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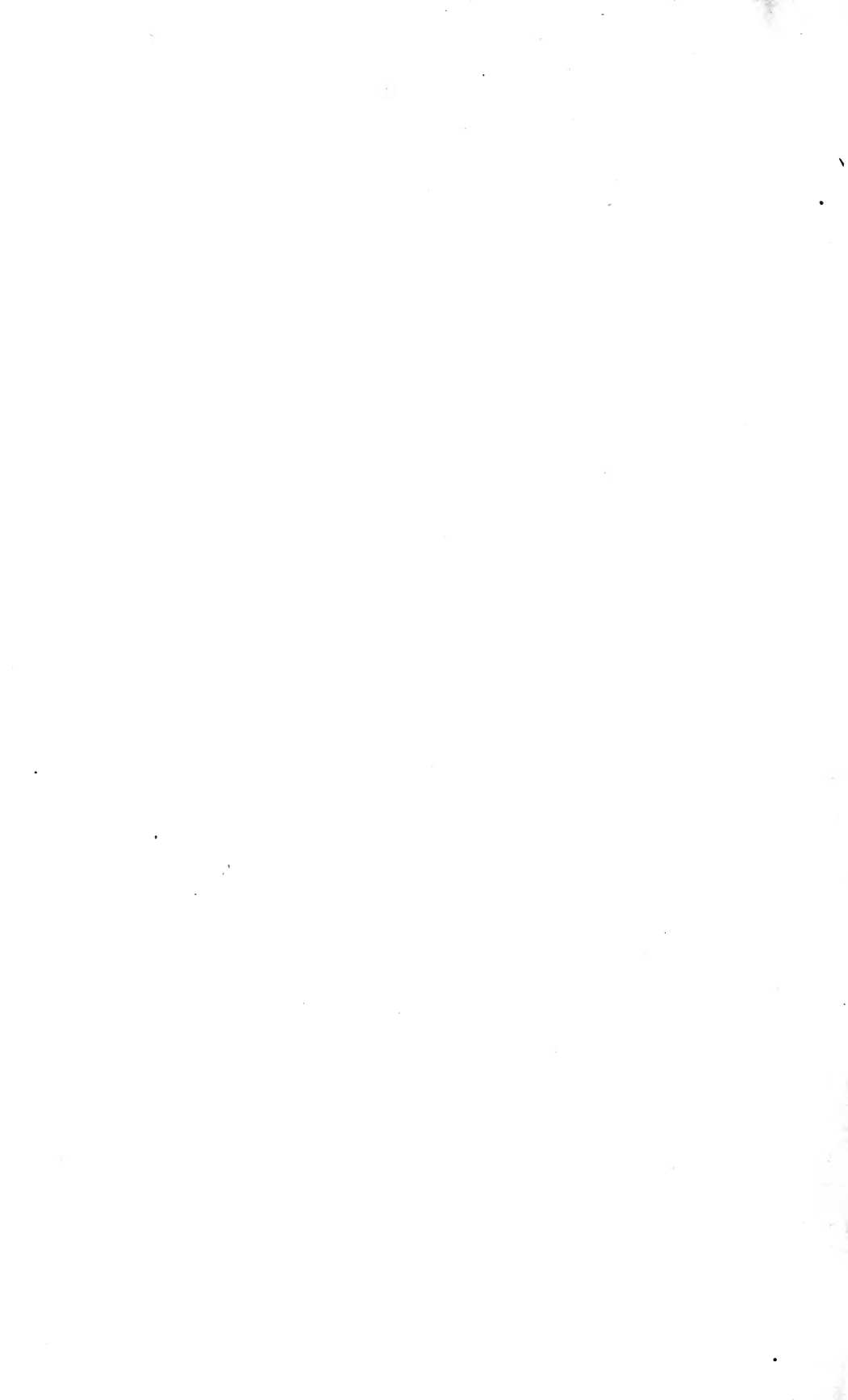
JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

VOL. XXVII.





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JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FROM FEBRUARY 14TH, 1894, TO MAY 5TH, 1894.

(BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.)

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

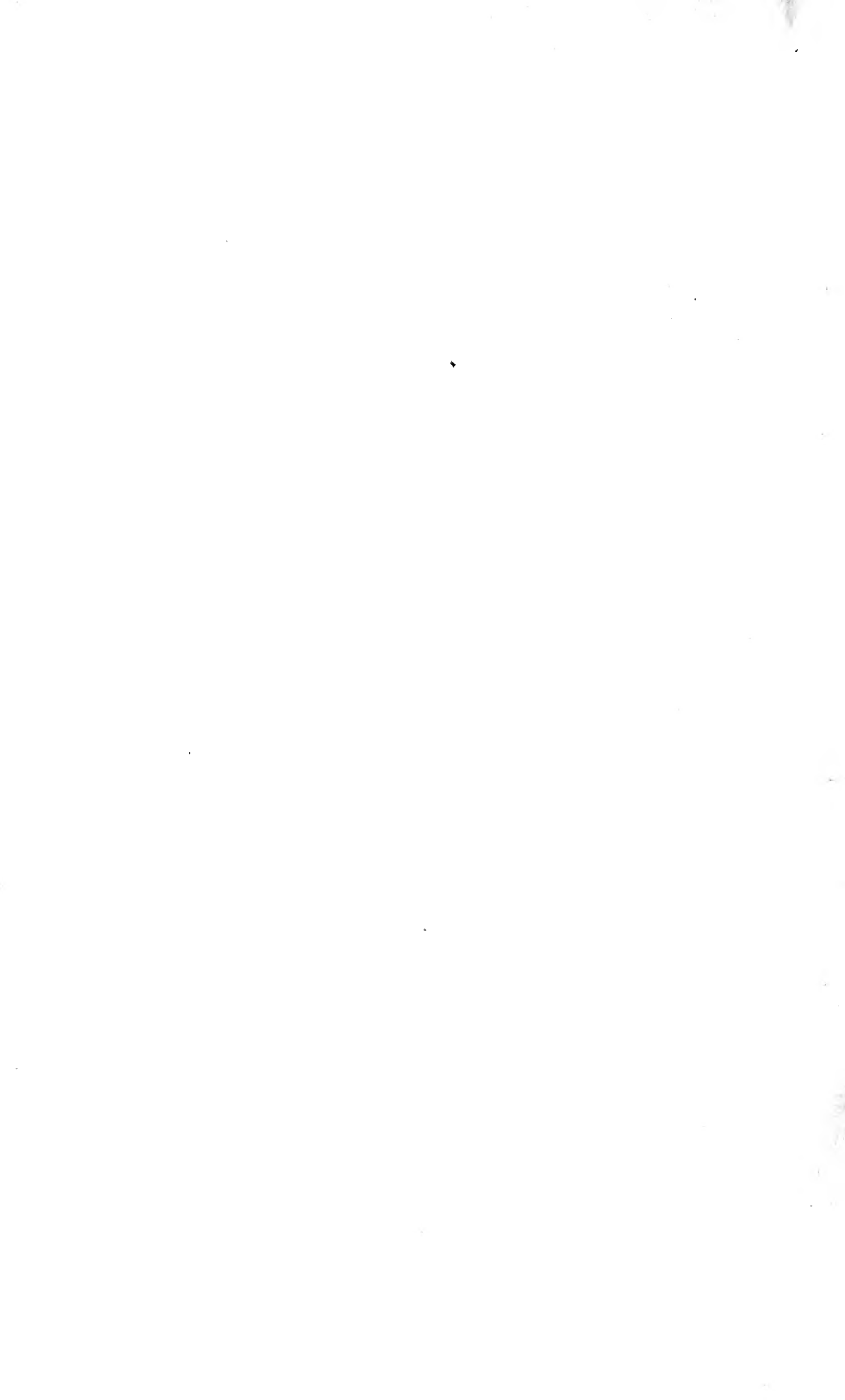
BEING

THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE SEVENTH LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1894.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Vol. XXVII.



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2. Bill (No. 163), introduced to amend, 109. Second reading, 118. House goes into Committee on, 148. Third reading, 152. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 57.)
- 3- Report of Commission presented, 38. (*Sessional Papers No. 17.*) Printed.
4. Return presented, to an Order of the House of the Session of 1893, for a Return of correspondence respecting prosecutions under in Lennox, 21. (*Sessional Papers No. 63.*) Not printed.
5. Petitions respecting, 12, 50, 52, 61, 68, 71, etc.

GANANOQUE, TOWN OF :

Petition for Act to confirm an Agreement between the Town and the Thousand Island Railway Company, 19. Reported, 29. Bill (No. 5), introduced and referred, 31. Reported, 55. Second reading, 72. House goes into Committee on, 84. Third reading, 90. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 66.)

GAOLS :

Report presented, 98. (*Sessional Papers No. 27.*) Printed.

GAS PIPES, WIRES :

Bill (No. 145), introduced to amend the Assessment Act respecting taxation of, 87. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 105. Reported ; title amended, 137. House goes into Committee on, 147. Six months' hoist negatived, 147. Motion to refer back to Committee proposed and carried, and, by consent, Order discharged and Bill withdrawn, 158.

GENERAL ARBITRATORS :

Bill (No. 133), introduced to enable Boards of Trade to appoint, for certain purposes, 78. Second reading, 116. House goes into Committee on, 119. Third reading, 120. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 24.) See *Councils of Conciliation*.

GENERAL ROAD COMPANIES' ACT :

1. Bill (No. 83), introduced to amend, 23. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 64. Reported, 121. House goes into Committee on, 135. Third reading, 139. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 46.)
2. Petition against, 66.

GEORGIAN BAY SHIP CANAL AND POWER AQUEDUCT COY. :

Petitions for Act to incorporate the Toronto Aqueduct Company, 18, 45. Reported, 42. Bill (No. 26), introduced and referred, 43. Reported ; title amended, 102. Second reading, 118. House goes into Committee on, 136, 155. Third reading ; amendment negatived, 157. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 97.)

GODERICH POLICE MAGISTRATE :

Return ordered, of copies of correspondence with reference to, 135. Presented, 169. (*Sessional Papers No. 126.*) Not printed.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES :

1. Return ordered, in addition to Order of the House of the Session of 1893 shewing like information for 1873, 25. The whole presented as one Return, 98. (*Sessional Papers No. 43.*) Printed.
2. Return ordered, shewing the number of persons employed temporarily or permanently on 31st December, 1893, with names, religion, etc., 25. Presented, 125. (*Sessional Papers No. 99.*) Printed.
3. Return ordered, giving names and religions of temporary employees of Public Works Department, etc., 93. (*Not brought down.*) See *Sessional Clerks*.
4. Petitions to render salaries of, liable for debts, 51.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE :

Motion, that maintenance of, should be discontinued at the expiration of five years, etc.; superseded by amendment, 44, 58-9.

GRAND JURY INDICTMENTS :—See *Hastings*.**GRATUITIES :**

Motion, that the practice of giving is unsatisfactory, etc., superseded by amendment, 183.

H ALTON, COUNTY OF :

Petition for Act to legalize by-law No. 214, and to enable the corporation to apportion and distribute certain moneys, 26. Reported, 41. Bill (No. 36), introduced and referred, 42. Reported, 74. Second reading, 85. House goes into Committee on, 93. Third reading, 95. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 105.)

HAMILTON BEACH :

1. Petition against proposed Bill, 21. Fees remitted, 80. (*Not proceeded with.*)
2. Return ordered, shewing to whom the island at, is leased, etc., 49. Presented, 89. (*Sessional Papers No. 82.*) Not printed.

HAMILTON, CHRIST CHURCH, 1894 :

Petition for Act relating to, 26. Reported, 41. Bill (No. 38), introduced and referred, 43. Reported; fees remitted, 71. Second reading, 79. House goes into Committee on, 84. Third reading, 104. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 100.)

HAMILTON, LICENSE LAW IN :—See *Liquor License Law*.**HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY COY. :**

Petition for Act to amend Act respecting, 34. Reported, 55. Bill (No. 53), introduced and referred, 56. Reported; title amended, 109. Second reading, 127. House goes into Committee on, 137. Third reading, 139. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 88.)

HARRISTON, TOWN OF :

Petition for Act to consolidate certain debts of the town and for other purposes, 21. Reported, 29. Bill (No. 20), introduced and referred, 32. Reported, 62. Second reading, 72. House goes into Committee on, 105. Third reading, 134. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 68.)

HASTINGS, COUNTY OF :

Return presented, to an Order of the House of the Session of 1893, for a Return showing how many indictments have been placed before the Grand Jury in, for the last six years, 11. (*Sessional Papers No. 60.*) Not printed.

HEALTH, PUBLIC :

1. Bill (No. 113), introduced to amend the Act, 49. Second reading, 75. House goes into Committee on, 88. Third reading, 104. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 53.)
2. Report presented, 144. (*Sessional Papers No. 12.*) Printed.

HOLY BLOSSOM, CONGREGATION OF :

Petition for Act to authorize the trustees of, to convey certain lands to other trustees, 12. Reported, 18. Bill (No. 28), introduced and referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills, 18. Reported and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 37. Reported ; fees remitted, 45. Second reading, 49. House goes into Committee on, 65. Third reading, 72. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 101.)

HOMESTEADS :

Bill (No. 61), introduced to exempt, 13. Order for second reading discharged, 148. Petition against, 50.

HORSE THIEVES :

Petitions *re* apprehension of, 27, 34.

HOSPITALS :

Report presented, 23. (*Sessional Papers No. 29.*) Printed.

HOUSE, THE :

1. Adjourns over Easter holidays, 70.
2. Sits after midnight, 193.
3. Sits all night, 193.
4. Government orders to have precedence, 116, 137.
5. To have morning sittings, 137.
6. To sit on Saturday, 153.

IMMIGRATION :

Report presented, 63. (*Sessional Papers No. 15.*) Printed.

INDIAN LANDS : See *Disputed Territory.*

INDUSTRIES, BUREAU OF :

Report presented, 125. (*Sessional Papers No. 44.*) Printed.

INFANTS :

Bill (No. 106), introduced to extend the power of the High Court in respect of granting maintenance to, 39. Second reading, 75. House goes into Committee on, 81. Third reading, 88. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 21.)

INQUESTS :

1. Return ordered, shewing number of, held on bodies of persons committed for vagrancy, 25. Presented, 128. (*Sessional Papers No. 105.*) Not printed.
2. Return ordered, shewing all inquests held under the Revised Statute respecting Coroners for ten years, etc., 57. (*Not brought down.*)

INSURANCE :

1. Bill (No. 76), introduced to amend the Insurance Corporations Act, 22. Order for second reading discharged, 120.
2. Report of Inspector presented, 9. (*Sessional Papers No. 13.*) Printed.
3. Return presented, to an Order of the House of the Session of 1893, for a Return shewing conditions of Policies ordinarily used by Fire Companies, 10. (*Sessional Papers No. 56.*) Not printed.
4. Return presented, to an Order of the House of the Session of 1893, shewing names of Life Companies doing business in Ontario among the industrial classes, 16. (*Sessional Papers No. 61.*) Printed.
5. Return ordered, shewing actual loss over and above insurance sustained by the Province by the burning of the Toronto University ; name of each insurance company and amount of insurance held by Government on Parliament Buildings, University and Upper Canada College, 43. (*Not brought down.*)

IRONDALE, BANCROFT AND OTTAWA RAILWAY COY. :

Resolutions granting aid to, 173.

IRON ORE SMELTING :

Resolutions introduced setting apart \$125,000 to be paid to miners and producers of ore, etc., 141. Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation signified ; passed through Committee and referred to Bill on Mines and Mining, 159. See *Mines*.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES LETTERS PATENT ACT :

Bill (No. 170), introduced to amend, 117. Second reading and referred to Legal Committee, 136. (*No report.*)

JUDGES :

Bill (No. 136), introduced respecting allowances to, 78. Second reading, 88. House goes into Committee on, 97. Third reading, 100. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 18.)

JUDGMENT SUMMONS :—See *Division Courts*.

JUDICATURE ACT :

Bill (No. 120), introduced to amend, 57. Second reading and referred to the Legal Committee, 118. Reported, 126. House goes into Committee on, 145. Order discharged, provisions having been amalgamated with Administration of Justice Bill, 153.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE :

Bill introduced *pro forma*, 5.

KINGSTON, CITY OF :

Petition for Act to confirm a certain by-law, 47. Reported, 54. Bill (No. 54), introduced and referred, 57. Reported, 69. Second reading, 73. House goes into Committee on, 85. Third reading, 90. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 69.)

KINGSTON, ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH :

Petition for Act respecting, 47. Reported, 53. Bill (No. 23), introduced and referred to Commissioners of Estate Bills, 56. Reported and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 65. Reported; fees remitted, 69. Second reading, 72. House goes into Committee on, 85. Third reading, 100. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 102.)

KINGSTON, TOWNSHIP OF :

Petitions for separation from City of Kingston for electoral purposes, 61, 77. See *Elections*.

LABOUR LAWS :

Compilation of, presented, 168. (*Sessional Papers No. 121.*) Printed. Extra copies recommended by Printing Committee, 170.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT :

Bill (No. 69), introduced to amend, 18. Second reading and referred to the Legal Committee, 85. Reported, 112. House goes into Committee on, 120. Third reading, 122. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 43.)

LANDS SOLD :—See *Crown Lands*.

LAW SOCIETY :

Return ordered, giving detailed statement of receipts and expenditures of, etc., 64. Presented, 125. (*Sessional Papers No. 101.*) Printed.

LEGAL COMMITTEE :

1. Appointed, 49. Report, 111, 126, 129, 133.
2. Recommend that opinion of Judges be obtained *re* Judgment Summons clauses of Division Courts Acts, 130.

LEGAL OFFICES :

Report of Inspector presented, 85. (*Sessional Papers No. 24.*) Printed.

LETTERS USED IN DEBATE :—See *Public Documents*.

LIBEL :

Bill (No. 59), introduced respecting the law of, 72. Second reading on division, 110. House goes into Committee on, 115. Third reading, 130. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 43.)

LIBRARY :

1. Report of Librarian presented, 9. (*Sessional Papers No. 48.*) Not printed.
2. Committee appointed, 7. (*No report.*)

LICENSEES OF TIMBER LIMITS :—See *Elections*.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

1. Speech at the opening, 4.
2. To be taken into consideration, 5.
3. Motion for Address in reply, 6.
4. Address carried and ordered to be presented, 7.
5. Messages from transmitting Estimates, 8, 33, 95, 158, 189.
6. Recommends certain Resolutions involving the expenditure of Public moneys, 105, 159, 160, 173.
7. Assents to Bills, 203.
8. Withholds assent, 203.
9. Speech at close of Session, 203.

LINDSEY WATER WORKS :

Petition for Act to enable the Town to purchase the, and issue debentures, 14. Petition against, 37. Reported, 41. Bill (No. 41), introduced and referred, 42. Reported, 69. Second reading, 73. House goes into Committee on, 85. Order for third reading discharged; fees remitted, 107.

LIQUOR LICENSE LAW :

1. Report presented on the working of the Acts, 9. (*Sessional Papers No. 19.*) Printed.
2. Report presented, of Inspector, into charges made against J. B. White, License Inspector of the District of Manitoulin; evidence, etc., 168. (*Sessional Papers No. 123.*) Not printed.
3. Return presented, to an Order of the House of the Session of 1893, for a Return of a copy of the application for a license to Mr. Scott of Windsor, 11. (*Sessional Papers No. 59.*) Not printed.
4. Return presented, to an Order of the House of the Session of 1893, shewing number of resignations, dismissals or suspensions of License Commissioners and Inspectors, etc., 11. (*Sessional Papers No. 57.*) Printed.
5. Return ordered, of a copy of the Report made by Inspector Stewart respecting the operation of the law in Hamilton, 23. Presented, 67. (*Sessional Papers No. 78.*) Printed.
6. Return ordered, of all convictions under the Act in 1893, in North Ontario, etc., 67. Presented, 89. (*Sessional Papers No. 84.*) Not printed.
7. Return ordered, of a copy of the Report made by Inspector Stewart, as to charge that certain Commissioners in Elgin were owners of licensed premises, etc., 84. Presented, 94. (*Sessional Papers No. 86.*) Printed.

LIQUOR LICENSE LAW—Continued.

8. Return ordered, shewing the votes cast, yes or no, on the question of Prohibition in January, 1894, 27. Presented, 33. (*Sessional Papers No. 70.*) Printed.
9. Return ordered, of correspondence *re* application of M. H. M. Davidson for a license in Shannonville, 57. Presented, 106. (*Sessional Papers No. 91.*) Not printed.
10. Return ordered, shewing all moneys collected under Scott Act in County of Ontario in the years 1886 87 and 1888, 90. (*Not brought down.*)
11. Return ordered, shewing all convictions under the Act in the County of Dufferin, etc., 91. Presented, 116. (*Sessional Papers No. 93.*) Not printed.
12. Return ordered, of correspondence in connection with the granting of a license to one Aspinall, 100. Presented, 141. (*Sessional Papers No. 114.*) Not printed.
13. Return ordered, of papers in reference to the enforcement of the law in Rat Portage, etc., 135. (*Not brought down.*)
14. Motion proposed and negatived, to strike out salary of Inspector, 175.
15. Petition respecting, 12.

LISTOWEL, TOWN OF :

Petition for Act to confirm By-law No. 217 of, 24. Reported, 29. Bill (No. 11), introduced and referred, 32. Reported, 51. Second reading, 60. House goes into Committee on, 65. Third reading, 81. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 70.)

LOAN COMPANIES :

Bill (No. 176), introduced respecting Companies licensed under the Revised Statute authorizing corporations of Ontario to lend and invest moneys therein, 133. Second reading, 148. House goes into Committee on, 154. Third reading, 155. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 47.)

LONDON, CITY OF :

Petitions for Act respecting, 21, 24. Petition against, 39. Reported, 29. Bill (No. 4), introduced and referred, 32. Reported, 62. Second reading, 66. House goes into Committee on, 78, 121, 186. Third reading, 186. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 71.)

LONDON, RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN :

Order in Council ratified, granting aid to, 114.

LONDON SPRINGBANK ELECTRIC RAILWAY COY. :

Petition for Act of incorporation, 35. Reported, 53. Bill (No. 51), introduced and referred, 56. Reported preamble not proven ; fees remitted, 95.

LONDON WATER WORKS :

Petition to render liable to taxation for school purposes, 20.

LONDON WEST, VILLAGE OF :

1. Petition for Act to consolidate debt of, 14. Reported, 29. Bill (No. 42), introduced and referred, 32. Reported, 62. Second reading, 66. House goes into Committee on, 78. Third reading, 107. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 72.)
2. Petition for Act to confirm an agreement between the London Street Railway Company and the Village, 19. Reported, 29. Bill (No. 9), introduced and referred, 32. Reported, 62. Second reading, 79. House goes into Committee on, 93. Third reading, 100. R. A. 203. (57 V. c. 89.)

McKEE, THOMAS :

Return ordered, of correspondence relating to certain charges made against, by R. McDonald of Windsor, 72. Presented, 94. (*Sessional Papers No. 87.*) Not printed.

McLAREN, ALEXANDER :—See *Timber*.

MAGUIRE, F. :

Return ordered, shewing date of appointment of, etc., 107. Presented, 154. (*Sessional Papers No. 120.*) Not printed.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE VOTERS :—See *Elections*.

MANITOULIN AND NORTH SHORE RAILWAY COY. :

Petition for Act respecting, 12. Reported, 42. Bill (No. 32), introduced and referred, 42. Reported, 62. Second reading, 79. House goes into Committee on, 91. Third reading, 107. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 90.)

MARRIAGES :

Bill (No. 107), introduced to make further provision respecting the solemnization of, 39. Second reading, 75. House goes into Committee on, 97, 104. Third reading, 130. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 40.)

MARRIED WOMEN :

Bill (No. 114), introduced to authorize married women, under age, to bar dower, 49. Second reading, 76. House goes into Committee on, 88. Third reading, 104. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 41.)

MATON INQUEST :—See *Bryce*.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES :—See *Free Libraries*.

MEMBERS :

1. Take the Oaths and their Seats, 5, 6, 26.
2. Notification of death and resignation, 2, 3.
3. Added to Committees, 75, 104.
4. Sessional allowance paid to, on account of illness, 186.

MILK :

Bill (No. 173), introduced to amend the Act providing against frauds in the supply of, to cheese or butter manufactories, 126. Second reading and referred to Committee of the Whole, 146. House goes into Committee on, 155. Third reading, 158. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 54.)

MINES AND MINING :

1. Bill (No. 142), introduced relating to, 81. Second reading, 110. House goes into Committee on, 122, 130, 191, 193. Resolution setting apart \$125,000 to be paid to miners and producers of iron ore; Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation signified, passed through Committee and referred to Bill, 159. Third reading; amendment *re* royalties proposed and superseded, 194. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 16.)
2. Report of Bureau presented, 168. (*Sessional Papers No. 21.*) Printed. Extra copies recommended by Printing Committee, 170.

MORTGAGES :

1. Bill (No. 62), introduced to abolish the personal covenant in, 13. Second reading negatived, 101.
2. Bill (No. 79), introduced to amend the Act respecting, 22. Order for second reading discharged, 101.
3. Bill (No. 85), introduced to facilitate the registry of, and to reduce the expenses thereof, 23. Second reading and referred to the Legal Committee, 64. Reported, 111. Order discharged, the provisions having been incorporated in Bill (No. 87.) See *below*.
4. Bill (No. 87), introduced respecting Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property, 25. Second reading, 75. House goes into Committee on, 81, 118. Third reading, 122. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 37.)
5. Bill (No. 180), introduced to make further provision respecting Mortgages of Real Estate, 139. Second reading, 148. House goes into Committee on, 154. Third reading, 155. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 34.)

MOTORMEN :

Petitions respecting shelters for, on electric cars, 24, 35, 41, 53, 62, 68, etc. See *Municipal Law*, 15, 25.

MUNICIPAL LAW :

1. Bill (No. 60), introduced to amend, 13. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 38. Reported, 136.
2. Bill (No. 77), introduced to amend, 22. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 47.
3. Bill (No. 78), introduced to amend, 22. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 47. Reported, 136.
4. Bill (No. 90), introduced to amend, 27. Order for second reading discharged, 65.
5. Bill (No. 91), introduced to amend, 27. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 48. Reported, 136.
6. Bill (No. 98), introduced to amend, 36. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 48.
7. Bill (No. 103), introduced to amend, 36. Order for second reading discharged, 101.
8. Bill (No. 104), introduced to amend, 37. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 48.
9. Bill (No. 109), introduced to amend, 43. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 92.
10. Bill (No. 110), introduced to amend, 43. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 66.
11. Bill (No. 111), introduced to amend, 46. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 92. Reported, 136.
12. Bill (No. 115), introduced to amend, 49. Order for second reading discharged, 92.
13. Bill (No. 117), introduced to amend, 51. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 92. Reported, 136.
14. Bill (No. 121), introduced to amend, 62. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 92. Reported, 136.
15. Bill (No. 124), introduced to amend, 66. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 92. Reported, 136.
16. Bill (No. 127), introduced to amend, 69. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 135. Reported, 136.
17. Bill (No. 130), introduced to amend 75. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 92. Reported, 136.
18. Bill (No. 139), introduced to amend, 80. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 94. Reported, 136.
19. Bill (No. 144), introduced to amend, 83. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 136. Reported, 136.
20. Bill (No. 149), introduced to amend, 95. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 118. Reported, 136.

MUNICIPAL LAW—*Continued.*

21. Bill (No. 158), introduced to amend, 104. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 127. Reported, 136.
22. Bill (No. 160), introduced to amend, 107. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 120.
23. Bill (No. 165), introduced to amend, 112. Order for second reading discharged, 136.
24. Bill (No. 169), introduced to amend, 117. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 127.
25. Bill (No. 177), introduced "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1894," 136. Second reading, 136. House goes into Committee on, 153, 170. Third reading; amendment *re* maintenance of Bridges negatived, 188. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 50.)
26. Standing Committee to be appointed, 5, 7. Appointed, 15.
27. Report, 121, 126, 129, 136, 137.
28. Recommend special case to the Courts in connection with works under railway tracks, 129.
29. Petition for reduction in the number of Councillors, 12, 22, 24, 34.
30. Petitions respecting, 24, 29, 41, 45, 50, 52, 104, 109.

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE :

Return ordered, shewing separately the total municipal and school expenditure of each county, city, town and village, for the years 1883 and 1893, 47. Presented, 141. (*Sessional Papers No. 111.*) Printed.

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND :

Return ordered, shewing amount collected on account of, from Confederation to 31st December, 1871, etc., 78. Presented, 115. (*Sessional Papers No. 92.*) Printed.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION :

Return ordered, shewing from each municipality, other than counties, the rate of taxation therein, etc., 36. Presented, 184. (*Sessional Papers No. 117.*) Printed.

NATURAL GAS :

1. Bill (No. 89), introduced to prevent the taking of from the ground, etc., 25. Order for second reading discharged, 156.
2. Select Committee appointed to enquire into, etc., 78. Report, 146. (*Appendix No. 1.*)
3. Petition respecting, 24.

NEEBING:—See *Fort William*.

NEWMARKET, TOWN OF:

Petition for Act to reduce the area of, 28. Reported, 41. Bill (No. 7), introduced and referred, 43. Reported, 64. Second reading, 72. House goes into Committee on, 85. Third reading, 104. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 73)

NIAGARA FALLS PARK AND RIVER RAILWAY COY:

Report of Directors presented, 33. (*Sessional Papers No. 72.*) Printed.

NIAGARA RIVER:

Petition *re* prevention of contamination of, 29.

NIPISSING:

Bill (No. 56), introduced to erect into a Provisional Judicial District, 66. Second reading, 110. House goes into Committee on, 115. Third reading; amendment negatived *re* County Town of, 134. R.A. 203. (57 V. c. 33.)

NORTHERN AND PACIFIC JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Resolutions granting aid to, 173.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS:

1. Return ordered, in addition to the Order of the House of the Session of 1893, shewing like information for the year 1873, 25. The whole presented as one Return, 98. (*Sessional Papers No 43.*) Printed.
2. Return ordered, shewing the number of persons employed temporarily or permanently on 31st December, 1893, with names, religion, etc., 25. Presented, 125. (*Sessional Papers No. 99.*) Printed.
3. Return ordered, giving names and religions of temporary employes of Public Works Department, etc., 93. (*Not brought down.*) See *Sessional Clerks*.

ONTARIO BURGLARY INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED):

Petition for Act of incorporation, 26. Reported, 54. Bill (No. 50), introduced and referred, 57. Reported; title amended, 69. Second reading, 73. House goes into Committee on, 85. Third reading, 104. R.A., 204. (57 V. c. 98.)

ONTARIO AND RAINY RIVER RAILWAY:

Resolutions granting aid to, 173.

ORANGEVILLE, TOWN OF:

Petition for Act to consolidate debt of, and for other purposes, 45. Reported, 53. Bill (No. 52), introduced and referred, 56. Reported, 90. Second reading, 101. House goes into Committee on, 120. Third reading, 143. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 74.)

OTTAWA, ARNPRIOR AND PARRY SOUND RAILWAY :

Resolutions granting aid to, 173.

OTTAWA, CITY OF :

1. Petition for Act respecting the Beechwood Cemetery Company of, 12. Reported, 18. Bill (No. 10), introduced and referred, 20. Reported, 30. Second reading, 49. House goes into Committee on, 60. Third reading, 62. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 95.)
2. Petition for Act to confirm an agreement between the City, the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company and the Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company (Limited), 22. Reported, 29. Bill (No. 17), introduced and referred, 31. Reported, 39. Second reading, 49. House goes into Committee on, 60. Third reading, 62. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 76.)
3. Petition for Act respecting the City of, 22. Reported, 53. Bill (No. 47), introduced and referred, 56. Reported, 83. Second reading, 91. Petition against, 107. Referred back to Committee, 106. Reported, 111. House goes into Committee on, 126. Third reading, 134. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 80.)
4. Motion proposed and negatived, *re* division of City into two Electoral Districts, 197.

OTTAWA, HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN :

Order in Council ratified granting aid to, 114.

OUTER DISTRICTS, ELECTIONS IN :—See *Elections*.

OXFORD, COUNTY OF :

Petition for Act respecting By-law No. 373, 12. Reported, 29. Bill (No. 1), introduced and referred, 32. Reported, 51. Second reading, 60. House goes into Committee on, 65, 81. Third reading, 83. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 77.)

PACAUD AURELE :

Return ordered, of copy of report of Junior Judge of Essex, which led to dismissal or resignation of, 72. Presented, 125. (*Sessional Papers No. 102.*) Not printed.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS :

1. Bill (No. 57), introduced respecting the site of the new, 66. Second reading; House goes into Committee on, 81. Third reading, 100. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 12.)
2. Correspondence, etc., presented, in connection with the employment of Mr. Waite as architect, and his claim for services, 63. (*Sessional Papers No. 76.*) Printed. See *Insurance*.

PEMBROKE SOUTHERN RAILWAY COY. :

Petition for Act to amend Act of incorporation, 22. Reported, 29. Bill (No. 21), introduced and referred, 31. Reported, 75. Second reading, 85. House goes into committee on, 91. Third reading, 104. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 91.)

PEOPLES LIFE INSURANCE COY. :

Petition for Act to amend Act incorporating, 14. Reported, 18. Bill (No. 16), introduced and referred, 18. Reported, 30. Second reading, 44. House goes into Committee on, 60. Third reading, 64. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 99.)

PERSONATION :—See *Elections*.

PETERBOROUGH, TOWN OF :

Petition of Act respecting, 35. Reported, 53. Bill (No. 43), introduced and referred, 56. Reported, 83. Second reading, 91. House goes into Committee on, 118. Third reading, 139. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 78.)

PHARMACY ACT :

Bill (No. 65), introduced to amend, 16. Second reading and referred to Select Committee, 47. Reported, 75. House goes into Committee on, 84. Third reading, 90. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 45.)

PLEBISCITE :—See *Liquor License Law*.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS :

Petition respecting constitution of Board of, 109.

POLICE MAGISTRATES :

1. Bill (No. 94), introduced to amend the Act respecting, 32. Second reading and referred to the Legal Committee, 113. Reported, 133. House goes into Committee on, 146. Third reading ; amendment negatived, 151. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 28.)
2. Bill (No. 135), introduced respecting Police Magistrates in Cities, 78. Second reading, 105. House goes into Committee on, 110, 130, 133. Third reading, 143. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 29.)

POOR HOUSES :

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PORT HOPE, TOWN OF :

Petition for Act to consolidate the debt of, and for other purposes, 14. Reported, 29. Bill (No. 8), introduced and referred, 32. Reported, 46. Second reading, 49. House goes into Committee on, 107, 121. Third reading, 130. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 79.)

PORT LOCK AND DESERT LAKE IRON MINE RAILWAY COY. :

Petition for Act of incorporation, 17. Reported, 20. Bill (No. 18), introduced and referred, 20. Reported ; title amended, 87. Second reading, 100. House goes into Committee on, 105. Third reading, 107. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 92.)

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Report presented, 36. (*Sessional Papers No. 40.*) Printed.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL SCHOOLS :—See *Education*.

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1. Committee to be appointed, 5, 7. Appointed, 15.
2. Report, 30, 51, 87, 112, 138, 169.
3. Recommend the printing of extra copies of Bills and Reports, 31, 51, 87, 138, 170.
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PROHIBITION :—See *Liquor License Law*.PROVINCIAL OFFICERS :—See *Public Officers*.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY :

1. Report presented, 132. (*Sessional Papers No. 18.*) Printed.
2. Announces prorogation of Legislature, 204.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS :

1. Committee to be appointed, 5, 7. Appointed, 15.
2. Report, 117, 152. (*Appendix No. 2.*)
3. Public Accounts presented, 28. (*Sessional Papers No. 1.*) Printed.
4. Motion that Public Accounts of 1893, be referred to the Committee with instructions to call witnesses in all matters relating to Registry Offices; superseded by amendment, 122-4.

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PUBLIC HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES :

1. Bill (No. 108), introduced to amend the Act to regulate travelling on, 40. Second reading on division and referred to the Municipal Committee, 94. Reported, 138. House goes into Committee on, 156. Third reading, 158. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 52.)
2. Petition respecting, 14.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :

1. Bill (No. 159), introduced respecting aid to, 104. Order for second reading discharged, 173.
2. Return presented, to an Order of the House of the Session of 1892, shewing expenditure in, 21. (*Sessional Papers No. 62.*) Printed.
3. Motion proposed and negatived to strike out salary of an additional Inspector, 176.
4. Motion proposed and negatived *re* System of Table allowances to officers of, 179.
5. Motion proposed and negatived *re* Staff of *Employes* in connection with, 180.

PUBLIC OFFICERS :

1. Bill (No. 161), introduced to amend the Act respecting the fees of certain, 109. Second reading, 141. House goes into Committee on, 168. Third reading; amendments negatived, 171-2. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 9.)
2. Motion proposed and negatived *re* appropriations of surplus income, 171.
3. Motion proposed and negatived, fixing maximum net income, 171.
4. Motion proposed and negatived *re* auditing and regulation of disbursements, 172. See *County Government Officials. Registrars. Public Institutions.*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS :—See *Education*.

PUBLIC WORKS :

Report of Commissioner presented, 44. (*Sessional Papers No. 20.*) Printed.

QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK :

1. Bill (No. 132), introduced in respect of, 78. Second reading, 116. House goes into Committee on, 127. Third reading, 150. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 13.)
2. Report presented, 79. (*Sessional Papers No. 23.*) Printed.

RAILWAYS AND RAILWAY AID :

1. Resolutions introduced, Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation signified ; passed through Committee and referred to Bill, 173. Bill (No. 185), introduced granting aid to certain Railways, 175. Second reading, 189. House goes into Committee on, 190. Third reading, 191. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 49.)
2. Bill (No. 64), introduced for the preservation of life and property at crossings, in Cities, Towns and Villages, 16. Order for second reading discharged, 49.
3. Papers and Documents presented, relating to the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa ; the Northern and Pacific Junction ; the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound and the Ontario and Rainy River Railways, 149. (*Sessional Papers No. 115.*) Printed.
4. Committee to be appointed, 5, 7. Appointed, 16.
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RAT PORTAGE :—See *Liquor License Law.*

REFUGE, HOUSES OF :

1. Bill (No. 96), introduced respecting the establishment of, 34. Order for second reading discharged, 79.
2. Report presented, 10. (*Sessional Papers No. 28.*) Printed.

REGISTRARS AND REGISTRY OFFICES :

1. Bill (No 162), introduced to amend the Registry Act, 109. Second reading, 118. House goes into Committee on, 122. Third reading, 152. R. A. 203. (57 V. c. 35.)
2. Report of Inspector presented, with statement of Returns of fees and emoluments of Registrars, 25. (*Sessional Papers No. 65.*) Printed.

 REGISTRARS AND REGISTRY OFFICES—*Continued.*

3. Motion, that the Public Accounts of 1893, be referred to Committee on Public Accounts, with instructions to examine witnesses in relation to all matters affecting expenditures in connection with Registry Offices; superseded by amendment, 122-4.
4. Motion proposed and negatived *re* mode of inspection, appointment and remuneration of Registrars, 176.
5. Return ordered, from memoranda of Inspector, shewing instruments received for registration, etc., 105. Presented, 128. (*Sessional Papers No. 106.*) Printed.
6. Return ordered, shewing losses sustained by reason of error, etc., 105. Presented, 154. (*Sessional Papers No. 116.*) Printed.
7. Motion for Return shewing persons employed in each Registration Division, for the last three years, etc., and Debate on adjourned, 118 Debate resumed, Motion carried and Return ordered, 127. (*Not brought down.*) See *Public Officers.*

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RIVERS, STREAMS AND CREEKS :

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ROCHESTER, TOWNSHIP OF :

Petition for Act to provide for the division of, 19. Against, 26. Reported, 53. Bill (No. 39), introduced and referred, 57. Reported preamble not proven; fees remitted, 86.

RONDEAU PROVINCIAL PARK :

1. Bill (No. 97), introduced to establish, 34. Second reading, 75. House goes into Committee on, 81. Third reading, 107. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 15.)
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RUSSELL SQUARE :

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SAW LOGS :—See *Timber*.

SCHNARR, NELSON :

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SMITH, JOHN :

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1. Bill (No. 147), introduced to amend, 93. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 108. Reported, 112. House goes into Committee on, 135, 150. Third reading, 153. Royal Assent withheld, 203.
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SUNDAY STREET CARS :

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 - (b) Salary of Inspector of Public Institutions, 176.
 - (c) Inspection of Registry Offices, 176.
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13. Bill of Supply (No. 187), introduced and read a first and second time, 193. Third reading, 199. R. A., 203. (58 V. c. 1.)
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Bill (No. 122), introduced to amend, 64. Second reading and referred to the Legal Committee, 92. Reported, 129. House goes into Committee on, 145. Third reading, 152. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 22.)

Tavern and Shop License Acts :

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THOUSAND ISLANDS RAILWAY :—See *Gananoque.*

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TIMBER AND TIMBER LIMITS :

1. Bill (No. 183), introduced respecting the election of licensees of timber limits to the Legislative Assembly, 145. Second reading ; amendment negatived, 189. House goes into Committee on, 195. Third reading on division, 195. R.A., 203. (57 V. c. 8.) See *Elections.*
2. Return presented, to an Order of the House of the Session of 1893, shewing amount due by A. McLaren for dues on timber cut in Wilberforce, 23. (*Sessional Papers No. 64.*) Not printed.
3. Return presented, to an Order of the House of the Session of 1893, shewing all berths sold or disposed of, which were not under license in 1889, etc., 38. (*Sessional Papers No. 74.*) Printed.
4. Return presented, to an Order of the House of the Session of 1893, shewing names of all persons, firms or companies, indebted to the Province, on the 1st of January, 1893, on account of timber dues, ground rent, etc., 200. (*Sessional Papers No. 130.*) Not printed.
5. Return ordered, of correspondence *re* application for supply of timber for Ohisholm's mill in Tyendenaga, 33. Presented, 89. (*Sessional Papers No 81.*) Not printed.
6. Return ordered, shewing number of miles of limits under license in the Disputed Territory, etc., 67. Presented, 154. (*Sessional Papers No 119*) Printed.

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7. Return ordered, shewing number of pieces of pine saw logs and dimension timber got out in 1890-1-2-3, in Muskoka, etc., 100. (*Not brought down.*)
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Petition for Act respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of, 17. Reported, 41. Bill (No. 15), introduced and referred, 42. Reported, 56. Second reading, 72. House goes into Committee on, 84. Third reading, 90. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 82.)

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TOLL ROADS:

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TORONTO, CHILDREN'S SHELTER:

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Petition for Act respecting, 17. Against, 39. Reported, 41. Bill (No. 33), introduced and referred, 42. Reported 64. Second reading, 72. House goes into Committee on, 84. Third reading, 122. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 83.)

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS COMPANY:

Statement of affairs presented, 34. (*Sessional Papers No. 73.*) Not printed.

TORONTO JUNCTION, TOWN OF:

Petition for Act to consolidate the debenture debt of, 24. Reported, 29. (Bill No. 19), introduced and referred, 32. Reported, 80. Second reading, 91. House goes into Committee on, 105. Third reading, 130. R. A., 2. 3. (57 V. c. 84.)

TORONTO RAILWAY COMPANY:

Petition for Act respecting, 14. Reported, 29. Bill (No. 30), introduced and referred, 32. Reported, 74. Second reading, 85. House goes into committee on, 105. 155. Third reading, 173. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 93.) *Sunday Street Car Bill amalgamated.*

TORONTO, RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN:

Order in Council ratified, granting aid to, 114.

