.

EDW. SCHUCH,
General Agent Sun Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
Toronto.

1. None, except that persons addicted to intemperance are not insured on any terms.

WM. ROWLAND,
Agent Queen Fire and Life Insurance Co.
Toronto.

1, 2, 3. We decline any risk upon the habitual users of intoxicating liquors ; the proofs of death filed in this office, show that of persons dying from diseases of the liver, stomach, kidneys, or any chronic affection of the bowels, or with dropsy, a very great majority are the habitual consumers of such liquors ; and the inference from our experience is to my mind nearly irresistible that even those habitual users who are not usually regarded as excessive in their indulgence are peculiarly subject to the diseases mentioned above. For instance, cirrhosis of the liver we find to be almost invariably accompanied by the constant use of liquor, though, as it is frequently stated, not to intoxication.

Another noticeable feature is the comparatively early age at which death overtakes this class of persons. Scarce one passes middle age, say 45 to 50.

JACOB L. GREENE,
Agent Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

J. HALDAN,
Manager,
Ontario East.

Your Committee also furnish the following extracts and statements as appendices, the same bearing directly upon the questions under consideration :—

TORONTO GAOL RETURNS FOR 1873.

Whole number committed in 1873, 2,282, 118 of whom were under sixteen years of age. Classed as intemperate, 1,418. But it should be remembered that those described as temperate were simply not drunk at the time of arrest, when really excessive drinking may have led most of them to the commission of the crimes for which they were arrested.

MONTREAL GAOL RETURNS FOR 1873.

Total arrested, 12,085. Classed as intemperate, 5,666. The above remarks respecting Toronto will apply to Montreal.

STATEMENT shewing the quantities of various Grains, &c., used in the Manufacture of Spirits and Malt Liquors.

Spirits. Description of grains.	1870. Lbs.	1871. Lbs.	1872. Lbs.	Total Lbs. 3 years.	Lbs. per Bushel.	Bushels.	Estimated Value.
Malt	2,666,860	4,115,001	3,458,241	10,240,102	36	284,403	
Indian Corn	33,863,715	62,374,296	56,604,694	152,842,705	56	2,729,513	
Rye	15,494,211	12,768,486	9,907,232	38,169,929	56	681,606	
Wheat	1,561,891	1,466,205	4,864,770	7,892,866	60	131,547	
Oats, &c.	1,945,788	3,296,526	2,567,593	7,809,907	34	229,703	
Mill Offal	3,369,092	2,767,891	1,922,299	8,059,282	30	268,643	
				225,014,791		4,325,415	
Malt used in making Malt Liquors	20,463,338	23,707,258	26,108,073	70,278,669	36	1,952,185	
Total Grain in Bushels.....						6,277,600	

STATEMENT shewing quantities of Liquors produced therefrom.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.
Spirits, in wine gallons [proof]	3,484,585	5,303,171	4,870,325	13,658,081
Ale, Beer and other Malt Liquors, in wine gallons....	7,290,540	8,457,096	9,557,328	25,304,964

STATEMENT shewing Revenue accrued thereupon.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits	2,197,539 00	3,347,056 00	3,073,304 00	8,617,899 00
Malt and Malt Liquors.....	363,148 00	357,114 00	468,236 00	1,188,498 00
Total.....	\$2,560,687 00	\$3,704,170 00	\$3,541,540 00	\$9,806,397 00

STATEMENT shewing Gross Inland Revenues, and Expenses of Collecting same.

1871-72.	Revenue.	Cost of Collection.	Per cent. on Revenue.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Excise—accrued on Spirits and Malt Liquors.....	\$3,541,540		
Do do other Excisable Goods	1,189,218		
	4,730,758 48	148,250 19	3.13
Canal Tolls, &c.	435,945 18	26,106 24	5.98
Revenue from other Public Works.....	156,844 68	3,930 00	2.50
Cullers' Fees, &c.	74,512 18	65,541 99	87.90
Bill Stamps	189,161 22	2,909 95	1.54
	\$5,587,221 74	246,738 37	4.42
In addition to these Expenditures, Departmental Expenditures will reach 54 per cent., making total expenses 4.95 per cent. on Revenue.			