TORONTO, RICHMOND HILL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, (LIMITED) :

Petition for Act respecting, 27. Reported, 54. Bill (No. 49), introduced and referred, 56. Reported preamble not proven ; fees remitted, 80.

TORONTO SUBURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, (LIMITED) :

Petition for Act to incorporate, 12. Reported, 20. (Bill No. 13), introduced and referred, 20. Reported, title amended, 87. Second reading, 109. House goes into Committee on, 126, 139. Third reading, 147. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 94.)

TORONTO SUNDAY STREET CARS :—See *Toronto Railway*.**TORONTO UNIVERSITY :**

1. Report of, presented, 9. (*Sessional Papers No. 7.*) Not printed.
2. Report presented, of the Committee on Finance *re* Medical Faculty, 9. (*Sessional Papers No. 8.*) Printed.
3. Report presented, of the Committee on Finance, *re* University, 9. (*Sessional Papers No. 9.*) Printed.
4. Return presented, to an Order of the House of the Session of 1893, giving Report of the Committee of Senate *re* erection of Biological Buildings and regarding the Park Hospital, 13. (*Sessional Papers No. 51.*) Printed.
5. Return ordered, shewing actual loss, over and above insurance, sustained by Province by the burning of University, etc., 43. (*Not brought down.*)
6. Order in Council ratified *re* equipment of Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Museum, 140.

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Petition for Act to confirm and validate certain assessments, 12. Reported, 29. Bill (No. 24), introduced and referred, 32. Reported, 55. Second reading, 72. House goes into Committee on, 84. Third reading, 90. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 85.)

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH :

Petition for Act to incorporate, 24. Reported, 41. Bill (No. 34), introduced and referred, 43. Reported ; fees remitted, 69. Second reading, 72. House goes into Committee on, 105. Third reading, 143. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 103.)

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1. Bill (No. 86), introduced respecting, 25. Second reading, 75. House goes into Committee on, 102, 133. Third reading ; amendment *re* Russell Square negatived, 145. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 60.)
2. Report presented, 13. (*Sessional Papers No. 5.*) Printed. See *Insurance*.

VAGRANT ACT :

1. Return ordered, shewing the number of inquests held on bodies of vagrants, 25 Presented, 128. (*Sessional Papers No. 105.*) Not printed. See *Inquests.*
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VOTERS' LISTS :

Bill (No. 153), introduced to make further provision respecting, 99. Second reading, 113. House goes into Committee on, 115, 130. Third reading, 155. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 3.)

VOTERS' NAMES :

Bill (No. 182), introduced to provide for the transfer of, from one Electoral District to another, 142. Order for second reading discharged, 168. See *Elections.*

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WEIGH SCALES :

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Report presented, of inspector of licenses, into charges against, 168. (*Sessional Papers No. 123.*) Not printed.

WIARTON, TOWN OF :

Petition for Act to consolidate debt of, 24. Reported, 55. Bill (No. 48), introduced and referred, 57. Reported, 90. Second reading, 101. House goes into Committee on, 105. Third reading, 118. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 86.)

WINDSOR WATER WORKS :

Petition for Act to amend Act respecting, 19. Reported, 41. Bill (No. 46), introduced and referred, 43. Reported, 90. Second reading, 101. House goes into Committee on, 105, 133, 150. Third reading, 150. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 87.)

WITNESS FEES :

Bill (No. 63), introduced respecting, 13. Second reading and referred to the Legal Committee, 100. Reported, 129. House goes into Committee on, 140. Third reading, 152. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 25.)

WOODMENS' LIEN FOR WAGES ACT :

Bill (No. 128), introduced to extend the operation of, 71. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 92. Reported, 126. House goes into Committee on, 135. Third reading, 139. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 38.)

WOMEN :—See *Married Women*.

YORK, COUNTY OF :

Bill (No. 175), introduced respecting High Court Sittings in, 130. Second reading, 148. House goes into Committee on, 153. R. A., 203. (57 V. c. 19.)

YOUNG, WILLIAM :

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Accounts, Public	1	<i>Printed.</i>
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Agricultural and Arts, Report.....	39	<i>Printed.</i>
Agricultural College, Report.....	32	"
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do Commission and Evidence	124	<i>Not printed.</i>
do Cattle sale at.....	95	<i>Printed.</i>
do do names of cattle	97	<i>Not printed.</i>
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Appeal cases for argument.....	75	"
Aspinall, Joseph, liquor license to.....	114	<i>Not printed.</i>
Asylums, Report	26	<i>Printed.</i>
Awrey, N., Report on Chicago Exposition	98	"
Bee-Keepers' Association, Report	38	<i>Printed.</i>
Binder twine industry	80	"
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	11	"
Blind Institute, Report	30	"
Bonds and Securities	69	<i>Not printed.</i>
Bryce, charges against	127	"
Canadian Institute, Report	10	<i>Printed.</i>
Central Farmers' Institute, Report	36	"
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Colonization Roads in Smith.....	83	<i>Not printed.</i>
Columbian Exposition, Report	98	<i>Printed.</i>
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Commissions Royal, since Confederation.....	6	<i>Printed.</i>
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Dairymen and Creameries, Report	34	<i>Printed.</i>
Davidson liquor license	91	<i>Not printed.</i>
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report	31	<i>Printed.</i>
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Division Courts, Report.....	16	"
do Rules, etc	118	<i>Not printed.</i>
Division Courts, fees of Clerks of.....	100	<i>Printed.</i>
Dorian charges against P. H. Bryce.....	127	<i>Not printed.</i>
Dufferin Registrar, fees for 1893	90	"
do do 1890-91.....	129	"
East Northumberland Registry Office, expenditures	96	<i>Printed.</i>
Education, Report	3	"
do Report of Commissioners in Prescott	4	"
do publication of book on Physiology	66	<i>Not printed.</i>
do Departmental Regulations.....	67	"
do appointment of S. B. Sinclair	68	"
do Public School grant apportionment	128	"
Elections, Returns	46	<i>Printed.</i>
Elgin House of Industry, Report	71	<i>Not printed.</i>
do Correspondence	94	"
Elgin License Commissioners.....	86	<i>Printed.</i>
Entomological Society, Report	35	"
Estimates	2	"
Factories Inspectors, Report	42	<i>Printed.</i>
Farmers' Institutes, Report	36	"
Fees enquiry, Commission	88	"
Fish and Game, Report	17	"
Free Libraries and Mechanics' Institutes.....	125	<i>Not printed.</i>
French language in Prescott and Russell.....	4	<i>Printed.</i>
Fruit-Growers' Association, Report	37	"
Game and Fish, Report	17	<i>Printed.</i>
Game Laws, correspondence	63	<i>Not printed.</i>
Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories, Report	27	<i>Printed.</i>
Goderich Police Magistrate.....	126	<i>Not printed.</i>
Government employees	43, 99	<i>Printed.</i>

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Hamilton Beach lease.....	82	<i>Not printed.</i>
Hamilton, working of license law.....	78	<i>Printed.</i>
Hastings, Grand Jury Indictments in	60	<i>Not printed.</i>
Health Report.....	12	<i>Printed.</i>
Hospitals, Report	29	"
Immigration, Report	15	<i>Printed.</i>
Industries, Bureau of, Report	44	"
Inquests on vagrants	105	<i>Not printed.</i>
Insurance, Report	13	<i>Printed.</i>
do conditions of Fire policies	56	<i>Not printed.</i>
do Life Companies in Ontario.....	61	<i>Printed.</i>
Labour Laws, compilation	121	<i>Printed.</i>
Lands sold, amounts due on	53	"
Law Society, receipts and expenditures	101	"
Legal Offices, Report	24	"
Librarian, Report.....	48	<i>Not printed.</i>
Liquor License Law, Report.....	19	<i>Printed.</i>
do Commissioners, resignations	57	"
do to Mr. Scott, of Windsor	59	<i>Not printed.</i>
do law, working of in Hamilton.....	78	<i>Printed.</i>
do convictions in N. Ontario	84	<i>Not printed.</i>
do Commissioners in Elgin	86	<i>Printed.</i>
do to M. H. M. Davidson.....	91	<i>Not printed.</i>
do convictions in Dufferin	93	"
do to J. Aspinall	114	"
McDonald and McKee, correspondence.....	87	<i>Not printed.</i>
McLaren, A., timber dues by.....	64	"
Magdalen Asylums, Report	28	<i>Printed.</i>
Maguire, F., appointment	120	<i>Not printed</i>
Maton inquest	110	"
Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries.....	125	"
Mines, Report	21	<i>Printed.</i>
Municipal Loan Fund collections	92	"
Municipal and School expenditure.....	111	"
Municipal taxation	117	"
Niagara Falls Park and River Railway Co'y. Financial Statement.....	72	<i>Printed.</i>

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Official appointments	43	<i>Printed.</i>
do	99	"
Orphan Asylums, Report	28	"
Pacaud Auréle, dismissal of	102	<i>Not printed.</i>
Parliament Buildings, Waite correspondence	76	<i>Printed.</i>
Plebiscite Vote	70	"
Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Report	40	"
Prescott and Russell, French language in	4	"
Printing and Binding contract	45	"
Printing Paper contract	77	"
Public Accounts	1	"
Public Institutions, expenditure	62	"
Public School Grant, apportionment	128	<i>Not printed.</i>
Public Works, Report	20	<i>Printed.</i>
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Report	23	<i>Printed.</i>
Railway Aid Papers and Documents	115	<i>Printed.</i>
Refuge, Orphan and Magdalen Asylums	28	"
Registry Offices, Report	65	"
do instruments received, etc	106	"
do losses sustained	116	"
Royal Commissions issued	6	"
Russell Square, location of	112	"
School expenditure	111	<i>Printed.</i>
Scott, liquor license	59	<i>Not printed.</i>
Secretary and Registrar, Report	18	<i>Printed.</i>
Sheep and Swine Breeders', Report	41	"
Spicknell, Samuel	79	<i>Not printed.</i>
Statute distribution	49	"
do	50	"
Tavern and Shop Licenses, Report	19	<i>Printed.</i>
Timber dues by A. McLaren	64	<i>Not printed.</i>
do berths sold	74	<i>Printed.</i>
do supply for Chisholm mill	81	<i>Not printed.</i>
do dues, names of persons indebted	130	"
do in Disputed Territory	119	<i>Printed.</i>
Titles, Report of Master	25	"
Toronto General Trusts Co'y., Report	73	<i>Not printed.</i>
Toronto University, Report	7	"

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Toronto University, Finance, Medical Faculty	8	<i>Printed.</i>
do do do	9	"
do Biological Building... ..	51	"
Travelling Dairy, places visited.....	54	<i>Not printed.</i>
Upper Canada College, Report	5	<i>Printed.</i>
Waite, R. A., correspondence.....	76	<i>Printed.</i>
White, J. B., charges against.....	123	<i>Not printed.</i>
Young, William, gratuity to	122	<i>Not printed.</i>

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2. Drainage Works, reductions.....	44
3. Government <i>employes</i> , Public Works	93
4. Inquests held under Coroner's Act	57
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7. Rat Portage, Liquor Law enforcement in	135
8. Scott Act collections in County of Ontario	90
9. Timber, dimension, Pine Sawlogs, pieces of.....	100
10. Toronto University, fire, loss to Province— <i>See above</i> 5.	

JOURNALS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Wednesday, 14th February, 1894.

PROCLAMATION.

Canada.
Province of }
Ontario.

GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK.

[L.S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*
QUEEN, *Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

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

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

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

By Command,

CHARLES CLARKE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Wednesday, the Fourteenth day of February, 1894, being the first day of the Fourth Session of the Seventh Legislature of the Province of *Ontario*, for the Despatch of Business, pursuant to a Proclamation of His Honour the Honourable *George Airey Kirkpatrick*, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

PRAYERS.

2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

The North Riding of the County of *Bruce*.

The East Riding of the County of *Lambton*.

The South Riding of the County of *Lanark*.

To the Honourable

Thomas Ballantyne,

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*.

We, the undersigned, being two Members of the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*, do hereby give notice that a vacancy has happened in the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario* in the representation of the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Bruce*, by the death of *David Porter*, Esquire, Member for the said Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Bruce*.

Dated at *Toronto*, this Seventh day of November, A.D. 1893.

As Witness our hands and seals.

ARTHUR S. HARDY.

[L.S.]

JOHN DRYDEN.

[L.S.]

Witness :

FRANK YEIGH.

To the Honourable

Thomas Ballantyne,

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*.

We, the undersigned, being two Members of the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario*, do hereby give notice that a vacancy has happened in the Legislative Assembly of *Ontario* in the representation of the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Lambton*, by the death of *Hugh McKenzie*, Esquire, Member of the said Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Lambton*.

Dated at *Toronto*, this Seventh day of November, A.D. 1893.

As Witness our hands and seals.

ARTHUR S. HARDY.

[L.S.]

JOHN DRYDEN.

[L.S.]

Witness :

FRANK YEIGH.

To the Honourable

Thomas Ballantyne,

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

SIR,—I, *Nathaniel McLenaghan*, of the Town of *Perth*, in the County of *Lanark*, in the Province of *Ontario*, Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario*, do hereby declare that I intend to resign and do hereby resign my seat as Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario*, for the South Riding of the County of *Lanark*, of all of which you are hereby requested to take notice.

IN WITNESS of my said resignation I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the said Town of *Perth*, this eighth day of January, A.D. 1894.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

J. M. ROGERS, of *Perth*,
Barrister-at-Law.

WM. MAYHEN, of *Perth*,
Merchant.

N. McLENAGHAN. [LS]

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

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in Virtue of a Writ of Election dated the eighth day of November, 1893, issued by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to *Frederick S. O'Connor*, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Bruce*, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Bruce* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of *David Porter*, Esquire, who had died, *Daniel McNaughton*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the eleventh day of December, 1893, which is now lodged of record in my office.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk L.A.

Toronto, 14th December, 1893.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in Virtue of a Writ of Election dated the eighth day of November, 1893, issued by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to *Archibald McLean*, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Lambton* for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of *Lambton* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of *Hugh McKenzie*, Esquire, who had died, *Peter Duncan McCallum*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the eleventh day of December, 1893, which is now lodged of record in my office.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk L.A.

Toronto, 13th December, 1893.

The House was then adjourned during pleasure.

After some time, the House was resumed.

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

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :—

It is with much pleasure that I once more meet you, assembled for the despatch of the business of the Province and the legislation which the public interests require.

While in the last year the grain crops and the live stock trade have not been as remunerative as in former years, I am pleased to know that the products of our dairies are steadily increasing, and by reason of their improved quality command higher prices than at any time in recent years.

The numerous agricultural organizations which are aided by the Legislature have been increasingly active ; the membership of most of them has largely increased ; and the demand for their reports, published by the Department of Agriculture, is evidence of the interest taken in the good work in which these organizations are engaged. The attendance at the Agricultural College is larger than at any time in its history, and the accommodation for the regular course has been taxed to its utmost. The summer course for teachers proved a most successful experiment, and will be repeated during the present year. The large number in attendance at the special Dairy School has fully justified your action in providing increased accommodation.

The signal success of the Province at the World's Columbian Exposition has been a matter of just pride and satisfaction to our people. By our exhibits of live stock, grain, fruit, honey, cheese, minerals, timber, natural history and education, we have shown that Ontario possesses great natural resources, and in their development has kept pace with wealthier and more populous countries.

The lumber trade continued active and the markets good during the early part of the last year, and until the monetary stringency in the *United States* caused much depression in business in that country. Prices since then have not been so high nor the market so active. Notwithstanding this, the receipts from woods and forests have, I am pleased to say, more than equalled the estimated revenue from that source.

A considerable area of fertile land has now been surveyed on the shores of Lake *Temiscamingue*, is easy of access and capable of sustaining a large population. During the year a Crown Lands agency has been established at *Haileybury*, at the northern end of the lake, and several town-ships have been opened for sale to actual settlers. There is reason to hope that an important settlement may soon be formed to take advantage of the great natural resources of this northern portion of the Province.

The Act passed during the last Session of the Legislature for the prevention of Cruelty to and the better Protection of Children has been favorably received, and a gratifying disposition has been manifested by the public to take advantage of its provisions. The rescuing of children from lives of crime, and placing them in the way of becoming useful and honorable citizens, is a work which may well engage the best consideration and attention of the community.

Amongst the bills in preparation for your consideration are : A Bill respecting the Representation in the Provincial Assembly ; a Bill making further provision to prevent the Personation of Voters ; a Bill for the organization of the Judicial District of *Nipissing* ; a Bill to further facilitate the Administration of Justice in certain matters ; a Bill respecting Councils of Conciliation ; a Bill affecting Mining Interests ; a Bill respecting the management of *Upper Canada College* ; a Bill respecting the Law of Libel ; a Bill respecting Bills of Sale ; a Bill respecting Goods entrusted to Agents ; and a Bill to make *Rondeau Point* a Public Park. The Bills to Consolidate and Amend the Drainage Laws and the Ditches and Watercourses Act, prepared by the Commission upon the Drainage Laws, will, with some changes, be again submitted to you.

Much discussion having of late taken place in the Province with respect to the mode of remunerating and appointing certain Provincial Officials, and with respect to the extent of their allowance, it is my intention to issue a Commission forthwith to collect the facts bearing on the various views which have been expressed on these subjects, including the practice and experience of other countries, the Commissioners to report thereon with all convenient speed.

The Plebiscite upon the question of Prohibition was, in pursuance of the Act of last Session, duly taken at the recent municipal elections, and a large majority pronounced in favor of prohibition. The proceedings necessary for obtaining a final and conclusive judgment, with respect to the jurisdiction to pass a prohibitory liquor law, are being pressed forward with all practicable diligence.

The Public Accounts for the past year will be promptly laid before you, and you will be pleased to learn from them that the expenditure has been less than was provided for in the Estimates and that the receipts have exceeded the amount anticipated.

The Estimates for the current year will, without delay, be submitted for your approval. They will be found to have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the necessities of the public service.

I feel assured that your deliberations and conclusions, while affording proof of your wisdom and patriotism, will contribute to the continued development of the resources of our Province and the prosperity and happiness of all classes of our people.

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

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

Mr. Speaker informed the House That the Clerk had laid upon the Table: Return from the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly, in the Electoral Districts of the North Riding of the County of *Bruce*, and the East Riding of the County of *Lambton*, since the General Election of 1890, showing (1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The number of Votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in each District. (6) The number of Ballot Papers sent out and how disposed of in each Polling Sub-division. (7) The number of Tendered Ballots sent out. (8) The population of each District as shown by the Census. (*Sessional Papers, No. 46.*)

Daniel McNaughton, Esquire, Member for the North Riding of the County of *Bruce* having taken the Oaths and signed the Roll, took his seat.

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

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

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

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

Resolved, That Select Standing Committees of this House, for the present Session be appointed for the following purposes:—1. On Privileges and Election; 2. On Railways; 3. On Miscellaneous Private Bills; 4. On Standing Orders; 5. On Public Accounts;

6. On Printing ; 7. On Municipal Law ; which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and inquire into all such matters and things as shall be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The House then adjourned at 3.35 P.M.

Thursday, 15th February, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P. M.

PRAYERS.

Peter D. McCallum, Esquire, Member for the East Riding of the County of *Lambton* having taken the Oaths and signed the Roll, took his seat.

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

By the Attorney-General, The Petition of the County Council of the County of *Oxford* ; also, The Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*.

By Mr. *Ross*, The Petition of the County Council of *Middlesex* ; also, The Petition of the Township Council of *Elfrid* ; also, The Petition of the Presbyterian Synod of *Toronto* and *Kingston* ; also, The Petition of *George C. Gibbons* and others of *London*.

By Mr. *Bronson*, The Petition of the *Beechwood Cemetery Company*.

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

By Mr. *Biggar*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Trenton*.

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

By Mr. *Clarke*, The Petition of *W. T. Smith* and others ; also, The Petition of *Marx Kassel* and others, all of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Ferguson*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Chatham*.

By Mr. *Conmee*, The Petition of the *Manitoulin* and *North Shore* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Ryerson*, The Petition of the Upholsterers' International Union of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Kerns*, The Petition of the County Council of *Halton*.

By Mr. *Wood (Hastings)*, The Petition of the Village Council of *Madoc* ; also, The Petition of the Township Council of *Mayo* ; also, The Petition of the Township Council of *Carlow* ; also, The Petition of the Township Council of *Wollaston* ; also, The Petition of the Township Council of *Limerick*.

By Mr. *Bush*, The Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of *Leeds and Grenville*.

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

By Mr. *Gilmour*, The Petition of *R. W. Smith* and others, of *Montreal*.

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

By Mr. *Lockhart*, The petition of the Town Council of *Bowmanville*.

Mr. *Wood (Brant)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Conmee*,

That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of *Ontario*, as follows :—

To the Honourable GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of *Ontario* :

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario*, now assembled, beg leave to thank Your Honour for the gracious Speech which Your Honour has addressed to us.

And the Motion, having been put, was carried, and it was

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Honour by such Members as are Members of His Honour's Honourable Council.

On motion of Mr. *Harcourt*, seconded by Mr. *Dryden*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House then adjourned at 5.50 p.m.

Friday, 16th February, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Hardy*, The Petition of *T. H. Preston* and others of *Brantford*.

By Mr. *Harcourt*, The Petition of *James Henry Carpenter*, of *Dunnville*.

By Mr. *Tooley*, The Petition of the Village Council of *London West*.

By Mr. *Wylie*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Collingwood*.

By Mr. *Campbell* (*Durham*), The Petition of the Town Council of *Port Hope*.

By Mr. *Paton*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Flos*.

By Mr. *Kirkwood*, The Petition of the Township Council of *West Luther*.

By Mr. *McKay* (*Victoria*), The Petition of the Town Council of *Lindsay*; also, The Petition of the Township Council of *Carden*.

By Mr. *Tait*, The Petition of The *Toronto* Railway Company; also, The Petition of the People's Life Insurance Company; also, The Petition of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Meacham*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Napanee*; also, the Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of *Lennox* and *Addington*.

By Mr. *Conmee*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Oliver*.

By Mr. *Guthrie*, Four Petitions of the County Council of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Charlton*, Two Petitions of the County Council of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Cleland*, Two Petitions of the County Council of *Grey*.

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

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

By Mr. *Balfour*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Tilbury North*; also, The Petition of the Township Council of *Malden*.

By Mr. *Harty*, The Petition of the *Cataragui* Bridge Company.

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

Ordered, That a Special Committee of Twelve Members be appointed to prepare and Report with all convenient speed, lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, to be composed as follows :—Messieurs *Gibson* (*Hamilton*), *Hardy*, *Dryden*, *Aurey*, *Baxter*, *Clarke*, *Clancy*, *Gibson* (*Huron*), *Meredith*, *Monk*, *McMahon* and *Wood* (*Hastings*).

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

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

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

GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province, until the Estimates for the year 1894 are finally passed, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, February 14th, 1894.

(*Sessional Papers No 2.*)

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

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

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Civil Government, and for other purposes (as mentioned in the statement accompanying the Message of the Lieutenant-Governor to this House), from the 1st day of January, 1894, to the passing of the Appropriation Act for the year 1894, and not exceeding the last day of March, 1894. Such expenditures to be confined to the ordinary necessary payments for the different services to which they respectively relate, and a detailed statement of such expenditure to be laid before the House before the second reading of the Appropriation Act of 1894, 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 1893.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Mr. *Balfour*, from the Committee to Supply, reported a Resolution, which was read as follows :—

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Civil Government and for other purposes (as mentioned in the statement accompanying the Message of the Lieutenant-Governor to this House), from the 1st day of January, 1894, to the passing of the Appropriation Act for the year 1894, and not exceeding the last day of March, 1894. 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 1894, 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 1893.

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

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

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), to meet the Supply to that extent granted to Her Majesty.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

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

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), to meet the Supply to that extent granted to Her Majesty.

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

Mr. Speaker presented to the House :—

A Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library. (*Sessional Papers No. 48.*)

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

Report of the Commissioners on Schools in the Counties of *Prescott* and *Russell*, in which the *French* language is taught. (*Sessional Papers No. 4.*)

Also—Report of the University of *Toronto* for the year 1892-93. (*Sessional Papers No. 7.*)

Also—Report of the Standing Committee of the University of *Toronto* on Finance or the year 1893-4. (*Sessional Papers No. 9.*)

Also—Report of the Standing Committee on Finance of the *Toronto* University on the income and expenditure, 1893-4, of the Medical Faculty. (*Sessional Papers No. 8.*)

Also—Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1893. *Sessional Papers No. 13.*

Also—Report on the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts for 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 19.*)

Also—Report upon the Asylums for Lunatics and Idiots for the year ending 30th September, 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 26.*)

Also—Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 28.*)

Also—Report upon the *Ontario* Institution for the education of the Blind at *Brantford*, for the year ending 30th September, 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 30.*)

Also—Report upon the *Ontario* Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at *Belleville*, for the year ending 30th September, 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 31.*)

Also—Report of the Entomological Society for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 35.*)

Also—Report on the Tenders for Departmental and Legislative printing and binding, with contract with *Warwick Bros. & Rutter*. (*Sessional Papers No. 45.*)

Also—Report of work under the Neglected Children's Protection Act for the six months ending 31st December, 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 47.*)

Also—Return as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes, 1887, for the year 1893 (*Sessional Papers No. 49.*)

Also—Return as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 50.*)

Also—Return to an address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-eighth day of April, 1893, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return, shewing as to what offices, or services, Orders-in-Council have been passed commuting the fees; the date of the Orders-in-Council; the amount of the commutation allowances, with a schedule or table shewing the amounts paid to each official in each year since the Order-in-Council was passed, and the amount received by the Province in each year from the fees of his office. (*Sessional Papers No. 52.*)

Also—Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the Eleventh day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing by townships the amount remaining unpaid on the 31st December last on lands sold, of (1) Crown Lands, (2) Common School Lands, (3) Grammar School Lands, (4) Railway Lands, and the aggregate amount due in respect of each of the said classes of lands distinguishing the amounts due for principal and interest respectively. (*Sessional Papers No. 53.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the Twenty-eighth day of April, 1893, for a Return shewing the number and names of places visited in the different electoral constituencies in the Province in each of the years 1891 and 1892 by the Travelling Dairy, the number of persons forming the staff of each Dairy, the salaries paid, the travelling and other expenses incurred, and the manner in which these travelling expenses were paid. (*Sessional Papers No. 54.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the Fifth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the numbers of Reeves comprising the various County Councils of the Province in the years 1887 and 1892 respectively, together with the statement of the amount paid as indemnity and the assessment of each of the said Municipalities in each of the above mentioned years. (*Sessional Papers No. 55.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the Twelfth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing as to the conditions of policies ordinarily used by fire Insurance Companies in *Ontario*. Firstly—Companies using policies without conditions, or with con-

ditions less than the statutory ones. Secondly—Those using statutory conditions only
Thirdly—Those imposing additional conditions to the statutory conditions, and the nature of such conditions. (*Sessional Papers No. 56.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the Seventeenth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the number of resignations, dismissals and suspensions of License Commissioners and Inspectors for the years 1890-91 and '92. Also, copies of all papers and correspondence connected therewith, and instructions to special Agents, and names of Commissioners and Inspectors so dismissed or suspended, or who have resigned, and the causes of such resignation, dismissal or suspension. (*Sessional Papers No. 57.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the Nineteenth day of May, 1893, for a Return, so far as the facts appear from the papers filed, and the books in the office at *Osgoode Hall*, relating to the motions and other matters heard and disposed of from first day of November, 1892, to first day of May, 1893, by or before a Judge of the High Court, Sitting in Court at *Osgoode Hall*, in the Chancery Division, and in the *Queen's Bench* and *Common Pleas Divisions* of the High Court respectively—exclusive of trials at sittings for trials. Such Return to shew and classify, as far as practicable under general heads, the nature of the various motions and proceedings in Single Court. Also, shewing which of them were unopposed and which of them were disposed of upon consent of parties. Also, shewing the style, in short form, of the several actions, causes and matters, and in what counties the same respectively originated. (*Sessional Papers No. 58.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the Nineteenth day of May, 1893, for a Return of a copy of the application for and Petition against the granting of a Tavern or other liquor license to Mr. *Scott*, of the City of *Windsor*, together with copies of all correspondence, minutes, proceedings and papers relating thereto. (*Sessional Papers No. 59.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the Nineteenth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing how many indictments have been placed before the Grand Jury in the County of *Hastings* for the last six years; in how many cases were true Bills found; how many cases were there in which the parties charged were in the County at the time of preferring the indictments; in how many cases have the persons charged been brought back under extradition or otherwise, and what has been the cost to the County of *Hastings*. (*Sessional Papers No. 60.*)

The House then adjourned at 3.30 p.m.

Monday, 19th February, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Gilmour*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Etobicoke*; also, The Petition of *William H. Comstock* and others of *Brockville*.

By Mr. *Kirkwood*, The Petition of the Village Council of *Elora*.

By Mr. *Barr (Renfrew)*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Head*; also, The Petition of the Township Council of *Pembroke*.

By Mr. *Paton*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Tiny*.
 By Mr. *Gibson* (*Huron*), The Petition of the Township Council of *Grey*.
 By Mr. *Carpenter*, The Petition of the County Council of *Norfolk*.
 By Mr. *Field*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Cobourg*.
 By Mr. *Clarke*, The Petition of the City Council of *Toronto*.
 By Mr. *Miscampbell*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Orillia*.
 By Mr. *Campbell* (*Algoma*), The Petition of the Township Council of *Tehkummah* ;
 also, The Petition of the Township Council of *Laird* : also, The Petition of the Township Council of *Macdonald*.
 By Mr. *Balfour*, The Petition of *William Chisholm* and others of *Cleveland, Ohio* ;
 also, The Petition of *Neil Morrison* and others of *Algoma, East*.
 By Mr. *Campbell* (*Durham*), The Petition of *George Wilson* and others of *Port Hope*.
 By Mr. *McKay* (*Oxford*), Two Petitions of the County Council of *Oxford*.
 By Mr. *Ferguson*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Camden*.
 By Mr. *McNaughton*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Albermarle* ; also,
 The Petition of the Township Council of *Arran* ; also, The Petition of the Village Council of *Port Elgin*.
 By Mr. *Dack*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Kincardine*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

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

Of *Marx Kassel* and others, of *Toronto*, Trustees for the *Jewish Congregation* of the *Holy Blossom*, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the trustees under a certain indenture to vary the same and convey certain lands in trust.

Of the *Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to extend the time for commencement and completion of the road.

Of the County Council of *Oxford*, praying that an Act may pass to legalize By-law No. 373 of the County.

Of *W. J. Smith* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to enable the executors of the Will of the late *John Smith* to sell or mortgage certain lands.

Of *R. Wilson Smith* and others, of *Montreal*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Toronto Suburban Railway Company, Limited*.

Of the Town Council of *Trenton*, praying that an Act may pass to legalize and confirm the Assessment Roll of 1893.

Of the Town Council of *Bowmanville*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of places of worship.

Of the City Council of *Kingston* ; also, of the *Toronto Upholsterers' Union* ; also, of the Township Council of *Wollaston* ; also, of the Township Council of *Carlow* ; also, of the Village Council of *Madoc* ; also, of the Township Council of *Mayo*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a tax on Land Values.

Of the Township Council of *Limerick*, praying that no amendments may be made to the Assessment Act in the direction of a tax on Land Values.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting a reduction in the number of County Councillors.

Of the County Council of *Halton*, praying certain amendments to the law respecting the appointment of County Officials.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Leeds and Grenville*, praying certain amendments to the School Law respecting moneys paid to High Schools.

Of *George C. Gibbons* and others, of *London*, praying certain amendments to the Game Law, respecting the shooting of Deer in the water.

Of the County Council of *Welland*, praying certain amendments to the Game Law, respecting the shooting of Ducks.

Of the Presbyterian Synod of *Toronto* and *Kingston*, praying certain prohibitory legislation with regard to the liquor traffic.

Of the City Council of *London*, praying for legislation to provide for a Judge of the High Court holding sittings of Single Court and Chambers, as circumstances may require, in the City of *London*.

Of the Town Council of *Chatham*, praying that *Point aux Pins* may be set apart as a Public Park.

Of the County Council of *Haldimand*, praying a reduction of passenger rates on Railways in *Ontario*.

Of the Township Council of *Ekfrid*, praying certain amendments to the Act for the protection of Sheep.

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

Bill (No. 60), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act"—Mr. *Tait*.

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

Bill (No. 61), intituled "An Act to exempt Homesteads."—Mr. *Gilmour*.

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

Bill (No. 62), intituled "An Act to abolish the Personal Covenant in Mortgages."—Mr. *Gilmour*.

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

Bill (No. 63), intituled "An Act respecting Witness Fees."—Mr. *Whitney*.

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

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

Report of the *Upper Canada College* for the year ending June 30th, 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 5.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of April, 1893, for a Return, giving the report of the Committee of the Senate of the University of *Toronto* appointed to inquire into the erection of the Biological Buildings, with the evidence upon which the said report is based ; also, copies of all correspondence with the Government regarding the proposed Park Hospital, and all papers relating to the said Park Hospital, and all reports of any action taken in regard to the said Park Hospital scheme, or regarding any action which may have been or may be in contemplation by the Senate of the University of *Toronto*, the University Trustees or the Park Hospital Trustees ; in connection with the lots leased to the Park Hospital Trustees ; also, copies of any correspondence with the Government having reference to matters bearing upon Medical Education in *Ontario* and the relation of the University of *Toronto* thereto. (*Sessional Papers No. 51.*)

The House then adjourned at 3.20 p.m.

Tuesday, 20th February, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Ross*—The Petition of *John Dearness* and others of Westminster ; also the Petitions of the County Council of *Middlesex*.

- By Mr. *Bronson*—The Petition of *T. H. St. Jacques* and others, *Ottawa*.
 By Mr. *Gibson (Huron)*—Three Petitions of the County Council of *Huron*.
 By Mr. *Tooley*—The Petition of the *London Street Railway Company*.
 By Mr. *White*—The Petition of *George W. Smith* and others, of *Rochester*; also, the Petition of the *Windsor Water Commissioners*.
 By Mr. *Stratton*—The Petition of the Village Council of *Lakefield*; also, the Petition of *J. R. Stratton* and others, of *Peterborough*.
 By Mr. *Field*, the Petition of *R. Wilson* and others, of *Cobourg*.
 By Mr. *Ferguson*—The Petition of the County Council of *Kent*.
 By Mr. *Barr (Dufferin)*—The Petition of the County Council of *Dufferin*.
 By Mr. *Marter*—The Petition of the Township Council of *South Himsworth*.
 By Mr. *Ryerson*—The Petition of the Toronto Third Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.
 By Mr. *Harty*—The Joint Petition of the Town Council of *Gananoque* and the *Thousand Island Railway Company*.
 By Mr. *Tait*—The Petition of *Alexander King* and others, of *Toronto*; also, The Petition of the Socialist League of *Canada*.
 By Mr. *Wood (Brant)*—The Petition of *W. Colwell* and others, of *Paris*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

- Of *James Henry Carpenter*, of *Dunnville*, praying that an Act may pass authorizing him to practice Dentistry in *Ontario*.
 Of the Township Council of *Flos*, praying that an act may pass to authorize the issue of Debentures.
 Of the Town Council of *Lindsay*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the purchase of the *Lindsay Water Works Companies'* system of works.
 Of the Village Council of *London West*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of debentures.
 Of the People's Life Insurance Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of Incorporation.
 Of the Town Council of *Port Hope*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act respecting the consolidated debt of the town.
 Of the *Toronto Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of Incorporation.
 Of the County Council of *Wellington*; also, of the County Council of *Welland*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the powers of Township Councils.
 Of the Township Council of *Tilbury North*; also, of the Township Council of *Malden*; also, of the Township Council of *Oliver*; also, of the Township Council of *Carden*; also, of the Town Council of *Cellingwood*; also, of the Township Council of *West Luther*; also, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, *Toronto*; also, of the Village Council of *Ailsa Craig*; also, of the Town Council of *Napanee*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a tax on land values.
 Of the County Council of *Wellington*; also, of the County Council of *Grey*, severally praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the maintenance of bridges.
 Of the *Cataragui Bridge Company* of *Kingston*, praying certain amendments to the Act respecting travelling on public highways, in the matter of fast driving.
 Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Lennox* and *Adlington*, praying that the fees payable to County Government Officials may be reduced.
 Of the County Council of *Wellington*; also, of the County Council of *Norfolk*, severally praying certain amendments to the law respecting the appointment of County officials.
 Of the County Council of *Wellington*, praying for the passing of the proposed Ditches and Watercourses Act, with certain suggested amendments.
 Of *T. H. Preston* and others, of *Brantford*, praying certain amendments to the law of Newspaper Libel.

Of the County Council of *Norfolk*; also, of the County Council of *Grey*, severally praying a reduction in railway passenger rates on railways in *Ontario*.

Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*, from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by the House, presented the following Lists as their report, which was read as follows :—

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Messieurs *Allan, Awrey, Balfour, Caldwell, Clancy, Davis, Garrow, Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, Meredith, O'Connor, Whitney, White, Willoughby, Wood (Brant), Wood (Hastings)*. 20

The quorum of said Committee to consist of seven members.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Messieurs *Balfour, Bishop, Caldwell, Campbell (Algoma), Clancy, Clarke, Dack, Ewanturel, Harcourt, Ross, Stratton, Tait, Willoughby, Wood (Hastings)*. 14

The quorum of said Committee to consist of five members.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

The Attorney-General and Messieurs *Barr (Dufferin), Blezard, Bush, Caldwell, Charlton, Clancy, Clarke, Conmee, Dack, Dowling, Dryden, Ewanturel, Fraser, Gibson (Hamilton), Gilmour, Godwin, Harcourt, Hudson, Mack, Meacham, Meredith, Miscampbell, Monk, McCallum, McKay (Victoria), McMahon, Paton, Rayside, Rorke, Sharpe, Snider, Tait, Waters, White, Whitney, Wood (Hastings)*. 37

The quorum of said Committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS.

Messieurs *Allan, Barr (Renfrew), Barr (Dufferin), Baxter, Biggar, Bishop, Bush, Campbell (Algoma), Campbell (Durham), Carpenter, Charlton, Cleland, Dack, Davis, Dowling, Fell, Ferguson, Field, Gibson (Huron), Glendinning, Godwin, Hammell, Hudson, Kerns, Lockhart, Loughrin, Monk, McCleary, McKay (Oxford), Moore, O'Connor, Preston, Rayside, Rorke, Sharp, Smith (Peel), Smith (York), Smith (Frontenac), Snider, Sprague, Stratton, Tooley, Wood (Brant)*. 43

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of Nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL LAW.

Messieurs *Allan, Awrey, Balfour, Barr (Renfrew), Bishop, Bronson, Bush, Campbell (Durham), Clancy, Clarke, Cleland, Conmee, Davis, Dryden, Fell, Ferguson, Field, Fraser, Garrow, Gibson (Huron), Gilmour, Glendinning, Godwin, Guthrie, Hardy, Huscott, Hudson, Kerns, Kirkwood, Lockhart, Loughrin, Mack, Mackenzie, Magwood, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Miscampbell, Monk, Moore, McCallum, McCleary, McColl, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McKechnie, McMahon, McNaughton, O'Connor, Paton, Preston, Reid, Robillard, Rorke, Ryerson, Smith (York), Sprague, Stratton, Tait, Tooley, Waters, Willoughby, Wood (Brant), Wood (Hastings), Wylie*. 55

The quorum of said Committee to consist of nine members.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Messieurs *Allan, Awrey, Balfour, Baxter, Biggar, Bishop, Blezard, Bronson, Caldwell, Campbell (Durham), Carpenter, Clancy, Clarke, Dack, Davis, Dowling, Evanturel, Ferguson, Fell, Field, Fraser, Garrow, Gibson, (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gilmour, Guthrie, Hammell, Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Hiscott, Hudson, Kerns, Kirkwood, Mackenzie, Magwood, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Monk, McCallum, McColl, McKay (Oxford), McMahon, McNaughton, O'Connor, Preston, Rayside, Reid, Robillard, Rorke, Ryerson, Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Peel), Snider, Sprague, Stratton, Tait, Tooley, Waters, White, Whitney-Willoughby, Wood (Brant), Wood (Hastings), Wylie.* 66

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of Nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.

Messieurs *Allan, Awrey, Balfour, Barr (Dufferin), Baxter, Biggar, Bishop, Blezard, Bronson, Caldwell, Campbell (Algoma), Campbell (Durham), Carpenter, Charlton, Clarke, Cleland, Conmee, Dack, Davis, Dowling, Dryden, Evanturel, Fell, Ferguson, Field, Fraser, Garrow, Glendinning, Gibson, (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Gilmour, Godwin, Guthrie, Hammell, Hardy, Harty, Hiscott, Hudson, Kerns, Lockhart, Loughrin, Mack, Mackenzie, Magwood, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Miscampbell, Monk, Moore, McCleary, McColl, McKay (Victoria), McKechnie, McMahon, McNaughton, O'Connor, Patton, Preston, Rayside, Reid, Robillard, Rorke, Ryerson, Sharpe, Smith (Peel), Smith (York), Snider, Sprague, Stratton, Tait, Tooley, White, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Brant), Wood (Hastings) Wylie.* 76

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine members.

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

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

Bill (No. 64), Intituled “An Act for the Preservation of Life and Property at Railway Crossings in Cities, Towns and Villages.” *Mr. Waters.*

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

Bill (No. 65), Intituled “An Act to Amend the Pharmacy Act.” *Mr. Balfour.*

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

Bill (No. 66), Intituled “An Act to Amend the Assessment Act.” *Mr. Waters.*

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

Bill (No. 67), Intituled “An Act to Amend the Public Schools Act.” *Mr. Ryerson.*

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

Bill (No. 68), Intituled “An Act to Amend the Assessment Act.” *Mr. Ryerson.*

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

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) presented to the House :

Return to an Order of the House of the Twelfth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing as to the names of Life Insurance Companies doing business in Ontario among the industrial classes and receiving premiums of one dollar, or under, weekly, and shewing an unusual condition in the policies. Shewing also, the number and names, so far as ascertainable, of cases disputed or contested by such companies during the last two years and the amount involved. And the defences set up to such cases. (*Sessional Papers No. 61.*)

The House then adjourned at 3.35 p.m.

Wednesday, 21st February, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk announced to the House, That Mr. Speaker was incapacitated by illness from taking the Chair at this Session, and requested the House to nominate a Member to take the Chair, and it was,

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

Resolved, That the Honourable the Speaker being unable, from illness, to be present at the meeting of this House To-day, this House doth elect *Jacob Baxter, Esq.*, to take the Chair and preside as Speaker for this day.

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

By Mr. *Bronson*, The Petition of the City Council of *Ottawa* ; also, The Petition of the *Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company* (Limited) ; also, The Joint Petition of the City Council of *Ottawa*, The *Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company* (Limited), and the *Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Meredith*, The Petition of the City Council of *London* ; also, The Petition of *John Cameron* and others of *London*.

By Mr. *Barr* (*Renfrew*), The Petition of *W. B. McAlister* and others of *Pembroke*.

By Mr. *Tooley*, The Petition of the County Council of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Allen*, the Petition of the Town Council of *Harriston*.

By Mr. *Barr* (*Dufferin*), Two Petitions of the County Council of *Dufferin* ; also, The Petition of the Township Council of *East Luther*.

By Mr. *Snider*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Waterloo*.

By Mr. *Wood* (*Hastings*), The Petition of the County Council of *Hastings*.

By Mr. *Hudson*, Two Petitions of the County Council of *Hastings* ; also, the Petition of *S. Russell* and others, of *Deseronto*.

By Mr. *Hiscott*, The Petition of the City Council of *St. Catharines*.

By Mr. *Awrey*, Four Petitions of the County Council of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. *Strutton*, Two Petitions of the County Council of *Peterborough*.

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

By Mr. *Garrow*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Wingham*.

By Mr. *Wylie*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Tossorontio*.

By Mr. *Clancy*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Chatham*.

By Mr. *Kerns*, The Petition of the County Council of *Halton*.

By Mr. *Clarke*, The Petition of *W. F. Maclean* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Balfour*, The Petition of *J. E. Johnson* and others, of *Leamington*.

By Mr. *Meacham*, The Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of *Lennox* and *Addington*.

By Mr. *Tait*, The Petition of *G. W. Allan* and others, of *Toronto* ; also, the Petition of the Journeymen Bakers' Union, No. 1, *Toronto* ; also, the Petition of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, of *Toronto*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Township Council of *Etobicoke*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of debentures.

Of *William Chisholm* and others, of *Cleveland, Ohio* ; also, of *Neil Morrison* and others, of *Algoma East*, severally praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Port Lock Harbour* and *Desert Lake Iron Mine Railway Company*.

Of the Township Council of *Tiny*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of debentures.

Of the City Council of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to validate certain debenture by-laws, and respecting the *Toronto Railway Company*.

Of *William H. Comstock* and others of *Brockville*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Toronto Aqueduct Company*.

Of the Township Council of *Camden*; also, of the Township Council of *Pembroke*; also, of the Township Council of *Head*; also, of the Township Council of *Grey*; also, of the Township Council of *Laird*; also, of the Township Council of *Tehkummah*; also, of the Township Council of *Macdonald*; also, of the Village Council of *Port Elgin*; also, of the Township Council of *Arran*; also, of the Township Council of *Albemarle*; also, of the Town Council of *Cobourg*; also, of the Village Council of *Elora*; also, of the Township Council of *Orillia*; also, of the Township Council of *Kincardine*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a Tax on Land Values.

Of *George Wilson* and others, of *Port Hope*, praying certain amendments to the Law of Newspaper Libel.

Of the County Council of *Oxford*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the maintenance of Bridges.

Of the County Council of *Norfolk*, praying that the fees of County Government Officials may be reduced.

Of the County Council of *Oxford*, praying for a reduction in passenger rates on Railways in *Ontario*.

Mr. O'Connor, The Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented their First Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

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

Of the *People's Life Insurance Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation;

Of the *Beechwood Cemetery Company* of the City of *Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation;

Of *Marx Kassel* and others of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Trustees under a certain Indenture to vary the same and convey certain lands therein mentioned to other Trustees.

Of the Township Council of *Flos*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of debentures.

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

Bill (No. 3), intituled "An Act respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Township of *Flos*."—*Mr. Paton*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 16), intituled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *People's Life Insurance Company*."—*Mr. Tait*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 28), intituled "An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Congregation of the *Holy Blossom* to convey certain lands to other Trustees."—*Mr. Clarke*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 69), intituled "An Act to amend the Landlord and Tenant Act."—*Mr. Snider*.

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

Bill (No. 70), intituled "An Act to regulate the sale of goods entrusted to Agents."—*Mr. Barr (Dufferin)*.

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

Bill (No. 71), intituled "An Act to amend the Separate School Act."—*Mr. Conmee*.

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

The House then adjourned at 3.35 p.m.

Thursday, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*, Two Petitions of the City Council of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Meredith*, The Petition of the *London and Port Stanley* Railway Company.

By Mr. *O'Connor*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Warton*.

By Mr. *Gilmour*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Toronto Junction*.

By Mr. *Conmee*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Sault Ste. Marie*.

By Mr. *Field*, The Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland and Durham*.

By Mr. *Tait*, The Petition of *Alexander King* and others; also, The Petition of *T. C. Smith* and others, all of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Paton*, Two Petitions of the County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Lockhart*, The Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland and Durham*.

By Mr. *Fell*, The Petition of the County Council of *Victoria*.

By Mr. *Willoughby*, The Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland and Durham*.

By Mr. *Campbell (Durham)*, The Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland and Durham*.

By Mr. *Charlton*, The Petition of the *Universalists* Convention of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Ferguson*, The Petition of the County Council of *Kent*; also, The Petition of the Town Council of *Chatham*.

By Mr. *Cleland*, The Petition of the Township Council of *St. Vincent*.

By Mr. *McColl*, The Petition of the City Council of *St. Thomas*.

By Mr. *McCleary*, The Petition of *S. K. Binkley* and others of *Niagara Falls*.

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

By Mr. *Conmee*, The Petition of *Nelson Schnarr* of *Rat Portage*.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Town Council of *Gananoque* and the *Thousand Islands* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to confirm a certain agreement.

Of the *London Street* Railway Company, praying that An Act may pass to confirm a certain by-law and agreement.

Of *George W. Smith* and others, of *Rochester*, praying that an Act may pass to divide the Township of *Rochester* into two separate municipalities.

Of *Alexander King* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to enable the executors of the late *Richard Stubbs*, to lease certain lands.

Of the *Windsor Water Works* Commissioners, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act respecting the *Windsor Water Works*.

Of the County Council of *Middlesex*; also, of the County Council of *Huron*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act, respecting the powers of Township Councils.

Of *R. Wilson* and others, of *Cobourg*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act, respecting the taxation of improved property.

Of the *Socialist League of Canada*; also, of the Township Council of *Himsworth South*; also, of the Village Council of *Lakefield*; also, of the *Toronto Third Branch* of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; also, of the County Council of *Dufferin*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act, respecting a Tax on Land Values.

Of the County Council of *Huron*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act, respecting the maintenance of Bridges.

Of the County Council of *Huron*, praying that the fees of County Government Officials may be reduced.

Of *John Dearness* and others, of *London*, praying that the plant of the *London Water Works Commissioners* may be rendered liable to taxation for School purposes.

Of *W. Colwell* and others, of *Paris*; also, of *J. R. Stratton*, and others, of *Peterborough*, severally praying certain amendments to the law of Newspaper Libel.

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

Of *F. H. St. Jacques* and others, of *Ottawa*, praying certain amendments to the Act respecting Stationary Engineers.

Of the County Council of *Kent*, praying certain amendments to the Vagrant Act.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Second Report which was read as follows, and adopted :

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

Of *R. Wilson Smith* and others, of *Montreal*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate The *Toronto Suburban Railway Company* ;

Of *William Chisholm* and others, of *Cleveland, Ohio*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Port Lock Harbour and Desert Lake Iron Mine Railway Company* ;

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of Your Honourable House be suspended in this, that the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills be extended until, and inclusive of Wednesday, the 28th day of February instant.

Ordered, That the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the twenty eighth day of February, instant.

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

Bill (No. 10), intituled "An Act respecting the *Beechwood Cemetery Company* of the City of *Ottawa*"—*Mr. Bronson*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 18), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Port Lock Harbour and Desert Lake Iron Mine Railway Company*."—*Mr. Balfour*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 13), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Toronto Suburban Railway Company* (Limited).—*Mr. Gilmour*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 72), intituled "An Act to amend the Game Laws."—*Mr. Cleland*.

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

Bill (No. 73), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—*Mr. Tait*.

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

Bill (No. 74), intituled "An Act respecting Ditches and Water Courses."—*Mr. Hardy*.

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

Bill (No. 75), intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Drainage Laws."—*Mr. Hardy*.

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

On motion of Mr. Wood (*Brant*), seconded by Mr. Bishop,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return, duly compiled from the Census Returns for the year 1891, of the Federal Census for the Province shewing the population for each county and district and the municipalities situate therein, the population of the unorganized territory and the Provincial Electoral Districts.

Mr. Gibson (*Hamilton*), presented to the House :—

Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of March, 1892, for a Return shewing, in monthly form, the Expenditure in the Public Institutions of the Province from the year 1883 to the year 1891, both inclusive. (*Sessional Papers No. 62.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of April, 1893, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between any member of the Government and any other person or persons respecting prosecutions under the Game Laws in the County of *Lennox* and *Addington*, and for copies of returns of all convictions for offences under the Game Laws in said County since the 1st July, 1892. (*Sessional Papers No. 63.*)

The House then adjourned at 3.35 p.m.

Friday, 23rd February, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By the Attorney-General, Six Petitions of the County Council of the United Counties of *Stormont*, *Dundas* and *Glengarry*.

By Mr. Gibson (*Hamilton*), The Petition of the Rector and Churchwardens of *Christ Church*, *Hamilton*.

By Mr. Paton, The Petition of the Town Council of *Barrie*.

By Mr. Mack, The Petition of the *Canadian Colored Cotton Mills*, the *Cornwall Manufacturing Company*, and the Town Council of *Cornwall*.

By Mr. Tait, The Petition of *W. B. McMurrich* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. Reid, The Petition of the Township Council of *Kaladar* ; also, the Petition of the Township Council of *Sheffield*.

By Mr. Ryerson, The Petition of *Hugh C. McLean*, and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. Preston, The Petition of *A. W. Covell* and others, of *Smith's Falls*.

By Mr. White, The Petition of *E. Benolet* and others, of *Rochester*.

By Mr. Kerns, The Petition of the County Council of *Halton*.

By Mr. Bush, Three Petitions of the County Council of the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*.

By Mr. Field, The Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland* and *Durham*

By Mr. Caldwell, Three Petitions of the County Council of *Lanark*.

By Mr. Gilmour, The Petition of the *Toronto* and *Richmond Hill Street Railway Company* (Limited).

By Mr. Clancy, Three Petitions of the County Council of *Kent*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the County Council of *Wentworth*, praying that no legislation may pass respecting *Burlington Beach*.

Of the Town Council of *Harriston*, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their Debenture Debt.

Of the City Council of *London*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of Debentures and for other purposes.

Of the City Council of *Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to confer on the corporation power to produce electricity and to borrow money.

Of the City Council of *Ottawa*, the *Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company*, and the *Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to validate a certain agreement.

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

Of *W. B. McAllister* and others, of *Pembroke*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act incorporating the *Pembroke Southern Railway Company*.

Of the City Council of *St. Catharines*, praying that an Act may pass to enable the corporation to deal with certain Railway Bonds.

Of *G. W. Allan* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to define the meaning of the term "Citizens," and to provide regulations for taking a vote of the people upon a Sunday Street Railway service.

Of the Township Council of *Waterloo*; also, of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, of *Toronto*; also, of the Journeymen Bakers' Union, No. 1, of *Toronto*; also, of the County Council of *Dufferin*; also of the Township Council of *East Luther*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act, respecting a Tax on Land Values.

Of the Town Council of *Chatham*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Gas Mains and plant.

Of the County Council of *Brant*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship.

Of the County Council of *Peterborough*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the powers of Township Councils.

Of the County Council of *Hastings*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the reduction of the number of County Councillors.

Of the County Council of *Hastings*, praying that the fees of County Government Officials may be reduced.

Of the County Council of *Wentworth*, praying certain amendments to the law respecting the appointment of County Government Officials.

Of *S. Russel* and others, of *Deseronto*; also, of *John Cameron* and others, of *London*; also, of *W. F. Maclean* and others, of *Toronto*; also, of *E. Johnson* and others, of *Leamington*, severally praying certain amendments to the law of Newspaper Libel.

Of the County Council of *Wentworth*, praying a reduction in the tolls charged on Toll Roads.

Of the Town Council of *Wingham*, praying that Counties may be compelled to erect Poor Houses.

Of the County Council of *Middlesex*; also, of the County Council of the United Counties of *Lennox and Addington*; also, of the County Council of *Halton*; also, of the County Council of *Wentworth*, severally praying a reduction in Passenger Rates on railways in *Ontario*.

Of the County Council of *Dufferin*, praying certain amendments to the Vagrant Act respecting the holding of Inquests.

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

Bill (No. 76), intituled "An Act to amend the Insurance Corporations Act, 1892."

—*Mr. Glendinning*

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

Bill (No. 77), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—*Mr. Barr (Dufferin)*.

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

Bill (No. 78), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—*Mr. Waters*.

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

Bill (No. 79), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting Mortgages."—*Mr. Barr (Dufferin.)*

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

Bill (No. 80), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting Executions."—Mr. *White*.

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

Bill (No. 81), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. *Monk*.

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

Bill (No. 82), intituled "An Act to amend the Coroners' Act."—Mr. *Barr (Dufferin)*.

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

Bill (No. 83), intituled "An Act to amend the General Roads Companies' Act."—Mr. *Wood (Brant)*.

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

Bill (No. 84), intituled "An Act to amend the Division Courts Act."—Mr. *White*.

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

Bill (No. 85), intituled "An Act to facilitate the Registry of Mortgages and to reduce the expenses thereof."—Mr. *Monk*.

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

On motion of Mr. *Meredith*, seconded by Mr. *Wood (Hastings)*.

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all correspondence and reports with regard to the application or claim of *Samuel Spicknell*, formerly an employe in the Insane Asylum at *London*, for a gratuity or allowance, on his ceasing to be employed in the Public Service of the Province.

On motion of Mr. *Clarke*, seconded by Mr. *Clancy*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of a copy of the report made to the Government in 1893, by Mr. *J. K. Stewart*, Provincial Inspector of Licenses, respecting the operation of the License Law in the City of *Hamilton*, and the accommodation provided by the places licensed in the city.

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

Report upon the Hospitals of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 29*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the first day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing the number of Royal Commissions issued since Confederation, together with the date of the issue thereof, subjects inquired into, costs of each with names of Commissioners and amount paid to each. (*Sessional Papers No. 6.*)

Also, Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of April, 1893, for a Return shewing the amount due in the year 1889, by *Alexander McLaren*, for dues on timber cut on the berth in the Township of *Wilberforce*, of which he was licensee and of the amount accepted in payment of his indebtedness, and of copies of all correspondence with reference to such indebtedness, and the settlement of it, and of all reports by an Officer of the Department in reference thereto, and as to the quantity of timber cut by the licensee and as to the value of the license. (*Sessional Papers No. 64.*)

The House then adjourned at 3.45 p.m.

Monday, 26th February, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Davis*, Two Petitions of the Town Council of *Newmarket* ; also, the Petition of *L. G. Jackson*, and others of *Newmarket*.

By Mr. *Gilmour*, The Petition of the Town Council of *North Toronto* ; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Toronto Junction*.

By Mr. *McCleary*, Three Petitions of the County Council of *Welland* ; also, the Petition of the Town Council of *Thorold*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Town Council of *Listowel*, praying that an Act may pass to empower the Corporation to pay Bonuses to Manufacturing Companies and for other purposes.

Of the *London* and *Port Stanley* Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the City of *London* to issue certain Debentures.

Of the Town Council of *Sault Ste. Marie*, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their Debenture Debt.

Of *Nelson Schnarr* of *Rat Portage*, praying that an Act may pass to enable him to practice Dentistry in *Ontario*.

Of *Alexander King* and others of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to enable the executors of the estate of the late *Richard Stubbs* to lease certain lands.

Of the Town Council of *Toronto Junction*, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their Debenture Debt and for other purposes.

Of the Universalists' Convention of *Ontario*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Universalists' Church of *Ontario*.

Of the Town Council of *Warton*, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their Debenture Debt.

Of *T. C. Smith* and others of *Toronto*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Improved Property.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland and Durham* ; also, of the County Council of *Victoria*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the powers of Township Councils.

Of the City Council of *Hamilton*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship.

Of the City Council of *St. Thomas*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Gas Companies' Mains and Plant.

Of the County Council of *Simcoe*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a Tax on Land Values.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland and Durham* ; also, of the Township Council of *St. Vincent*, severally praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the Maintenance of Bridges.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland and Durham*, praying a reduction in the number of County Councillors.

Of *S. K. Brinkley* and others of *Niagara Falls*, praying certain amendments to the Act respecting the pumping of Natural Gas.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland and Durham*, praying a reduction in the Passenger Rates on Railways in *Ontario*.

Of the Town Council of *Chatham* ; also, of the County Council of *Kent*, severally praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the construction of Roads.

Of the City Council of *Hamilton*, praying that Municipalities may be empowered to pass By laws compelling Electric Street Railway Companies to provide shelter for Motor-men on their Cars.

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

Bill (No. 86), intituled “ An Act respecting *Upper Canada College*.”—Mr. *Ross*.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 87), intituled “ An Act respecting Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property.”—Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*.

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

Bill (No. 88), intituled “ An Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling Industrial Disputes.”—The Attorney-General.

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

Bill (No. 89), intituled “ An Act to prevent the taking of Natural Gas from the ground, or forcing it from the well by any other means than the natural flow.”—Mr. *Balfour*

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

On motion of Mr. *Balfour*, seconded by Mr. *Gibson (Huron)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the number of persons employed, temporarily or permanently, by the Government, in the service of the Province, on the 31st December, 1893, together with their names, ages, nationality, religion, salary, occupation, place of residence, and date of appointment ; but not including mechanics, artisans, laborers or like *employés*, whose engagement or employment was of a merely temporary character. Also, a similar Return as to all Sessional Clerks employed during the Sessions of 1893 and 1894.

On motion of Mr. *Balfour*, seconded by Mr. *Gibson (Huron)*,

Ordered, That the Returns provided for by the Orders of this House relating to the Public Service, passed on the tenth day of April and nineteenth day of May last, shall contain, in addition to the information for the years 1871 and 1892, provided for by the said Orders, like information regarding the year 1873.

On motion of Mr. *Barr (Dufferin)*, seconded by Mr. *Reid*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the number of Inquests held during the past three years on the death of persons committed for vagrancy, in the gaols, prisons, houses of correction, lock ups or houses of industry and the cost in connection therewith and the finding of such inquests.

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

Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the year of 1893, together with a statement of the Returns of the Fees and Emoluments of the Registrars of *Ontario* for the same year. (*Sessional Papers No. 65.*)

Also—Copy of an Order in Council approving of an Agreement with the *Methodist* Book Room and Publishing House, *Toronto*, respecting the publication of the Public School Text Book on Physiology and Temperance. (*Sessional Papers No. 66.*)

Also—Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education approving of certain Regulations of the Department. (*Sessional Papers No. 67.*)

Also—Copy of an Order in Council appointing *Samuel B. Sinclair*, B.A., Vice Principal of the Provincial Normal School at *Ottawa*. (*Sessional Papers No. 68.*)

Also—Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the last return submitted to the Legislature, and made in accordance with the provisions of R.S.O., Cap. 15, Sec. 23. (*Sessional Papers No. 69.*)

The House then adjourned at 4 p.m.

Tuesday, 27th February, 1894.

3 o'clock, P.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, that the Clerk had laid on the Table the following Certificate :—

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the twenty-third day of January, 1894, issued by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to *James Thompson*, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Lanark*, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Lanark* in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of *Nathaniel McLenaghan*, Esquire, who had resigned, *James Maitland Clarke*, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ of Election, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, 1894, which is now lodged of record in my office.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk L.A.

Toronto, 27th February, 1894.

James Maitland Clarke, Esquire, the member elect for the South Riding of the County of *Lanark*, having taken the Oaths and signed the Roll took his seat.

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

By Mr. *Gibson* (*Hamilton*), The Petition of the *Hamilton Radial Electric Street Railway Company*; also, the Petition of *W. Southam* and others of *Hamilton*.
By Mr. *McColl*, The Petition of *James S. Brierley* and others of *St. Thomas*.
By Mr. *Mackenzie*, The Petition of the Village Council of *Point Edward*.
By Mr. *Guthrie*, The Petition of *James Davidson* and others of *Guelph*.
By Mr. *McNaughton*, Three Petitions of the County Council of *Bruce*.
By Mr. *Ferguson*, Four Petitions of the County Council of *Kent*.
By Mr. *Caldwell*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Carleton Place*.
By Mr. *Clancy*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Tilbury East*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Town Council of *Barrie*, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their Debenture Debt.

Of *W. B. McMurrich* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Canadian Burglary Insurance Company*.

Of the *Canadian Coloured Cotton Mills Company*; the *Cornwall Manufacturing Company*, and the Town Council of *Cornwall*, praying that an Act may pass to confirm certain By-laws of the Town of *Cornwall*.

Of the County Council of *Halton*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Corporation to appropriate and distribute the money recovered from the *Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada* for damages for breach of the conditions of a certain Bond.

Of the Rector and Churchwardens of *Christ Church, Hamilton*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act relating to *Christ Church*.

Of *E. Benolet* and others, of *Rochester*, praying that the Bill before the House to separate the Township of *Rochester* into two separate municipalities may not pass.

Of the *Toronto and Richmond Hill Street Rail way Company*, praying that an Act may pass to make binding certain By-laws of the Township of *York*.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*; also, of the County Council of *Lanark*; also, of the County Council of *Kent*; also, of the County Council of the United Counties of *Leeds and Grenville*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the powers of Township Councils.

Of the County Council of *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*; also, of the Township Council of *Sheffield*; also, of the Township Council of the United Townships of *Kaladar, Anglesea and Effingham*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a Tax on Land Values.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act, respecting the maintenance of Bridges.

Of the County Council of *Kent*, praying a reduction in the number of County Councillors.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Leeds and Grenville*; also, of the County Council of *Lanark*; also, of the County Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland and Durham*, praying certain amendments to the law respecting the appointment of County officials.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*, praying a reduction in the fees of County Government officials.

Of *H. Covell* and others, of *Smith's Falls*, praying certain amendments to the Act relating to Accidents by Fire in Hotels, respecting the proper enforcement of By-laws as to erection of Fire Escapes.

Of the County Council of *Kent*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the apprehension and conviction of Horse Thieves.

Of *Hugh C. McLean* and others, of *Toronto*, praying certain amendments to the law of Newspaper Libel.

Of the County Council of the United Counties of *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*, praying certain reforms in the present system of Prison Administration.

Of the County Council of *Lanark*; also, of the County Council of the United Counties of *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*; also, of the County Council of the United Counties of *Leeds and Grenville*, severally praying that Passenger rates on Railways in *Ontario* may be reduced.

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

Bill (No. 90), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—*Mr. Paton*.

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

Bill (No. 91), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—*Mr. Bishop*.

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

Bill (No. 92), intituled "An Act to amend the *Ontario* Election Act."—*Mr. Garrow*.

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

Bill (No. 93), intituled "An Act respecting Writs of Execution."—*Mr. Garrow*.

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

On motion of *Mr. McKay (Oxford)*, seconded by *Mr. O'Connor*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return, from the Records of the Votes cast "yes" and "no" on the question of Prohibition on 1st January last under 56 Vic. cap. 41, shewing (1) The number of males voting in each Municipality; (2) The number of females so voting; (3) The total votes cast; (4) The male and female and total majorities; (5) The number of males and females voting; (6) The number of male and female voters on voters' list, and number of their votes unpolled; (7) The

number of spoiled and rejected ballots ; and a further return shewing in detail ; (8) The votes of males cast in each electoral district of the Province ; (9) The majorities "yes" or "no" in each such electoral district, and the total numbers of votes of males cast ; (10) The total votes of males on voters' lists and unpolled, and (11) A statement of votes polled at the general election for the Legislative Assembly in 1890, with the total votes on voters' lists and unpolled at such election.

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

Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 1.*)

Also—Report of the *Ontario* Agricultural College and of the Agricultural and Experimental Union for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 32.*)

The House then adjourned at 3.55 p.m.

Wednesday, 28th February, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By the Attorney-General, Two Petitions of the Town Council of *Woodstock*.

By Mr. Ross, The Petition of the County Council of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. Gibson (*Hamilton*), The Petition of A. D. Stewart and others of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. Stratton, The Petition of the Town Council of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. Balfour, Three Petitions of the County Council of *Essex* ; also, The Petition of the Township Council of *Garfield North*.

By Mr. Meacham, The Petition of the Township Council of *Armstrong*.

By Mr. Magwood, The Petition of the City Council of *Stratford*.

By Mr. Biggar, Two Petitions of the County Council of *Hastings* ; also, The Petition of J. C. Jamieson and others of *Belleville*.

By Mr. Caldwell, The Petition of the Township Council of *North Sherbrooke*,

By Mr. Tuit, The Petition of W. Millichamp and others of *Toronto* ; also, Three Petitions of the Builders' Labourers Union ; also, The Petition of the Maple Leaf Assembly ; also, The Petition of the Iron Moulders Union, No. 28 ; also, The Petition of the Boot and Shoemakers National Union ; also, The Petition of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 27 ; also, The Petition of the Working Woman's Protective Association ; also, The Petition of the Trades and Labour Council, all of *Toronto*.

By Mr. Tooley, The Petition of the County Council of *Middlesex* ; also, The Petition of Henry A. Everett and others of *Cleveland, Ohio*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Town Council of *Newmarket*, praying that an Act may pass to reduce the area of the Town.

Of the Town Council of *Toronto Junction* ; also, of the Town Council of *Thorold* ; also, of the Town Council of *North Toronto* ; also, of the Town Council of *Newmarket*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of places of Worship.

Of *L. G. Jackson* and others of *Newmarket*, praying certain amendments to the law of Newspaper Libel.

Of the County Council of *Welland*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the extension of Boundaries.

Of the County Council of *Welland*, praying legislation in the direction of preventing the contamination of the *Niagara River*.

Of the County Council of *Welland*, praying a reduction in the passenger rates on railways in *Ontario*.

Mr. *O'Connor*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Third Report, which was read as follows and adopted.

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

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

The Joint Petition of the Town Council of *Gananoque* and The *Thousand Islands* Railway praying that an Act may pass to confirm a certain Agreement ;

Of the City Council of *St. Catharines* praying that an Act may pass to enable the Corporation to deal with certain Railway Bonds and Debentures of the *St. Catharines* and *Niagara Central* Railway ;

Of the City Council of *Ottawa* ; the *Ottawa* Electric Street Railway Company and the *Ottawa* City Passenger Railway Company praying that an Act may pass to validate a certain Agreement ;

Of the Town Council of *Trenton* praying that an Act may pass to legalize and confirm the Assessment Roll of 1893 ;

Of the City Council of *London* praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of debentures and for other purposes ;

Of the *London* Street Railway Company praying that an Act may pass to confirm a certain By-law and Agreement with reference to the completion of the Railway ;

Of the Town Council of *Listowell* praying that an Act may pass to empower the corporation to aid certain manufacturing establishments and for other purposes ;

Of *Nelson Schnarr* of *Rat Portage* praying that an Act may pass to enable him to practise as a Dental Surgeon in *Ontario* ;

Of the Town Council of *Harriston* praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their Debenture Debt ;

Of *G. W. Allan* and others of *Toronto* praying that an Act may pass to define the meaning of the word "Citizens" and to provide regulations for taking the vote on Sunday Railway Service ;

Of the Town Council of *Port Hope* praying that an Act may pass respecting the Consolidated Debt of the Town ;

Of the Town Council of *Barrie* praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their Debenture Debt ;

Of the Village Council of *London West* praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of Debentures ;

Of the Town Council of *Toronto Junction* praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their Debenture Debt and for other purposes ;

Of the County Council of *Oxford* praying that an Act may pass to legalize By-Law 373, authorizing the issue of Certain Debentures.

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of your Honourable House be further suspended in this : That the time for presenting petitions for Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the time for introducing Private Bills to your Honourable House be extended until and inclusive of Friday, the 9th day of March next.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fourth Report, which was read as follows and adopted :—

The Committee have carefully examined the petition of *W. B. McAllister* and others, of *Pembroke*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act incorporating the *Pembroke Southern Railway*, and find that notice of the intended application to this Legislature was duly inserted in the *Ontario Gazette* and in the *Pembroke Observer*, a newspaper published in the county of *Renfrew*, the county through which said railway proposes to run, the full term of six weeks, as required by the terms of your Honourable House. The notice asks for power, in addition to the other powers conferred upon them by their Act of Incorporation, to construct a railway from the town of *Pembroke* to the village of *Renfrew*, both in the county of *Renfrew*, whilst the petition asks to have it declared that the construction of a line from the town of *Pembroke* to the village of *Douglas*, which they are empowered to build under their Act of Incorporation, or the construction of a line from the town of *Pembroke* to the village of *Renfrew*, shall be deemed a sufficient compliance with their said Act of Incorporation. The Committee consider that the notices as published are full and sufficient as regards the construction of the said line from the town of *Pembroke* to the village of *Renfrew*.

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

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 10), "Respecting the *Beechwood Cemetery Company* of the city of *Ottawa*," and report the same without amendment.

The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 16), "To amend the Act incorporating the *People's Life Insurance Company*," and Bill (No. 3), "Respecting the *Railway Debenture Debt* of the Township of *Flos*," and have amended the preambles to the said Bills so as to make the same conform with the facts as they appear to your Committee. They have also made certain other amendments to the said Bill No. 3.

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of your Honourable House be suspended in this: That the time for receiving petitions for Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the time for presenting Private Bills to your Honourable House be extended until and exclusive of Friday, the 9th day of March next.

Ordered, That the time for presenting petitions for Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the time for presenting Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Friday, the 9th day of March next.

Mr. Balfour, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their First Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed :—

Public Accounts of the Province of *Ontario* for 1893. (*Sessional Paper No. 1.*)

Report of Commissioners on Schools in Counties of *Prescott* and *Russell*. (*Sessional Paper No. 4*)

Report of the *Upper Canada College*. (*Sessional Paper No. 5.*)

Report of University of *Toronto*, Faculty of Medicine. (*Sessional Paper No. 8.*)

Report of University of *Toronto* on Finance. (*Sessional Paper No. 9.*)

Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Friendly Societies. (*Sessional Paper No. 13.*)

Report on Shop Licenses' Acts. (*Sessional Paper No. 19.*)

Report on Public Charities, Lunatic, and Idiotic Asylums. (*Sessional Paper No. 26.*)

Report on Houses of Refuge, Orphan, and Magdalene Asylums. (*Sessional Paper No. 28.*)

Report upon Hospitals. (*Sessional Paper No. 29.*)

Report upon the Education of the Blind. (*Sessional Paper No. 30.*)

- Report upon the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. (*Sessional Paper No. 31.*)
 Report of the Agricultural College and Experimental Union. (*Sessional Paper No. 32.*)
 Report of the Entomological Society. (*Sessional Paper No. 35.*)
 Report on Tenders for Printing and Binding. (*Sessional Paper No. 45.*)
 Report of Work under the Childrens' Protection Act, 1893. (*Sessional Paper No. 47.*)
 Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices. (*Sessional Paper No. 65*)
 Return shewing number of Royal Commissions issued since Confederation. (*Sessional Paper No. 6.*)
 Return shewing amounts unpaid on land sold. (*Sessional Paper No. 53.*)
 Return shewing number of Reeves comprising County Councils. (*Sessional Paper No. 56.*)
 Return shewing number of Life Insurance Companies. (*Sessional Paper No. 61.*)
 Return shewing expenditure on Public Institutions. (*Sessional Paper No. 62.*)

The Committee recommend that the following documents be not printed :—

- Report of Librarian. (*Sessional Paper No. 48.*)
 Report on the disposal of the Revised Statutes. (*Sessional Paper No. 49.*)
 Report on the disposal of the Sessional Statutes. (*Sessional Paper No. 50.*)
 Return against granting license to Mr. Scott. (*Sessional Paper No. 59.*)
 Return shewing indictments before Grand Jury, County of Hastings. (*Sessional Paper No. 60.*)
 Return respecting prosecutions under the Game Laws. (*Sessional Paper No. 63.*)
 Return shewing amount due by Alexander McLaren. (*Sessional Paper No. 64.*)
 Agreement with Methodist Book and Publishing House. (*Sessional Paper No. 66.*)
 Minute of the Department of Education. (*Sessional Paper No. 67.*)
 Order appointing Samuel B. Sinclair, B.A. (*Sessional Paper No. 68.*)
 Statement of Bonds and Securities in Provincial Registrar's office. (*Sessional Paper No. 69.*)

The Committee recommend that the number of all Departmental Reports and the First Reading of Public Bills be increased from 1500 to 1550, as there are now not sufficient being printed to cover the distribution.

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

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

Bill (No. 7), intituled "An Act to Confirm an Agreement between the City of Ottawa, the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company and the Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company, Limited." Mr. Bronson.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 21), intituled "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Pembroke Southern Railway Company." Mr. Barr (*Renfrew*).

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 35), intituled "An Act to enable the Royal College of Dental Surgeons to admit Nelson Schnarr to practise Dental Surgery." Mr. Conmee.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 5), intituled "An Act to confirm an agreement between the Corporation of the Town of Gananoque and the Thousand Islands Railway Company." Mr. Harty.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 8), intituled 'An Act to consolidate the debt of the Town of *Port Hope*.'
Mr. *Campbell (Durham)*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 91), intituled "An Act to confirm an agreement between the *London Street Railway Company* and the Corporation of *London West*." Mr. *Tooley*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 14) intituled "An Act respecting the city of *St. Catharines*." Mr. *Hiscott*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 1), intituled "An Act respecting By-law No. 373 of the County of *Oxford*." Mr. *McKay (Oxford)*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 20), intituled "An Act to consolidate certain debts of the Town of *Harriston*." Mr. *Allan*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 11), intituled "An Act to confirm By-law No. 217 of the Town of *Listowel*." Mr. *McKay (Oxford)*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 30), intituled "An Act respecting the *Toronto Railway Company*." Mr. *Tait*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 25), intituled "An Act respecting the taking of votes upon the question of Sunday cars in the City of *Toronto*." Mr. *Tait*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 42), intituled "An Act to enable the Corporation of the Village of *London West* to issue debentures and to consolidate the debt of *London West*." Mr. *Tooley*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 40), intituled "An Act to consolidate certain debts of the Town of *Barrie*." Mr. *Paton*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 27), intituled "An Act to confirm and validate certain assessments of the Town of *Trenton*." Mr. *Biggar*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 19), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of *Toronto Junction*." Mr. *Gilmour*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 4), intituled "An Act respecting the City of *London*." Mr. *Meredith*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 94), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting Police Magistrates." Mr. *White*.
Ordered, that the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

Bill (No. 95), intituled "An Act to amend the law respecting Stationary Engineers." Mr. *Tait*.
Ordered, that the Bill be read the second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Wood (*Hastings*), seconded by Mr. Clancy,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all correspondence in connection with an application for a supply of timber for a local saw mill in the Township of *Tyendenaga*, in the County of *Hastings*, by Mr. *Fraser Chisholm*, of the said township.

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

GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the year 1894, and to complete the services of the Province for the year 1893, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
 Toronto, 28th February, 1894.

(*Sessional Papers No. 2.*)

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

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

Report of the Directors of the *Niagara Falls Park and River Railway Company*, with the Financial Statement for 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 72.*)

Also—Report of the Inspector of the House of Industry and Refuge of the County of *Elgin*. (*Sessional Papers No. 71.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-seventh day of February, instant, for a Return, from the Records of the Votes cast “yes” and “no” on the question of Prohibition on 1st January last under 56 *Vict.* cap. 41, shewing (1) The number of males voting in each Municipality; (2) The number of females so voting; (3) The total votes cast; (4) The male and female and total majorities; (5) The number of males and females voting; (6) The number of male and female voters on voters’ lists, and number of their votes unpolled; (7) The number of spoiled and rejected ballots; and a further return shewing in detail; (8) The votes of males cast in each electoral district of the Province; (9) The majorities “yes” and “no” in each such electoral district, and the total numbers of votes of males cast; (10) The total votes of males on voters’ lists and unpolled, and (11) A statement of votes polled at the general election for the Legislative Assembly in 1890, with the total votes on voters’ lists and unpolled at such election. (*Sessional Papers No. 70.*)

The House then adjourned at 5.10 p.m.

Thursday, March 1, 1894.

3 o’clock P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. Paton, The Petition of *S. Healey* and others of *Barrie*.

By Mr. Monk, The Petition of *A. Stevenson* and others of *Fort William*.

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By Mr. *Maywood*, The Petition of the County Council of *Perth*.
 By Mr. *Moore*, The Petition of *D. Strachan* and others of *Hespeler*.
 By Mr. *McKay* (*Victoria*), The Petition of *W. McDonnell* and others of *Lindsay*.
 By Mr. *Marler*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Chafey*; also, The Petition of the Township Council of *Brunel*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Town Council of *Carleton Place*, praying that an Act may pass empowering the corporation to grant aid to secure the establishment of an Industrial Enterprise.

Of the *Hamilton* Radial Electric Street Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of Incorporation.

Of the Village Council of *Point Edward*; also, of the Township Council of *Tilbury East*; severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a tax on Land Values.

Of the County Council of *Bruce*; also, of the County Council of *Kent*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the powers of Township Councils.

Of the County Council of *Bruce*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the maintenance of Bridges.

Of the County Council of *Kent*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the reduction of the number of County Councillors.

Of the County Council of *Kent*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting rewards for the apprehension and conviction of Horse Thieves.

Of *W. Southam* and others of *Hamilton*; also, of *James S. Brierley* and others of *St. Thomas*; also of *T. A. Davidson* and others of *Guelph*, severally praying certain amendments to the law of Newspaper Libel.

Of the County Council of *Bruce*; also, of the County Council of *Kent*, severally praying a reduction in passenger rates on Railways in *Ontario*.

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

Bill No. (96), intituled "An Act respecting the establishment of Houses of Refuge." Mr. *McColl*.

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

Bill No. (97), intituled "An Act to establish a Provincial Park at *Rondeau*." Mr. *Hardy*.

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

On motion of Mr. *McColl* seconded by Mr. *Godwin*.

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing, (1) the advertisements for the sale of the cattle offered for sale at the Agricultural College in December last; (2) the conditions of sale; (3) a list of the names of the purchasers and the prices paid for the animals sold; (4) a list of the animals of which the purchasers refused to complete the sale; (5) a statement of the animals sold and afterwards returned; (6) a list of the animals in respect of which the test for tuberculosis was applied, and statement of the result in each case.

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

Statement of the affairs of the *Toronto* General Trusts Company for the year 1893. (*Sessional Paper No. 73.*)

The House then adjourned at 5 p.m.

Friday, 2nd March, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Meredith*, The Petition of the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association of *London*.

By Mr. *McColl*, The Petition of the County Council of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Ryerson*, The Petition of *Alexander Wallace* and others of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Clarke (Lanark)*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Smith's Falls*.

By Mr. *Ferguson*, The Petition of the County Council of *Kent*; also, The Petition of the Township Council of *Zone*.

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

By Mr. *Tait*, The Petition of the *Toronto* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Godwin*, Two Petitions of the County Council of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Clancy*, The Petition of the County Council of *Kent*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *Henry A. Everett* and others, of *Cleveland, Ohio*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *London and Springbank Electric Railway Company*.

Of the Town Council of *Peterborough*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Corporation to assume a proportion of the cost of the *Pigeon Creek Bridge* and for other purposes.

Of *W. Millichamp* and others, of *Toronto*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act, respecting the taxation of improved property.

Of the Town Council of *Woodstock*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act, respecting the taxation of places of Worship.

Of the Builders' Laborers' Union; also, of the Working Womans Protective Association; also of the Carpenter and Joiners' Union, No. 27; also, of the Boot and Shoemakers' Union; also, of the Iron Moulders' Union, No. 28, all of *Toronto*; also, of the Township Council of the United Townships of *Dalhousie* and *North Sherbrooke*; also, of the Township Council of *Gosfield North*; also, of Township Council of *Ernestown*; also, of the County Council of *Essex*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act, respecting a tax on Land Values.

Of the County Council of *Hastings*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act, respecting the powers of Township Councils.

Of the Town Council of *Woodstock*; also, of the City Council of *Stratford*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act, respecting the taxation of the plant of Gas Companies.

Of the County Council of *Essex*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act, respecting the maintenance of Bridges.

Of the County Council of *Middlesex* (two petitions), praying a reduction in the fees of County Government Officials.

Of the County Council of *Hastings*, praying that the School Laws of the Province may be distributed in pamphlet form.

Of *A. D. Stewart* and others, of *Hamilton*, praying that Municipalities may be empowered to pass by-laws compelling Electric Car Companies to provide shelter for motor men upon the cars.

Of *T. C. Jamieson* and others, of *Belleville*, praying certain amendments to the law of Newspaper Libel.

Of the County Council of *Essex*, praying a reduction in the passenger rates on railways in *Ontario*.

Of the Trades and Labour Council; also of Maple Leaf Assembly, No. 28; also, of the Builders' and Labourers' Union, all of *Toronto*, severally praying for legislation setting aside Saturday as a half holiday, as far as possible.

Of the *Toronto* Builders' and Laborers' Union, praying that certain questions affecting the future of *Canada* may be submitted to the popular vote.

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

Bill (No. 98), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. *McKechnie*.

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

Bill (No. 99), intituled "An Act to facilitate the Administration of Justice in *Rainy River* District."—The Attorney-General.

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

Bill (No. 100), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. *Barr* (*Dufferin*).

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

Bill (No. 101), intituled "An Act to amend the Act relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths."—Mr. *Field*.

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

Bill (No. 102), intituled "An Act to amend the Division Courts Act."—Mr. *Gibson* (*Hamilton*).

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

Bill (No. 103), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. *Allan*.

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

On motion of Mr. *Clarke* (*Lanark*), seconded by Mr. *Barr* (*Renfrew*),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return from each municipality in the Province, other than Counties, showing the rate of taxation therein (1) for municipal purposes ; (2) for school purposes ; (3) total.

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

Report of the Agriculture and Arts Association for the year 1893. (*Sessional Paper No. 39*)

Also, Report of the Poultry Association of *Ontario* for the year 1893. (*Sessional Paper No. 40*).

The House then adjourned at 3.30 p.m.

Monday, 5th March, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk had laid upon the Table the following Certificate :—

The undersigned Commissioners to whom has been referred an Act (No. 28), intituled "An Act to Authorize the Trustees of the Congregation of the *Holy Blossom* to convey certain lands to other Trustees," report as follows :—

That, presuming the allegations contained in the preamble to be proved to the satisfaction of the House, it is reasonable that such Bill do pass, and that the provisions thereof appear proper for carrying its purposes into effect.

Dated at *Osgoode Hall*,
1st March, 1894.

(Sgd.)

JOHN H. HAGARTY,
JAMES MACLENNAN.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 28), Respecting the Congregation of the *Holy Blossom* be referred to the Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

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

By Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*, The Petition of the City Council of *Hamilton*; also, The Petition of A. T. *Fr  d* and others of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Wood (Hastings)*, The Petition of *John R. Orr* and others of *Madoc*.

By Mr. *Miscampbell*, The Petition of *Hale Brothers* and others of *Orillia*.

By Mr. *Glendinning*, The Petition of *W. H. Keller* and others of *Uxbridge*.

By Mr. *Hiscott*, The Petition of the City Council of *St. Catharines*.

By Mr. *Balfour*, The Petition of the *Brockville Gas Light Company*.

By Mr. *Moore*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Galt*; also, The Petition of *Andrew Laidlaw* and others of *Galt*.

By Mr. *Tait*, The Petition of the City Council of *Toronto*; also, The Petition of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Plasterers' Union of *North America*; also, The Petition of *William Moran* and others; also, The Petition of *Arthur S. Consterdine* and others, all of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Barr (Renfrew)*, The Petition of *W. H. Rowe* and others of *Pembroke*.

By Mr. *Harty*, The Petition of *John Herald* and others, of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *McKay*, The Petition of *W. Maguire* and others, of *Tilsonburgh*.

By Mr. *Conmee*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Alberton*.