STATEMENT shewing the Quantity and Value of Liquors entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, and the Duty collected thereon, during the fiscal years ending respectively on 30th June, 1870, 1871, and 1872.

ARTICLES.	1870.			1871.			1872.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Cordials	1,719	\$ 3,423	\$ cts. 2,063 50	1,580	\$ 2,979	\$ cts. 1,897 57	2,049	\$ 5,560	\$ cts. 2,459 85
Perfumed Spirits, not in Flasks . do									
Do do in Flasks									
Brandy	302,836	373,566	242,278 68	347,817	415,095	278,252 58	487,222	562,480	389,780 86
Gin	473,006	206,595	378,394 69	573,522	233,072	458,820 09	613,971	250,420	491,179 89
Rum	218,505	104,827	175,604 20	217,730	97,633	174,189 38	237,808	107,644	190,248 02
Whiskey	131,584	107,248	105,269 82	141,290	113,222	113,035 60	167,498	134,095	133,998 89
Alcohol	2,199	1,751	1,934 94	1,600	677	1,280 65	664	609	530 56
Spirits unenumerated	124	201	149 94	290	659	348 95	1,391	4,083	1,637 08
Wines of all kinds	674,929	478,789	170,547 66	717,032	493,920	195,181 05	908,221	626,124	247,350 97
Ale, Beer and Porter	225,628	92,917	23,457 56	277,961	115,444	28,947 63	338,337	144,625	35,797 66
Total—Four Provinces		\$1,369,317	1,099,700 99		1,472,701	1,251,953 50		1,835,640	1,493,003 58
Add. Manitoba									
Do British Columbia					*23,889	5,221 10		57,982	12,465 86
Grand Total		\$1,369,317	1,099,700 99		1,496,590	1,257,174 60		1,997,079	1,580,652 58

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 9th April, 1873. }	Fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870.		Total Cost of Collection of Customs Revenue.
	Gross Revenue from Customs.		
	\$ 9,462 940	\$ 505,109	
	11,843,656	500,441	
	13,045,493	511,670	
	\$34,352,089	1,517,220	

* For six months only.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

EXTRACTS FROM A REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE FOR THE LOWER HOUSE OF CONVOCATION OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

EXTRACT 1.—From an extensive and minute inquiry prosecuted by your Committee throughout the workhouses of the country—as well as from other authenticated statements—it can be shown that an enormous proportion of the pauperism, which is felt to be such a burden and discouragement by the industrious and sober members of the community, and has such a degrading and demoralizing effect upon most recipients of parochial relief, is the direct and common product of intemperance. It appears, indeed, that at least seventy-five per cent. of the occupants of our workhouses, and a large proportion of those receiving out-door pay, have become pensioners on the public, directly or indirectly, through drunkenness, and the improvidence and absence of self-respect which this pestilent vice is known to engender and perpetuate. The loss of strength and wealth to the country, the increase of taxation, the deterioration of national character thus produced, it is at once humiliating and irritating to contemplate. From numerous returns before the Committee, submitted by the masters of workhouses, and other officials, whose information may be relied on, it appears that the recipients of parochial relief in England and Wales amount to one-twentieth of the population, and that this destitution is largely caused by intemperance. When we add to this drain on the national resources the loss of at least one day in six of productive labour in almost every department of trade throughout the Kingdom, the derangement of many of our industrial operations, and the imperfection of the work produced in consequence of the intemperate habits of our people, the loss to the nation in strength and skill is calculated, on competent evidence, to amount to one-sixth of the aggregate of our productive resources. Nor ought it to be lost sight of that the annual expenditure of the British nation in intoxicating liquor is *one hundred millions* sterling—a large proportion of which must be regarded as worse than wasted in sensual indulgence. About three-fourths at least of this enormous sum—which, if capitalized for seven years, would more than avail to sweep off the National Debt—is probably expended in the retail drinking-shops of the Kingdom; and at least one-third of the whole is the drink-fine imposed by the working-classes upon themselves, without any result, except their own demoralization and infinite loss. It cannot, also, be viewed as of inferior consequence that the drinking habits of the community are gratified at the expense of the annual conversion of fifty millions of bushels of grain into spirits and beer—an amount of cereal produce capable of furnishing aliment daily to millions of persons from year to year.