By Mr. *Clarke (Toronto)*, The Petition of the Varnishers' and Polishers' local union; also, The Petition of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; also, The Petition of *M. C. Grant* and others, all of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Dack*, Two Petitions of the Town Council of *Kincardine*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of A. *Stevenson* and others, of *Fort William*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act 56 Vic., c. 63, respecting the Town of *Fort William* and the Municipality of *Neebing*.

Of *William McDonnell* and others, of *Lindsay*, praying that the Bill before the House respecting the purchase of the *Lindsay Water Works* may not pass.

Of the Township Council of *Brunel*; also, of the Township Council of *Chaffey*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act, respecting a tax on Land Values.

Of the County Council of *Perth*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act, respecting the maintenance of Bridges.

Of *T. Wesley* and others, of *Barrie*, praying certain amendments to the law of Newspaper Libel.

Of *D. Strachan* and others, of *Hespeler*, praying certain amendments to the Act respecting Stationary Engineers.

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

Bill (No. 104), intituled “An Act to amend the Municipal Act.”—*Mr. McMahon*.

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

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 3), Respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Township of *Flos*.

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

On motion of *Mr. Clancy* seconded by *Mr. Wood (Hastings)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the date of the dismissal of *William Young*, Farm Instructor at the Reformatory for Boys at *Penetanguishene*. The length of time he was in the service; the cause of his dismissal; the amount paid him as a gratuity, together with the amounts, if any, paid him for rent allowance or otherwise since his dismissal. Also, copies of all correspondence between the said *Young* and the Government or any officer thereof, relating to his dismissal, the payment of a gratuity or otherwise.

On motion of *Mr. Meredith*, seconded by *Mr. Wood (Hastings)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return giving the amount expended in the year 1882 for alterations and repairs to Agricultural Hall. Also, of the proportions of the amounts so expended which were, according to the report of *Mr. Tully*, Engineer of the Public Works Department, to be paid by the Agricultural and Arts Association; *Mr. Philip Jamieson* (the tenant), and by the Province respectively. Also, of the amounts re-paid by the Association and *Mr. Jamieson* respectively; the dates of payment and the amounts still remaining unpaid. Also, of a copy of the lease or agreement with *Mr. Jamieson* for renting to him the shop in the Hall, entered into in the year 1882, or now subsisting.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 60), To amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 81), To amend The Assessment Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second Reading of Bill (No. 67), To amend The Public Schools Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

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

Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 16.*)

Also—Report of the Ontario Fish and Game Commission for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 17.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the Twelfth Day of April, 1893, for a Return of all timber berths which have been sold or disposed of which were not under license in the year 1889, and a like Return for each of the years 1890, 1891 and 1892. (*Sessional Papers No. 74*)

The House then adjourned at 4.50 p m.

Tuesday, 6th March, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

- By Mr. *Meredith*, The Petition of the City Council of *London*.
- By Mr. *Snider*, The Petition of the County Council of *Waterloo*.
- By Mr. *Mack*, The Petition of *Benjamin Clarke* and others of *Gladstone*.
- By Mr. *McColl*, The Petition of *R. C. Williams* and others of *St. Thomas*.
- By Mr. *White*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Sandwich South*.
- By Mr. *Stratton*, The Petition of Mr. *Wilson* and others of *Peterborough*.
- By Mr. *Barr (Dufferin)*, Three Petitions of the Town Council of *Orangeville*.
- By Mr. *Gilmour*, Four Petitions of the County Council of *York*.
- By Mr. *Harty*, The Petition of the *Kingston* Knights of Labour.
- By Mr. *Tait*, The Petition of the *Toronto* Railway Company.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

- Of the *London* Real Estate Owners' Protective Association, praying that the Bill before the House respecting the *London* Waterworks may not pass.
- Of the *Toronto* Railway Company, praying that the Bill before the House respecting the City of *Toronto* may not pass, in so far as it interferes with the Company.
- Of the County Council of *Elgin*, (two Petitions) praying certain Amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the powers of Township Councils.
- Of the County Council of *Dufferin*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting Annual Assessments.
- Of the Township Council of *Zone*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a tax on Land Values.
- Of the Town Council of *Smith's Falls*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting taxation of Places of Worship.
- Of the County Council of *Kent*, (two Petitions) praying that certain County Officials may be paid by Salary instead of Fees.
- Of the County Council of *Elgin*, praying that Passenger rates on Railways in *Ontario* may be reduced.
- Of *Alexander Wallace* and others of *Toronto*, praying that a compulsory Public Weigh Scales may be established.

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

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 17), "To confirm an agreement between the City of *Ottawa* and the *Ottawa* City Passenger Railway Company and the *Ottawa* Electric Street Railway Company (Limited)," and have prepared certain amendments thereto. The Committee have also amended the Preamble to the said Bill so as to conform with the facts as they appear to your Committee.

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

Bill (No. 105), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. *Garrow*.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 106), intituled "An Act to extend the power of the High Court in respect of granting Maintenance to Infants."—The Attorney-General.

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

Bill (No. 107), intituled "An Act to make further provision respecting the solemnization of Marriages."—The Attorney-General.

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

Bill (No. 108), intituled "An Act to amend the Act to regulate travelling on Public Highways and Bridges."—Mr. *Harty*.

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

The Order of the Day for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

Mr. *Harcourt* moved,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair,

And a Debate having arisen,

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

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

Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1893, with the Statistics of 1892. (*Sessional Papers No. 3.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 7th March, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Hardy*, Two Petitions of the City Council of *Brantford*; also, Two Petitions of the Iron Moulders' Union; also, The Petition of *W. T. Reid* and others; also, The Petition of *Raymond H. Broomfield* and others, all of *Brantford*.

By Mr. *Cleland*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Owen Sound*; also, The Petition of the Town Council of *Meaford*.

By Mr. *Biggar*, Three Petitions of the City Council of *Belleville*; also, The Petition of *Thomas Sullivan* and others of *Belleville*.

By Mr. *Campbell (Durham)*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Port Hope*.

By Mr. *Balfour*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Tilbury North*.

By Mr. *Harty*, The Petition of the City Council of *Kingston*; also, The Petition of the Rector of *St. George's Church, Kingston*.

The following Petitions were read and received :

Of the *Brockville Gas Light Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of Incorporation.

Of the Town Council of *Kincardine*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the Assessment of Real Property.

Of the City Council of *St. Catharines*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the assessment of Gas Companies' Mains.

Of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union of *North America*; also, of the, Township Council of *Alberton*; also, of the Varnishers and Polishers' Union of *Toronto*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a Tax on Land Values.

Of the Town Council of *Galt*; also, of the Town Council of *Kincardine*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship.

Of *W. H. Rowe* and others of *Pembroke*; also, of *John R. Orr* and others of *Madoc*; also, of *Hale Bros.* and others of *Orillia*; also, of *W. McGuire* and others of *Tilsonburgh*; also, of *W. H. Keller* and others of *Uxbridge*; also, of *Andrew Laidlaw* and others of *Galt*, severally praying certain amendments to the law of Newspaper Libel.

Of the City Council of *Toronto* praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the clearing of Walks and Roads.

Of the City Council of *Hamilton* praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the number of Aldermen and their term of office.

Of *A. T. Freed* and others of *Hamilton*, praying that Municipalities may be empowered to pass By-laws compelling Electric Companies to provide shelter for Motor-men upon their cars.

Of *M. C. L. Grant* and others; also, of *William Moran* and others; also, of *Arthur S. Consterdine* and others; also of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, all of *Toronto*, severally praying that Saturday may be declared a half holiday by Statute.

Of *John Herald* and others of *Kingston*, praying certain amendments to the Act respecting the examination of Stationary Engineers.

Mr. O'Connor from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented their Fifth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

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

Of the Town Council of *Newmarket* praying that an Act may pass to reduce the area of the Town;

Of the County Council of *Halton* praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Corporation to appropriate and distribute the money recovered from The *Grand Trunk* Railway Company for damages for breach of the conditions of a certain Bond;

Of the Township Council of *Tiny* praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of debentures;

Of the Town Council of *Lindsay* praying that an Act may pass to authorize the purchase of the *Lindsay* Water Works Company's system of Water Works;

Of the Township Council of *Etobicoke* praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of certain debentures;

Of the Town Council of *Carleton Place* praying that an Act may pass empowering the Corporation to grant aid to secure the establishment of an industrial enterprise;

Of the Rector and Churchwardens of *Christ Church, Hamilton*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act relating to *Christ Church*;

Of the *Universalists' Convention of Ontario* praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Universalists' Church of Ontario*;

Of the City Council of *Toronto* praying that an Act may pass to validate certain debenture By-laws and respecting the *Toronto* Railway;

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of Your Honourable House be further suspended in this: That the time for introducing Private Bills to Your Honourable House be further extended until and inclusive of Wednesday the 14th day of March instant.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Sixth Report, which was read as follows, and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully examined the Petition of the *Windsor* Water Works Commissioners praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act respecting the *Windsor* Water Works, and find that the notices of the intended application to this Legislature were duly published in the *Ontario Gazette* and in the *Windsor Evening Record*, a newspaper published in the Town of *Windsor*, for the space of six weeks, as required by the Rules of your Honourable House. The Committee find that the Petition asks for leave to reduce the rate of interest on their bonds from "seven" to "five" per cent., of which no mention is made in the published notice. The Committee recommend that the attention of the Private Bills Committee be directed to this so that the rights of none of the existing bondholders may be injuriously affected by the legislation sought.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Seventh Report, which was read as follows, and adopted :—

The Committee have carefully examined the Petition of *William H. Comstock* and others, of *Brockville*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Toronto Aqueduct Company*, and find that notice of the intended application to this Legislature was duly inserted in the *Ontario Gazette*, the *Globe* and the *Barrie Examiner*, the last two named being newspapers published in the Counties affected by the undertaking, for the space of six weeks, as required by the Rules of your Honourable House. The Committee find that the petition asks "that the land acquired and used for the purposes of the said company, and all plant and improvements thereon, shall be exempt from taxation for all municipal and provincial purposes," and that no notice was given that such was the intention of the Company. The Committee would therefore call the attention of the Private Bills Committee to this difference between the petition and the notice.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Eighth Report, which was read as follows, and adopted :—

The Committee have carefully examined the Petition of the *Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company* praying that an Act may pass to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the road, to construct works for the production of electricity and to extend the line of their railway, and find that notice of the intended application was duly inserted in the *Ontario Gazette* and the *Manitoulin Expositor*, this latter being a newspaper published in the District of *East Algoma*, the District affected by the proposed legislation; that such notice appeared in said journals for the space of six weeks, as required by the Rules of your Honourable House; that said notice simply asked "to extend the time for the commencement and completion of said railway and for other purposes." The Committee are of the opinion that the wording of the notice is not sufficiently definite and find that the said notice is sufficient as regards the extension of the time for the commencement and completion of the road, but insufficient as regards the extension of the line and the other powers sought, as the words "and for other powers" would not give sufficient notice to the public of the object of the proposed legislation.

Ordered, That the time for introducing Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the fourteenth day of March instant.

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

Bill (No. 32), intituled "An Act respecting the *Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company*."—Mr. *Conmee*.

Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 36), intituled "An Act to legalize By-law No. 214 of the County of *Halton* and to enable the Corporation to appropriate and distribute certain moneys."—Mr. *Kerns*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 41), intituled "An Act to enable the Town of *Lindsay* to purchase the *Lindsay Water Works* and to issue debentures therefor."—Mr. *McKay (Victoria)*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 27), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of *Carleton Place*."—Mr. *Caldwell*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 33) "An Act respecting the City of *Toronto*."—Mr. *Clarke (Toronto)*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 15), intituled "An Act respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Township of *Tiny*."—Mr. *Paton*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 46), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting Water Works in the Town of *Windsor*."—Mr. *White*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 37), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Universalists'* Church of *Ontario*, in *Canada*."—Mr. *Charlton*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 7), intituled "An Act to reduce the area of the Town of *Newmarket*."—Mr. *Davis*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 26), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Toronto* Aqueduct Company."—Mr. *Gilmour*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 29), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of *Etobicoke*."—Mr. *Gilmour*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 38), intituled "An Act relating to *Christ Church, Hamilton* (1894).—Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 109), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. *Dack*.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 110), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act.—Mr. *Whitney*.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. *Preston*, seconded by Mr. *Monk*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return, shewing the amounts expended in connection with the Provincial binder twine industry, (1) for buildings, (2) for machinery, (3) for materials, up to 30th September, 1893, (4) for labour and superintendence, with the names of foreman or superintendents employed, and the wages or salary paid to each of them up to 30th September, 1893; and shewing also, (1) the total output of twine in quantity, and the amounts realized therefrom, giving the names from whom the same were received and the dates of the receipt of each sum prior to 30th September, 1893; (2) the total quantity of twine on hand; (3) the total quantity of material on hand on 30th September, 1893; (4) the amounts (if any) remaining unpaid by the purchasers with the names of the persons by whom the same are payable; (5) the names of the agents employed for the sale or disposal of the twine, and the remuneration paid or payable to each of them; (6) and a statement of the number of prisoners employed in connection with the industry and of the time during which they were employed.

On motion of Mr. *McKechnie*, seconded by Mr. *Clarke (Lanark)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the number of Reeves and Deputy-Reeves comprising the several County Councils of the Province for the year 1893.

On motion of Mr. *Ryerson*, seconded by Mr. *McCleary*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return, shewing (1) the actual loss over and above insurance, sustained by the Province by the burning of the *Toronto* University building; (2) names of each insurance company, amount paid by each, amount insured in each at the time of the fire, dates of payment; (3) the present amount of insur-

ance held by the Government on the new Parliament Buildings, University and *Upper Canada* College, giving names of each company and the amount each carries, and the rate *per* \$100.00; (4) what loss was sustained over and above insurance on the burning of the *Central Prison*.

On motion of Mr. *Meredith*, seconded by Mr. *Wood (Hastings)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the number of cases now standing for argument in the Court of Appeal, and the number which were standing for argument on the first days of January 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894.

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

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing what reductions have been made in the past ten years in the amounts payable by any Municipality to the Province in respect of Drainage Works, or advances made for such works, giving each Municipality separately with the amount of the original indebtedness and the amount of the reduction made with respect to it, and the authority for such reduction. And shewing also, whether any of such Municipalities, and if so, which, are in arrear in respect of the payments to have been made on the reduced indebtedness and the amounts in arrear.

Mr. *Marter* moved, seconded by Mr. *Wood (Hastings)*,

That in the opinion of this House the maintenance of Government House and the establishment connected therewith at the expense of the Province should, after the expiration of five years from the appointment, or other earlier determination of the term of office of His Honour the present Lieutenant-Governor, be discontinued.

Mr. *Waters* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bishop*,

That all the words of the Motion after the words "the opinion of this House" be struck out, and the following inserted: "the discontinuance of the system of maintaining Government House and the establishment connected therewith at the expense of the Province involves, or would probably involve, the adoption of such expense by the Dominion Government for all the Provinces, that such a change would greatly increase the expense to the people of this Province, and would not be in the interest of the Province."

The Attorney-General then moved in amendment to the Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Hardy*,

That the following words be added to the amendment: "That the change proposed is not intended to take effect for three years or more; that this being the last session of the present Legislature, there will be ample opportunity before the expiry of the term of His Honour the present Lieutenant-Governor for the new Legislature to deal with the question as it may consider advisable, and, that under all the circumstances, it is not necessary, or desirable, to make a definite declaration of policy or intention on the part of the House at its present Session."

And a Debate having arisen,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Friday next.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 16), To amend the Act incorporating the *People's Life Insurance Company*.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

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

Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 20.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.40 p.m.

Thursday, 8th March, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Field*, The Petition of *M. W. Williams* and others of *Cobourg*.

By Mr. *Godwin*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Alymer*.

By Mr. *Tait*, The Petition of *Edward Apted* and others ; also, The Petition of the Varnishers' and Polishers' Union ; also, The Petition of the Iron Moulders' Union ; also, The Petition of the Bookbinders' Union ; also, The Petition of the Trades and Labour Council ; also, The Petition of the Painters' and Decorators' Union, all of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Guthrie*, Two Petitions of the City Council of *Guelph* ; also, Two Petitions of the Iron Moulders' Union of *Guelph*.

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Toronto*), The Petition of *Robert S. Gourlay* and others ; also, The Petition of *A. Thomson* and others, all of *Toronto*.

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

By Mr. *McKechnie*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Durham*.

The following Petitions were read and received .—

Of *Benjamin Clarke* and others, of *Gladstone*, praying that the Bill before the House respecting the *Cornwall* Manufacturing Companies may not pass.

Of the Town Council of *Orangeville*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of certain Debentures.

Of The *Toronto* Railway Company, praying that the Bill before the House respecting the taking of a vote upon Sunday Street Cars may not pass.

Of the County Council of *York*, praying that the Bill before the House to incorporate the *Toronto* Aqueduct Company may pass.

Of *C. Wilson* and others, of *Peterborough*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Improved Property.

Of the Town Council of *Orangeville*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship.

Of the *Kingston* Knights of Labour ; also, of the Township Council of *Sandwich South* ; also, of the Town Council of *Orangeville*, severally praying for certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a Tax on Land Values.

Of the County Council of *York*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the maintenance of Bridges.

Of the City Council of *London*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the exemption from taxes of Manufacturing Companies.

Of the County Council of *York*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the maintenance of Roads.

Of the County Council of *Waterloo*, praying a reduction of passenger rates on Railways in *Ontario*.

Of the County Council of *York*, praying certain amendments to the Act for the Protection of Sheep respecting the registration of Dogs.

Of *R. C. Williams* and others, of *St. Thomas*, praying certain amendments to the Act respecting the examination of Stationary Engineers.

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

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 28), "To authorize the Trustees of the Congregation of the *Holy Blossom* to convey certain lands to Trustees," and report the same without amendment.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill upon the grounds that the same relates to Religious Institutions.

The Committee have also considered Bill (No. 8), "To consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Port Hope* and for other purposes," and

Bill (No. 35), "To enable the Royal College of Dental Surgeons to admit *Nelson Schnarr* to practise as a Dental Surgeon," and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively.

They have also amended the Preamble to the said Bill (No. 35) so as to make the same conform with the facts as they appear to your Committee.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 28), Congregation of the *Holy Blossom*.

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

Bill (No. 111), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. *Mackenzie*.

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

Bill (No. 112), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. *McColl*.

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

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And after some time, it was,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until Tuesday next.

The House then adjourned at 9.55 p.m.

Friday, 9th March, 1894.

3 o'clock P.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House : That the Clerk had laid upon the Table a Return, (Supplementary), from the Records of an Election to the Legislative Assembly in the Electoral District in the South Riding of the County of *Lanark*, since the General Election of 1890, shewing (1) the number of votes polled for each candidate in such Electoral District. (2) The majority whereby the successful candidate was returned. (3) The total number of votes polled in such District. (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' List in such District. (6) The number of Ballot Papers sent out, and how disposed of in each Polling Sub-division. (7) The number of Tendered Ballots sent out. (8) The population of such District as shewn by the last census. (*Sessional Papers No. 46*.)

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

By The Attorney-General, Two Petitions of the County Council of *Carleton*.

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

By Mr. *Meredith*, Two Petitions of the City Council of *London* ; also, The Petition of *Ferguson & Co'y.*; also, The Petition of *A. Sharp* and others ; also, The Petition of *J. Lockyer* and others ; also, The Petition of *Pocock Bros.*, and others, all of *London*.

By Mr. *McCallum*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Forest*.

By Mr. *Robillard*, The Petition of *Albert Helmer* and others of *Russell*.

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

By Mr. *Cleland*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Owen Sound* ; also, The Petition of the *Owen Sound* Board of Trade ; also, The Petition of *George Price* and others of *Owen Sound*.

By Mr. *Preston*, The Petition of the Township Council of *South Crosby*.
 By Mr. *Harty*, Two Petitions of the City Council of *Kingston*.
 By Mr. *Biggar*, The Petition of the County Council of *Hastings*; also, The Petition of the Town Council of *Trenton*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the City Council of *Kingston*, praying that an Act may pass to empower the corporation to grant exemption from municipal taxation to the *Montreal* Transportation Company of *Kingston* and *Montreal*.

Of the Rector of *St. George's Church, Kingston*, praying that an Act may pass giving him the power to sell or lease certain Rectory property.

Of the Township Council of *Tilbury North*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act dividing the Township of *Tilbury West*.

Of the City Council of *Belleville*; also, of the City Council of *Brantford*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Gas Companies' Mains.

Of the City Council of *Belleville*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Water Works and Electric Companies' Plant.

Of the Town Council of *Port Hope*; also, of the City Council of *Belleville*; also, of the Town Council of *Owen Sound*; also, of the City Council of *Brantford*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship.

Of *Thomas Sullivan* and others of *Belleville*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Improved Property.

Of the Town Council of *Meaford*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the maintenance of Bridges.

Of the Iron Moulders' Union of *Brantford*, praying for the grouping of Constituencies and Cumulative Voting.

Of *Raymond H. Broomfield* and others of *Brantford*, praying certain amendments to the Act respecting the Examination of Stationary Engineers.

Of *W. T. Reid* and others; also, of the Iron Moulders' Union all of *Brantford*, severally praying that a Saturday half holiday may be set apart by Statute.

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

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return giving an itemized statement of all expenditure and disbursements in connection with *East Northumberland* Registry Office for the years 1891, 1892, and 1893, shewing the number of *employees*, the name of each *employee*, and the period in each year during which he or she was employed.

On motion of Mr. *Balfour*, seconded by Mr. *Gibson (Huron)*.

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing separately, the total municipal and school expenditure of each County, City, Town and Village in the Province for the years 1883 and 1893, respectively.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 65), To amend The Pharmacy Act.

Referred to a Select Committee to be composed as follows :—Messieurs *Awrey, Balfour, Bishop, Charlton, Clancy, Gibson (Hamilton), Guthrie, McKay (Oxford), McNaughton, Meacham, Meredith, Miscampbell, Ross, Tait, Waters, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Brant),* and *Wood (Hastings)*.

Bill (No. 77), To amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 78), To amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 91), To amend The Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 93), Respecting Writs of Execution.
Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 98), To amend The Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 104), To amend The Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The House then adjourned at 5.15 p. m.

Monday, 12th March, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By the Attorney-General, The Petition of the Bishop and Clergy of the Church of England, in *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Dryden*, Two Petitions of the County Council of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Bronson*, The Petition of *F. S. St. Jacques* and others of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Gibson* (*Hamilton*), The Petition of *A. W. Aitchison* and others of *Hamilton*; also, The Petition of *Leeds Lodge No. 179, A.O.U.W. of Lyn*; also, The Petition of *W. B. Colcock* and others of *Brockville*; also, The Petition of *William Trotman* and others of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Tooley*, The Petition of the *East Middlesex Farmer's Institute*.

By Mr. *Snider*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Berlin*.

By Mr. *Balfour*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Amherstburgh*; also, The Petition of the Town Council of *Leamington*.

By Mr. *McCleary*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Thorold*.

By Mr. *Cleland*, The Petition of *N. E. Low* and others of *Warton*.

By Mr. *Waters*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Lobo*.

By Mr. *Tait*, The Petition of *John A. Shaw* and others; also, The Petition of *F. Buchanan* and others; also, The Petition of *Edward Hodson* and others, all of *Toronto*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the City Council of *Guelph*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Gas Companies' Mains and Plant.

Of the Town Council of *Durham*; also, of the City Council of *Guelph*; also, of the Town Council of *Aylmer*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act, respecting the taxation of Places of Worship.

Of the County Council of *Dufferin*, praying certain amendments to the law respecting the appointment of County Government Officials.

Of the Iron Moulders' Union of *Guelph*; also, of the Bookbinders' Union; also, of the Trades and Labour Council; also, of the Iron Moulders' Union; also, of the Varnishers' and Polishers' Union, all of *Toronto*, severally praying for the grouping of Constituencies and Cumulative Voting.

Of *M. W. Williams* and others of *Cobourg*, praying certain amendments to the law of Newspaper Libel.

Of *A. Thomson* and others; also, of *Robert S. Gourlay* and others; also, of the Painters' and Decorators' Union; also, of *Edward Apted* and others, all of *Toronto*; also, of the Iron Moulders' Union of *Guelph*, severally praying that a Saturday half holiday may be set aside by Statute.

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

Bill (No. 113), intituled “ An Act to amend The Public Health Act.”—Mr. *Bronson*.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Thursday next.

Bill (No. 114), intituled “ An Act to authorize Married Women, under age, to bar Dower.”—The Attorney-General.

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

Bill (No. 115), intituled “ An Act to amend The Municipal Act.”—Mr. *Barr (Dufferin)*.

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

Bill (No. 116), intituled “ An Act respecting Certain duties of Coroners.”—The Attorney-General.

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

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 10), Respecting the *Beechwood* Cemetery Company of the City of *Ottawa*.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-Morrow.

Bill (No. 17), To confirm an agreement between the City of *Ottawa* and the *Ottawa* City Passenger Railway Company and the *Ottawa* Electric Street Railway Company (Limited).

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

Bill (No. 28), To authorize the Trustees of the Congregation of the *Holy Blossom* to convey certain lands to other Trustees.

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

Bill (No. 8), To consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Port Hope*, and for other purposes.

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

Bill (No. 70), To regulate the sale of Goods Entrusted to Agents

Referred to a Select Committee, to be called the Legal Committee, composed as follows :—The Attorney-General and Messieurs *Balfour*, *Biggar*, *Clarke (Toronto)*, *Davis*, *Fraser*, *Garrow*, *Guthrie*, *Hardy*, *Meredith*, *Monk*, *O'Connor*, *Whitney* and *Wood (Hastings)*, to which said Committee shall be added, from time to time, the names of the several Members whose Bills are referred thereto for the purpose of such Bills only.

On motion of Mr. *Ryerson*, seconded by Mr. *McCleary*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing to whom the Island at *Hamilton Beach* is leased ; the terms of the lease ; the amount of annual rental ; how the lease was obtained, whether by public auction or private arrangement.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 64), For the preservation of life and property at Railway Crossings in Cities, Towns and Villages, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 82), To amend The Coroners' Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The House then adjourned at 4.25 p. m.

Tuesday, 13th March, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*, Three Petitions of the *Hamilton Trades and Labor Council* ; also, The Petition of the *Hamilton Bricklayers' and Masons' Union* ; also, The Petition of *David R. Gibson* and others ; also, The Petition of *Albert Giles* and others ; also, The Petition of *Charles Smith* and others ; also, The Petition of *William Derby* and others ; also, The Petition of *Thomas James* and others ; also, The Petition of *David R. Gibson* and others ; also, The Petition of *James E. Berryman* and others ; also, The Petition of *John Bicknell* and others ; also, The Petition of *J. B. Leitch* and others ; also, The Petition of *J. H. Smith* and others, all of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Hardy*, Two Petitions of the County Council of *Braant*.

By Mr. *Sprague*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Athol* ; also, The Petition of the Township Council of *South Marysburg*.

By Mr. *McCallum*, The Petition of *W. Newell* and others, of *Wyoming*.

By Mr. *McCleary*, The Petition of *James Barry* and others, of *Niagara Falls*.

By Mr. *Ferguson*, the Petition of the Town Council of *Dresden* ; also, The Petition of *W. H. Wills* and others, of *Kent* ; also, The Petition of *J. B. Webster*, and others, of *Zone* ; also, The Petition of *E. McKay* and others, of *Ridgetown*.

By Mr. *Moore*, The Petition of Messrs. *Shurtz & Dietrich*, of *Galt*.

By Mr. *Garrou*, The Petition of *Robert Holmes* and others, of *Clinton*.

By Mr. *Harty*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Kingston* ; also, The Petition of the *Frontenac Law Association*.

By Mr. *Magwood*, The Petition of *D. D. Ellis* and others, of *Stratford*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the City Council of *Ottawa* ; also, of the City Council of *London* ; also, of the Town Council of *Trenton* ; also, of the Town Council of *Forest*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship.

Of the County Council of *Carleton*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the powers of Township Councils.

Of *Albert Helmer* and others, of *Russell*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Improved Property.

Of the City Council of *London* ; also, of the Town Council of *Owen Sound*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Gas Companies' mains and the plant of Electric Companies.

Of the Township Council of *South Crosby*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a tax on Land Values.

Of the County Council of *Hastings*, praying certain amendments to the School Law respecting the admission of Pupils to High Schools.

Of *George Price* and others, of *Owen Sound*, praying certain amendments to the Game Law respecting the shooting of Hares.

Of the *Owen Sound* Board of Trade, praying that the Bill before the House respecting the Exemption of Homesteads may not pass.

Of the County Council of *Dufferin*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting a reduction of the number of County Councillors.

Of the City Council of *Kingston*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the composition of Boards of Police Commissioners.

Of the County Council of *Carleton*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the names of Municipal Corporations.

Of the City Council of *Kingston*, praying for the holding of Single Court and Chambers in outlying centres.

Of *Pocock Bros.* and others; also of *Ferguson & Co.* and others; also of *A. Sharp* and others; also of *J. Lockyer* and others, all of *London*, severally praying for legislation in the direction of making salaries due to Government employes recoverable as in cases of other employes.

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

The Committee have carefully considered
Bill (No. 1), "Respecting By-law No. 373 of the County of *Oxford*," and
Bill (No. 11), "To confirm By-law No. 217 of the Town of *Listowel*,"
And report the same without amendment.

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

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed :—

- Estimates for the Province of *Ontario* for the year 1894. (*Sessional Paper No. 2.*)
- Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1883. (*Sessional Paper No. 3.*)
- Report of the Inspector of Division Courts. (*Sessional Paper No. 16.*)
- Report of the Fish and Game Commissioners. (*Sessional Paper No. 17.*)
- Report of the Commissioner of Public Works. (*Sessional Paper No. 20.*)
- Report of the Agriculture and Arts Association for 1893. (*Sessional Paper No. 39.*)
- Report of the Poultry Association of *Ontario* for 1893. (*Sessional Paper No. 40.*)
- Return from the Records of Elections. (*Sessional Paper No. 46.*)
- Return giving Report of the Committee of the Senate of the University of *Toronto*. (*Sessional Paper No. 51.*)
- Return showing Order in Council commuting fees. (*Sessional Paper No. 52.*)
- Return showing number of resignations, etc., of License Commissioners. (*Sessional Paper No. 57.*)
- Return from the Records on the question of Prohibition. (*Sessional Paper No. 70.*)
- Report of the Directors of the *Niagara Falls* Park and River Railway. (*Sessional Paper No. 72.*)
- Return of all Timber Berths sold or disposed of. (*Sessional Paper No. 74.*)

The Committee recommend that the following documents be not printed :—

- Annual Report of the University of *Toronto* for 1892-93. (*Sessional Paper No. 7.*)
- Annual Report of the House of Industry, County of *Elgin*. (*Sessional Paper No. 71.*)
- Statement of the *Toronto* General Trusts Company. (*Sessional Paper No. 73.*)
- Statement showing places visited by the Travelling Dairy. (*Sessional Paper No. 54.*)
- Statement showing the conditions in the policies of Fire Insurance Companies. (*Sessional Paper No. 56.*)

The Committee recommend that Two Thousand (2,000) extra copies of the Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1893 be printed, and that twenty copies be presented to each member of the Legislative Assembly.

Also, That there be printed Six Hundred extra copies of the Report of the *Ontario* Fish and Game Commissioners for the year 1893.

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

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

- Bill (No. 117), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act.—Mr. *Guthrie*.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 118), intituled "An Act to amend The Assessment Act."—Mr. *Whitney*.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 119), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. *Dack*.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," having been read,
 The Debate was resumed,
 And after some time, it was,
Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until Thursday next.

Mr. *Gibson* (*Hamilton*) presented to the House:—

Return to an Order of the House of the Seventh day of March instant, for a Return of the number of cases now standing for argument in the Court of Appeal, and the number which were standing for argument on the first days of January, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894. (*Sessional Paper No. 75.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.50 p.m.

Wednesday, 14th March, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

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

By Mr. *McKay* (*Victoria*), The Petition of *William A. Goodwin*, and others of *Lindsay*.

By Mr. *McColl*, The Petition of the City Council of *St. Thomas*.

By Mr. *Kerns*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Oakville*.

By Mr. *Biggar*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Trenton*; also, The Petition of the *Trenton* Board of Education.

The following Petitions were read and received:

Of the Bishop and Clergy of the Church of *England*, in *Toronto*, praying that the Bill before the House respecting the taxation of Places of Worship, may not pass.

Of *F. Buchanan* and others of *Toronto*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of improved property.

Of the Town Council of *Leamington*; also, of the Town Council of *Amherstburgh*; also, of the Town Council of *Berlin*; severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship.

Of the Township Council of *Lobo*; also, of the Township Council of *Thorold*; also, of *Leeds Lodge No. 179* of *Lyn*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a Tax on Land Values.

Of the County Council of *Ontario*, praying certain amendments to the law respecting the appointment of County Government Officials.

Of *N. E. Low* and others of *Warton*, praying certain amendments to the Game Law respecting the hunting of Deer with Dogs.

Of the *East Middlesex* Farmers' Institute, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the width of Roads.

Of *W. B. Colcock* and others of *Brockville*, praying certain amendments to the law of Newspaper Libel.

Of *William Trotman* and others of *Hamilton*, praying that municipalities may be empowered to pass by-laws compelling Electric Companies to provide shelter upon their cars for Motor men.

Of *John A. Shaw* and others; also, of *Edward Hodson* and others, all of *Toronto*, severally praying that a Saturday half holiday be set aside by Statute.

Of *A. W. Aitchison* and others of *Hamilton*; also, of *F. X. St. Jacques* and others of *Ottawa*, severally praying certain amendments to the Act respecting the examination of Stationary Engineers.

Mr. *O'Connor*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Ninth Report, which was read as follows and adopted :—

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

Of the *Brockville Gas Light Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of incorporation ;

Of *Henry A. Everett* and others of *Cleveland, Ohio*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *London and Springbank Electric Railway Company* ;

Of the Town Council of *Orangeville*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the issue of certain debentures ;

Of *W. J. Smith* and others of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to enable the executors of the Will of the late *John Smith* to sell or mortgage certain lands ;

Of the Town Council of *Peterboro'*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the corporation to assume a proportion of the cost of the *Pigeon Creek Bridge* and for other purposes ;

Of *James Henry Carpenter*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize him to practise Dentistry in *Ontario* ;

Of the Town Council of *Sault Ste. Marie*, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their Debenture Debt ;

Of *George M. Smith* and others of *Rochester*, praying that an Act may pass to separate the Township of *Rochester* into two separate Municipalities ;

Of the *Canadian Coloured Cotton Mills Company*, the *Cornwall Manufacturing Company*, and the Town Council of *Cornwall*, praying that an Act may pass to confirm certain By-laws of the Town of *Cornwall* fixing the rate of taxation.

Of the City Council of *Ottawa*, praying that an Act may pass to confer on the corporation power to manufacture electricity for motive power and to raise the money necessary therefor, and for the construction of a Trunk Sewer in *Dalhousie Ward* ;

Of *A. Stevenson* and others of *Fort William*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act 56, Vic. c. 63, respecting the Town of *Fort William* and the Municipality of *Neebing* ;

Of *Alexander King* and others of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to enable the executors of the estate of the late *Richard Stubbs* to lease certain lands ;

Of the Township Council of *Tilbury North*, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act dividing the Township of *Tilbury West*.

Mr. *O'Connor*, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Tenth Report, which was read as follows, and adopted :—

The Committee have carefully examined the Petition of the Rector of *St. George's Church, Kingston*, the incumbents of the *Kingston Rectory Fund* and the Rectory Committee for the Synod of the Diocese of *Ontario*, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the sale of certain property belonging to the said Rectory, and find that notice of the proposed application to this Legislature was duly published in the *Ontario Gazette*, and in the *Kingston British Whig*, a newspaper published in the said City of *Kingston*, for the space of six weeks as required by the Rules of your Honourable House. The Committee further find that while the Petition and Notice agree to a great extent, yet that no mention is made in the said Notice of the intention to apply for "power to purchase any lands

adjoining the said property should the same be deemed expedient," which intention is set forth in the Petition, and the Committee would beg leave to call the attention of the Private Bills Committee to this matter, deeming it a subject for their consideration.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Eleventh Report, which was read as follows, and adopted :—

The Committee have carefully examined the Petition of *W. B. McMurrich* and others, of *Toronto*, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the *Canada Burglary Insurance Company*, and find that notice of the proposed application to this Legislature was first inserted in the *Ontario Gazette* on the 17th day of February last, and continued in the issues of the 24th February last and the 3rd and 10th March instant, that said notice also appeared in the issues of the *Evening Telegram* of dates February 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27 ultimo, and also in the issues of the *Globe* of the 26th and 27th February last, and a declaration has been filed before your Committee shewing that instructions have been given to the publishers of the said publications to insert the said notice until the period of six weeks required by the Rules of your Honourable House shall have expired. The Committee, considering that, by the publication of the notice as aforesaid, all parties interested have had opportunity of becoming aware of the proposed legislation, would recommend the suspension of the Rule in this case.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Twelfth Report, which was read as follows and adopted :—

The Committee have carefully examined the Petition of the *Toronto and Richmond Hill Street Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to confirm certain By-laws and to extend time for completion of the road and for other purposes, and find that notice of the proposed application to this Legislature has been published in the *Ontario Gazette* and the *Recorder of North Toronto, East Toronto* and the Township and County of *York* for the period required by the Rules of your Honourable House.

The Committee also find that the Petition and the notices as published agree except in this particular, that the notice reads "to extend the time for the issue and sale of the debentures and for the expenditure of the proceeds in the construction of the railway," not specifying any particular time for the completion of such construction, while, in addition to the foregoing, the Petition prays that "the time for the completion of the railway be extended until the 7th day of March, 1896." The Committee, however, consider that as the notice states that the time for the construction of the railway has expired, and that the proceeds of the sale of the debentures is to be used in the construction of the railway, this clearly implies an extension of time for its completion, although the date is not mentioned, and they therefore find the notices sufficient.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Thirteenth Report, which was read as follows and adopted :—

The Committee have carefully examined the Petition of the City Council of *Kingston*, praying that an Act may pass to empower the corporation to grant exemption from municipal taxation to the *Montreal Transportation Company of Kingston and Montreal*, and find that notice of the proposed application to this Legislature was duly published in the *Ontario Gazette* and in the *Daily British Whig*, a newspaper published in the City of *Kingston*, for the full period of six weeks, as required by the Rules of Your Honourable House, said notice also appearing in the *Canadian Freeman* and in the *Kingston Daily News* for a period of five weeks, and will, according to a declaration filed before the Committee, have one more insertion in each of the said last-mentioned papers, completing the term of six weeks as required.

The Committee also find that the notices as published ask for power to exempt the real and personal property of the *Montreal Transportation Company* from taxation "for a period from the 1st day of July, 1893, to the 31st day of December, 1901," being a period of eight years and a half, whilst the Petition and the By-law, a copy of which is attached thereto, say "for a period of ten years from the 1st day of

July, 1893." The Committee consider that by the publication of the notices as aforesaid, the public have had an opportunity of becoming aware of the proposal to exempt the property of the said Company from taxation, and that the slight discrepancy between the Petition and the notice as to time is not material, and might properly be dealt with by the Private Bills Committee, and they would therefore recommend that the notices be held sufficient in this matter.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fourteenth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee have carefully examined the Petition of the *Hamilton Radial Electric Street Railway Company*, praying that an Act may pass to amend their Act of Incorporation, and find that notice of the proposed application to this Legislature has been published in the *Hamilton Herald* of dates 17, 24 February last and 10th March instant; the *Hamilton Spectator* of dates 17, 24 February last and 10th March instant; the *Hamilton Times* of dates 17, 24 February last and 10th March instant; the *Arthur Enterprise* of dates 15, 22 February last and 1st and 8th March instant; the *Streetsville Review* of dates 15, 22 February last and 1st and 8th March instant; the *Welland Tribune* of dates 16, 23 February last and 2nd and 9th March instant; the *Brantford Expositor* of dates February 17, 24 last and 3rd and 10th March instant; the *Elmira Advertiser* of dates 15, 22 February last and 1st March instant; the *Weston Times* of dates 15, 22 February last and 1st and 8th March instant; the *Oakville Star* of dates 15, 22 February last and 1st and 8th March instant, and the *Grimsby Independent* of dates 15, 22 February last and 1st and 8th March instant, these papers being published in the counties through which the said railway proposes to run. Said notice also appeared in the *Ontario Gazette* of dates February 17, 24, March 3, 10. Evidence has been produced before your Committee to shew that instructions have been given to the publishers to insert said notices for six consecutive weeks; evidence was also produced before your Committee shewing that registered letters, each containing a copy of the said notice, were mailed to the Clerks of the various Township Municipalities along the line of the proposed undertaking.

The Committee, considering that by the publication of said notices as above set forth and the notification forwarded to the Clerks of the aforesaid Municipalities, fifty-six in number, all parties interested have had ample opportunity of becoming aware of the proposed legislation, would recommend the suspension of the Rule in this case, and that the notices as published be held sufficient.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented their Fifteenth Report, which was read as follows and adopted.

The Committee have carefully examined the Petition of the Town Council of *Warton*, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their Debenture Debt, and find that notice of the proposed application to this Legislature has appeared for four successive weeks in the *Ontario Gazette*; said notice has also been published for three weeks and will receive the fourth insertion to-morrow in the *Warton Echo*, and that said notices are still current and will appear twice more in each of the said papers, thereby complying with the Rules of Your Honourable House as to length of notice.

The Committee are of the opinion that, as this is a matter of purely local importance and not affecting any private rights, all parties interested have had an opportunity, by the publication of the notice as aforesaid, of becoming aware of the proposed legislation, and therefore find the notices sufficient.

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

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 5), "To confirm an agreement between the Corporation of the Town of *Gananoque* and the *Thousand Islands Railway Company*," and

Bill (No. 24), "To confirm and validate certain assessments of the Town of *Trenton*," And report the same without amendment.

The Committee have also considered
Bill (No. 27), "Respecting the Town of *Carleton Place*," and
Bill (No. 15), "Respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Township of *Tiny*,"
And have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively. They have also
amended the Preambles to the said Bills so as to conform with the facts as they appear
to your Committee.

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

Bill (No. 12), intituled "An Act to enable the Executors of the late *John Smith* to
mortgage certain lands in the City of *Toronto*."—Mr. *Clark (Toronto)*.
Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 31), intituled "An Act to confirm certain By-laws of the Town of
Cornwall."—Mr. *Mack*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 47), intituled "An Act respecting the City of *Ottawa*."—Mr. *Bronson*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (Bill No. 51), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *London and Springbank*
Electric Railway Company."—Mr. *Tooley*.
Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 34), intituled "An Act to consolidate the debt of the Town of *Sault Ste.*
Marie."—Mr. *Conmee*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 49), intituled "An Act respecting the *Toronto and Richmond Hill*
Street Railway Company (Limited)."—Mr. *Gilmour*.
Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 43), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of *Peterborough*."—Mr.
Stratton.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 45), intituled "An Act to amend an Act respecting the Town of *Fort*
William and the Municipality of *Neebing*."—Mr. *Monk*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 53), intituled "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the *Hamilton*
Radial Electric Street Railway Company."—Mr. *Awrey*.
Referred to the Committee on Railways.

Bill (No. 22), intituled "An Act to enable the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of
Ontario to admit *James Henry Carpenter* to practise Dentistry."—Mr. *Bishop*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 52), intituled "An Act to consolidate the debt of the Town of *Orangeville*."
—Mr. *Barr, (Dufferin)*.
Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 23), intituled "An Act respecting *St. George's Church, Kingston*."—Mr.
Harty.
Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 54) intituled "An Act to confirm a certain By-law of the City of *Kingston*."
—Mr. *Harty*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 39), intituled "An Act to provide for the division of the Township of *Rochester*."—Mr. *White*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 50), intituled "An Act to incorporate the The *Canada Burglary Company*, (Limited)."—Mr. *Tait*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 6), intituled "An Act to enable the Trustees, Executors and Executrix under the Will of *Richard Stubbs* to lease certain lands."—Mr. *Tait*.

Referred to the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

Bill (No. 55), intituled "An Act to amend the Act dividing the Township of *Tilbury West*."—Mr. *Balfour*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 44), intituled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Brockville Gas Light Company*."—Mr. *Balfour*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 48), intituled "An Act to consolidate the debt of the Town of *Warton*."
—Mr. *O'Connor*.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 120), intituled "An Act to amend the Judicature Act."—Mr. *Guthrie*.
Ordered, that the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. *Preston*, seconded by Mr. *Monk*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the full amount of the Government grant to the Agricultural and Arts Board, and a detailed statement of its expenditure for the past five years.

On motion of Mr. *Judson*, seconded by Mr. *Meacham*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of copies of all correspondence between Mrs. *M. H. M. Davidson*, and the Government, or any officer thereof, relating to her application for a license in the years 1892 and 1893, for the *Albion Hotel* in the village of *Shannonville*.

On motion of Mr. *Hudson*, seconded by Mr. *Meacham*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of all Coroners' Inquests held under the provisions of the Revised Statutes respecting Coroners, or the Acts consolidated therein, for each of the ten years preceding the first of January, 1880, and for each of the ten years succeeding the same date. The Return to shew the particulars for each year separately, and whether such inquests were held under the provisions of section 3 of the said Revised Statutes, or of sub-section 1 of the 4th section, or of sub-section 2 of the said 4th section thereof.

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

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of all moneys paid by the Government for Colonization Roads in the Township of *Smith* in the County of *Peterborough* for the years 1890-91-92-93.

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate, on the motion *re* Maintenance of Government House, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And, after some time, the amendment to the Amendment having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Dowling,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith (York),</i>
<i>Blezard,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Bronson,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—50.</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Smith (Frontenac),</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wood (Hastings),</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>	<i>Wylie—32.</i>

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Dowling,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith (York),</i>
<i>Blezard,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Bronson,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—50.</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Smith (Frontenac),</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Miscampbell.</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wood (Hastings),</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>	<i>Wylie—32.</i>

The Original Motion, as amended, having been then put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Dowling,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Shurpe,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith (York),</i>
<i>Blezard,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Bronson,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKechine,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Calhewell,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—50</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	
<i>Clark (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Smith (Frontenac),</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wood (Hastings),</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>	<i>Wylie—32.</i>

And it was

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the discontinuance of the system of maintaining Government House and the establishment connected therewith at the expense of the Province involves, or would probably involve, the adoption of such expense by the Dominion Government for all the Provinces. That such a change would greatly increase the expense to the people of this Province, and would not be in the interest of the Province. That the change proposed is not intended to take effect for three years or more ; that this being the last Session of the present Legislature, there will be ample opportunity before the expiry of the term of His Honour the present Lieutenant-

Governor for the new Legislature to deal with the question as it may consider advisable, and, that under all the circumstances, it is not necessary or desirable, to make a definite declaration of Policy or intention on the part of the House at its present Session.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 3), Respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Township of *Flos*.

Bill (No. 16), To amend the Act incorporating the Peoples' Life Insurance Company.

Bill (No. 10), Respecting the *Beechwood Cemetery Company* of the City of *Ottawa*.

Bill (No. 17), To confirm an agreement between the City of *Ottawa* and the *Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company* and the *Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company* (Limited.)

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, that the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time to-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 1), Respecting By-law No. 373 of the County of *Oxford*.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Bill (No. 11), To confirm By-law No. 217 of the Town of *Listowel*.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Meredith*, seconded by Mr. *Wood* (*Hastings*),

That the holding of alternate, or biennial, instead of annual Sessions of the Legislature would sufficiently meet the requirements of the public service, and at the same time effect a large reduction in the expenditure of the Province for Legislation, and in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when that change should be made, subject, however, to the prerogative of the Crown as to the summoning of the Legislature.

That it be referred to a Committee consisting of
to prepare and report to this House, with all convenient speed, a Bill for the purpose of giving effect to the foregoing Resolution.

Mr. *O'Connor* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *McKay* (*Oxford*),

That all the words after the first word, "That," be struck out and the following added in lieu thereof: "There shall hereafter only be allowed to each member of the Legislative Assembly attending at a Session Six dollars for each day's attendance if the Session do not extend beyond thirty days, and if the Session extends beyond thirty days, then there shall be payable to each member attending at such Session a Sessional allowance of Three Hundred dollars, and no more."

Mr. *Clancy* moved in amendment to the Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Whitney*.

That all the words after the first word "That," down to the word "thereof," first occurring thereafter, be struck out and the following substituted therefor: "The words following be added to the Main Motion and"

And a Debate arising, it was

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Friday next.

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

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 14.*)

Also—Report of the Bee Keepers' Association of *Ontario* for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 38.*)

The House then adjourned at 11 p.m.

Thursday, 15th March, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. Dryden, The Petition of *J. W. Greenwood* and others, of *Whitby*; also, The Petition of *L. T. S. Murton* and others, of *Oshawa*.

By Mr. Meredith, The Petition of *Joseph Brent* and others; also, the Petition of *O. C. Brady* and others; also, The Petition of *H. E. McLarnan* and others, all of *London*.

By Mr. McKay (*Oxford*), The Petition of the *Woodstock and Norwich Gravel Road Company*.

By Mr. McCleary, The Petition of the Town Council of *Niagara Falls*.

By Mr. Ferguson, The Petition of *J. C. Tassie* and others, of *Dresden*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Township Council of *Athol*; also, of the Township Council of *South Marysburg*; also, of the *Hamilton Trades and Labour Council*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a tax on Land Values.

Of *W. Newell* and others of *Wyoming*; also, of *J. H. Smith* and others of *Hamilton*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Improved Property.

Of the Town Council of *Dresden*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship.

Of the County Council of *Brant*, praying certain reductions in the fees of County Government Officials.

Of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of *Hamilton*, praying for the grouping of Constituencies and Cumulative Voting.

Of *W. H. Mills* and others of *Kent*, praying that no amendments may be made to the Game Law respecting the protection of Partridge and Quail.

Of *J. B. Webster* and others of *Zone*, praying certain amendments to the School Law respecting the attendance of school children at distant Schools.

Of the *Frontenac Law Association* praying for the establishment of Single Court and Chambers in Outlying Centres.

Of the Township Council of *Kingston*, praying that the Township may be separated from the City of *Kingston* and attached to the County of *Frontenac* for Electoral purposes.

Of the County Council of *Brant*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the amalgamation of the offices of Treasurer and Collector.

Of *E. McKay* and others of *Ridgetown*; also, of *Robert Holmes* and others of *Clinton*, severally praying certain amendments to the Law of Newspaper Libel.

Of *Charles Smith* and others ; also, of *Albert Giles* and others ; also, of *William Derby* and others ; also of *Thomas James* and others ; also, of *David R. Gibson* and others ; also, of *James E. Berryman* and others ; also of *John Bicknell* and others ; also of *J. B. Leitch* and others, all of *Hamilton*, severally praying that Municipalities may be empowered to pass By-laws compelling Electric Companies to provide shelter upon their cars for Motormen.

Of *David R. Gibson* and others of *Hamilton* ; also, of the *Hamilton Trades and Labour Council*, severally praying that a Saturday half holiday may be set aside by Statute.

Of Messieurs *Shurtz* and *Dietrich* and others of *Galt* ; also of *D. D. Ellis* and others of *Stratford* ; also of *James Barry* and others of *Niagara Falls*, severally praying certain amendments to the Act respecting the examination of Stationary Engineers.

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

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 9), "To confirm an agreement between the *London Street Railway Company* and the Corporation of the Village of *London West*."

Bill (No. 42), "To enable the Corporation of the Village of *London West* to issue Debentures and to consolidate the debt thereof."

Bill (No. 4), "Respecting the City of *London*," and

Bill (No. 20), "To consolidate certain debts of the Town of *Harriston* and for other purposes,"

And have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively.

They have also amended the Preamble to the said Bill No. 20 so as to conform with the facts as they appear to your Committee.

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of your Honourable House be further suspended in this, that the time for presenting reports of the Committee on Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Thursday, the 29th day of March instant.

Mr. *Bronson*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their First Report, which was read as follows and adopted :—

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 32), intituled "An Act respecting the *Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company*,"

And have prepared certain amendments to the said Bill.

The Committee have also amended the Preamble to the said Bill so as to make the same conform with the facts as they appear to your Committee.

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of your Honourable House be further suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Thursday, the 29th day of March instant.

Ordered, That the time for presenting Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of March instant.

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

Bill (No. 121), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act."—Mr. *Biggar*.

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

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed :—

Bill (No. 3), Respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Township of *Flos*.

Bill (No. 10), Respecting the *Beechwood Cemetery Company* of the City of *Ottawa*.

Bill (No. 17), To confirm an agreement between the City of *Ottawa* and the *Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company* and the *Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company* (Limited).

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And after some time, the Motion having been again put,

Mr. Wood (*Hastings*) moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Clancy,

That all the words of the Motion after the word "That" be struck out and the following substituted: "in the opinion of this House the present mode of appointing, and paying by fees, Registrars of Deeds and other County Officials is unsatisfactory, and should be changed, and that the appointment of all the said officials whose salary or remuneration is provided, in whole or mainly, by the localities for which they are appointed, should not be vested in the Executive of the Province, but in the people of the locality, either directly or through their Municipal bodies."

And a Debate ensuing, it was

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Tuesday next.

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

Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 15.*)

Also—Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year ending 31st December, 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 11.*)

Also—Correspondence, letters and accounts in connection with the employment of Mr. R. A. Waite as Architect of the new Parliament and Departmental Buildings, and the claim made by him in respect of his services as such Architect. (*Sessional Papers No. 76*)

The House then adjourned at 11.05 p.m.

Friday, 16th March, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. Gibson (*Hamilton*), The Petition of the City Council of *Hamilton*; also, The Petition of *John Bennett* and others; also, The Petition of *Alexander Peace* and others; also, The Petition of *John MacDonald* and others; also, The Petition of *Thomas Stevenson* and others, all of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. Paton, The Petition of *H. D. Stewart* and others, of *Barrie*.

By Mr. Fell, The Petition of *H. Walters* and others, of *Lindsay*.

By Mr. Godwin, The Petition of *A. E. Haines* and others, of *Aylmer*.

By Mr. Hiscott, The Petition of the City Council of *St. Catharines*.

By Mr. Cleland, The Petition of *T. G. Clarke* and others, of *Clarksburgh*.

By Mr. Bishop, The Petition of *T. O. Kemp* and others, of *Seaforth*.

By Mr. Clarke (*Toronto*), Three Petitions of *Energy Assembly 5742 K. of L.*, *Toronto*.

By Mr. Tait, The Petition of the *Waiters' Association*; also, The Petition of *W. H. Ingram* and others; also, The Petition of *Benjamin Fletcher* and others; also, The Petition of *Alexander Rose* and others, all of *Toronto*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Town Council of *Tilsonburg* ; also, of the City Council of *St. Thomas*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship

Of *William A. Goodwin* and others, of *Lindsay*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Improved Property.

Of the Town Council of *Oakville*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a Tax of Land Values.

Of the Town Council of *Trenton* ; also, of the *Trenton* Board of Education, severally praying certain amendments to the School Law respecting the attendance of Pupils at High Schools.

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

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 7), "To reduce the area of the Town of *Newmarket*," and

Bill (No. 33), "Respecting the City of *Toronto*,"

And have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively. They have also amended the Preambles to the said Bills so as to conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee.

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

Bill (No. 122), intituled "An Act to amend the Surrogate Courts Act."—Mr. *Magwood*.

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

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

Bill (No. 16), To amend the Act incorporating the *People's Life Insurance Company*.

On motion of Mr. *Marter*, seconded by Mr. *Kerns*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the gross fees or emoluments of each Division Court Clerk and Bailiff in the Province for the year 1893 ; the net emoluments of such clerks as have paid any sum to the Provincial Treasurer in pursuance of Chapter 17, 55 *Victoria*, intituled "An Act respecting the Fees of certain Public Officers." Also, the several amounts paid, or to be paid, under the provisions of the Division Courts Act, to the Provincial Treasurer in each year for the ten years ending on the 31st December, 1893.

On motion of Mr. *Balfour*, seconded by Mr. *Gibson (Huron)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return giving a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Law Society of *Ontario* for the year 1893. Also, a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Society on the 1st day January, 1894. Also, a statement shewing the objects and purposes to which the funds of the Society are applicable.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 83), To amend The General Road Companies' Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 85), To facilitate the registry of Mortgages and to reduce the expense thereof.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 90), To amend the Municipal Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 100), To amend the Assessment Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 28), To authorize the Trustees of the Congregation of The *Holy Blossom* to convey certain lands to other Trustees.

Bill (No. 1), Respecting By-law No. 373 of the County of *Oxford*.

Bill (No. 11), To confirm By-law No. 217 of the Town of *Listowel*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time on Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 4.25 p.m.

Monday, 19th March, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House :

That the Clerk had received from the Judges appointed to enquire into and report on Estate Bills their report in the following case :—

We, the undersigned, two of the Commissioners of Estate Bills, beg to report to the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario*, in pursuance of Rules 62 and 63 of the House, as follows :—

We have perused and considered a copy of a certain Bill (No. 23), intituled "An Act respecting *St. George's Church, Kingston*," and also a copy of the Petition on which the said Bill is founded, and we are of opinion that, presuming the allegations contained in the preamble to be proved to the satisfaction of the House, it is reasonable that the said Bill do pass into law. We are also of the opinion that the provisions of the said Bill are proper for carrying its purpose into effect.

Dated at *Osgoode Hall*,
this Seventeenth day of March, 1894.

JOHN H. HAGARTY,
JAMES MACLENNAN.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 23), Respecting *St. George's Church, Kingston*, be referred to the Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

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

By Mr. *Gibson Hamilton*, The Petition of *T. Walker* and others of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *Rorke*, The Petition of *John H. Heard* and others of *Flesherton*.

By Mr. *Hiscott*, The Petition of the Carpenters' Union of *St. Catharines*.

By Mr. *Ryerson*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Gore Bay*.

By Mr. *Cleland*, The Petition of *H. Manley* and others of *Meaford*; also, The Petition of the Town Council of *Meaford*.

By Mr. *Harty*, The Petition of *G. W. Robinson* and others of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Tait*, The Petition of *R. McClaim* and others; also, The Petition of *Elias Rogers* and others; also, The Petition of the Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 132; also, The Petition of the Journeymen Bakers' Union No. 1; also, The Petition of Local Assembly No. 2622, K. of L.; also, The Petition of Union No. 27, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of *America*, all of *Toronto*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *Joseph Brent* and others; also, of *O. C. Brady* and others; also, of *Hugh E. McLarnan* and others, all of *London*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Improved Property.

Of the Town Council of *Niagara Falls*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship.

Of *J. W. Greenwood* and others of *Whitby*; also, of *L. T. S. Murton* and others of *Oshawa*, praying for Legislation abolishing the distinction between Barristers and Solicitors.

Of the *Woodstock* and *Norwich* Gravel Road Company praying that the Bill before the House to amend the General Road Companies' Act may not pass.

Of *J. C. Tassie* and others of *Dresden*, praying certain amendments to the Act respecting the examination of Stationary Engineers.

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

Bill (No. 56), intituled "An Act to erect *Nipissing* into a Provisional Judicial District."—The Attorney-General.

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

Bill (No. 57), intituled "An Act respecting the Site of the new Legislative and Departmental Buildings."—Mr. *Fraser*.

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

Bill (No. 58), intituled "An Act to secure the prompt punishment of persons guilty of personation at Elections for the Legislative Assembly."—Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*.

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

Bill (No. 123), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. *Stratton*.

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

Bill (No. 124), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. *Awrey*.

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

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 42), To enable the Corporation of the Village of *London West* to issue debentures and to consolidate the debt thereof.

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

Bill (No. 4), Respecting the City of *London*.

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

Bill (No. 110), To amend the Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Clarke (Toronto)*, seconded by Mr. *Ryerson*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return of a copy of the original plan shewing the location of *Russell Square* in the City of *Toronto*, and of all instructions, Orders in Council, minutes and correspondence relating to the survey or laying out of the Square. Also, of a copy of the Letters Patent thereof, and of all Orders in Council, minutes and correspondence relating to the issue of such Letters Patent and relating to any subsequent disposition or appropriation of the land, and of all correspondence, petitions and documents with reference to the claim of the Corporation of the City of *Toronto* to said Square, and the diversion of it from the purposes for which it was originally designed.

On motion of Mr. *Glendinning*, seconded by Mr. *Rorke*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all Convictions under The Liquor License Act in the Riding of *North Ontario*, during the year 1893. Also, shewing all moneys paid to the License Inspector for salary and expenses during the same year, distinguishing the amounts paid for salary and the amounts paid for expenses. Also, of the particulars of any fines which may have been remitted during the same year. Also, the gross amount of money received by the Inspector, in his official capacity, during the same year, and a detailed statement of the amounts disbursed by him during the same time, shewing to whom and for what purposes they were paid.

On motion of Mr. *Gibson (Huron)*, seconded by Mr. *Tait*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return, shewing the number of acres sold by the Government in what was called the Disputed Territory, and shewing also, the number of square miles of timber limits under license therein, and what has accrued by way of revenue up to the fifteenth day of March, 1894. And what has, during the same period, been expended by the Province within the said Territory. And also, what is the liability of the Province in respect of Indian Lands.

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

Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1893. (*Sessional Paper No. 42.*)

Also—Contract with Messieurs *Barber Bros.* for the supply of Printing Paper (*Sessional Paper No. 77.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the Twenty-third day of February, 1894, for a Return of a copy of the report made to the Government in 1893, by Mr. *J. K. Stewart*, Provincial Inspector of Licenses, respecting the operation of the License Law in the City of *Hamilton*, and the accommodation provided by the places licensed in the city. (*Sessional Paper No. 78.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House to the Twenty-third day of February, 1894, for a Return of copies of all correspondence and reports with regard to the application or claim of *Samuel Spicknell*, formerly an employe in the Insane Asylum at *London*, for a gratuity or allowance, on his ceasing to be employed in the Public Service of the Province. (*Sessional Paper No. 79.*)

The House then adjourned at 4 p.m.

Tuesday, 20th March, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*, The Petition of the *Hamilton Cigar Makers' Union* No. 55.

By Mr. *Bronson*, the Petition of *J. C. Omers* and others of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Dryden*, The Petition of the *Mowat Manufacturing Company* and others of *Whitby*; also, The Petition of the *Coulthard, Scott Company (Limited)*; also, The Petition of *Robert Woon & Co.* and others; also, The Petition of the *McLaughlin Carriage Co.* and others, all of *Oshawa*.

By Mr. *Clarke (Toronto)*, The Petition of the City Council of *Toronto*; also, The Petition of *S. & H. Burbridge* and others of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Ryerson*, The Petition of the City Council of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *McKay (Victoria)*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Lindsay*.

By Mr. *White*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Walkerville*.

By Mr. *Balfour*, The Petition of *Abraham Dent* and others of *Mitchell*.

By Mr. *O'Connor*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Walkerton*.

By Mr. *McKay (Oxford)*, The Petition of *Evans Bros.* and others of *Ingersoll*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie*, The Petition of *J. S. Lougheed & Co.* and others; also, The Petition of *F. McGibbon & Sons* and others, all of *Sarnia*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *Alexander Rose* and others; also, of *W. H. Ingram* and others; also, of *Benjamin Fletcher* and others, all of *Toronto*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Improved Property.

Of the City Council of *Hamilton*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Gas Companies' Mains.

Of the Waiters' Association; also, of *Energy Assembly K. of L.*, all of *Toronto*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a tax on Land Values.

Of the City Council of *St. Catharines*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship.

Of *A. E. Haines* and others of *Aylmer*; also, of *H. D. Stewart* and others of *Barrie*, severally praying that the distinction between Barristers and Solicitors may be abolished.

Of *Energy Assembly K. of L. of Toronto*, praying for the grouping of Constituencies and Cumulative Voting.

Of *T. G. Holmes* and others of *Clarksburgh*, praying certain amendments to the Game Law respecting the shooting of Hares.

Of *John Bennett* and others; also of *Alexander Peace* and others; also, of *John Macdonald* and others; also of *Thomas Stevenson* and others, all of *Hamilton*, severally praying that Municipalities may be empowered to pass By-laws compelling Electric Companies to provide shelter upon their cars for Motormen.

Of *Energy Assembly K. of L. of Toronto*, praying that a Saturday half holiday may be set aside by Statute.

Of *T. O. Kemp* and others of *Seaforth*; also, of *H. Walters* and others of *Lindsay*, severally praying certain amendments to the Act respecting the examination of Stationary Engineers.

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

The Committee have carefully considered
Bill (No. 23), "Respecting *St. George's Church, Kingston*,"
And report the same without amendment.

The Committee have also considered

Bill (No. 37), "To incorporate the *Universalist Church of Ontario in Canada*."

Bill (No. 54), "To confirm a certain By-law of the Corporation of the City of *Kingston*."

Bill (No. 41), "To enable the Town of *Lindsay* to purchase the *Lindsay Water Works* and to issue Debentures therefor."

Bill (No. 50), "To incorporate the *Canada Burglary Insurance Company (Limited)*," and

Bill (No. 22), "To enable the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of *Ontario* to admit *James Henry Carpenter* to practise dentistry,"

And have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively.

They have also amended the Preambles to the said Bills Nos. 54, 41 and 22, so as to conform with the facts as they appear to your Committee.

They have also amended the title to the said Bill (No. 50), so that the same now reads "An Act to incorporate the *Ontario Burglary Insurance Company (Limited)*."

They have also amended the title to the said Bill (No. 22), so that the same now reads "An Act to enable *James Henry Carpenter* to practise dentistry."

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bills Nos. 23 and 37, upon the grounds that the said Bills relate to Ecclesiastical Institutions.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 23), *St. George's Church, Kingston*, and on Bill (No. 37), *Universalist Church*.

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

Bill (No. 125), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. *Awrey*.

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

Bill (No. 126), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. *Waters*.

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

Bill (No. 127), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. *Harty*.

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

On motion of Mr. *Harcourt*, seconded by Mr. *Dryden*,

Resolved, That this House concurs in the Agreement laid before this House by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the sixteenth day of February last, and bearing date on the thirteenth day of October, A.D. 1893, and expressed to be made between *Warwick Bros. & Rutter*, of the first part, and Her Majesty the *Queen*, of the second part, for the due performance and completion of the Departmental and Legislative Printing and Binding for the five years ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1898.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," and the Amendment proposed thereto, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And after some time,

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Smith (Frontenac),</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Fell,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>	<i>Willoughby—29.</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dowling,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Blezard,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bronson,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Sprague,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson Huron,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—49.</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>			

The Original Motion, having been then again put, was carried, and the House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the services of 1894, the following sums :—

1. To defray the expenses of Government House, *Toronto*..... \$1,950 00

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

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

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

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

Resolved, That on Thursday next this House do adjourn at six o'clock p.m. and do stand adjourned until the following Monday at three o'clock p.m.

The House then adjourned at 11.25 p.m.

Wednesday, 21st March, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By the Attorney-General, The Petition of the *Forest Hunt Club of Cookstown*.
By Mr. *Meredith*, The Petition of the *London Typographical Union No. 133*.
By Mr. *Hiscott*, the Petition of the *Beamsville Methodist Church*.
By Mr. *Ryerson*, Two Petitions of the *International Association of Machinists*.
By Mr. *Clarke (Toronto)*, The Petition of *Frank Kent* and others of *Toronto*.
By Mr. *Magwood*, The Petition of *F. Rogers* and others of *Stratford*.
By Mr. *Balfour*, The Petition of *James Templeton* and others of *Windsor*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Town Council of *Meaford* ; also, of the Town Council of *Gore Bay*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship.

Of Local Assembly No. 2622, Knights of Labor ; also, of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 132 ; also, of Journeymen Bakers' Union No. 1 ; also, of Union No. 27, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of *America*, all of *Toronto*, severally praying for the grouping of Constituencies and Cumulative Voting.

Of *G. W. Robinson* and others of *Kingston* ; also, of *John H. Heard* and others of *Flesherton*, severally praying that the Bill before the House known as the Factors' Act may not pass.

Of *H. Manley* and others of *Meaford* praying certain amendments to the Game Law respecting the shooting of Hares.

Of *T. Walker* and others of *Hamilton*, praying that Municipalities may be empowered to pass by-laws compelling Electric Companies to provide shelter upon their cars for Motormen.

Of *Elias Rogers* and others ; also, of *R. McClain* and others, all of *Toronto* ; also, of the *St. Catharines Carpenters' Union No. 38*, severally praying that a Saturday half holiday may be set aside by Statute.

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

The Committee have carefully considered
Bill (No. 29), " Respecting the Township of *Etobicoke*."

Bill (No. 31), " Confirming certain by-laws of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of *Cornwall*," and

Bill (No. 38), " Relating to *Christ's Church, Hamilton (1894)*,"

And have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively.

They have also amended the Preambles to the said Bills Nos. 29 and 31, so as to conform with the facts as they appear to your Committee.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill (No. 38), upon the grounds that the said Bill relates to Ecclesiastical Institutions.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 38), *Christ's Church, Hamilton*.

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

Bill No. 128, intituled " An Act to extend the operation of the Woodman's Lien for Wages Act."—Mr. *Sharpe*.

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

Bill (No. 129), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. *Clarke* (*Toronto*).

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

Bill (No. 59), intituled "An Act respecting the Law of Libel."—Mr. *Harcourt*.

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

The following Bill was read the third time and passed :

Bill (No. 28), To authorize the Trustees of the Congregation of the *Holy Blossom* to convey certain lands to other Trustees.

On motion of Mr. *White*, seconded by Mr. *Hudson*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of copies of all correspondence, commission report and all other documents and papers relating to certain charges made by *Robert McDonald* against Detective *Thomas McKee*, of the City of *Windsor* and of the disposition of the matter.

On motion of Mr. *White*, seconded by Mr. *Preston*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of a copy of the report of His Honour the Junior Judge of the County of *Essex* which led to the dismissal or resignation of *Aurele Pacaud*, a bailiff of the 7th Division Court of the County of *Essex*, together with copies of all correspondence, evidence, statements, reports and other papers and documents relating to the matter.

On motion of Mr. *Ryerson*, seconded by Mr. *Willoughby*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return giving the name of the Dam of each Calf offered for sale from the *Ontario* Experimental Farm and Dairy in the year 1893, and where each such Dam was purchased.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 5), To confirm an agreement between the Corporation of the Town of *Gananoque* and the *Thousand Islands* Railway Company.

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

Bill (No. 24), To confirm and validate certain Assessments of the Town of *Trenton*.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 15), Respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Township of *Tiny*.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 20), To consolidate certain debts of the Town of *Harriston* and for other purposes.

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

Bill (No. 7), To reduce the area of the Town of *Newmarket*.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 33), Respecting the City of *Toronto*.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 23), Respecting *St. George's Church, Kingston*.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 37), To incorporate the *Universalist Church of Ontario in Canada*.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 54), To confirm a certain By-law of the Corporation of the City of *Kingston*.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 41), To enable the Town of *Lindsay* to purchase the *Lindsay* Water Works
and to issue debentures therefor.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 50), To incorporate the *Ontario* Burglary Insurance Company (Limited).
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 22), To enable *James Henry Carpenter* to practice Dentistry.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion relating
to Biennial Sessions, and the Amendments proposed thereto, having been read,
The Debate was resumed,
And after some time,
The Amendment and the amendment thereto were, by leave of the House, with-
drawn.

The Motion originally proposed, having been then put, was lost on the following
division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Whitney</i>
<i>Fell,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>	<i>Wylie—26.</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>	
<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Smith, (Frontenac),</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Dowling,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Blezard,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Bronson,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford)</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Sprague,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—51.</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	

The House then adjourned at 10.35 p.m.

Thursday, 22nd March, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Stratton*, The Petition of the *Peter Hamilton* Manufacturing Co'y and others of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Meacham*, The Petition of *John English* and others of *Napanee*.

By Mr. *Harty*, Two Petitions of the City Council of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Kerns*, The Petition of the *Sykes* and *Ainley* Manufacturing Co'y and others of *Glen William*.

By Mr. *McKay* (*Oxford*), The Petition of the *Noxon Bros.* Manufacturing Co'y and others of *Ingersoll*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the City Council of *Toronto*; also, of the Town Council of *Lindsay*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Gas Mains.

Of the Town Council of *Walkerton*; also, of the Town Council of *Walkerville*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship,

Of the City Council of *Toronto*, praying that the Bill before the House respecting the taxation of Places of Worship may pass.

Of *Abraham Dent* and others of *Mitchell*, praying for legislation abolishing the distinction between Barristers and Solicitors.

Of *J. & H. Burbridge* and others; also, of *J. C. Omers* and others, all of *Ottawa*; also, of the *Coulthard, Scott Co.* and others; also, *Robert Woon & Co.* and others; also of the *McLaughlin* Carriage Co. and others, all of *Qshawa*; also of the *Mowat* Manufacturing Co. of *Whitby*; also, of *Evans Bros.* and others of *Ingersoll*; also of *J. S. Loughheed & Co.* and others; also, of *F. McGibbons & Sons* and others, all of *Sarnia*, severally praying that the Bill before the House known as the Factors Act may not pass.

Of the Cigar Makers' Union No. 55 of *Hamilton*, praying that a Saturday half holiday may be set aside by Statute.

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

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 36), "To legalize By-law No. 214 of the County of *Halton* and to enable the Corporation to appropriate and distribute certain moneys," and

Bill (No. 30), "Respecting the *Toronto* Railway Company,"

And have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively.

They have also amended the Preamble to the said Bill (No. 36), so as to conform with the facts as they appear to your Committee.

The Committee have also considered

Bill (No. 14), "Respecting the City of *St. Catharines*,"

And report the Preamble thereof not proven, upon the grounds that the legislation asked for in the Bill is not desirable or expedient.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill (No. 14).

Mr. *Bronson*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Second Report, which was read as follows and adopted :—

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 21), intituled “An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the *Pembroke Southern Railway Company*,”

And have prepared certain amendments to the said Bill.

The Committee have also amended the Preamble to the said Bill, so as to make the same conform with the facts as they were made to appear to the Committee.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 14), City of *St. Catharines*.

Mr. *Balfour*, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred Bill (No. 65), To amend the Pharmacy Act, presented their Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have carefully considered the said Bill to them referred, and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

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

Bill (130), intituled “An Act to amend The Municipal Act.”—Mr. *Meacham*.

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

Bill (No. 131), intituled “An Act to amend The Assessment Act.”—Mr. *Clarke (Lanark)*.

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

On motion of Mr. *Balfour*, seconded by Mr. *Gibson (Huron)*,

Ordered, That the names of Messieurs *Ferguson* and *Whitney* be added to the Municipal Committee.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 74), Respecting Ditches and Watercourses.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 75), To consolidate and amend the Drainage Laws.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 86), Respecting *Upper Canada College*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 87), Respecting Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 97), To establish a Provincial Park at *Rondeau*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 99), To facilitate the Administration of Justice in the *Rainy River District*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 106), To extend the power of the High Court in respect of granting Maintenance to Infants.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 113), To amend The Public Health Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 114), To authorize Married Women, under age, to bar Dower.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 116), Respecting certain duties of Coroners.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

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

(In the Committee).

Resolved. That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the services of the year 1894, the following sums :—

2. To defray the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor's Office	\$3,980 00
3. To defray the expenses of the Executive Council and Attorney-General's Department	\$20,150 00
4. To defray the expenses of the Education Department	\$19,950 00
5. To defray the expenses of the Crown Lands Department	\$57,800 00
6. To defray the expenses of the Department of Public Works.....	\$21,650 00
7. To defray the expenses of the Treasury Department.....	\$42,150 00
8. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Board of Health	\$7,270 00
9. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Secretary's Department....	\$19,680 00
11. To defray the expenses of the Insurance Branch	\$6,300 00

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

The House then adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

Monday, 26th March, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House

That the Clerk had received from the Judges appointed to enquire into and report on Estate Bills their Reports in the following cases :—

The Commissioners to whom Estate Bill No. 6) has been referred have the honour to Report as follows :

Assuming the statements contained in the Petition to be true, the Commissioners do not perceive any objection to the passing of the Bill.

The Commissioners, however, beg to call attention to the amount of the present rentals mentioned in the Petition as being \$92,000.00 per annum ; in respect of this, it is thought there is a clerical error.

Toronto, March 22nd, 1894.

J. A. BOYD,

THOMAS FERGUSON.

The Commissioners to whom Estate Bill No. 12) has been referred have the honour to Report as follows.—

1. Assuming proof of the matters set forth in the Preamble, the provisions of Bill (No. 12) appear to be reasonable and unobjectionable, save as to one matter, regarding the protection of infant beneficiaries—as to which they would speak generally.

2. In cases where the interests of infants are concerned, it would be better to have the scheme proposed to be legalized first submitted for the approval of the Official Guardian, rather than legislate and condition the subsequent efficacy of the scheme on the approval of that or any other officer.

3. If this view is accepted, it would be well to express in the Preamble that the subject matter of the legislation has been examined in the interests of the infants and approved of by the Official Guardian.

4. Then, in the body of the Act (or Bill), let it be provided that the Mortgage or other conveyance be settled by the Official Guardian, and empower him to execute it on behalf of the infants; and direct the costs occasioned by his intervention to be paid out of the estate (with provision for taxing in the High Court in case of disagreement).

Toronto, March 22nd. 1894.

J. A. BOYD,
THOMAS FERGUSON.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 12), Respecting the estate of the late *John Smith*, be referred to the Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

Ordered, That Bill No. 6, Respecting the will of the late *Richard Stubbs*, be referred to the Committee on Private Bills, with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills thereon.

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

By Mr. *Dryden*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Whitby*.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the International Association of Machinists, *Toronto*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a tax on Land Values.

Of the City Council of *Kingston*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Gas Mains.

Of the *Beamsville* Methodist Church, praying that the Bill before the House relating to the taxation of Church Property may not pass.

Of *James Templeton* and others of *Windsor*; also, of *John English* and others of *Napanee*, severally praying for legislation abolishing the distinction between Barristers and Solicitors.

Of the *London* Typographical Union; also, of the International Association of Machinists of *Toronto*, severally praying for the grouping of Constituencies and Cumulative Voting.

Of *F. Rogers* and others of *Stratford*; also, of *Frank Kent* and others of *Toronto*; also, of the *Peter Hamilton* Manufacturing Company and others; also, of the *Sykes* and *Ainley* Manufacturing Company and others of *Glen William*; also, of *Noxon Bros.* and others of *Ingersoll*, severally praying that the Bill before the House known as the Factors' Act may not pass.

Of the *Forest Gun Club*, *Cookstown*, praying that no amendments may be made to the Game Laws respecting the running of Dogs.

Of the City Council of *Kingston*, praying that the Township of *Kingston* may be detached from the City of *Kingston* and annexed to the County of *Frontenac* for Electoral purposes.

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

Bill (No. 132), intituled "An Act in respect of the *Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park*."—The Attorney-General.

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

Bill (No. 133), intituled "An Act enabling Boards of Trade in Cities to appoint General Arbitrators for certain purposes."—The Attorney-General.

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

Bill (No. 134), intituled "An Act respecting the Oall of Solicitors to the Bar."—The Attorney-General.

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

Bill (No. 135), intituled "An Act respecting Deputy Police Magistrates in Cities."—The Attorney-General.

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

Bill (No. 136), intituled "An Act respecting Allowances to the Supreme Court Judges."—The Attorney-General

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 42), To enable the Corporation of the Village of *London West* to issue debentures and to consolidate the debt thereof.

Bill (No. 4), Respecting the City of *London*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain Amendments.

The Amendments, having been read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Balfour*, seconded by Mr. *Gibson (Huron)*,

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed consisting of Messieurs *Awrey, Balfour, Bronson, Charlton, Conmee, Garrow, McCleary, Mackenzie, White, Whitney* and *Wood (Hastings)*, to enquire into the condition of natural gas fields in various sections of the Province, and the supply of gas therein ; the management and operations of the various companies working the said fields and the desirability, in the interest of the citizens of this Province, of imposing conditions respecting the manner of taking natural gas from the ground, the disposal thereof and the preventing of any improper waste thereof, as well as the most valuable economic uses to which it may be applied, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and report to the House with all convenient speed.

On motion of Mr. *Gibson (Huron)*, seconded by Mr. *Balfour*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing amount collected on account of the Municipal Loan Fund from Confederation until 31st December, 1871. Also, collections on account of Crown, Clergy, Common School, Grammar and Mining Lands in the same period, and collections on same lands in the four years ending 31st December, 1893. Shewing also, collections on account of Municipal Loan Fund in 1872.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 35), To enable the Royal College of Dental Surgeons to admit *Nelson Schnarr* to practice as a Dental Surgeon.

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

Bill (No. 9), To confirm an agreement between the *London Street Railway Company* and the Village of *London West*.

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

Bill (No. 32), An Act respecting the *Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company*.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 31), To confirm certain By-laws of the Town of *Cornwall*.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 38), Relating to *Christ Church, Hamilton* (1894).
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 105), To amend the Assessment Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 118), To amend the Assessment Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 96), Respecting the establishment of Houses of Refuge having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged and that the Bill be withdrawn.

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

Report of the Commissioners of the *Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park* for the year 1893. (Sessional Papers No. 23.)

Also—Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of March instant, for a Return of the number of cases now standing for argument in the Court of Appeal, and the number which were standing for argument on the first days of January, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894. (Sessional Paper No. 75.)

The House then adjourned at 4.50 p.m.

Tuesday, 27th March, 1894

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. Magwood, The Petition of *W. M. O'Beirne* and others of *Stratford*.

By Mr. Tait, Two Petitions of the Plumbers', Steam and Gas Fitters' Association ; also, The Petition of the *Mayflower* Assembly No. 6564, Knights of Labour ; also, The Petition of the *J. B. McLean* Publishing Company (Limited), and others, all of *Toronto*.

Mr. *Bronson*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Third Report, which was read as follows and adopted :

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 49), intituled "An Act respecting the *Toronto* and *Richmond Hill* Street Railway Company (Limited)," and find the Preamble thereof not proven, on the ground that legislation in the premises is not desirable.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill.

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

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 6), "To enable the Trustees, Executors and Executrix under the Will of *Richard Stubbs* to lease certain lands,"

And report the same without amendment.

The Committee have also considered

Bill (No. 12), "To enable the Executors of the late *John Smith* to mortgage certain lands in the City of *Toronto*,"

And have prepared certain amendments thereto, so as to make the same conform with the suggestions of the Commissioners of Estate Bills.

The Committee have also considered

Bill (No. 19), "For the consolidation of the Debenture Debt of the Town of *Toronto Junction* and for other purposes," and

Bill (No. 40), "To consolidate certain Debts of the Town of *Barrie*,"

And have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively.

They have also amended the Preamble to the said Bill (No. 40), so as to make the same conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 2), "Respecting *Hamilton Beach*," the said Bill not having been proceeded with by the promoters thereof.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 49), *Toronto* and *Richmond Hill* Street Railway Company, and on Bill (No. 2), Respecting *Hamilton Beach*.

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

Bill (No. 137), intituled "An Act to provide for the final settlement of the Common School Fund."—Mr. *Ross*.

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

Bill (No. 138), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. *Monk*.

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

Bill (No. 139), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. *Monk*.

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

Bill (No. 140), intituled "An Act limiting work on Saturday on contracts and other works, and in shops, factories and other places of business."—Mr. *Tait*.

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

Bill (No. 141), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. *Biggar*.

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

Bill (No. 142), intituled "An Act. relating to Mines and Mining Lands —Mr. Hardy.

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

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

Bill (No. 11), To confirm By-law No. 47 of the Town of *Listowel*.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 1), Respecting By-law No. 373 of the County of *Oxford*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 57), Respecting the Site of the new Legislative and Departmental Buildings. Referred to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 87), Respecting Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 97), To establish a Provincial Park at *Rondeau*, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 99), To facilitate the Administration of Justice in the *Rainy River* District, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 106), To extend the power of the High Court in respect of granting Maintenance to Infants; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the House again to resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

Mr. *Harcourt* moved

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

Mr. *Whitney* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Willoughby*,

That all the words of the Motion after the word "That" be struck out and the following substituted: "in the opinion of this House it is necessary to a free expression of the popular will that the use of the numbered ballot paper should be discontinued and the ballot for the election of Members of the Legislative Assembly be made a secret ballot,"

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wood (Hastings),</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>	<i>Wylie—30.</i>
<i>Fell,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>	
<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Smith (Frontenac),</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Sprague,</i>
<i>Blezard,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Bronson,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—53.</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	

The Main Motion, having been then again put, was carried, and the House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of Supply, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had made some progress; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

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

The House then adjourned at 11.05 p.m.

Wednesday, 28th March, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. Gibson (*Hamilton*), The Petition of the *Hamilton Local Union No. 27, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America.*

By Mr. Cleland, Three Petitions of the County Council of *Grey*; also, The Petition of *William Kennedy & Sons* and others of *Owen Sound.*

By Mr. White, The Petition of the *Ever-Ready Dress Stay Co'y* and others of *Windsor.*

By Mr. Paton, The Petition of *John Hines* and others of *Barrie.*

The following Petition was read and received :—

Of the Town Council of *Whitby*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship.

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

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 47), "Respecting the City of *Ottawa*," and

Bill (No. 43), "Respecting the Town of *Peterborough*,"

And have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively.

They have also amended the Preambles to the said Bills, so as to make the same conform with the facts as they appear to your Committee.

The Committee have also considered

Bill (No. 45), "To amend an Act respecting the Town of *Fort William* and the Municipality of *Neebing*,"

And find the Preamble thereof not proven, on the ground that in the opinion of your Committee, the legislation asked for in the Bill is not desirable or expedient.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on

Bill (No. 5), "To amend the Act dividing the Township of *Tilbury West*,"

The said Bill having been withdrawn by the promoters thereof.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 45), Town of *Fort William*, and on Bill (No. 5), *Tilbury West.*

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

Bill (No. 143), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. Baxter.

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

Bill (No. 144), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. Hart.

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

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

Bill (No. 1), Respecting By-law No. 373 of the County of *Oxford.*

On motion of Mr. McKay (*Victoria*), seconded by Mr. Kirkwood,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing what system of payment the Government adopted in dealing with stockmen at the *Columbian Exposition*. The amount each owner received for fares, maintenance, caretaking or for any other purpose, distinguishing each amount and giving the name of each owner.

On motion of Mr. McColl, seconded by Mr. Godwin,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return giving a copy of the report of Mr. Stewart, Provincial License Inspector, as to the charge that certain License Commissioners in the County of *Elgin* were owners of licensed premises, and that licenses were refused certain parties on political grounds.