A still darker feature in this computation is the loss to the country through the fearful sacrifice of human life. A careful estimation of the mortality occasioned by intemperance in the United Kingdom, including the lives of innocent persons cut short by the drunkenness of others, places the mighty sacrifice at *fifty thousand* persons every year—a number thrice as great as that which perished on both sides upon the fatal field of Waterloo.

EXTRACT 2.—Few, it may be believed, are cognizant of the fact—which has been elicited by the present inquiry—that there are at this time, within the Province of Canterbury, upwards of one thousand parishes in which there is neither public-house nor beer-shop; and where, in consequence of the absence of these inducements to crime and pauperism, according to the evidence before the Committee, the intelligence, the morality and comfort of the people are such as the friends of temperance would have anticipated.

EXTRACT 3.—FROM LORD CHIEF JUSTICE SIR W. BOVILL.

I have great pleasure in answering your inquiry as to my experience of the connection of intemperance with crime, and sincerely hope that, through the exertions of yourself and others, some real good will result to the country from the investigation in which you are engaged.

I have no hesitation in stating that in the North of England, and in most of the large

towns and the manufacturing and mining districts, intemperance is, directly or indirectly, the cause of, by far, the largest proportion of the crimes that have come under my observation, and you have, I believe, in your published charge, correctly stated the views of the judges generally upon this subject.

Amongst a large class of our population, intemperance in early life is the direct and immediate cause of every kind of immorality, profligacy and vice, and soon leads to the commission of crime.

As the young of both sexes grow up, the habit of intoxication increases upon them, and inevitably leads to crimes of violence of the most serious description, including murders, manslaughter, rapes, robberies, and violent assaults. In many cases, these crimes are committed by parties under the immediate influence of drink. In others, the fact of a man being intoxicated, induces persons to take advantage of his state of helpless unconsciousness, and they afterwards escape punishment from the inability of the sufferer to identify his assailants, or to know, or remember, or to give evidence of what has occurred.

In many parts of the country, earnest endeavours have been made to check this evil, but without success; and at the last winter Assizes, both at Liverpool and Leeds, the Grand Juries made presentments upon the subject, which are well deserving your attention.

It has also been brought constantly to the attention of grand juries and magistrates, by the judges at the different Assizes, and the matter urgently demands the serious attention of the Legislature.

It is frequently very painful to find honest and well-disposed and hard-working men, who do not belong to the criminal class, placed in the dock for serious crimes committed under the influence of drink, and who, if they had been in possession of their senses, would never have thought of committing such crimes; and still more painful to a judge to have to sentence such men to long terms of imprisonment, to the ruin of themselves and families.

The cost to the country for the maintenance of the prisoners and their families likewise becomes a matter of very serious importance; and, looking also to the wholesale misery that is brought upon the working-classes by their indulgence in intoxication, at first unfitting them for their ordinary occupations, and then rapidly causing disease and want—too frequently insanity or death—and bringing distress upon their families; and considering the amount of pauperism, as well as crime, which is thus occasioned, it would seem to be the imperative duty as well as the interest of the State to endeavour to provide some remedy which will check so frightful an evil.

Throughout the country, one principal cause of the mischief is the present system of beer-shops, which, instead of being a benefit, are, I believe, the greatest curse to the working-men; and until the beer-shops, and all taverns and public-houses, are placed under some sufficient restraint and regulation, there can be little hope of effecting any material reform in the habits of the people.

It seems to me that the object of legislation should be to check the evil at its source, and to place all these houses under very stringent control, to prevent their encouraging drunkenness, and to make every case of intoxication the cause of immediate forfeiture of a License; and if the law were then strictly enforced against both publicans and drunkards we might, I think, reasonably look for some considerable improvement.

It is also, I think, desirable to enlist the feelings and sympathies of large bodies of workingmen in the importance of the subject, and in the propriety of stringent legislation, and thus prevent the impression that such legislation proceeded from anything like dictation or class legislation from those in a superior position to themselves.

W. BOVILL.

To the Venerable Archdeacon of Coventry.

EXTRACT 4.—FROM LORD CHIEF BARON KELLY.

VENERABLE SIR,—I should be very happy indeed if I had the time and the means to answer your letter more satisfactorily than I am able to do at the present moment. Every day of my life, except Sundays and the very short and insufficient vocations allotted to me, is fully occupied in Court. I will endeavour at some future time to write at greater length. At this moment I can only express my belief—indeed, I may say my conviction—that two-thirds of the crimes which come before the courts of law of this country are occasioned chiefly by intemperance. Many remedies have suggested themselves to my mind. The chief one is a rigid supervision, with almost despotic powers, in local boards of magistrates, private individuals and others over public houses, beer shops, and other descriptions of places of entertainment where spirituous liquors or beer may be had for money. This, with a general system of education and vigilant attention during childhood and youth, to the morals and habits of all classes of persons, would, taken together, do much to remedy the evil.

I wish I could say more, but must content myself at the present moment with assuring you of my earnest good wishes for your success in the great task you have undertaken.

FITZROY KELLY.

To the Venerable Ardeacon of Coventry.

MESSAGE BY GOVERNOR PERHAM OF MAINE.

(Temperance and the execution of the Laws.)

EXTRACT 5.—The evils resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks are alarming, and demand the earnest thought and wise persistent effort of the Christian, the philanthropist, and the statesman. Through the light that has been given, the moral influences that have been exerted, and the removal to some extent of the temptation to drink by the Prohibitory Law, there is much less drinking in Maine in proportion to the population than formerly, and less than in most other portions of the country. These facts are demonstrated by the recollection of those whose memory goes back over the last thirty or forty years, and who have compared this with other States. Still, intemperance in Maine is a great public evil—destructive of private morals and virtue, promotive of degradation and ruin—an enemy to industry and good order, and a serious detriment to all the higher interests of the State.

The time and money expended, the intellectual and physical powers destroyed, the hopes blasted, the homes desolated, the poverty and crime occasioned, and the lives sacrificed through the drinking habits of our people, would make an appalling chapter in our history. If we enquire at our State Prison, we shall find that prior to their conviction, eight per cent. of the convicts were not in the habit of using intoxicating drinks, twelve per cent. drank moderately, while eighty per cent. drank to excess, and their crimes were the direct result of this practice. A visit to our country jails would reveal similar facts. This shows that four-fifths of the crime, and consequently that proportion of all the expenses, as well as all the public and private evils resulting from the commission of crime, are the legitimate results of intemperance. Common observation furnishes convincing evidence that a large portion of the pauperism of the State is directly or indirectly attributable to the same cause.

If these statements are correct, the State, aside from its interests in the moral, intellectual and financial well-being of its citizens, has a direct pecuniary interest in this subject, equal to four-fifths of the whole cost of the execution of our criminal laws, as well as the support of paupers and juvenile offenders, made such by intemperance. The statesman then, charged to promote in every proper way the welfare of the State, has a duty to perform in this regard which he is not at liberty to ignore.

The eradication of an evil like this must be sought, primarily, through the pulpit, the

press, the platform, and the influence of organized effort, thus awakening the public mind and quickening the public conscience. As a result of the efforts made through these instrumentalities, a large portion of our population abstain entirely from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, many drunkards have been reformed, and a public sentiment has been created that has found expression in one of the most effective laws in our statutes.