During the discussion thereon, the Hon. the Treasurer read letters received from certain parties in relation to the matter in question, and a request having been made that they be laid upon the table,

Mr. Speaker, being appealed to, decided,

That original public documents quoted during debate by a Minister of the Crown must be laid upon the table when read.

And the letters read were then laid before the House.

Mr. Barr (*Dufferin*), seconded by Mr. Reid, moved

That an humble Address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House copies of all Orders in Council and regulations made or passed under the authority of Section 122 of the Public School Act, for the apportionment or payment of the Government grant for Public School purposes,

And a Debate ensuing, the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Bishop, seconded by Mr. Wood (*Brant*),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing (1) The salaries of all City and County Treasurers; (2) The total amount of all fees or other emoluments received by the Treasurers by reason of their offices.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 65), To amend the Pharmacy Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Awrey reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 5), To confirm an agreement between the Corporation of the Town of *Gananoque* and the *Thousand Islands* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 24), To confirm and validate certain Assessments of the Town of *Trenton*.

Bill (No. 15), Respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Township of *Tiny*.

Bill (No. 7), To reduce the area of the Town of *Newmarket*.

Bill (No. 33), Respecting the City of *Toronto*.

Bill (No. 23), Respecting *St. George's Church, Kingston*.

Bill (No. 54), To confirm a certain By-law of the Corporation of the City of *Kingston*.

Bill (No. 41), To enable the Town of *Lindsay* to purchase the *Lindsay* Water Works and to issue debentures therefor.

Bill (No. 50), To incorporate the *Ontario* Burglary Insurance Company (Limited).

Bill (No. 31), To confirm certain By-laws of the Town of *Cornwall*.

Bill (No. 38), Relating to *Christ Church, Hamilton* (1894).

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain amendments.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 27), Respecting the Town of *Carleton Place*, having been read,

Mr. *Caldwell* moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the Motion, having been put, was carried on a division.

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

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 36), To legalize By-law No. 214 of the County of *Halton* and to enable the Corporation to appropriate and distribute certain moneys.

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

Bill (No. 30), Respecting the *Toronto* Railway Company.

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

Bill (No. 21), To amend the Act to incorporate the *Pembroke Southern* Railway Company.

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

Bill (No. 6), To enable the Trustees, Executors and Executrix, under the Will of *Richard Stubbs*, to lease certain lands.

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

Bill (No. 69), To amend the Landlord and Tenant Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 66), To amend the Assessment Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 80), To amend the Act respecting Executions, having been read,

Mr. *White* moved

That the Bill be now read the second time,

And the Motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

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

Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 24.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of March instant, for a Return shewing the amounts expended in connection with the Provincial binder twine industry, (1) for buildings, (2) for machinery, (3) for materials, up to 30th September, 1893, (4) for labour and superintendence, with the names of foreman or superintendents employed and the wages or salary paid to each of them up to 30th September, 1893 ; and shewing also, (1) the total output of twine in quantity and the amounts realized therefrom, giving the names from whom the same were received and the dates of the receipt of each sum prior to 30th September, 1893 ; (2), the total quantity of twine on hand ; (3) the total quantity of material on hand on 30th September, 1893 ; (4) the

amounts (if any) remaining unpaid by the purchasers, with the names of the persons by whom the same are payable; (5) the names of the agents employed for the sale or disposal of the twine, and the remuneration paid or payable to each of them; (6) and a statement of the number of prisoners employed in connection with the industry and of the time during which they were employed. (*Sessional Papers No. 80.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.05 p.m.

Thursday, 29th March, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Meredith*, The Petition of *Henry Thomson* and others of *London*.

By Mr. *Moore*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Galt*.

By Mr. *Tait*, The Petition of *A. M. Westwood* and others ; also, The Petition of *Alexander W. Cooper* and others, all of *Toronto*.

The following Petitions were read and received :

Of the Plumbers', Steam and Gas Fitters' Assembly ; also of the *Mayflower* Assembly No. 6564, Knights of Labor, all of *Toronto*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a tax on Land Values.

Of the *J. B. McLean* Publishing Company (Limited), and others of *Toronto*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Improved Property.

Of the Plumbers', Steam and Gas Fitters' Assembly of *Toronto*, praying for the grouping of Constituencies and Cumulative Voting.

Of *W. M. O'Bierne* and others of *Stratford*, praying certain amendments to the law of Newspaper Libel.

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

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 25), " Respecting the taking of votes upon the question of Sunday cars in the City of *Toronto*."

Bill (No. 34), " To consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Sault Ste. Marie*," and

Bill (No. 44), " To amend the Act incorporating the *Brockville* Gas Light Company," And have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively.

The Committee have also considered

Bill (No. 39), " To provide for the Division of the Township of *Rochester*,"

And find the Preamble thereof not proven, on the ground that in the opinion of your Committee the legislation asked for in the Bill is not desirable or expedient.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill (No. 39).

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of your Honourable House be further suspended in this, that the time for presenting reports of Committees relative to Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Thursday, the 5th day of April next.

Mr. *Bronson*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented the following as their Fourth Report, which was read as follows and adopted :—

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 18), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Portlock* and *Desert Lake* Iron Mine Railway Company," and

Bill (No. 13), intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Toronto* Suburban Railway Company (Limited),"

And have prepared certain amendments to the said Bills.

The Committee have also amended the Preambles to the said Bills, so as to make the same conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee.

The Committee have also changed the title to the said Bill (No. 18), so that it now reads "An Act to incorporate the *Portlock* and *Desert Lake* Mining and Railway Company"; and they have also changed the title to the said Bill (No. 13), so that it now reads "An Act to incorporate the *Toronto* Suburban Street Railway Company."

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of your Honourable House be further suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Thursday, the 5th day of April next.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 39), Township of *Rochester*.

Ordered, That the time for presenting Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Thursday, the fifth day of April next.

Mr. *Balfour*, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their third report.

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed :—

Report relating to Births, Marriages and Deaths. (*Sessional Paper No. 11*).

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. (*Sessional Paper No. 14*).

Report of the Department of Immigration. (*Sessional Paper No. 15*).

Report of the Commissioners of the *Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park*. (*Sessional Paper No. 23*).

Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices. (*Sessional Paper No. 24*).

Report of the Beekeeper's Association. (*Sessional Paper No. 38*).

Report of the Inspectors of Factories. (*Sessional Paper No. 42*).

Return of correspondence with Mr. *R. A. Waite*. (*Sessional Paper No. 76*).

Printing Paper Contract with *William Barber* and Brothers. (*Sessional Paper No. 77*).

Return of Report made by *J. K. Stewart* on the operation of the Liquor Law in *Hamilton*. (*Sessional Paper No. 78*).

Report in connection with the Binder Twine Industry. (*Sessional Paper No. 80*).

The Committee recommend that the following documents be not printed :—

Return of correspondence with regard to the application of *Samuel Spicknell*. (*Sessional Paper No. 79*).

The Committee recommend that one hundred copies of "*McMurrich's* Public and High Schools Acts with Annotations" be purchased, and that one copy be presented to each member of the Legislative Assembly.

Also, that two thousand additional copies of "Summary of the Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1893, with Statistics of year 1892," be printed.

Also, that there be printed four hundred additional copies of the Report of the Commissioners of the *Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park*.

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

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

Bill (No. 145), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. *O'Connor*.

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

Bill (No. 146), intituled "An Act to amend the Act to impose a Tax on Dogs and for the Protection of Sheep."—Mr. *Gilmour*.

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

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

Bill (No. 106), To extend the power of the High Court in respect of granting Maintenance to Infants.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 113), To amend the Public Health Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill 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. 114), To authorize Married Women under age to bar Dower, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Respecting allowances to the Supreme Court Judges.

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

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

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the services of the year 1894, the following sums :—

12. To defray the expenses of the Department of Agriculture.....	\$16,700 00
13. To defray the expenses of the Immigration Office	\$1,800 00
15. To defray the expenses of Legislation	\$124,300 00
16. To defray the expenses of the Supreme Court Judicature....	\$66,548 00
17. To defray the expenses of Surrogate Judges and Local Masters	\$23,430 00
18. To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Criminal and Civil Justices.	\$324,344 00
51. To defray the expenses of Immigration	\$8,225 00
54. To defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of Government House	\$7,500 00
55. To defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of the old Parliament Buildings	\$1,200 00
56. To defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of new Parliament and Departmental Buildings (exclusive of furniture and furnishings).....	\$26,760 00
57. To defray the expenses of furniture and furnishings, Attorney-General's Department.....	\$200 00
58. To defray the expenses of furniture and furnishings, Crown Lands Department	\$200 00
59. To defray the expenses of furniture and furnishings, Treasury Department	\$200 00

60 To defray the expenses of furniture and furnishings, Provincial Secretary's Department.....	\$1,200 00
61. To defray the expenses of furniture and furnishings, Department of Agriculture	\$500 00
62. To defray the expenses of furniture and furnishings, Department of Public Works	\$200 00
63. To defray the expenses of furniture and furnishings, New Parliament Buildings, exclusive of Departments.....	\$2,000 00
64. To defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of the Education Department, Normal School Building	\$9,200 00
65. To defray the expenses of miscellaneous expenditure of Government and Departmental Buildings	\$3,320 00
66. To defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of the Normal and Model School, <i>Ottawa</i>	\$4,076 00
67. To defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of the School of Practical Science, <i>Toronto</i>	\$3,100 00
68. To defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs to the Agricultural College, <i>Guelph</i>	\$6,750 00
69. To defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs at <i>Osgoode Hall</i>	\$8,840 00

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*, presented to the House :—

Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1894, for a Return of copies of all correspondence in connection with an application for a supply of timber for a local saw mill in the Township of *Tyendinaga*, in the County of *Hastings*, by Mr. *Fraser Chisholm*, of the said township. (*Sessional Papers No. 81.*)

Also, Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of March instant, for a Return showing to whom the Island at *Hamilton Beach* is leased; the terms of the lease; the amount of annual rental; how the lease was obtained, whether by public auction or private arrangement. (*Sessional Papers No. 82.*)

Also, Return to an Order of the House of the fourteenth day of March instant, for a Return of all moneys paid by the Government for Colonization Roads in the Township of *Smith* in the County of *Peterborough* for the years 1890-91-92-93. (*Sessional Papers No. 83.*)

Also, Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of March instant, for a Return of all convictions under the Liquor License Act in the Riding of *North Ontario* during the year 1893. Also, shewing all moneys paid to the License Inspector for salary and expenses during the same year, distinguishing the amounts paid for salary and the amounts paid for expenses. Also, of the particulars of any fines which may have been remitted during the same year. Also, the gross amount of money received by the Inspector, in his official capacity, during the same year, and a detailed statement of the amounts disbursed by him during the same time, shewing to whom and for what purposes they were paid. (*Sessional Papers No. 84.*)

The House then adjourned at 10.50 p.m.

Friday, 30th March, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Willoughby*, The Petition of *J. M. Nicol* and others of *Campbellford*.

By Mr. *Tait*, The Petition of *Edward Lawson* and others of *Toronto*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the County Council of *Grey*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting Triennial Assessments.

Of the County Council of *Grey*, praying certain amendments to the law respecting the appointment of County Government Officials.

Of the County Council of *Grey*, praying that the fees of County Government Officials may be reduced.

Of the *Hamilton* Local Assembly No. 27, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of *America*, praying for the grouping of Constituencies and Cumulative Voting.

Of *John Hines* and others of *Barrie*, praying certain amendments to the Game Law respecting the running of Dogs.

Of the Ever-ready Dress Stay Co. and others of *Windsor*; also, of *William Kennedy* & Sons and others of *Owen Sound*, severally praying that the Bill before the House known as the Factors' Act may not pass.

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

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 52), "To amend the Act consolidating the Debt of the Town of *Orangeville*."

Bill (No. 46), "To amend an Act respecting Water Works in the City of *Windsor*," and

Bill (No. 48), "To consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Warton*,"

And have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively.

They have also amended the Preambles to the said Bills, so as to conform with the facts as they appear to your Committee.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed :—

Bill (No. 65), To amend the Pharmacy Act.

Bill (No. 5), To confirm an agreement between the Corporation of the Town of *Gananoque* and the *Thousand Islands* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 24), To confirm and validate certain Assessments of the Town of *Trenton*.

Bill (No. 15), Respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Township of *Tiny*.

Bill (No. 54), To confirm a certain By-law of the Corporation of the City of *Kingston*.

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

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return, shewing all moneys collected under the *Scott* Act during the years 1886, 1887 and 1888 in the County of *Ontario*. Also, a detailed statement of the amounts paid for the enforcement of the Act, and to whom paid, and for what purpose.

On motion of Mr. *Ryerson*, seconded by Mr. *McCleary*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of copies of all papers, letters, statements and documents in connection with the charges of *G. A. Dorian* against Dr. *P. H. Bryce*, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, with a copy of the evidence adduced, and the finding of the Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Barr (*Dufferin*), seconded by Mr. Godwin,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of all convictions under the Liquor License Act in the County of *Dufferin* during the years 1892 and 1893. Also, of all moneys paid to the License Inspector for salary and expenses, giving the amount paid for salary and expenses separately. Also, the particulars of all fines that may have been remitted. Also, the gross amount of money received by the Inspector during the said term, and a detailed statement of the amounts disbursed by him during the said time, showing to whom and for what such disbursements were made.

On motion of Mr. Barr (*Dufferin*), seconded by Mr. Godwin,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of a detailed statement for 1893 of all fees and emoluments of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of *Dufferin* in connection with his office.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, seconded by Mr. Wood (*Hastings*),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the salaries of all City and County Clerks in the Province for the year 1893.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 22), To enable *James Henry Carpenter* to practise Dentistry.

Bill (No. 32), An Act respecting the *Manitoulin* and *North Shore* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 27), Respecting the Town of *Carleton Place*.

Bill (No. 21), To amend the Act to incorporate the *Pembroke Southern* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 6), To enable the Trustees, Executors and Executrix under the Will of *Richard Stubbs* to lease certain lands.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain amendments.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time on Monday next.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 12), To enable the Executors of the late *John Smith* to mortgage certain lands in the City of *Toronto*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 19), For the Consolidation of the Debenture Debt of the Town of *Toronto Junction* and for other purposes.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 40), To consolidate certain Debts of the Town of *Barrie*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 47), Respecting the City of *Ottawa*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 43), Respecting the Town of *Peterborough*.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 84), To amend the Division Courts Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 109), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 111), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 117), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 121), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 122), To amend the Surrogate Courts Act.
Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 124), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 125), To amend the Assessment Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 123), To amend the Assessment Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 128), To extend the operation of the Woodman's Lien for Wages Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 129), To amend the Assessment Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 130), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the Second Reading of Bill (No. 115), To amend the Municipal Act, having been read,

Mr. *Barr (Dufferin)* moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the Motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 119), To amend the Municipal Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The House then adjourned at 5.50 p.m.

Monday, 2nd April, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Ferguson*, Two Petitions of the Town Council of *Bothwell*.

By Mr. *Tait*, The Petition of *Alfred Sanders* and others ; also, The Petition of *N. G. Grassick* and others ; also, The Petition of *James Walsh* and others ; also, The Petition of the *Mayflower* Assembly 6564, Knights of Labor, all of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Glendinning*, The Petition of the *Sylvester Bros. Manufacturing Co'y* and others of *Lindsay*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Town Council of *Galt*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act, respecting the taxation of Gas Mains.

Of *Alexander M. Westwood* and others ; also, of *Alexander W. Cooper* and others, all of *Toronto*, severally praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act, respecting the taxation of Improved Property.

Of *Henry Thomson* and others, of *London*, praying certain amendments to the Act respecting the examination of Stationary Engineers.

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

Bill (No. 147), intituled " An Act to amend the Street Railway Act."—Mr. *Balfour*.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Bill (No. 148), intituled " An Act to amend the Ontario Election Act."—Mr. *Tait*.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Wednesday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 35), To enable the Royal College of Dental Surgeons to admit *Nelson Schnarr* to practise as a Dental Surgeon.

Bill (No. 9), To confirm an agreement between the *London Street Railway Company* and the Village of *London West*.

Bill (No. 36), To legalize By-law No. 214 of the County of *Hutton* and to enable the Corporation to appropriate and distribute certain moneys.

Bill (No. 12), To enable the Executors of the late *John Smith* to mortgage certain lands in the City of *Toronto*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain amendments.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Ryerson*, seconded by Mr. *McCleary*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return giving the names and religions of the temporary employes of the Department of Public Works during the years 1892 and 1893, together with the time and the kind of work in which employed and the total of wages paid to each person.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 108), To amend the Act to regulate travelling on Public Highways and Bridges, having been read,

Mr. *Harty* moved

That the Bill be now read the second time,

And the Motion having been put, was carried on a division, and the Bill was read the second time.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 101), To amend the Act relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 126), To amend The Assessment Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 138), To amend The Assessment Act.

Referred to The Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 139), To amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

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

Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1893. (*Sessional Paper No. 25.*)

Also—Return to Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of March last for a Return giving a copy of the Report of Mr. *Stewart*, Provincial License Inspector, as to the charge that certain License Commissioners in the County of *Elgin* were owners of licensed premises, and that licenses were refused certain parties on political grounds. (*Sessional Paper No. 86.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of March last for a Return of copies of all correspondence, commission report and all other documents and papers relating to certain charges made by *Robert McDonald* against Detective *Thomas McKee*, of the City of *Windsor*, and of the disposition of the matter. (*Sessional Paper No. 87.*)

The House then adjourned at 4.25 p. m.

Tuesday, 3rd April, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Meredith*, The Petition of the Industrial Brotherhood of *Canada No 7*, of *London*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *Edward Lawson* and others of *Toronto*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Improved Property.

Of *J. M. Nicol* and others of *Campbellford*, praying certain amendments to the Act respecting the examination of Stationary Engineers.

Mr. *Bronson*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented their Fifth Report, which was read as follows and adopted :—

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 51), intituled “ An Act to incorporate the *London and Springbank Electric Railway Company*,”

And find the Preamble thereof not proven, on the ground that legislation in the premises is neither desirable nor necessary.

The Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the said Bill (No. 51).

The Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of your Honourable House be further suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Tuesday, the 10th day of April instant.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 51), *London and Springbank Railway*.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Tuesday, the tenth day of April instant.

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

Bill (No. 149), intituled “ An Act to amend the Municipal Act.”—Mr. *Stratton*.

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

Bill (No. 150), intituled “ An Act to amend the Assessment Act.”—Mr. *Ryerson*.

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

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed :—

Bill (No. 35), To enable the Royal College of Dental Surgeons to admit *Nelson Schnarr* to practise as a Dental Surgeon.

Bill (No. 36), To legalize By-law No. 214 of the County of *Halton* and to enable the Corporation to appropriate and distribute certain moneys.

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

GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of certain further sums required for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year 1894 are finally passed, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, March 30th, 1894.

(*Sessional Papers No. 2.*)

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

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

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Civil Government and for other purposes (as mentioned in the statement accompanying the Message of the

Lieutenant-Governor to this House), from the 1st day of January, 1894, to the passing of the Appropriation Act for the year 1894, and not exceeding the last day of April, 1894. Such expenditures to be confined to the ordinary necessary payments for the different services to which they respectively relate, and a detailed statement of such expenditure to be laid before the House before the second reading of the Appropriation Act of 1894, 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 1893.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

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

Mr. *Balfour*, from the Committee of Supply, reported a Resolution, which was read as follows:—

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Civil Government and for other purposes (as mentioned in the statement accompanying the Message of the Lieutenant-Governor to this House), from the 1st day of January, 1894, to the passing of the Appropriation Act for the year 1894, and not exceeding the last day of April, 1894. 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 1894, 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 1893.

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

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

(In the Committee)

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), to meet the Supply to that extent granted to Her Majesty.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Thursday next.

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

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), to meet the Supply to that extent granted to Her Majesty.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 107), To make further provision respecting the Solemnization of Marriages; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 136), Respecting allowances to Supreme Court Judges; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 116), Respecting certain Duties of Coroners, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

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

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 88), Respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling Industrial Disputes.

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

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

(In the Committee).

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the services of 1894, the following sums:—

70. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, <i>Toronto</i>	\$9,900 00
71. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Mimico</i> branch	\$15,100 00
72. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, <i>London</i>	\$12,900 00
73. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, <i>Hamilton</i>	\$24,830 00
74. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, <i>Kingston</i>	\$28,680 00
75. To defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for Idiots, <i>Orillia</i> ..	\$8,350 00
76. To defray the expenses of works at the Reformatory, <i>Penetanguishene</i>	\$1,750 00
77. To defray the expenses of works at the <i>Andrew Mercer</i> Reformatory for Females, <i>Toronto</i>	\$3,900 00
78. To defray the expenses of works at the Central Prison, <i>Toronto</i>	\$26,450 00
79. To defray the expenses of works at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, <i>Belleville</i>	\$10,050 00
80. To defray the expenses of works at the Blind Institute, <i>Brantford</i> ..	\$3,700 00
82. To defray the expenses of works at the Normal and Model School, <i>Toronto</i>	\$2,000 00
83. To defray the expenses of works at the Normal School, <i>Ottawa</i>	\$4,700 00
84. To defray the expenses of works at the School of Practical Science..	\$12,650 00
85. To defray the expenses of works at <i>Osgoode Hall</i>	\$5,000 00

86. To defray the expenses of works at Government House	\$3,000 00
87. To defray the expenses of equipment, works, furnishing and fitting up of new Parliament and Departmental Buildings.....	\$16,680 00
88. To defray the expenses of works in the District of <i>Algoma</i>	\$2,400 00
89. To defray the expenses of works in the <i>Thunder Bay</i> District.....	\$400 00
90. To defray the expenses of works in the <i>Muskoka</i> District	\$900 00
91. To defray the expenses of works in the <i>Parry Sound</i> District	\$500 00
92. To defray the expenses of works in the <i>Nipissing</i> District	\$12,150 00
93. To defray the expenses of works in the <i>Rainy River</i> District	\$500 00
94. To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous works	\$800 00
95. To defray the expenses of Public Works.....	\$36,392 00
14. To defray Miscellaneous Expenses	\$9,650 00
52. To defray the expenses of grants in aid of Agriculture.	\$177,775 00
81. To defray the expenses of works at the Agricultural College, <i>Guelph</i>	\$11,100 00
19. To defray the expenses of Public and Separate Schools.....	\$242,794 66

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Thursday next.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Thursday next.

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

Report of the *Canadian Institute* for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 10.*)

Also, Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1892. (*Sessional Papers No. 27.*)

Also, Report of the Commission of Enquiry as to the *Ontario Agricultural College* and Experimental Farm. (*Sessional Papers No. 33.*)

Also, Return to Orders of the House of the tenth day of April and nineteenth day of May, 1893, and of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1894, respectively, for a Return of the names of all persons who, during the year 1871, held office under the Crown or were employed in, or in connection with any Department or branch of the Public Service, to whom or in respect of whose office or employment any salary or remuneration was paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, or any special fund applicable for the purpose, or by fees or otherwise, and whether the office or employment was permanent or temporary, together with a statement of the salary or remuneration attached to or payable in respect of each such office or employment, and the amount paid in the said year to each of such persons, and the date when each permanent office was created, and for a like Return for the year 1892; the several branches of the Public Services to which such Return relates to be classified therein as nearly as practicable as the same are classified in the Public Accounts. And a Return shewing in addition to, and as part of the Return, relating to the Public Service, ordered by the House on the Tenth day of April last, the number of letters written from each of the Departments of the Government of the Province during the years 1871 and 1892 respectively, relating exclusively to the Public Service, and distinguishing, as far as practicable, those written by the different branches

of each department. And giving also a statement from each of the Departments shewing comparatively the volume of business done in each Department during the said years 1871 and 1892, such statement to classify, so far as practicable, the business under general heads, and to set out the causes of increase or decrease under each head, and to specify the branches of the Public Service and the additions thereto, which have come into existence since the year 1871. And a Return shewing, in addition to the information for the year 1871 and 1892, provided for by the said Orders, like information regarding the year 1873. (*Sessional Papers No. 43.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.55 p.m.

Wednesday, 4th April, 1894.

3 o'clock P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Tait*, The Petition of *W. Burrill* and others of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Biggar*, The Petition of the Town Council of *Deseronto*.

The following Petitions were read and received :

Of the Town Council of *Bothwell*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a tax on Land Values.

Of the Town Council of *Bothwell*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship.

Of *Sylvester Bros. Manufacturing Co'y* and others of *Lindsay*, praying that the Bill before the House known as the Factors Act may not pass.

Of *James Walsh* and others; also, of *W. G. Grassick* and others; also, of *Alfred Sanders* and others; also, of *Mayflower Assembly No. 6564*, Knights of Labor, all of *Toronto*, severally praying that a Saturday half holiday may be set aside by Statute.

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

Bill (No. 151), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. *Sprague*.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Friday next.

Bill (No. 152), intituled "An Act to amend the Public and Separate Schools Acts."—Mr. *McCallum*.

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

Bill (No. 153), intituled "An Act to make further provision respecting Voters' Lists."—Mr. *Harcourt*.

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

Bill (No. 154), intituled "An Act to legalize and confirm the Survey made by *Walter S. Davidson*, P.L.S., of the road allowance between the 7th and 8th Concessions of the Township of *Sombra*."—Mr. *Hardy*.

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

Bill No. 155), intituled "An Act relating to *Algonquin Park* and the Township of *Canisbay* therein."—Mr. *Hardy*.

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

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed :—

Bill (No. 57), Respecting the Site of the new Legislative and Departmental Buildings.

Bill (No. 23), Respecting *St. George's Church, Kingston*.

Bill (No. 22), To enable *James Henry Carpenter* to practise Dentistry.

Bill (No. 6), To enable the Trustees, Executors and Executrix, under the Will of *Richard Stubbs*, to lease certain lands.

Bill (No. 9), To confirm an agreement between the *London Street Railway Company* and the Village of *London West*.

Bill (No. 136), Respecting allowances to the Supreme Court Judges.

On motion of Mr. *McCleary*, seconded by Mr. *Meacham*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of copies of all correspondence in connection with the granting of a shop license for the sale of liquor to one *Joseph Aspinall*, of the Town of *Tilsonburgh*, in the South Riding of *Oxford*, for the year 1893-4. Also, copies of all papers and documents in possession of the Government, or any official thereof, relating to the said license, together with a copy of the Report of the Chief Inspector, who enquired into the complaint that the license was fraudulently granted.

On motion of Mr. *Ryerson*, seconded by Mr. *McCleary*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of copies of the evidence in the inquest on one *Maton*, held at the Village of *Carlton*, on October 3rd, 1893, together with copies of all correspondence between the Coroner and the County Crown Attorney, and the County Crown Attorney and the Attorney-General.

On motion of Mr. *McColl*, seconded by Mr. *Godwin*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Council of the County of *Elgin* and the Government with regard to an increased grant to the County, under the provisions of the Act respecting the establishment of Houses of Industry.

On motion of Mr. *Rorke*, seconded by Mr. *Magwood*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return for each of the calendar years 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893 of the number of pieces of Pine Saw Logs and dimension timber, with the quantity in feet, board measure, of each, got out during each of these years in the *Muskoka, Parry Sound, Algoma* and *Thunder Bay* Districts respectively, together with the name of each individual, firm or company by whom got out, and the number of pieces and quantity in feet, board measure, got out by each during each of the same years respectively.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 63), Respecting Witness Fees.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 34), To consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Sault Ste. Marie*.

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

Bill (No. 44), To amend the Act incorporating the *Brockville Gas Light Company*.

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

Bill (No. 18), To incorporate the *Port Lock* and *Desert Lake* Mining and Railway Company.

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

Bill (No. 13), To incorporate the *Toronto Suburban Street Railway Company*.

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

Bill (No. 52), To amend the Act consolidating the Debt of the Town of *Orangeville* and for other purposes.

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

Bill (No. 46), Respecting Water Works in the City of *Windsor*.

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

Bill (No. 48), To consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Warton*

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

Bill (No. 112), To amend the Assessment Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 131), To amend the Assessment Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 143), To amend the Assessment Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 62), To abolish the Personal Covenant in Mortgages, having been read,

Mr. *Gilmour* moved

That the Bill be now read the second time,

And the Motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 68), To amend the Assessment Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 79), To amend the Act respecting Mortgages, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 103), To amend the Municipal Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The House then adjourned at 8.50 p.m.

Thursday, 5th April, 1894.

3 o'clock P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Bronson*, The Petition of *W. D. Morris* and others of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Paton*, The Petition of *John Shortreed* and others of *Hillsdale*.

The following Petition was read and received:—

Of the *London Industrial Brotherhood of Canada* No. 7, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a Tax on Land Values.

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

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 26), "To incorporate the *Toronto Aqueduct Company*,"

And have prepared certain amendments thereto.

They have also amended the Preamble to the said Bill, so as to make the same conform with the facts as they appear to your Committee.

They have also amended the title to the said Bill, so that it now reads "An Act to incorporate the *Georgian Bay Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company*."

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

Bill (No. 156), intituled "An Act respecting Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters in certain Cities."—Mr. Ross.

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

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

Resolved, That this House will To-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Resolution :—

That where the death of any person has been reported to a Coroner, and he has made the declaration required by the Act respecting Coroners, and if, after viewing the body of the deceased person and having made further enquiries, he comes to the conclusion that an inquest is unnecessary and withdraws the warrant for holding an inquest, in case he has issued such warrant, he shall be entitled, for his investigations and services, to a fee of \$5, besides mileage, in each case in which the County Crown Attorney shall certify that there were sufficient grounds to warrant such investigations being made, and such fee shall be in lieu of all the fees to which the Coroner would be entitled in respect of any proceedings taken by him towards holding an inquest. In all other respects the said fee shall be paid in the same manner and upon the same conditions as the fees of Coroners are now payable in cases in which inquests are held.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 88), Respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling Industrial Disputes, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 86), Respecting *Upper Canada College*, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Balfour reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

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

(*In the Committee*).

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the services of the year 1894, the following sums :—

20. To defray the expenses of Schools in unorganized districts and Poor Schools	\$45,000 00
21. To defray the expenses of Kindergarten Schools	\$3,000 00

22. To defray the expenses of Night Schools	\$1,000 00
23. To defray the expenses of Public School Leaving Examinations	\$3,000 00
24. To defray the expenses of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools ..	\$100,000 00
25. To defray the expenses of Model Schools	\$9,150 00
26. To defray the expenses of grant to French Training School	\$800 00
27. To defray the expenses of Schools in unorganized districts for training District Teachers	\$1,000 00
28. To defray the expenses of Teachers' Institutes	\$2,400 00
29. To defray the expenses of the Inspection of Schools	\$59,670 00
30. To defray the expenses of Departmental Examinations	\$19,650 00
31. To defray the expenses of School of Pedagogy	\$6,807 50

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

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

Copy of the Commission issued to the Honourable *T. A. Boyd* and others to enquire into and to collect and report to the Lieutenant-Governor upon the facts bearing on the various views which have been expressed with respect to the mode of remunerating and appointing certain Provincial Officials, now paid by fees, including the practice and experience of other countries. (*Sessional Papers No. 88.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of March last, for a Return shewing what system of payment the Government adopted in dealing with stockmen at the *Columbian* Exposition. The amount each owner received for fares, maintenance, caretaking or for any other purpose, distinguishing each amount and giving the name of each owner. (*Sessional Papers No. 89.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the thirtieth day of March last, for a Return of a detailed statement for 1893 of all fees and emoluments of the Registrars of Deeds for the County of *Dufferin* in connection with his office. (*Sessional Papers No. 90.*)

The House then adjourned at 11 p.m.

Friday, April 6th, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Ross*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Ekfrid*.

By Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)* Two Petitions of the *Hamilton* Board of Education ; also, Two Petitions of the *Hamilton* Typographical Union.

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

By Mr. *Cleland*, The Petition of *Daniel Davidson* and others, of *Keppel*.

By Mr. *Moore*, The Petition of *D. S. Turnbull* and others, of *Galt*.

By Mr. *Tait*, The Petition of the Boot and Shoemakers' International Union of *Toronto*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *W. Burrill* and others, of *Toronto*, praying for the establishment of a Public Weigh Scale.

Of the Town Council of *Deseronto*, praying certain amendments to The Municipal Act respecting the granting of Bonuses by Municipalities.

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

Bill (No. 157), intituled "An Act to amend The High School Act."—Mr. *Godwin*.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 158), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act."—Mr. *Biggar*.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 159), intituled "An Act respecting Aid to Public Institutions."—Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*.

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

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

Ordered, That the name of Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)* be substituted for the name of Mr. *Fraser* on the Legal Committee.

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

Ordered, That the name of Mr. *White* be added to the Legal Committee.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed :—

Bill (No. 7), To reduce the area of the Town of *Newmarket*.

Bill (No. 50), To incorporate the *Ontario* Burglary Insurance Company (Limited).

Bill (No. 31), To confirm certain By-laws of the Town of *Cornwall*.

Bill (No. 38), Relating to *Christ Church, Hamilton* (1894).

Bill (No. 113), To amend The Public Health Act.

Bill (No. 114), To authorize Married Women under age to bar Dower.

Bill (No. 21), To amend the Act to incorporate the *Pembroke Southern* Railway Company.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 107), To make further provision respecting the Solemnization of Marriages, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 25), Respecting the taking of Votes upon the question of Sunday Cars, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*, seconded by Mr. *Tait*,

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 25), Sunday Street Cars in *Toronto*.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 20), To consolidate certain debts of the Town of *Harriston* and for other purposes.

Bill (No. 37), To incorporate the *Universalist Church of Ontario* in *Canada*.

Bill (No. 30), Respecting the *Toronto Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 19), For the consolidation of the Debenture Debt of the Town of *Toronto Junction* and for other purposes.

Bill (No. 34), To consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Sault Ste. Marie*.

Bill (No. 44), To amend the Act incorporating the *Brockville Gas Light Company*.

Bill (No. 18), To incorporate the *Port Lock* and *Desert Lake Mining and Railway Company*.

Bill (No. 46), Respecting Water Works in the City of *Windsor*.

Bill (No. 48), To consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Warton*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain amendments.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Wood (Hastings)*, seconded by Mr. *Clancy*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return from the Provincial Inspector of Registry Offices, from his memoranda made at his inspection of Registry Offices in 1892, of the last instrument received for registration in each municipality in each Registration Division ; the last instrument copied in each municipality in each division ; and the last instrument compared in each municipality in each division ; with a like Return from the same memoranda for 1893, with the dates of the inspections in each division in each year.

On motion of Mr. *Wood (Hastings)*, seconded by Mr. *Whitney*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return from each Registration Division in *Ontario*, shewing all losses sustained by reason of errors or omissions on the part of officials of said divisions, with the names of parties to whom paid ; dates of payment and the nature of error or omission ; such Return to extend over the last ten years.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 145), To amend the Assessment Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 146), To amend the Act to impose a Tax on Dogs and for the Protection of Sheep.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 135), Respecting Deputy Police Magistrates in Cities.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

Bill (No. 137). To provide for the final settlement of the Common School Fund.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting fees to Coroners, having been read,

The Attorney-General acquainted the House that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That where the death of any person has been reported to a Coroner, and he has made the declaration required by the Act respecting Coroners, and if, after viewing the body of the deceased person and having made further enquiries, he comes to the conclusion that an inquest is unnecessary and withdraws the warrant for holding an inquest, in case he has issued such warrant, he shall be entitled, for his investigations and services, to a fee of \$5, besides mileage, in each case in which the County Crown Attorney shall certify that there were sufficient grounds to warrant such investigations being made, and such fee shall be in lieu of all the fees to which the Coroner would be entitled in respect of any proceedings taken by him towards holding an inquest. In all other respects the said fee shall be paid in the same manner and upon the same conditions as the fees of Coroners are now payable in cases in which inquests are held.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Balfour* reported the Resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That where the death of any person has been reported to a Coroner, and he has made the declaration required by the Act respecting Coroners, and if, after viewing the body of the deceased person and having made further enquiries, he comes to the conclusion that an inquest is unnecessary and withdraws the warrant for holding an inquest, in case he has issued such warrant, he shall be entitled, for his investigations and services to a fee of \$5, besides mileage, in each case in which the County Crown Attorney shall certify that there were sufficient grounds to warrant such investigations being made, and such fee shall be in lieu of all the fees to which the Coroner would be entitled in respect of any proceedings taken by him towards holding an inquest. In all other respects the said fee shall be paid in the same manner and upon the same conditions as the fees of Coroners are now payable in cases in which inquests are held.

The Resolution having been read the second time, was agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 116) respecting certain duties of Coroners.

On motion of Mr. *Harcourt*, seconded by Mr. *Dryden*,

Resolved, That this House concurs in the Agreement laid before this House on the nineteenth day of March instant, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and bearing date on the first day of January, A.D. 1894, and expressed to be made between *John R. Barber*, of the Village of *Georgetown*, trading under the name and style of *William Barber & Brothers*, of the first part, and Her Majesty the *Queen*, of the second part, to furnish all the supply of printing papers required by the Government of the Province of *Ontario* for the five years ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1898.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on Bill No. 47), Respecting the City of *Ottawa*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be referred back to the Standing Committee on Private Bills for further consideration.

Mr. *Gibson* (*Hamilton*), presented to the House a Return to an Order of the House of the fourteenth day of March last for a Return of copies of all correspondence between Mrs. *M. H. M. Davidson* and the Government, or any officer thereof, relating to her application for a license in the years 1892 and 1893, for the *Albion Hotel*, in the Village of *Shannonville*. (*Sessional Papers No. 91.*)

The House then adjourned at 5.50 p.m.

Monday, 9th April, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Hardy*, The Petition of *John S. Banks* and others of *Brantford*.

By Mr. *Clarke* (*Lanark*), The Petition of *B. E. Sparham* and others of *Smith's Falls*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *W. D. Morris* and others of *Ottawa*, praying that the Bill before the House respecting the City of *Ottawa* may not pass.

Of *John Shortreed* and others of *Hillsdale*, praying certain amendments to the Game Law respecting the running of Dogs.

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

Bill (No. 160), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. *Charlton*.

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

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed :—

Bill (No. 42), To enable the Corporation of the Village of *London West* to issue debentures and to consolidate the debt thereof.

Bill (No. 97), To establish a Provincial Park at *Rondeau*.

Bill (No. 32), Respecting the *Manitoulin* and *North Shore* Railway Company.

Bill (No. 12), To enable the Executors of the late *John Smith* to mortgage certain lands in the City of *Toronto*.

Bill (No. 34), To consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Sault Ste. Marie*.

Bill (No. 18), To incorporate the *Port Lock* and *Desert Lake* Mining and Railway Company.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 41), To enable the Town of *Lindsay* to purchase the *Lindsay* Water Works and to issue debentures therefor, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *McKay* (*Victoria*), seconded by Mr. *Kirkwood*,

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 41), *Lindsay* Water Works.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 8), To consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Port Hope* and for other purposes, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Ryerson*, seconded by Mr. *McCleary*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the date of the appointment of *F. Maguire*, of *St. Catharines*, as Inspector of immigrants at *Niagara Falls, Ontario*. Shewing, also, what duties he performs; how many hours daily he is on duty and what salary he receives. And if he is still under pay, what allowance he

receives; what are his qualifications for the office, and if he has had any medical training. Shewing, also, by whom his duties are performed during his absence; who performed similar duties before his appointment, and at what salary. Shewing, also, if there are similar officials at other points on the frontier, giving names, dates of appointment and salaries.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 147), To amend the Street Railway Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 73), to amend the Assessment Act, having been read,

Mr. *Tait*, moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the Motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 95), to amend the law respecting Stationary Engineers, having been read,

Mr. *Tait* moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Tait—12.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Miscampbell.</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—24</i>

The House then adjourned at 4.50 p.m.

Tuesday, 10th April, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*, The Petition of *G. H. Small* and others of *Hamilton*.

The following Petitions were read and received :

Of the Boot and Shoe Makers' International Union of *Toronto* ; also, of the *Hamilton* Typographical Union, severally praying for the grouping of Constituencies and Cumulative Voting.

Of *D. S. Turnbull* and others of *Galt*, praying for legislation abolishing the distinction between Barristers and Solicitors.

Of the *Hamilton* Board of Education, praying certain amendments to the School Act respecting the election of non-residents as Trustees.

Of the Township Council of *Ekfrid*, praying certain amendments to Drainage Bill now before the House.

Of the City Council of *London*, praying certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the constitution of Boards of Police Commissioners.

Of the *Hamilton* Typographical Union, praying that a Saturday half holiday may be set aside by Statute.

Of *Daniel Davidson* and others of *Keppel*, praying for the establishment of Public Weigh Scales.

Mr. *Bronson*, from the Standing Committee on Railways, presented the following as their Sixth Report, which was read as follows and adopted :—

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 53), intituled "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the *Hamilton* Radial Electric Street Railway Company," and have prepared certain amendments thereto, and have amended the Preamble to the said Bill, so as to make the same conform with the facts as they appear to your Committee.

The Committee have also changed the title to the said Bill, so that it now reads "An Act to incorporate the *Hamilton* Radial Electric Railway Company."

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

Bill (No. 161), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Fees of certain Public Officers."—Mr. *Ross*.

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

Bill (No. 162), intituled "An Act to amend the Registry Act."—Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*.

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

Bill (No. 163), intituled "An Act to amend the *Ontario* Game Protection Act, 1893."—Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*.

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

Bill (No. 164), intituled "An Act respecting the Representation of certain Cities in the Legislative Assembly."—Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*.

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

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed :—

Bill (No. 99), To facilitate the Administration of Justice in the *Rainy River* District.

Bill (No. 44), To amend the Act incorporating the *Brockville* Gas Light Company.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 116), Respecting certain duties of Coroners, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 135), Respecting Deputy Police Magistrates in Cities, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 137), To provide for the final settlement of the Common School Fund, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 56), To erect *Nipissing* into a Provisional Judicial District.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 142), Relating to Mines and Mining Lands.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 58), To secure prompt punishment of persons guilty of Personation at Elections for the Legislative Assembly.

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

Bill (No. 29), Respecting the Township of *Etobicoke*.

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 59), Respecting the Law of Libel, having been read,

Mr. *Harcourt* moved

That the Bill be now read the second time,

And the Motion, having been put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Balfour</i> ,	<i>Dack</i> ,	<i>Lockhart</i> ,	<i>Paton</i> ,
<i>Barr (Renfrew)</i> ,	<i>Davis</i> ,	<i>Loughrin</i> ,	<i>Reid</i> ,
<i>Baxter</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>McCleary</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> ,
<i>Biggar</i> ,	<i>Field</i> ,	<i>McColl</i> ,	<i>Sharpe</i> ,
<i>Bishop</i> ,	<i>Gibson (Hamilton)</i> ,	<i>McKechnie</i> ,	<i>Sprague</i> ,
<i>Bronson</i> ,	<i>Gibson (Huron)</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ,	<i>Stratton</i> ,
<i>Bush</i> ,	<i>Godwin</i> ,	<i>Magwood</i> ,	<i>Tait</i> ,
<i>Caldwell</i> ,	<i>Harcourt</i> ,	<i>Miscampbell</i> ,	<i>Waters</i> ,
<i>Carpenter</i> ,	<i>Hardy</i> ,	<i>Monk</i> ,	<i>Whitney</i> ,
<i>Charlton</i> ,	<i>Harty</i> ,	<i>Moore</i> ,	<i>Wood (Hastings)</i> ,
<i>Clancy</i> ,	<i>Hiscott</i> ,	<i>Mowat</i> ,	<i>Wood (Brant)</i> —45.
<i>Clarke (Toronto)</i> ,			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Smith (Frontenac),</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Willoughby—21.</i>
<i>Hudson,</i>			

The Bill was then read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 11th April, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. Wood (*Hastings*), The Petition of *A. S. Leavitt* and others of *Hastings County*.

By Mr. Paton, The Petition of the Town Council of *Barrie*.

By Mr. Clarke (*Lanark*), The Petition of *George Wharton* and others of *Smith's Falls*.

By Mr. Ryerson, The Petition of the Town Council of *Listowel*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *B. E. Sparham* and others of *Smith's Falls*, praying for legislation abolishing the distinction between Barristers and Solicitors.

Of *John S. Banks* and others of *Brantford*, praying that a Saturday half holiday may be set aside by Statute.

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

The Committee have further considered

Bill (No. 47), Respecting the City of *Ottawa*, referred back to them by your Honourable House, and have prepared certain further amendments to the said Bill.

They have also further amended the Preamble to the said Bill, so as to make the same conform with the facts as they appear to the Committee.

Mr. Gibson (*Hamilton*), from the Select Committee to whom was referred the several Bills hereinafter mentioned, presented the following Report, which was read as follows and adopted :—

The Committee have carefully considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :

Bill (No. 85), intituled "An Act to facilitate the Registry of Mortgages and to reduce the expenses thereof."

Bill (No. 69), intituled "An Act to amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant."

Bill (No. 70), intituled "An Act to amend the Law respecting Contracts in relation to Goods Entrusted to Agents," and

Bill (No. 93), intituled "An Act respecting Writs of Execution."

Mr. *Hardy*, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their First Report, which was read as follows and adopted :—

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 147), intituled "An Act to amend the Street Railway Act," and report the same without amendment.

Mr. *Balfour*, from the Standing Committee on Printing presented their Fourth Report.

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed :

Report of the *Canadian Institute*. (*Sessional Paper No. 10.*)

Report upon Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories. (*Sessional Paper No. 27.*)

Report of Commission of Inquiry Agricultural College. (*Sessional Paper No. 33.*)

Return of names of persons holding office under the Crown. (*Sessional Paper No. 43.*)

Return relating to motions heard and disposed of by Judge of High Court. (*Sessional Paper No. 58.*)

Return of cases standing for argument in the Court of Appeal. (*Sessional Paper No. 75.*)

Report of the Master of Titles. (*Sessional Paper No. 25.*)

Commission issued to Honourable *J. A. Boyd*. (*Sessional Paper No. 88.*)

Report of Mr. *Stewart*, Provincial License Inspector. (*Sessional Paper No. 86.*)

The Committee recommend that the following documents be not printed :—

Return of Correspondence in connection with application for a Supply of Timber. (*Sessional Paper No. 81.*)

Return showing to whom the Island of *Hamilton Beach* is leased. (*Sessional Paper No. 82.*)

Return of all monies paid for Colonization Roads in Township of *Smith*. (*Sessional Paper No. 83.*)

Return of convictions under Liquor License Act, *North Ontario*. (*Sessional Paper No. 84.*)

Return of papers relating to charges made by *Robert McDonald*. (*Sessional Paper No. 87.*)

Return showing system of payment in dealing with Stockmen. (*Sessional Paper No. 89.*)

Statement of all Fees paid to the Registrar for the County of *Dufferin*. (*Sessional Paper No. 90.*)

Return of correspondence between Mrs. *Davidson* and the Government. (*Sessional Paper No. 91.*)

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. 165), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. *Dack*.

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

Bill (No. 166), intituled "An Act to facilitate the local Administration of Justice in certain cases."—The Attorney-General.

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

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

Bill (No. 27), Respecting the Town of *Carleton Place*.

Mr. *Meredith* moved, seconded by Mr. *Wood (Hastings)*,

That in the opinion of this House the election of Public and Separate School Trustees in cities, towns and incorporated villages and in townships in which Township Boards are established, should be by ballot.

That it be referred to a Committee consisting of _____ to prepare and report to the House, with all convenient speed, a Bill to amend the Public and Separate School Act, so as to provide that in cities, towns and incorporated villages and in townships in which Township Boards are established, the elections of Public and Separate School Trustees shall be by ballot.

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Smith, (Frontenac),</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Dack,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Fell,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>	<i>Wood (Hastings),</i>
<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>	<i>Wylie—33.</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Dowling,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith (York),</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Blezard,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bronson,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Sprague,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—51</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 94), To amend the Act respecting Police Magistrates.
Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 153), To make further provision respecting Voters' Lists.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 155), Relating to *Algonquin Park* and the Township of *Canisbay* therein.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*, seconded by Mr. *Ross*,

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the following Orders in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 1st day of March, 1894 :—

1. Upon consideration of the Report of Mr. Inspector *Chamberlain*, dated 17th of February, 1894, and upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial

Secretary, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order by the Legislative Assembly, the Hospital for Sick Children, *Ottawa*, be hereafter taken as named in Schedule "A" of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly from the 1st October, 1893, but so far only as sick children under the age of fifteen years are concerned.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk Executive Council.

2. Upon consideration of the Report of Mr. Inspector *Chamberlain*, dated 15th February, 1894, and upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order by the Legislative Assembly, the General Hospital, *Chatham*, be hereafter taken as named in Schedule "A" of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly from the 1st day of May, 1893.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk Executive Council.

3. Upon consideration of the Report of Mr. Inspector *Chamberlain*, dated 23rd February, 1894, and upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order by the Legislative Assembly, "The Rescue Home for Women, *London*," be hereafter taken as named in Schedule "C" of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly from the 1st day of October, 1893.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk Executive Council.

4. Upon consideration of the Report of Mr. Inspector *Chamberlain*, dated 13th November, 1893, and upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order by the Legislative Assembly, "The Rescue Home for Women, *Toronto*," be hereafter taken as named in Schedule "C" of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly from the 1st day of October, 1893.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk Executive Council.

5. Upon consideration of the Report of Mr. Inspector *Chamberlain*, dated 15th November, 1893, and upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this Order by the Legislative Assembly, "The Children's Shelter, *Toronto*," be hereafter taken as named in Schedule "C" of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly from the 1st day of October, 1893.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk Executive Council.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 58), To secure the prompt punishment of persons guilty of Personation at Elections for the Legislative Assembly, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 59), Respecting the Law of Libel, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Avrey* 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.

Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*, presented to the House :—

Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of March last for a Return shewing amount collected on account of the Municipal Loan Fund from Confederation until 31st December, 1871. Also, collections on account of Crown, Clergy, Common School, Grammar and Mining Lands in the same period, and collections on same lands in the four years ending 31st December, 1893. Shewing, also, collections on account of Municipal Loan Fund in 1872. (*Sessional Papers No. 92.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.05 p.m.

Thursday, 12th April, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was read and received :—

Of *G. H. Small* and others of *Hamilton*, praying that municipalities may be empowered to pass by-laws compelling electric companies to provide shelter upon their cars for motor men.

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

Bill (No. 167), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act."—Mr. *Dack*.

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

Bill (No. 168), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting Executions."—Mr. *White*.

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

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

Bill (No. 88), Respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling Industrial Disputes.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 56), To erect *Nipissing* into a Provisional Judicial District, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 153), To make further provision respecting Voters' Lists, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Stratton* 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. 155), Relating to *Algonquin Park* and the Township of *Canisbay*, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 132), In respect of the *Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park*.

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

Bill (No. 133), Enabling Boards of Trade in Cities to appoint General Arbitrators for certain purposes.

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

Bill (No. 134), Respecting the Call of Solicitors to the Bar.

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

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

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the services of the year 1894, the following sums :—

32. To defray the expenses of the Normal and Model Schools, <i>Toronto</i> ..	\$24,040 00
33. To defray the expenses of the Normal School, <i>Ottawa</i>	\$22,360 00
34. To defray the expenses of the Museum and Library	\$5,350 00
35. To defray the expenses of the School of Practical Science	\$20,120 00
36. To defray the expenses of Mechanics' Institutes, etc.	\$54,700 00
37. To defray Miscellaneous expenses of Education	\$3,000 40
38. To defray the expenses of Superannuated Teachers	\$61,300 00

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

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

Resolved, That on Monday next, and on each succeeding Monday during the remainder of the Session, after other business is disposed of, Government business be taken up.

Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)* presented to the House :—

Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of March last for a Return of the number of Reeves and Deputy-Reeves comprising the several County Councils of the Province for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 85.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the thirtieth day of March last for a Return of all convictions under the Liquor License Act in the County of *Dufferin* during the years 1892 and 1893. Also, of all moneys paid to the License Inspector for salary and expenses, giving the amount paid for salary and expenses separately. Also, the

particulars of all fines that may have been remitted. Also, the gross amount of money received by the Inspector during the said term, and a detailed statement of the amounts disbursed by him during the said time, showing to whom and for what such disbursements were made. (*Sessional Papers No. 93.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April instant for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Council of the County of *Elgin* and the Government with regard to an increased grant to the County, under the provisions of the Act respecting the establishment of Houses of Industry. (*Sessional Papers No. 94.*)

The House then adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

Friday, 13th April, 1894.

3 o'clock P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. Wood (*Brant*), The Petition of the County Council of *Brant*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Town Council of *Barrie*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Gas Mains.

Of the Town Council of *Listowel*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship.

Of *A. S. Leavitt* and others, of *Hastings* County, praying that no amendments may be made to the Game Law relating to the running of Dogs.

Of *George Wharton* and others, of *Smith's Falls*, praying that a Saturday half-holiday may be set aside by Statute.

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

The Committee, on Friday, the sixth day of April, 1894, passed the following Resolution :

That the order to summon the attendance of *H. Grundy*, Deputy Registrar of the County of *Peterborough*, and *A. B. Chiffon*, Deputy Registrar of the County of *East Northumberland*, be rescinded, on the ground that the subject of the suggested Enquiry is not within the functions of the Committee, which are confined to an examination of the Provincial Accounts shewing the appropriation of the sums granted by the Legislature to meet the public expenditure, and to ascertain that the Legislative grants for each financial year, including supplementary grants, have been applied to the object which the Legislature has prescribed, and to re-check the official audit created by the Act providing for the better auditing of the Public Accounts of the Province, R.S.O., Chapter 21.

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

Bill (No. 169), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act."—Mr. *Gilmour*.

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

Bill (No. 170), intituled "An Act to amend the Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act."—Mr. *Conmee*.

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

Bill (No. 171), intituled "An Act to amend the Agriculture and Arts Act."—Mr. *Awrey*.

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

Bill (No. 172), intituled "An Act respecting Assignments of Book Debts."—Mr. *O'Connor*.

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

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed :—

Bill (No. 48), To consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Warton*.

Bill (No. 155), Relating to *Algonquin* Park and the Township of *Canisbay* therein.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 87), Respecting Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, that the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

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

Mr. *Wood* (*Hastings*), moved, seconded by Mr. *Preston*,

That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the persons employed in each Registration Division for the last three years, giving names and date of engagement, length of time employed, character of service and the amount paid to each person so employed.

And a Debate ensuing,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Monday next.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 120), To amend the Judicature Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 141), To amend the Assessment Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 149), To amend the Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 26), To incorporate the *Georgian Bay* Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 162), To amend the Registry Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 163), To amend the *Ontario* Game Protection Act, 1893.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 40), To consolidate certain Debts of the Town of *Barrie*.

Bill (No. 43), Respecting the Town of *Peterborough*.

Bill (No. 29), Respecting the Township of *Etobicoke*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain amendments.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 133), Enabling Boards of Trade in Cities to appoint General Arbitrators for certain purposes, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 134), Respecting the Call of Solicitors to the Bar, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

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

Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)* presented to the House:—

Return to an Order of the House of the first day of March last for a Return shewing (1) the advertisements for the sale of the cattle offered for sale at the Agricultural College in December last; (2) the conditions of sale; (3) a list of the names of the purchasers and the prices paid for the animals sold; (4) a list of the animals of which the purchasers refused to complete the sale; (5) a statement of the animals sold and afterwards returned; (6) a list of the animals in respect of which the test for tuberculosis was applied, and statement of the result in each case. (*Sessional Papers No. 95.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of March last for a Return giving an itemized statement of all expenditures and disbursements in connection with *East Northumberland Registry Office* for the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, shewing the number of *employes*, the name of each *employe* and the period in each year during which he or she was employed. (*Sessional Papers No. 96.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of March last for a Return giving the name of the Dam of each Calf offered for sale from the *Ontario Experimental Farm and Dairy* in the year 1893, and where each such Dam was purchased. (*Sessional Papers No. 97.*)

The House then adjourned at 6.00 p.m.

Monday, 16th April, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

Bill (No. 133), Enabling Boards of Trade in Cities to appoint General Arbitrators for certain purposes.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 52), To amend the Act consolidating the Debt of the Town of *Orangeville* and for other purposes, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 69), To amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 70), To regulate the sale of goods entrusted to Agents, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask that the Committee do not have leave to sit again, but that the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be referred back to the Legal Committee for further consideration.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that Bill (No. 70), To regulate the sale of goods entrusted to Agents, be referred back to the Legal Committee for further consideration.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 157), To amend the High School Act.
Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill No. 160), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 58), To secure the prompt punishment of Persons guilty of Personation at Elections for the Legislative Assembly, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 76), To amend the Insurance Corporations' Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The House then adjourned at 5.40 p.m.

Tuesday, 17th April, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

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

By Mr. *Willoughby*, The Petition of *T. Blute* and others of *Campbellford*.

The following Petition was read and received :—

Of the County Council of *Brant*, praying that the rate of tolls on Toll Roads may be reduced.

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

The Committee have carefully considered
Bill (No. 83), To amend the General Road Companies' Act,
And report the same with certain amendments.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 4), Respecting the City of *London*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 8), To consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Port Hope* and for other purposes, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 116), Respecting certain duties of Coroners, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed :—

Bill (No. 87), Respecting Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property.

Bill (No. 33), Respecting the City of *Toronto*.

Bill (No. 69). To amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant.

The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Amendments made in the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 56), To erect *Nipissing* into a Provisional Judicial District, having been read,

The Amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 162), To amend the Registry Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 142), Relating to Mines and Mining Lands, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

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

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 102), To amend the Division Courts Act.

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

Mr. *Clancy* moved, seconded by Mr. *Wood (Hastings)*,

That the Public Accounts for the year 1893 be referred to the Public Accounts Committee, with instructions to call and examine witnesses in relation to all matters affecting or relating to the expenditures in connection with the Registry Offices in the Province.

The Attorney-General moved in Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Hardy*,

That all the words in the Resolution after the word "Committee" be struck out and the following substituted : " With power to call and examine witnesses in relation to all matters affecting the revenue and expenditure of the Province for the said year ; and it being alleged that a Return made for the information of the House by the Registrar of *East Northumberland* as to the expenses of his office is materially incorrect, the said Committee is authorized (as a special reference in this behalf) to enquire as to the accuracy of the said Registrar's statement of expenses, and to call and examine witnesses in relation thereto."

Mr. *Wood (Hastings)*, then moved in amendment to the Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Preston*,

That all the words in the amendment after the word " year " be struck out and the following substituted : " And that the said Committee have power to examine witnesses as to inspection of Registry Offices, for which the salary of the Inspector of Registry Offices is paid."

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Fell,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wood (Hastings)—31.</i>
<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dowling,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Rayside,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Blezard,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Bronson,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—46.</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>		

And the Amendment, having been then put, was carried, on the following division :

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dowling,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Rayside,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford)</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Blezard,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Bronson,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—46.</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Fell,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wood (Hastings)—31.</i>
<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	

The Original Motion, as amended, having been then put was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dowling,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Ray-side,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Blezard,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Bronson,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—46.</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Duferin),</i>	<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto)</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Fell,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wood (Hastings)—31.</i>
<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	

And it was,

Resolved, That the Public Accounts for the year 1893, be referred to the Public Accounts Committee, with power to call and examine witnesses in relation to all matters affecting the revenue and expenditure of the Province for the said year; and it being alleged that a Return made for the information of the House by the Registrar of *East Northumberland* as to the expenses of his office is materially incorrect, the said Committee is authorized (as a special reference in this behalf) to enquire as to the accuracy of the said Registrar's statement of expenses and to call and examine witnesses in relation thereto.

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

(*In the Committee,*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the services of the year 1894, the following sums :—

39. To defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane, <i>Toronto</i>	\$99,473 00
40. To defray the expenses of the Branch Asylum at <i>Mimico</i>	\$71,050 00
41. To defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane, <i>London</i>	\$129,354 00
42. To defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane, <i>Kingston</i>	\$79,044 00
43. To defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane, <i>Hamilton</i>	\$114,243 00
45. To defray the expenses of the Asylum for Idiots, <i>Orillia</i>	\$61,162 00

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

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

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

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

Report of the Farmers' Institutes for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 36.*)

Also—Reports of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 41.*)

Also—Report of N. Awrey, Esquire, M.P.P., as Ontario Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 98.*)

Also—Report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 44.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of February last for a Return shewing the number of persons employed, temporarily or permanently, by the Government, in the service of the Province on the 31st December, 1893, together with their names, ages, nationality, religion, salary, occupation, place of residence and date of appointment ; but not including mechanics, artisans, laborers or like employees, whose engagement or employment was of a merely temporary character. Also, a similar return as to all Sessional Clerks employed during the Sessions of 1893 and 1894. (*Sessional Papers No. 99.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March last for a Return shewing the gross fees or emoluments of each Division Court Clerk and Bailiff in the Province for the year 1893 ; the net emoluments of such clerks as have paid any sum to the Provincial Treasurer in pursuance of Chapter 17, 55 *Victoria*, intituled "An Act respecting the Fees of certain Public Officers." Also, the several amounts paid, or to be paid, under the provisions of the Division Courts Act, to the Provincial Treasurer in each year for the ten years ending on the 31st December, 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 100.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March last for a Return giving a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Law Society of Ontario for the year 1893. Also, a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Society on the first day of January, 1894. Also, a statement shewing the objects and purposes to which the funds of the Society are applicable. (*Sessional Papers No. 101.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of March last for a Return of a copy of the report of His Honour the Junior Judge of the County of *Essex* which led to the dismissal or resignation of Aurele Pacaud, a bailiff of the 7th Division Court of the County of *Essex*, together with copies of all correspondence, evidence, statements, reports and other papers and documents relating to the matter. (*Sessional Papers No. 102.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.05 p.m.

Wednesday, 18th April, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Mack*, The Petition of the Township Council of *Cornwall*.

Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the several Bills hereinafter mentioned, presented their Second Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have carefully considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :

Bill (No. 101), intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths," and

Bill (No. 120), intituled "An Act to amend the Judicature Act."

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

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 128), To extend the Woodman's Lien for Wages Act,

And report the same without any amendment.

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

Bill (No. 173), intituled "An Act to amend the Act providing against frauds in the supplying of Milk to Cheese or Butter Manufactories."—Mr. *Bush*.

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

Bill (No. 174), intituled "An Act respecting Benefit Societies."—Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*.

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

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

Bill (No. 116), Respecting certain duties of Coroners.

On motion of Mr. *Meacham*, seconded by Mr. *McCleary*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing what amount of the Public School grant—not including the Poor Schools grant—was apportioned to cities, towns and those incorporated villages containing High Schools or Collegiate Institutes for the years 1882 and 1892 respectively, and the amount to the remaining Municipalities of the Province.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills :—

Bill (No. 13), To incorporate the *Toronto* Suburban Street Railway Company.

Bill (No. 47), Respecting the City of *Ottawa*.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Motion for a Return relating to persons employed in each Registration Division, having been read

The Debate was resumed, and, after some time, the Motion having been again put, was carried, and it was

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return shewing the persons employed in each Registration Division for the last three years, giving names and date of engagement, length of time employed, character of service and the amount paid to each person so employed.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 53), To incorporate the *Hamilton* Radial Electric Railway Company.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 158), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 169), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 171), To amend the Agriculture and Arts Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 166), To facilitate the local Administration of Justice in certain cases.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The Order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 85), To facilitate the registry of Mortgages and to reduce the expenses thereof, 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. 93), Respecting Writs of Execution, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 132), In respect of the *Queen Victoria Niagara Falls* Park, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 92), To amend the *Ontario* Elections Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

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

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the services of the year 1894, the following sums:—

10. To defray the expenses of Inspection of Public Institutions.....	\$14,975 00
46. To defray the expenses of Central Prison, <i>Toronto</i>	\$58,475 00

47. To defray the expenses of the Reformatory for Boys, <i>Penetanguishene</i>	\$35,010 00
48. To defray the expenses of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, <i>Belleville</i>	\$45,309 00
49. To defray the expenses of the Institute for the Blind, <i>Brantford</i>	\$35,423 00
50. To defray the expenses of the <i>Andrew Mercer</i> Reformatory, <i>Toronto</i> .	\$26,980 00
98. To defray the expenses of the Refund Account, on Education Account	\$1,000 00
100. To defray the expenses of the Refund Account, on Municipalities Fund Account.....	\$1,268 60
101. To defray the expenses of the Refund Account, on Land Improvement Fund Account	\$2,546 26
103. To defray Unforeseen and Unprovided Expenses	\$50,000 00

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

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

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

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

Analysis of Reports of County and Township Agricultural and Horticultural Societies for the year 1893. *Sessional Papers No. 103.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-second day of February last for a Return, duly compiled from the Census Returns for the year 1891, of the Federal Census for the Province, shewing the population for each county and district and the municipalities situate therein, the population of the unorganized territory and the Provincial Electoral Districts. (*Sessional Papers No. 104.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of February last for a Return shewing the number of Inquests held during the past three years on the death of persons committed for vagrancy, in the gaols, prisons, houses of correction, lock-ups or houses of industry, and the cost in connection with the finding of such inquests. (*Sessional Papers No. 105.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of April instant for a Return from the Provincial Inspector of Registry Offices, from his memoranda made at his inspection of Registry Offices in 1892, of the last instrument received for registration in each municipality in each Registration Division; the last instrument copied in each municipality in each division, and the last instrument compared in each municipality in each division, with a like Return from the same memoranda for 1893, with the dates of the inspections in each division in each year. (*Sessional Papers No. 106*)

The House then adjourned at 10.50 p.m.

Thursday, 19th April, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Harty*, The Petition of the Workingmen's Meeting of *Kingston*.

The following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the City Council of *Ottawa*, praying that the "*Durocher* Ballot " may be brought into general use in the Province.

Of *T. Blute* and others of *Campbellford*, praying that no amendments may be made to the Game Law as to the running of Dogs.

Mr. *Hardy*, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their Fourth Report, which was read as follows and adopted :—

The Committee have carefully considered

Bill (No. 74), Respecting Ditches and Watercourses, and

Bill (No. 75), To consolidate and amend the Drainage Laws,

And report the same with certain amendments.

The Committee recommend that a special case be submitted to the Courts by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the powers of the Legislature of *Ontario* in dealing with Ditches and Watercourses and the Drainage Laws, and works in connection therewith, required to be constructed through, across or upon the lands of railway companies or under railway tracks.

Mr. *Gibson* (*Hamilton*), from the Select Committee to whom was referred the several Bills hereinafter mentioned, presented their Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have carefully considered the following Bills, and have prepared certain amendments thereto respectively :

Bill (No. 122), intituled " An Act to amend the Surrogate Courts Act," and

Bill (No. 63), intituled " An Act respecting Witness Fees."

The Committee have also carefully considered

Bill (No. 157), intituled " An Act to amend the High Schools Act,'

And report said Bill without amendment.

The Committee have also carefully considered

Bill (No. 70), intituled " An Act to amend the Law respecting Contracts in relation to Goods entrusted to Agents," referred back to your Committee by your Honourable House for further consideration,

And have prepared certain amendments thereto.

Mr. *Gibson* (*Hamilton*), from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 84), intituled " An Act to amend the Division Courts Act," presented their Report, which was read as follows and adopted :—

The Committee have carefully considered the said Bill (No. 84), and have prepared certain amendments to the 1st section thereof.

With reference to the 2nd section of the said Bill, the Committee, after careful consideration, recommend that no change in the direction indicated thereby be made at the present time.

The Committee are of the opinion that there is no good ground for the distinction at present existing between the Judgment Summons clauses of the Division Courts Act and the corresponding provisions applicable to County Court or High Court cases. Inasmuch, however, as it is undesirable to make any change without very mature consideration and without ample notice to the public, your Committee are of opinion that changes should not be made during the present Session, and that before another Session the opinions of the Judges should be obtained as to the desirability and probable effect of such changes as are proposed by the Bill in question.

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

Bill (No. 175), intituled “ An Act respecting the High Court Sittings in the County of *York*.”—The Attorney-General.

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

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed :—

Bill (No. 107), To make further provision respecting the Solemnization of Marriages.

Bill (No. 19), For the consolidation of the Debenture Debt of the Town of *Toronto Junction* and for other purposes.

Bill (No. 8), To consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Port Hope* and for other purposes.

Bill (No. 59), Respecting the Law of Libel.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 135), Respecting Deputy Police Magistrates in Cities, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 153), To make further provision respecting Voters' Lists, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Davis* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved again itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 142), Relating to Mines and Mining Lands, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 102), To amend the Division Courts Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill 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. 166), To facilitate the Local Administration of Justice in certain cases, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bill was, by unanimous consent, read the second time :—

Bill (No. 154), To legalize and confirm the Survey made by *Walter J. Davidson*, Ontario Land Surveyor, of a road allowance between the seventh and eighth Concessions of the Township of *Sombra*.

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

The Order of the Day for the House again to resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

Mr. *Harcourt* moved

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

Mr. *Miscampbell* moved in Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Clancy*,

That all the words of the Motion after the word "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor: "this House disapproves of the large expenditures which are made annually by the Crown Lands Department for Surveys, amounting to upwards of \$35,000 *per annum*, and of the sums paid by the Department to unnecessary Crown Lands Agents, and it regrets that the Executive and the Department persist in the practice of disposing of the Crown Timber reserves of the Province without consulting or obtaining the approval of the representatives of the people in this House, and wholly fail to take any adequate steps for preserving the standing timber, and especially the smaller trees, from unnecessary waste and destruction; and this House deplores the improvidence which characterizes the management and disposal of the timber upon these reserves, which has destroyed, in many parts of the country, the saw milling industries which flourished there, and has transferred the business which they formerly carried on to the State of *Michigan* and other States of the neighbouring Republic, and is fast depriving the Province of its most valuable asset and one, which if adequately and intelligently cared for, safeguarded and managed, would continue to furnish a large revenue to the Province for years to come, but which, as now mismanaged, is rapidly disappearing."

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Smith (Frontenac),</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Fell,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>	<i>Wood (Hastings)—29.</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dowling,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Evanurel,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Blezard,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bronson,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Sprague,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—53.</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>			

The Main Motion, having been then again put, was carried, and the House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee, had made some progress ; also, That the Committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

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

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

Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 18.*)

Also—Estimated sales for the year 1894 from the Central Prison Industries. (*Sessional Papers No. 107.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of March last for a Return shewing (1) The salaries of all City and County Treasurers ; (2) The total amount of all fees or other emoluments received by the Treasurers by reason of their offices. (*Sessional Papers No. 108.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the thirtieth day of March last for a Return shewing the salaries of all City and County Clerks in the Province for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 109.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.55 p.m.

Friday, 20th April, 1894.

3 o'clock P.M.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. *Magwood*, The Petition of the City Council of *Stratford*.

The following Petition was read and received :—

Of the Township Council of *Cornwall*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting a tax on Land Values.

Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 94), Respecting Police Magistrates, presented their Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have carefully considered the said Bill, and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

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

Bill (No. 176), intituled "An Act respecting Companies licensed under the Revised Statutes authorizing Corporations and Institutions incorporated out of *Ontario* to lend and invest moneys therein."—The Attorney-General.

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

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 86), Respecting *Upper Canada College*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next,

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 46), Respecting Water Works in the City of *Windsor*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

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

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 135), Respecting Deputy Police Magistrates in certain Cities, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

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

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 56), To erect *Nipissing* into a Provisional Judicial District, having been read,

The Attorney-General moved

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Meredith* moved in Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wood (Hastings)*,

That all the words of the Motion after the word "That" be omitted, and the following substituted: "the Bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to strike out Section 12, excepting the sub-sections thereof, and to substitute therefor the following:

12. 'Unless the Lieutenant-Governor shall, before the first day of June next, name it, the opinion of the Electors of the said District as to the most acceptable and convenient place to be named as the District Town shall be obtained by a vote of such Electors thereon, and the place chosen by them shall be and shall be proclaimed as the District Town, and the proceedings for taking such vote shall be the following.'

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Tooley,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Miscampbell.</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>	<i>Wood (Hastings),</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>	<i>Wylie—29.</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Kirkwood</i>	<i>Rayside,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Dowling,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Blezard,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bronson,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Sprague,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark).</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—49.</i>
<i>Conmee,</i>			

The Motion for the third reading, having been again put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 20), To consolidate certain debts of the Town of *Harriston*, and for other purposes.

Bill (No. 137), To provide for the final settlement of the Common School Fund.

Bill (No. 29), Respecting the Township of *Etobicoke*.

Bill (No. 47), Respecting the City of *Ottawa*.

Mr. *Whitney* moved

That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the names of the teachers to whom Specialist Certificates were issued during the year 1893.

And the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Whitney* moved

That there be laid before this House, a Return giving copies of the evidence and of all documents, proceedings and records in connection with and relating to the University Scholarship Examination at the *Bowmanville* High School in the year 1893.

And the Motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

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

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all correspondence and communications which have passed between the Municipal Council of the town of *Goderich*, or any officer or member thereof, or any ratepayer of the said town, and any member or officer of the Government, with reference to the appointment of a Police Magistrate for the said town ; and also, of all Petitions for or against the appointment.

On motion of Mr. *Marter*, seconded by Mr. *Kerns*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all papers, letters, statements and documents in reference to the enforcement or non-enforcement of the Liquor License Act in the Town of *Rat Portage* for the years 1891, 1892 and 1893 and up to the present time of the year 1894.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 147), To amend the Street Railway Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *O'Connor* 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.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 83), To amend the General Road Companies' Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 128), To extend the operation of the Woodman's Lien for Wages Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 157), To amend the High Schools Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

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

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 127), To amend the Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 144), To amend the Municipal Act.
Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 170), To amend the Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act.
Referred to the Legal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 140), Limiting work on Saturday on Contracts and other Works, and in Shops, Factories and other places of Business having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 165), To amend the Municipal Act having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 167), To amend the Assessment Act having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

Mr. *Hardy*, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their Sixth Report, which was read as follows:—

The Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 171), To amend the Agriculture and Arts Act, and report the same without any amendment.

Mr. *Hardy*, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their Seventh Report, which was read as follows:—

The Committee have carefully considered Bills Numbers 60, 78, 91, 111, 117, 121, 124, 127, 130, 139, 144, 149 and 158, relating to amendments to the Municipal Act, and have embodied such of the provisions thereof, and amendments thereto, as were approved of by the Committee into one Bill, which they report as Bill (No. 177), intituled "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1894."

The Committee have also considered Bills Numbers 105, 126, 129, 131, and 141 relating to amendments of the Assessment Act, and have embodied such of the provisions thereof, and amendments thereto, as were approved of by the Committee into one Bill, which they report as Bill (No. 178), intituled "The Assessment Amendment Act, 1894."

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

Bill (No. 177), intituled "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1894."—Mr. *Hardy*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 178), intituled "The Assessment Amendment Act, 1894."—Mr. *Hardy*.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 26), To incorporate the *Georgian Bay* Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ralfour* 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. 53), To incorporate the *Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Company*, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

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

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

Resolved, That Government business shall have precedence over all other business, except Private Bills and Public Bills in the hands of Private Members, after Monday next, on each day of the Session; and that in addition to the usual Session commencing at three p.m. there shall be a meeting of the House at eleven of the clock on each day of the Session after Monday next, Mr. Speaker to leave the chair at one of the clock without the question being put.

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

Reports of the Dairymen's and Creameries Association of *Ontario* for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 34.*)

Also—Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of *Ontario* for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 37.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April instant for a Return of copies of the evidence in the inquest on one *Maton*, held at the Village of *Carlton* on October 3rd, 1893, together with copies of all correspondence between the Coroner and the County Crown Attorney and the County Crown Attorney and the Attorney-General. (*Sessional Papers No. 110.*)

The House then adjourned at 10.45 p.m.

Monday, 23rd April, 1894.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally read and received:—

Of the *Kingston* Workingmen's Meeting, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Dwelling Houses.

Of the City Council of *Stratford*, praying certain amendments to the Assessment Act respecting the taxation of Places of Worship.

Mr. *Hardy*, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their Fifth Report, which was read as follows:—

The Committee have carefully considered
Bill (No. 145), To amend the Assessment Act,
And report the same with certain amendments,

And have also amended the title to the Bill, so that it now reads "An Act to remove doubts as to the Assessment of Gas Pipes and the Wires of Companies upon the Public Streets."

They have also considered
 Bill (No. 108), To amend the Act to regulate travelling on Public Highways and
 Bridges,
 And report the same with certain amendments.

Mr. Balfour, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Fifth Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed :

- Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario. (*Sessional Paper No. 18.*)
- Report of the Dairymen's and Creameries Associations. (*Sessional Paper No. 34.*)
- Report of the Farmers' Institutes. (*Sessional Paper No. 36.*)
- Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. (*Sessional Paper No. 37.*)
- Report of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association. (*Sessional Paper No. 41.*)
- Report of the Bureau of Industries. (*Sessional Paper No. 44.*)
- Return of the number of Reeves and Deputy Reeves (*Sessional Paper No. 25.*)
- Return shewing amount collected on account of Municipal Loan Fund. (*Sessional Paper No. 92.*)
- Return shewing advertisements for sale of cattle at Agricultural Farm, (*Sessional Paper No. 95.*)
- Report of the Commissioner to the World's *Columbian* Exposition. (*Sessional Paper No. 98.*)
- Return shewing the number of officers and clerks appointed by the Government. (*Sessional Paper No. 99.*)
- Return shewing the Fees and Emoluments of Division Court Clerks. (*Sessional Paper No. 100.*)
- Return shewing receipts and expenditures of the Law Society of Ontario. (*Sessional Paper No. 101.*)
- Return shewing the population for each County and District. (*Sessional Paper No. 104.*)
- Return from the Provincial Inspector of Registry Offices. (*Sessional Paper No. 106.*)
- Estimated sales from the Central Prison Industries. (*Sessional Paper No. 107.*)
- Return shewing salaries of City and County Treasurers. (*Sessional Paper No. 108.*)
- Return shewing salaries of City and County Clerks. (*Sessional Paper No. 109.*)
- Return shewing Municipal and School Expenditure. (*Sessional Paper No. 111.*)

The Committee recommend that the following documents be not printed :

- Return of all convictions under the Liquor License Act. (*Sessional Paper No. 93.*)
- Return of correspondence between County of *Elgin* and the Government. (*Sessional Paper No. 94.*)
- Statement of expenditure in connection with *East Northumberland* Registry Office. (*Sessional Paper No. 96.*)
- Return giving the name of the Dam of each calf sold at Agricultural College. (*Sessional Paper No. 99.*)
- Return shewing the number of Inquests held. (*Sessional Paper No. 105.*)
- Return of evidence in Inquest of one *Maton*. (*Sessional Paper No. 110.*)
- Report which led to the resignation of *Aurele Pacaud*. (*Sessional Paper No. 102.*)
- Analysis of Reports of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. (*Sessional Paper No. 103.*)

The Committee recommend that one thousand extra copies be printed of Return compiled from the Federal Census shewing the population for each County and District and the Municipalities situate therein, being *Sessional Paper No. 104.*

Also, That one thousand extra copies be printed of Bill (No. 140).

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

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

Bill (No. 179), intituled " An Act to correct a clerical error in the Schedule to the Act, 56 *Victoria*, Chapter 5, respecting Sheriffs."—The Attorney-General.

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

Bill (No. 180), intituled " An Act to make further provision respecting Mortgages of Real Estate."—The Attorney-General.

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

Bill (No. 181), intituled " An Act to amend the Act for protecting the Public Interests in Rivers, Streams and Creeks."—Mr. *Hardy*

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

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 134), Respecting the Call of Solicitors to the Bar, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 58), To secure the prompt punishment of Persons guilty of Personation at Elections for the Legislative Assembly, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 13), To incorporate the *Toronto* Suburban Street Railway Company, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed :—

Bill (No. 40), To consolidate certain Debts of the Town of *Barrie*.

Bill (No. 43), Respecting the Town of *Peterborough*.

Bill (No. 83), To amend the General Road Companies' Act.

Bill (No. 128), To extend the operation of the Woodman's Lien for Wages Act.

Bill (No. 53), To incorporate the *Hamilton* Radial Electric Railway Company.

On motion of Mr. *Wood (Brant)*, seconded by Mr. *McMahon*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return setting forth the Cities, Towns and incorporated Villages, in *Ontario*, in which Free Libraries and Mechanics' Institutes have been established. Shewing, as well, the unincorporated Villages in which Mechanics' Institutes or Reading Rooms have been established, and shewing the Electoral Districts in which Farmers' Institutes have not been established.

On motion of Mr. *Barr (Dufferin)*, seconded by Mr. *Godwin*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of a detailed statement, for the years 1890 and 1891, of the fees and emoluments of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of *Dufferin* in connection with his office, with the dates and amounts of rebates for each year paid to the County.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 63), Respecting Witness Fees, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 71), To amend the Separate School Act, having been read,

Mr. *Connée* moved

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate ensuing,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until To-morrow, and that it do be and stand as the first Order upon the Paper.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 152), To amend the Public and Separate School Act, do stand as the second Order upon the Paper for To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Ross*, seconded by Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*,

Resolved, That this House doth ratify the following Order in Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th day of April, A.D. 1894:—

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable the Minister of Education, dated 9th April, 1894, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly, the following sums be paid out of the permanent fund of the University of Toronto, for the below mentioned purposes, namely:

1. Equipment of Chemical Laboratory, twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.)
2. Completion of Gymnasium building, eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.)
3. Glass and iron cases for Museum, twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000.)

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk Executive Council.

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

Resolved, That this House will on To-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Resolution:—

That a sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be set apart out of the surplus moneys forming a part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, from which may be paid to the miners or producers of ore upon all iron ores which shall be raised or mined and smelted in the Province for a period of five years from the first day of July, 1894, the equivalent of one dollar *per* ton of the pig metal product of such ores; but so that the sum to be paid out in any one year shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 168), To amend the Act respecting Executions.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Objection was taken to the second reading of this Bill on the ground that Bill (No. 80) to amend the Act respecting Executions, containing similar provisions, had been lost on a division on its proposed second reading, on 28th March. Mr. Speaker having examined these Bills, was of opinion that they materially differed, and declared the second reading of Bill 168 in order.

Bill (No. 161), To amend the Act respecting the Fees of certain Public Officers.
Referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 156), Respecting Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters' in certain Cities, having been read,

Mr. Ross moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time and the Motion, having been put, was carried on a division, and the Bill was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

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

Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the nineteenth day of March last, praying that His Honour will cause to be laid before this House a Return of a copy of the original plan shewing the location of *Russell Square* in the City of *Toronto*, and of all instructions, Orders in Council, minutes and correspondence relating to the survey or laying out of the Square. Also, of a copy of the Letters Patent thereof, and of all Orders in Council, minutes and correspondence relating to the issue of such Letters Patent and relating to any subsequent disposition or appropriation of the land, and of all correspondence, petitions and documents with reference to the claim of the Corporation of the City of *Toronto* to said Square, and the diversion of it from the purposes for which it was originally designed. (*Sessional Papers No. 112.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of March last for a Return shewing separately, the total municipal and school expenditure of each County, Township, City, Town and Village in the Province for the years 1883 and 1893, respectively. (*Sessional Papers No. 111.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the fourteenth day of March last for a Return shewing the full amount of the Government grant to the Agricultural and Arts Board, and a detailed statement of its expenditure for the past five years. (*Sessional Papers No. 113.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April instant for a Return of copies of all correspondence in connection with the granting of a shop license for the sale of liquor to one *Joseph Aspinall*, of the Town of *Tilsonburgh*, in the South Riding of *Oxford*, for the year 1898-4. Also, copies of all papers and documents in possession of the Government, or any official thereof, relating to the said license, together with a copy of the Report of the Chief Inspector, who enquired into the complaint that the license was fraudulently granted. (*Sessional Papers No. 114.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.50 p.m.

Tuesday, 24th April, 1894.

11 o'clock A.M.

PRAYERS.

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 71), To amend the Separate School Act, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And, after some time, it was

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until the next Sitting of the House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 1 p.m.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

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

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

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

Bill (No. 182), intituled "An Act to provide for the transfer of Voters' names from one Electoral District to another in certain cases."—Mr. *Harcourt*.

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

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 71), To amend the Public and Separate School Act, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And, after some time, the Motion for the second reading having been again put, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS.

Messieurs :

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Rayside,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Bronson,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Sprague,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—52.</i>

NAYS.

Messieurs :

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wood (Hastings),</i>
<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>	<i>Wylie—30.</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>		

The Bill was then read the second time and referred to a Select Committee composed as follows :—Messieurs *Balfour*, *Clarke (Toronto)*, *Conmee*, *Clancy*, *Davis*, *Evanturel*, *Harty*, *Mack*, *Mackenzie*, *McMahon*, *McNaughton*, *Rayside*, *Ross*, *Stratton*, *Willoughby*, *White* and *Wood (Hastings)*.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 152), To amend the Public and Separate Schools Act, having been read,

Mr. *McCallum* moved

That the Bill be now read the second time,

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

YEAS.

Messieurs :

<i>Barr Duferin</i>),	<i>Glendinning</i> ,	<i>McColl</i> ,	<i>Preston</i> ,
<i>Bush</i> ,	<i>Godwin</i> ,	<i>Magwood</i> ,	<i>Reid</i> ,
<i>Campbell (Algoma)</i> ,	<i>Hammell</i> ,	<i>Marter</i> ,	<i>Rorke</i> ,
<i>Campbell (Durham)</i> ,	<i>Hiscott</i> ,	<i>Meacham</i> ,	<i>Ryerson</i> ,
<i>Clancy</i> ,	<i>Kerns</i> ,	<i>Meredith</i> ,	<i>Whitney</i> ,
<i>Clarke (Toronto)</i> ,	<i>McCallum</i> ,	<i>Miscampbell</i> ,	<i>Willoughby</i> ,
<i>Fell</i> ,	<i>McCleary</i> ,	<i>Monk</i> ,	<i>Wylie</i> —28.

NAYS.

Messieurs :

<i>Allan</i> ,	<i>Dryden</i> ,	<i>Kirkwood</i> ,	<i>Paton</i> ,
<i>Awrey</i> ,	<i>Evanturel</i> ,	<i>Lockhart</i> ,	<i>Rayside</i> ,
<i>Balfour</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>Loughrin</i> ,	<i>Robillard</i> ,
<i>Barr (Renfrew)</i> ,	<i>Field</i> ,	<i>McKay (Oxford)</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> ,
<i>Baxter</i> ,	<i>Fraser</i> ,	<i>McKay (Victoria)</i> ,	<i>Sharpe</i> ,
<i>Bishop</i> ,	<i>Garrow</i> ,	<i>McKechnie</i> ,	<i>Smith (Peel)</i> ,
<i>Caldwell</i> ,	<i>Gibson (Hamilton)</i> ,	<i>McMahon</i> ,	<i>Snider</i> ,
<i>Carpenter</i> ,	<i>Gibson (Huron)</i> ,	<i>McNaughton</i> ,	<i>Sprague</i> ,
<i>Charlton</i> ,	<i>Gilmour</i> ,	<i>Mack</i> ,	<i>Stratton</i> ,
<i>Clarke (Lanark)</i> ,	<i>Guthrie</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ,	<i>Tait</i> ,
<i>Cleland</i> ,	<i>Harcourt</i> ,	<i>Moore</i> ,	<i>Waters</i> ,
<i>Conmee</i> ,	<i>Hardy</i> ,	<i>Mowat</i> ,	<i>White</i> ,
<i>Dack</i> ,	<i>Harty</i> ,	<i>O'Connor</i> ,	<i>Wood (Brant)</i> —53.
<i>Davis</i> ,			

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed :—

Bill (No. 37), To incorporate the *Universalist Church of Ontario in Canada*.