It is a fact worthy of notice, and one which has attracted the attention of every careful observer, that, in most places in the State, intemperance and crime and all the evil incidents to intemperance have decreased about in proportion to the enforcement of the law, and increased in proportion to the neglect to enforce it. The State has done wisely in supplementing individual and organized efforts with such legal aid as it has deemed proper. The law itself is believed to be generally satisfactory, but there is much complaint, that in many parts of the State it is not executed as it should be, and by many, additional legislation for the enforcement of this and other criminal laws is desired. The conviction is very general that the necessity is not so much for more laws as a better enforcement of the laws we have. The importance of a faithful and impartial execution of all our criminal laws is too apparent to require discussion here.

I am not unmindful of the fact that no law can be enforced through any instrumentality, however efficient in itself, for a term of years, unless it be sustained by the public sentiment of the people. On that all laws depend. If they meet that approval, they will be sustained and enforced ; if not, they will be repealed or become a dead letter in the statute. The officers who execute the law come from the people ; they are the servants of the people, and will, as a general rule, execute their will, whether the judgment of the majority of the people be right or wrong, whether we accept or reject it personally it will in this country assert itself in the enactment of the laws, and the election of public officers on whom their enforcement depend.

A proposition has been made, that the sheriffs of the several counties and their deputies be charged with the duty of inquiring into the violation of all criminal laws, and attending to their enforcement within the limits of their respective counties, when the local authorities neglect or refuse to do so ; and that these officers be made responsible to the Chief Executive of the State, and subject to his directions. The friends of this measure suggest, that as the laws now are, the Governor is required to take and subscribe an oath to see that the laws are faithfully executed, but, that there is no civil officer on whom he can officially call for the execution of any law, and that the charge proposed would make it possible for him to perform the duties of his office in accordance with his oath. This proposition is not open to the objection that it would create a new set of officers, which is greatly in its favour. It meets, I understand, the approval of a large portion of the friends of temperance, I can see no valid objection to its adoption.

REPORT

OF THE

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

TORONTO, March 20th, 1874.

The Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library, beg leave to report :—

That, at the meeting of the Committee, held to-day, there were present :—

Mr. Speaker,
Hon. A. Crooks,
Messrs. R. Christie,
T. Hodgins,
S. C. Wood.

The Librarian submitted the following Report :—

TORONTO, March 20th, 1874.

To the Honourable The Speaker,—In accordance with a Resolution passed by the Library Committee on the 19th of February, 1873, directing: "That, at the first meeting of the Library Committee, the Librarian shall report a list of books absent at the commencement of the Session, specifying the names of any persons who may have retained the same:" I have the honour to report :—That all Members of this House, to whom books were issued from the Library, have returned the volumes with which they were entrusted.

S. J. WATSON,
Librarian.

The Committee adopted the following Resolutions :—

First. That the Speaker, together with the Treasurer and one other Member of the Government, resident in Toronto, be a Committee to authorize the expenditure of the appropriation for the purchase of books.

Second. That the newspapers, subscribed for by the House, be, with certain exceptions, sold, and the proceeds deposited in the keeping of the Treasurer; and the newspapers so excepted from sale are not to be bound in boards, but are to be securely stitched, and filed in appropriate places for reference.

Third. That the Librarian be instructed to procure the Sessional Papers of the Imperial Parliament for each future Session.

Fourth. That the Queen's Printer be instructed to supply the Librarian, at the opening of each Session, with twenty-four copies of the *Statutes of Ontario* of the previous Session; that the Clerk of the House be instructed to supply to the Library, at the opening of each Session, twelve copies of the *Journals* and twelve copies of the *Votes and Proceedings* of the previous Session.

Fifth. That the Librarian be instructed to apply, by circular, to the Members of the late Legislatures of Upper Canada, and of the Province of Canada, or their representatives requesting them to present to the Library of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario such public documents relating to the political history of the country as they may desire to place amongst the *Archives* of this Province.

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