Bill (No. 135), Respecting Deputy Police Magistrates in certain cities.

Bill (No. 52), To amend the Act consolidating the Debt of the Town of *Orangeville* and for other purposes.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 162), To amend the Registry Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Ross*, seconded by Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*,

Resolved, That this House will, on To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Resolution :—

That, for their services under the Act respecting Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters in certain Cities, the officers employed shall be entitled to be paid as follows; Each *ex-officio* Registrar, \$5 for each day on which a sitting for registration was held;

every other Registrar, \$7; each Registry Clerk, \$3 for each day aforesaid; such sums to be paid by the City. The Chairman shall be paid a further sum of \$10 for his services hereunder for each election, such sum to be paid by the Province.

On motion of Mr. *Harcourt*, seconded by Mr. *Dryden*,

Resolved, That this House will, on To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House to consider the following Resolutions:—

1. That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the under-mentioned Railway Companies for the construction of the portions of railways herein-after mentioned, the sums following, that is to say:

(1) To the *Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa* Railway Company, from a point twenty-five miles from *Irondale*, at the end of the portion of the railway to which aid was granted in 1893, and thence easterly for a distance of fifteen miles, a cash subsidy of \$3,000 *per* mile.

(2) To the *Northern and Pacific Junction* Railway Company, for the construction of a spur line from a point on their railway at or near *Burk's Falls*, to connect with the navigation of the *Maganetawan* River, a distance of about one and a half miles, a cash subsidy of \$7,500.

(3) To the *Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound* Railway Company, from a point thirty-five miles westerly from *Barry's Bay*, at the end of the portion of the railway to which aid was granted in 1893, for a further distance of thirty-five miles westerly, a cash subsidy of \$3,000 *per* mile, such grant to be conditional upon compliance with such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as to the protection from fire of the timber on Crown lands adjoining the line of the said railway.

(4) To the *Ontario and Rainy River* Railway Company from a point at or near *Land Lake*, on the line of the *Port Arthur, Duluth and Western* Railway, thence westerly in the direction of *Hunter's Island*, and north-westerly in the direction of and to or near *Moss Township* and to or near *Kawawagamog River*, not exceeding in the whole a distance of thirty-five miles, a cash subsidy of \$3,000 *per* mile.

2. That all the provisions of section 2 of chapter 35 of the Act passed in the 52nd year of Her Majesty's reign, respecting the option of substituting half-yearly payments for forty years in lieu of a cash payment, and all the conditions provided by section 3 of the said Act shall apply to the said grants.

3. That so much of the subsidies granted to each of the said railways as is not earned within five years from the time of the passing of the Act granting the same, shall lapse and revert to the consolidated revenue fund of the Province.

4. That for the purpose of forming a subsidy fund there shall be hereby set apart so much of the lands of this Province belonging to the Crown as lie within the distance of ten miles on each side of those portions of the *Irondale, Bancroft, and Ottawa* Railway; the *Northern and Pacific Junction* Railway; the *Ottawa, Arnprior, and Parry Sound* Railway; and the *Ontario and Rainy River* Railway, to which aid is hereby granted, which land shall be sold and dealt with in the same manner as provided in sections 4 to 10 inclusive, of the said chapter 35 of the Acts passed in the 52nd year of Her Majesty's reign.

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

Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 12.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.10 p.m.

Wednesday, 25th April, 1894

11 o'CLOCK, A.M.

PRAYERS.

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

Bill (No. 183), intituled "An Act respecting the election of Licensees of Timber Limits to the Legislative Assembly."—The Attorney-General.

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

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 86), Respecting Upper Canada College, having been read,

Mr. *Ross* moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Clarke* (*Toronto*), moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Whitney*,

That all the words of the Motion, after the word "That" be omitted, and the following substituted : "the Bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend the same by adding thereto the following section : Nothing in this Act contained shall prejudicially affect the rights, if any, of the Corporation of the City of *Toronto*, or the inhabitants thereof, in, or in respect to the property known as '*Russell Square*.'"

And the Amendment, having been put, was lost on a Division.

The Motion for the third reading, having been again put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

The following Bill was read the third time :—

Bill (No. 134), Respecting the Call of Solicitors to the Bar.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and be intituled, "An Act respecting the admission of Barristers as Solicitors, and respecting the Call of Solicitors to the Bar."

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 93), Respecting Writs of Execution, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 120), To amend the Judicature Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill 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. 122), To amend the Surrogate Courts Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill 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. 70), To amend the Law respecting Contracts in relation to goods entrusted to Agents, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 94), Respecting Police Magistrates, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on Bill (No. 84,) To amend the Division Courts Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 171), To amend the Agriculture and Arts Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment,

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. *Balfour*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the supply of Natural Gas in the Province, presented their Report which was read. (*Appendix No 1.*)

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 148), To amend the *Ontario* Election Act.

Referred to a Select Committee to be composed as follows :—Messieurs *Balfour*, *Clarke* (*Toronto*), *Dunn*, *Gibson* (*Hamilton*), *Garrow*, *Marter*, *Ryerson*, *Tait*, and *Whitney*.

Bill (No. 173), To amend the Act providing against frauds in the supplying of Milk to Cheese or Butter Manufactories.

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 151), To amend the Assessment Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 172), Respecting Assignments of Book Debts, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged. and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The House then adjourned at 1 p.m.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. *Conmee*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 71), To amend the Separate Schools Act, presented their Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have carefully considered the Bill to them referred, and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 102), To amend the Division Courts Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

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

Bill (No. 13), To incorporate the *Toronto* Suburban Street Railway Company.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 145), To remove doubts as to the assessment of Gas Pipes and the Wires of Companies upon the Public Streets, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Gibson (Huron)* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Mr. *O'Connor* then moved

That the Bill be read a third time To-morrow.

Mr. *Meredith* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wood (Hastings)*,

That all the words of the Motion after the first word "That" be omitted and the following substituted: "the Bill be not read the third time To-morrow, but be read the third time on this day six months,"

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>McKay Oxford),</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Ryerson.</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Blezard,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Wood (Hastings),</i>
<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>McCull,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—33.</i>
<i>Dack,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Evanurel,</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Fell,</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Bronson,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Sprague,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>	<i>Wylie—46.</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>		

The Motion for the third reading on To-morrow, having been again put, was carried, and it was

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 61), To exempt Homesteads, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 174), Respecting Benefit Societies.

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

Bill (No. 175), Respecting High Court Sittings in the County of *York*.

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

Bill (No. 176), Respecting Companies licensed under the Revised Statute authorizing Corporations and Institutions incorporated out of *Ontario* to lend and invest moneys therein.

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

Bill (No. 179), To correct a clerical error in the Schedule to the Act, 56 *Victoria*, chapter 5, respecting Sheriffs.

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

Bill (No. 180), To make further provision respecting Mortgages of Real Estate.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 163), To amend the *Ontario* Game Protection Act, 1893, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the House to again resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

Mr. *Harcourt* moved

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

Mr. *White* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Hudson*,

That all the words in the Motion after the word "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor: "it is essential to a non-partizan management of the Educational affairs of this Province that the Department should not be under the control of a political head, and that the office of Minister of Education should be abolished,"

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Fell,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Willoughby—27.</i>
<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Sprague,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Commee,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—46.</i>
<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>		

The Original Motion, having been again put, was carried, and the House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the services of the year 1894, the following sums :—

44. To defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane, <i>Brockville</i> ...	\$15,000 00
53. To defray the expenses of Hospitals and Charities.....	\$176,159 07
96. To defray the expenses of Colonization Roads	\$104,370 00
97. To defray the expenses of charges on Crown Lands	\$125,309 00
99. To defray the expenses of the Refund Account, on Crown Lands	
Account	\$18,500 00
102. To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Expenditure	\$179,190 00

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

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

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

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

Petition, correspondence, and general information in respect of the applications for grants of Public Money in aid of the construction of certain portions of the *Iroindale*, *Bancroft* and *Ottawa*, the *Northern* and *Pacific Junction*, the *Ottawa*, *Arnprior* and *Parry Sound*, and the *Ontario* and *Rainy River* Railways. (*Sessional Papers No. 115.*)

The House then adjourned at 12 midnight.

Thursday, 26th April, 1894.

PRAYERS.

11 o'CLOCK, A.M.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 46), Respecting Water Works in the City of *Windsor*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 147), To amend The Street Railway Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Awrey* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 132), In respect of the *Queen Victoria Niagara Falls* Park, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 58), To secure the Prompt Punishment of Persons guilty of Personation at Elections for the Legislative Assembly, having been read,

Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*, moved

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Meredith* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wood (Hastings)*,

That all the words of the Motion, after the word "That" be omitted, and the following substituted: "the Bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to strike out sections 10 and 11, which provide for the payment of a fee of \$4 to the County Attorney, and which is, in the opinion of this House, an unnecessary expenditure."

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

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Fell,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby—28.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Barr (Rentrew),</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Rayside,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Sprague,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—48.</i>

The Motion for the third reading having been then again 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. 102), To amend the Division Courts Act, having been read,

Mr. *Gibson (Hamilton)*, moved

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *White* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Preston*,

That all the words of the Motion after the word "That" be omitted, and the following substituted: "the Bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend the same to the effect that in no case whatever, shall the Judge have or exercise any greater powers of imprisonment than in similar cases is exercised in the Higher Courts, but this provision shall not come into force until January 1st, 1895.

And, the Amendment having been put, was lost on a division.

The Motion for the third reading having been then again put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No 94), Respecting Police Magistrates, having been read,

Mr. *White* moved, seconded by Mr. *Preston*,

That the Bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend Section 2 by inserting the word "salaried" before the words "Police Magistrates," and striking out the words "in Cities having a population of over 30,000."

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Fell,</i>	<i>McCull,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby—25.</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>			

 NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Rayside,</i>
<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Sprague,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Waters.</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—47.</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	

The Motion for the third reading, 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. 162), To amend the Registry Act.

Bill (No. 93), Respecting Writs of Execution.

Bill (No. 63), Respecting Witness Fees.

Bill (No. 163), To amend the *Ontario* Game Protection Act, 1893.

Bill (No. 70), To amend the law respecting Contracts in relation to goods entrusted to Agents.

Bill (No. 122), To amend the Surrogate Courts Act.

Bill (No. 171), To amend the Agriculture and Arts Act.

The House then adjourned at 1 p.m.

 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. *Tait*, from the Select Committee to whom was referred Bill (No. 148), To amend the *Ontario* Election Act, presented their Report, which was read as follows :—

The Committee have carefully considered the Bill to them referred, and have prepared certain amendments thereto.

Mr. *Awrey*, from the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented their Second Report, which was read. (*Appendix No. 2.*)

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 166), To facilitate the local Administration of Justice in certain cases, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 120), To amend the Judicature Act, 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. 147), To amend the Street Railway Act.

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

Resolved, That there shall be a Session of the House on Saturday next, Mr. Speaker to take the Chair at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 74), Respecting Ditches and Watercourses, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Davis* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 75), To consolidate and amend the Drainage Laws, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Awrey* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 177), The Municipal Amendment Act, 1894, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Stratton* 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. 178), The Assessment Amendment Act, 1894, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Stratton* 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. 174), Respecting Benefit Societies, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Stratton* 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. 175), Respecting High Court Sittings in the County of York, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Stratton* 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. 176), Respecting Companies licensed under the Revised Statutes authorizing Corporations and Institutions, incorporated out of *Ontario*, to lend and invest moneys therein, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Stratton* 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. 179), To correct a clerical error in the Schedule to the Act, 56 *Victoria* chapter 5, respecting Sheriffs, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Stratton* 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. 180), To make further provision respecting Mortgages of Real Estate, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Stratton* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 181), To amend the Act for protecting the Public Interest in Rivers, Streams and Creeks.

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

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

Rules, Orders and Forms of the Division Courts of *Ontario*, as adopted by the Board of County Judges, 1894. (*Sessional Papers No. 118.*)

Also—Return to an an Order of the House of the sixth day of April instant for a Return from each Registration Division in *Ontario*, shewing all losses sustained by reason of errors or omissions on the part of officials of said divisions, with the names of parties to whom paid ; dates of payment and the nature of error or omission, such Return to extend over the last ten years. (*Sessional Papers No. 116.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the second day of March last for a Return from each municipality in the Province, other than Counties, showing the rate of taxation therein (1) for municipal purposes, (2) for school purposes, (3) total. (*Sessional Papers No. 118.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of March last for a Return, shewing the number of acres sold by the Government in what was called the Disputed Territory, and shewing also, the number of square miles of timber limits under license therein, and what has accrued by way of revenue up to the fifteenth day of March, 1894. And what has, during the same period, been expended by the Province within the said Territory. And also, what is the liability of the Province in respect of Indian Lands. (*Sessional Papers No. 119.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of April instant, for a Return shewing the date of the appointment of *F. Maguire* of *St. Catharines*, as Inspector of immigrants at *Niagara Falls, Ontario*. Shewing also, what duties he performs ; how many hours daily he is on duty, and what salary he receives. And if he is still under pay, what allowance he receives ; what are his qualifications for the office, and if he has had any medical training. Shewing also, by whom his duties are performed during his absence ; who performed similar duties before his appointment, and at what salary. Shewing also, if there are similar officials at other points on the frontier, giving name, dates of appointment and salaries. (*Sessional Papers No. 120.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

Friday, April 27th, 1894.

11 O'CLOCK A.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Bill was introduced and read the first time :

Bill (No. 184), intituled " An Act to amend the Street Railway Act."—Mr. *Balfour*.
Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole House at the next Sittings of the House To-day.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 30), Respecting the *Toronto* Railway Company, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next Sittings of the House To-day.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 26), To incorporate the *Georgian Bay* Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to the Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next Sittings of the House To-day.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed :—

Bill (No. 132), In respect of the *Queen Victoria Niagara Falls* Park.

Bill (No. 153), To make further provision respecting Voters' Lists.

Bill (No. 157), To amend the High Schools Act.

Bill (No. 174), Respecting Benefit Societies.

Bill (No. 175), Respecting High Court Sittings in the County of *York*.

Bill (No. 176), Respecting Companies licensed under the Revised Statutes authorizing Corporations and Institutions, incorporated out of *Ontario*, to lend and invest moneys therein.

Bill (No. 179), To correct a clerical error in the Schedule to the Act, 56 *Victoria*, chapter 5, respecting Sheriffs.

Bill (No. 180), To make further provision respecting Mortgages of Real Estate.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into the Committee on Bill (No. 101), To amend the Act relating to Births, Marriages and Deaths, 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. 173), To amend the Act providing against frauds in the supplying of Milk to Cheese and Butter Manufactoryes, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next Sittings of the House To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 71), To amend the Separate Schools Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next Sitzings of the House To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 108), To amend the Act to regulate travelling on Public Highways and Bridges, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next Sitzings of the House To-day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 72), To amend the Game Laws, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 89), To prevent the taking of Natural Gas from the ground or forcing it from the Well by any other means than the natural flow, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 150), To amend the Assessment Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The House then adjourned at 1 P.M.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 166), To facilitate the local Administration of Justice in certain cases, having been read,

The Attorney-General moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Meredith* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wood* (*Hastings*),

That all the words of the Motion, after the word "That" be omitted, and the following substituted: "the Bill be not now read the third time but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend the same so as to extend the provisions of the Bill to cases where the proceedings were begun and are carried on at the City of *London*, or the City of *Ottawa* (as the case may be), and the Solicitors for the party moving resides therein."

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr</i> (<i>Dufferin</i>),	<i>Godwin</i> ,	<i>Marter</i> ,	<i>Reid</i> ,
<i>Bush</i> ,	<i>Hiscott</i> ,	<i>Meacham</i> ,	<i>Rourke</i> ,
<i>Campbell</i> (<i>Algoma</i>),	<i>Hudson</i> ,	<i>Meredith</i> ,	<i>White</i> ,
<i>Campbell</i> (<i>Durham</i>),	<i>McCleary</i> ,	<i>Miscampbell</i> ,	<i>Whitney</i>
<i>Clancy</i> ,	<i>McColl</i> ,	<i>Monk</i> ,	<i>Willoughby</i> ,
<i>Fell</i> ,	<i>Magwood</i> ,	<i>Preston</i> ,	<i>Wylie</i> —25.
<i>Glendinning</i> ,			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Fraser</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—40.</i>

The Motion for the third reading, having been then again 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. 26), To incorporate the *Georgian Bay Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company* having been read,

Mr. *Gilmour* moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Clarke (Toronto)*, moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Clancy*,

That all the words of the Motion, after the word "That" be omitted, and the following substituted: "the Bill be not now read the third time but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend the same by adding the following as a sub-section to section 4 :

"(2) No such agreement or contract shall be entered into with the Corporation of any Municipality until the plans and surveys of the Aqueduct have been deposited with and certified by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as required by section 12 of this Act."

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Clarke Toronto,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Fell,</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wood (Hastings)—25.</i>
<i>Fraser,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Paton.</i>
<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant),</i>
<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Wylie—45.</i>
<i>Dack.</i>			

The Motion for the third reading, having been then again put, was carried on a division, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 145), To remove doubts as to the assessment of Gas Pipes and the Wires of Companies upon the Public Streets, having been read,

Mr. O'Connor moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. Balfour moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Wood (Brant),

That all the words of the Motion, after the word "That" be omitted, and the following substituted: "the Bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend the same so as to provide that it shall not be operative in any municipality of the Province until given effect to by By-law duly passed by the Municipal Council of said municipality except where any contract now exists between the municipality and any Gas, Electric Light, Water or Telephone Company for the supply of light, water, telephone service or other like purpose, but upon the termination of such contract then this Act shall not be operative in such municipality until given effect to by By-law duly passed by the Municipal Council as aforesaid."

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Kayside,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto)</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Mereditth,</i>	<i>Kyerson,</i>
<i>Dack,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	<i>Wood (Hastings),</i>
<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—34.</i>
<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Fell,</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>White.</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Glendinning,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Meachum,</i>	<i>Wylie—32.</i>

The Motion for the House to resolve itself into the Committee having been then put, it was, by the consent of the House,

Ordered, that the Order be discharged and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No 173), To amend the Act providing against frauds in the supplying of Milk to Cheese or Butter Manufactories.

Bill (No. 108), To amend the Act to regulate travelling on Public Highways and Bridges.

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

GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Supplementary Estimates of certain further sums required for the service of the Province for the year 1894, and to complete the services of the Province for the year 1893, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, 27th April, 1894.

(*Sessional Papers No. 2.*)

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

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 71), To amend the Separate Schools Act, having been read.

Mr. *Connée* moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time,

And the Motion, having been put, was carried on a division, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 184), To amend the Street Railway Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Gibson (Huron)*, 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. 148), To amend the Ontario Election Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting Iron Mining and Smelting, having been read,

The Attorney-General acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That a sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be set apart out of the surplus moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, from which may be paid to the miners or producers of ore upon all iron ores which shall be raised or mined and smelted in the Province for a period of five years from the first day of July, 1894, the equivalent of one dollar *per* ton of the pig metal product of such ores ; but so that the sum to be paid out in any one year shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, and that no sum shall be paid until regulations governing the payments shall be approved by the Legislative Assembly.

Should a larger quantity of ore be raised or mined and smelted in any one year than such sum shall suffice for as provided in the foregoing Resolution, then payments to the miners or producers thereof shall be made upon a *pro rata* basis.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Balfour* reported the Resolutions as follows :—

Resolved, (1) That a sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be set apart out of the surplus moneys forming a part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, from which may be paid to the miners or producers of ore upon all iron ores which shall be raised or mined and smelted in the Province for a period of five years from the first day of July, 1894, the equivalent of one dollar *per* ton of the pig metal product of such ores; but so that the sum to be paid out in any one year shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, and that no sum shall be paid until regulations governing the payments shall be approved by the Legislative Assembly.

(2) Should a larger quantity of ore be raised or mined and smelted in any one year than such sum shall suffice for as provided in the foregoing Resolution, then payments to the miners or producers thereof shall be made upon a *pro rata* basis.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 142), Relating to Mines and Mining Lands.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting fees to certain Officers under the Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters' Bill, having been read,

The Attorney-General acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That, for their services under the Act respecting Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters in certain Cities, the officers employed shall be entitled to be paid as follows: Each *ex officio* Registrar, \$5 for each day on which a sitting for registration was held; every other Registrar, \$7; each Registry Clerk, \$3 for each day aforesaid; such sums to be paid by the City. The Chairman shall be paid a further sum of \$10 for his services hereunder for each election, such sum to be paid by the Province.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Balfour* reported the Resolution as follows :—

Resolved, That, for their services under the Act respecting Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters in certain Cities, the officers employed shall be entitled to be paid as follows: Each *ex officio* Registrar, \$5 for each day on which a sitting for registration was held; every other Registrar, \$7; each Registry Clerk, \$3 for each day aforesaid; such sums to be paid by the City. The Chairman shall be paid a further sum of \$10 for his services hereunder for each election, such sum to be paid by the Province.

The Resolution having been read the second time, was agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 156), Respecting Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters in certain Cities.

Mr. *Balfour*, from the Committee of Supply, reported the following Resolutions :—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Government House for year ending 31st December, 1894.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor's office for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Executive Council and Attorney-General's office for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Department of Education for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Crown Lands Department for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Department of Public Works for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Treasurer's office for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Provincial Board of Health for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Secretary and Registrar's office for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand nine hundred and seventy five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Inspection of Public Institutions for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Insurance Branch for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Immigration for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the Miscellaneous Expenses of Civil Government for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-four thousand, three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Legislation for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-six thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand four hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Surrogate Judges and Local Masters for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty-four thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous, Criminal, and Civil Justice for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Public and Separate Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Schools in new and poor townships for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of *Kindergarten* Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Night Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Public School Leaving Examinations for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Collegiate Institutes and High Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Model Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Special Grant to French Training Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Special grant to Public Schools in Unorganized Districts for Training District Teachers for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Teachers' Institutes for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Inspection of Normal, High, Model, Public and Separate Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Departmental Examinations of Public School Teachers for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand eight hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance of Ontario School of Pedagogy for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Normal and Model Schools, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand three hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Normal School at *Ottawa*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Provincial Museum and Library for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the School of Practical Science, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Mechanics' Institutes, Art Schools, Literary and Scientific Institutions, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the Miscellaneous expenses of Education for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-one thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Superannuated Public and High School Teachers for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane at *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-one thousand and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the *Mimico* Branch of the Asylum for the Insane at *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane at *London*, for the year ending 31st December, 1794.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-nine thousand and forty-four dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane at *Kingston*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and forty-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane at *Hamilton*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane at *Brockville* for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty one thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane at *Orillia*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Central Prison, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the *Ontario Reformatory* at *Penetanguishene*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand three hundred and nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, *Belleville*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Institution for the Blind at *Brantford*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the *Andrew Mercer Reformatory* for Women and Refuge for Girls, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Immigration for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of grants in aid of Agriculture for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seven cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Hospitals and Charities for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of Government House for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs of Old Parliament Buildings for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of furniture and furnishings for New Parliament and Departmental Buildings for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of furniture and furnishings for the Attorney-General's Department for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of furniture and furnishings for the Crown Lands Department for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of furniture and furnishings for the Treasury Department for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of furniture and furnishings for the Provincial Secretary's Department for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of furniture and furnishings for the Department of Agriculture for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of furniture and furnishings for the Department of Public Works for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of new Parliament Buildings, exclusive of Departments, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs to the Education Department (Normal School Building), for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Maintenance and repairs for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand and seventy-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs to the Normal and Model School, *Ottawa*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs to the School of Practical Science, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs to Agricultural College, *Guelph*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand eight hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of maintenance and repairs to *Osgoode Hall*, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the works at the Asylum for the Insane, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

71. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the works at the *Mimico* cottages for the Insane at *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

72. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the works at the Asylum for the Insane, *London*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

73. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the works at the Asylum, *Hamilton*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

74. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Asylum for the Insane, *Kingston*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

75. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Asylum for Idiots at *Orillia*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

76. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Provincial Reformatory, *Pentanguishene*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

77. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the *Andrew Mercer* Reformatory for Females, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

78. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Central Prison, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

79. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, *Belleville*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

80. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Blind Institute, *Brantford*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

81. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the School of Agriculture, *Guelph*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

82. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Educational Department and Normal School, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

83. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the Normal School, *Ottawa*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

84. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at the School of Practical Science, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

85. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at *Osgoode Hall*, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

86. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works at Government House, *Toronto*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

87. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand six hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works, equipment, furnishing, fitting up, etc., of new Parliament and Departmental Buildings for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

88. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works in the District of *Algoma*, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

89. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works in the *Thunder Bay* District, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

90. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works in the *Muskoka* District for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

91. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works in the *Parry Sound* District, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

92. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works in the *Nipissing* District, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

93. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of works in *Rainy River* District, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

94. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Works, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

95. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Works, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

96. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and four thousand three hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of construction and repairs of Colonization Roads, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

97. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Crown Lands Department, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

98. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Refund Account, *re* Education, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

99. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Refund Account, *re* Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

100. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixty cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Refund Account, *re* Municipalities Fund, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

101. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Refund Account, *re* Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

102. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Expenditure, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

103. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the Unforeseen and Unprovided expenses for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

The several Resolutions having been again read,

Ordered, That the consideration of the Seventh, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third Resolutions be postponed until Monday next.

The remaining Resolutions were agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 161), To amend the Act respecting the Fees to certain Officers, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 182), To provide for the transfer of Voters' names from one Electoral District to another in certain cases, 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. 156), Respecting Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters in certain Cities, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

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

Resolved, That when this House adjourns To-day, it do stand adjourned until Monday next at three of the clock in the afternoon.

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

Reports on the *Algonquin National Park of Ontario*, for the year 1893. (*Sessional Papers No. 22.*)

Also—Second Report of the Bureau of Mines. (*Sessional Papers No. 21.*)

Also—A compilation of Labour Laws. (*Sessional Papers No. 121.*)

Also—Report of the Provincial Inspector into the charges preferred against *J. B. White*, License Inspector for the District of *Manitoulin*, together with copy of the evidence taken at the investigation. (*Sessional Papers No. 123.*)

Also—Commission, evidence and report in respect of the inquiry concerning the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm held by *John Winchester*, *John Watterworth* and *John S Pearce*, Esquires. (*Sessional Papers No. 124.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of March last, for a Return shewing the date of the dismissal of *William Young*, Farm Instructor at the Reformatory for Boys at *Penetanguishene*; the length of time he was in the service; the cause of his dismissal; the amount paid him as a gratuity, together with the amounts, if any, paid him for rent allowance or otherwise since his dismissal. Also, copies of all correspondence between the said *Young* and the Government, or any officer thereof, relating to his dismissal, the payment of a gratuity or otherwise. (*Sessional Papers No. 122.*)

Also.—Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of April instant, for a Return setting forth the Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages in *Ontario* in which Free Libraries and Mechanics' Institutes have been established. Shewing, as well, the unincorporated Villages in which Mechanics' Institutes or Reading Rooms have been established, and shewing the Electoral Districts in which Farmers' Institutes have not been established. (*Sessional Papers No. 125.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the twentieth day of April instant, for a Return of copies of all correspondence and communications which have passed between the Municipal Council of the town of *Goderich*, or any officer or member thereof, or any ratepayer of the said town, and any member or officer of the Government, with reference to the appointment of a Police Magistrate for the said town; and also, of all Petitions for or against the appointment. (*Sessional Papers No. 126.*)

The House then adjourned at 12 of the clock, midnight.

Monday, 30th April, 1894.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. *Balfour*, from the Standing Committee on Printing, presented their Sixth Report, which was read as follows:—

The Committee recommend that the following documents be printed:

Report of the Provincial Board of Health for 1893. (*Sessional Paper No. 12.*)

Reports of the *Algonquin National Park*. (*Sessional Paper No. 22.*)

Return from each Registration Division in *Ontario*. (*Sessional Paper No. 116.*)

Return from Municipalities shewing the rate of taxation. (*Sessional Paper No. 117.*)

Rules, Orders and Forms of the Division Courts of *Ontario*. (*Sessional Paper No. 118.*)

Return shewing number of acres sold in the Disputed Territory. (*Sessional Paper No. 118.*)

Compilation of Labour Laws. (*Sessional Paper No. 121.*)

Papers and Correspondence *re* Railway Aid. (*Sessional Paper No. 115.*)

Second Report of the Bureau of Mines. (*Sessional Paper No. 21.*)

Commission, evidence and Report in respect of the inquiry concerning the Agricultural College. (*Sessional Paper No. 124.*)

Papers *re* location of *Russell Square*. (*Sessional Paper No. 112.*)

The Committee recommend that the following documents be not printed:

Return shewing Government grant to Agricultural and Arts Board. (*Sessional Paper No. 113.*)

Return of Correspondence in connection with Shop License to one *Joseph Aspinall*. (*Sessional Paper No. 114.*)

Return shewing date of appointment of *F. Maguire*. (*Sessional Paper No. 120.*)

Report on charges preferred against *J. B. White*. (*Sessional Paper No. 123.*)

Return shewing the dismissal of *William Young*. (*Sessional Paper No. 122.*)

Return setting forth where Free Libraries are established. (*Sessional Paper No. 125.*)

Return of Correspondence with Town of *Goderich*. (*Sessional Paper No. 126.*)

Upon reconsideration, the Committee recommend that Statement of Expenditure in connection with *East Northumberland Registry Office* be printed. (*Sessional Paper No. 96.*)

Also, That Three Thousand extra copies of Drainage Law, Ditches and Watercourses Act and Tile Drainage Act be printed, and that ten copies be distributed to each member of the Legislature, and twenty additional to those members who may apply for them.

And that Two Thousand extra copies be printed of each : The compilation of Labour Laws (*Sessional Paper No 121*), and Report of the Bureau of Mines (*Sessional Paper No. 21*).

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

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 177), The Municipal Amendment Act, 1894, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Gibson (Huron)* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 178), The Assessment Amendment Act, 1894, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time and passed.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 74), Respecting Ditches and Watercourses, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time and passed.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 75), To consolidate and amend the Drainage Laws, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Gibson (Huron)* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 161), To amend the Act respecting the Fees of certain Public Officers, having been read,

Mr. *Ross* moved

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Wood (Hastings)* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Preston*,

That all the words of the Motion after the word "That" be omitted, and the following substituted : "the Bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same by providing that the surplus income which the said Bill provides for applying for Provincial purposes be paid over to the Council of the County or City, to be applied for the use of such County or City.

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>	<i>Wylie—20.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan.</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—34.</i>
<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>		

The Motion for the third reading having been then again put.

Mr. *Whitney* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Willoughby*,

That all the words of the Motion, after the word "That" be omitted, and the following substituted : "the Bill be not now read the third time but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend the same by fixing the maximum net income which shall be payable to the several officials with which the Bill deals, and providing that the whole of the residue of the revenues of their offices shall be applied to public uses."

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>	<i>Wylie—23.</i>
<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—34.</i>
<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>		

The Motion for the third reading having been then again put,

Mr. *Meredith* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wood (Hastings)*,

That all the words of the Motion, after the word "That" be omitted and the following substituted: "the Bill be not now read the third time but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to make provision for the proper auditing of the accounts of the officers to which the Bill relates, and for regulating the disbursements that may be properly charged against the gross receipts of the office so that uniformity in the proportion of such deductions to the work of the office may, as far as practicable, be established."

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>	<i>Wylie—22.</i>
<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria)</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—36.</i>

The motion for the third reading, having been again put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

The following Bill was read the third time and passed :

Bill (No. 30), Respecting the *Toronto Railway Company*.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 159), Respecting Aid to Public Institutions, 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. 154), To legalize and confirm the Survey made by *Walter S. Davidson*, Ontario Land Surveyor, of a road allowance between the seventh and eighth concessions of the Township of *Sombra*, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting Aid to certain Railways, having been read,

The Attorney-General acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolutions, recommends to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, 1. That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the undermentioned Railway Companies for the construction of the portions of railways hereinafter mentioned, the sums following, that is to say :—

(1) To the *Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway Company* from a point twenty-five miles from *Irondale*, at the end of the portion of the railway to which aid was granted in 1893, and thence easterly for a distance of fifteen miles, a cash subsidy of \$3,000 *per mile*.

(2) To the *Northern and Pacific Junction Railway Company*, for the construction of a spur line from a point on their railway at or near *Burk's Falls*, to connect with the navigation of the *Maganetawan River*, a distance of about one and a half miles, a cash subsidy of \$7,500.

(3) To the *Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company*, from a point thirty-five miles westerly from *Barry's Bay* at the end of the portion of the railway to which aid was granted in 1893, for a further distance of thirty-five miles westerly, a cash subsidy of \$3,000 *per mile*, such grant to be conditional upon compliance with such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as to the protection from fire of the timber on Crown lands adjoining the line of the said railway.

(4) To the *Ontario and Rainy River Railway Company* from a point at or near *Sand Lake*, on the line of the *Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway*, thence westerly in the direction of *Hunter's Island*, and north-westerly in the direction of, and to or near *Moss Township*, and to or near *Kawawagamiog River*, not exceeding in the whole a distance of thirty-five miles, a cash subsidy of \$3,000 *per mile*.

2. That all the provisions of section 2 of chapter 35 of the Act passed in the 52nd year of Her Majesty's reign, respecting the option of substituting half-yearly payments for forty years in lieu of a cash payment, and all the conditions provided by section 3 of the said Act shall apply to the said grants.

3. That so much of the subsidies granted to each of the said railways as is not earned within five years from the time of the passing of the Act granting the same shall lapse and revert to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

4. That for the purpose of forming a Subsidy Fund, there shall be hereby set apart so much of the lands of this Province belonging to the Crown as lie within the distance of ten miles on each side of those portions of the *Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa* Railway, the *Northern and Pacific Junction* Railway, the *Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound* Railway, and the *Ontario and Rainy River* Railway, to which aid is hereby granted, which land shall be sold and dealt with in the same manner as provided in sections 4 to 10 inclusive, of the said chapter 35 of the Acts passed in the 52nd year of Her Majesty's reign.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Balfour* reported the Resolutions as follows:—

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the undermentioned Railway Companies for the construction of the portions of railways hereinafter mentioned, the sums following, that is to say:—

(1) To the *Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa* Railway company, from a point twenty-five miles from *Irondale*, at the end of the portion of the railway to which aid was granted in 1893, and thence easterly for a distance of fifteen miles, a cash subsidy of \$3,000 per mile

(2) To the *Northern and Pacific Junction* Railway Company, for the construction of a spur line from a point on their railway at or near *Burk's Falls*, to connect with the navigation of the *Maganetawan* River, a distance of about one and a half miles, a cash subsidy of \$7,500.

(3) To the *Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound* Railway Company, from a point thirty-five miles westerly from *Barry's Bay*, at the end of the portion of the railway to which aid was granted in 1893, for a further distance of thirty-five miles westerly, a cash subsidy of \$3,000 per mile, such grant to be conditional upon compliance with such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as to the protection from fire of the timber on Crown lands adjoining the line of the said railway.

(4) To the *Ontario and Rainy River* Railway Company, from a point at or near *Lond Lake*, on the line of the *Port Arthur, Duluth and Western* Railway, thence westerly in the direction of *Hunter's Island*, and north-westerly in the direction of and to or near *Moss Township*, and to or near *Kawawagamog River*, not exceeding in the whole a distance of thirty-five miles, a cash subsidy of \$3,000 per mile.

2. That all the provisions of section 2 of chapter 35 of the Act passed in the 52nd year of Her Majesty's reign, respecting the option of substituting half-yearly payments for forty years in lieu of a cash payment, and all the conditions provided by section 3 of the said Act, shall apply to the said grants.

3. That so much of the subsidies granted to each of the said railways as is not earned within five years from the time of the passing of the Act granting the same shall lapse and revert to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

4. That for the purpose of forming a subsidy fund there shall be hereby set apart so much of the lands of this Province belonging to the Crown as lie within the distance of ten miles on each side of those portions of the *Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa* Railway, the *Northern and Pacific Junction* Railway, the *Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound* Railway and the *Ontario and Rainy River* Railway, to which aid is hereby granted, which land shall be sold and dealt with in the same manner as provided in sections 4 to 10, inclusive, of the said chapter 35 of the Act passed in the 52nd year of Her Majesty's reign.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 185), Respecting Aid to certain Railways.

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

Bill (No. 185), intituled "An Act respecting Aid to certain Railways."—Mr. *Harcourt*.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 181), To amend the Act for protecting the Public interests in Rivers, Streams and Creeks, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply on Friday last, the consideration whereof had been postponed.

The Seventh Resolution, respecting the Treasurer's Office, having been again read, Mr. *Willoughby* moved, seconded by Mr. *Whitney*.

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the item by \$1,750, being the salary of the Provincial Inspector of Licenses.

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wylie—24.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—43.</i>
<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	

The Resolution was then concurred in.

The Tenth Resolution, respecting the inspection of Public Institutions, having been again read,

Mr. *White* moved, seconded by Mr. *Preston*,

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but be forthwith recommittd to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the item by \$2,400, being the salary of the additional inspector.

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wylie—24.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Dishop,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—43.</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	

The Resolution was then concurred in.

The Twelfth Resolution, respecting the Department of Agriculture, having been again read, was concurred in.

The Fourteenth Resolution, respecting the Miscellaneous Expenses of Civil Government, having been again read,

Mr. *McCleary* moved, seconded by Mr. *Meacham*,

That the following words be added to the Motion : " But this House is of opinion that the way in which the Registry Offices are now inspected is most unsatisfactory, and affords no sufficient safeguard against fraud in regard to the proportion of the net revenue payable by the Registrar, and this House is also of opinion, that so long as the present system of appointing and paying Registrars continues, the amount which the Registrar may pay out of the gross income for assistance and other expenditure in connection with the office should not be left to be determined at the will of the Registrar, but should be governed by rules providing as nearly as practicable for uniformity in the proportion of these expenses to the gross receipts, and limiting such expenditure and providing for the proper audit and allowance of it."

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wylie—24.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel)</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—43.</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	

The Resolution was then concurred in.

The Fifteenth Resolution, respecting Legislation, having been again read,

Mr. *Preston* moved, seconded by Mr. *Monk*,

'That by the Rules of this House, no Clerk or Messenger should be employed, nor any new appointment made in the service of this House, until the Clerk of the House has set forth the necessity for such appointment, and has delivered his requisition to Mr. Speaker, indorsed with his recommendation and approval. That the Executive has systematically disregarded such rules and usurped the authority of this House, in the premises, and has assumed to make, and has made an excessive number of such appointments, the number of Sessional Clerks being in 1893 seventy-nine, or nearly one for each Member of the House, and has thereby greatly and unnecessarily increased the cost of Legislation.

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wylie—24.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—43.</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	

The Resolution was then concurred in.

The Seventeenth Resolution, respecting the expenses of the Surrogate Court Judges, having been again read,

Mr. *Whitney* moved, seconded by Mr. *Willoughby*,

That the words following be added to the Resolution : " But this House is of opinion that the commutation allowances to the Judges and Local Masters for which the vote of \$23,430.00 is asked, were originally and now are in many cases grossly excessive, and should be reduced so as not to exceed the revenue derived from the fees in respect of which the commutation allowance is paid."

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

YEAS .

Messieurs

<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wylie—24.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKay, (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—43.</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	

The Resolution was then concurred in.

The Nineteenth Resolution, respecting Public and Separate Schools, having been again read, was concurred in.

The Twentieth Resolution, respecting Schools in New and Poor Townships, having been again read, was concurred in.

The Twenty-fourth Resolution, respecting Collegiate Institutes and High Schools, having been again read, was concurred in, on a division.

The Twenty-ninth Resolution, respecting Inspection of Normal, High, Model, Public, and Separate Schools, having been again read, was concurred in.

The Thirty-first Resolution, respecting the *Ontario* School of Pedagogy, having been again read, was carried on the following division :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKag (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant).—44.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Duferin),</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Monck,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wylie.—24.</i>

The Resolution was then concurred in.

The Thirty-ninth Resolution, respecting the expenses of the Asylum for the Insane, *Toronto*, having been again read,

Mr. *Marter* moved, seconded by Mr. *Kerns*,

That the following words be added to the Resolution : " That the system of making to the Superintendents and Principal Officers of the Public Institutions, table allowances for themselves and their families, in addition to their salaries, which are paid them, is bad in principle, and wasteful in practice, and should be discontinued, and the salaries of the officers fixed and shewn in the public accounts, instead of as now, it appearing in those accounts, that a salary only is paid to them, without its being disclosed that large sums are expended yearly for the table allowances of the officers and their families,"

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wylie.</i> —28.

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel)</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton)</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant).</i> —42.
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>		

The Resolution was then concurred in.

The Fortieth Resolution, respecting the *Mimico* Branch of the *Toronto* Asylum, having been again read, was concurred in.

The Forty-first Resolution, respecting the *London* Asylum, having been again read.

Mr. *Kerns* moved, seconded by Mr. *Marter*.

That the words following be added to the Motion : " That this House is of opinion that the staff of *employees* in connection with the Public Institutions, especially with the store department of them, is excessive, and should be reduced, and that this House will require a substantial reduction in the future of the expenditures for these purposes."

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wylie.</i> —26.
<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Patton,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith, (Peel),</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Clarke, (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—44.</i>

The Resolution was then concurred in.

The Fifty-second Resolution, respecting Grants in aid of Agriculture, having been again read,

Mr. *Monk* moved, seconded by Mr. *Preston*.

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but be forthwith recommitted to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the item by \$2,000, being the salary and disbursements of the "Clerk of Forestry," which office is now vacant, and in the opinion of this House should be discontinued.

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wylie—24.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—43</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Gu'hrie,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	

The Resolution was then concurred in.

The Fifty-third Resolution, respecting Hospitals and Charties, having been again read was concurred in.

The Ninety-sixth Resolution, respecting Colonization Roads, having been again read. Mr. Reid moved, seconded by Mr. Preston,

That while concurring in the Resolution, this House is of opinion that moneys voted for Colonization Roads in Districts where Municipal Government exists, should as far as practicable, and under such inspection, as may be necessary to ensure the application of such moneys to the purposes for which they are voted, be expended by the Municipal authorities.

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Duferin),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wylie—25.</i>
<i>Hiscott,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—45.</i>
<i>Connree,</i>			

The Resolution was then concurred in.

The Ninety-seventh Resolution respecting the Expenses of the Crown Lands Department, having been again read,

Mr. Campbell (Algoma) moved, seconded by Mr. Miscampbell,

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of Supply, with instructions to reduce the item of \$125,309 to \$60,000.

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meacham.</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wylie—25.</i>
<i>Hiscott,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>
<i>Avrey,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKay, (Oxford),</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—45.</i>
<i>Conmee,</i>			

The Resolution was then concurred in.

The One hundred and Second Resolution, respecting Miscellaneous Expenditure, having been again read,

Mr. *Hudson* moved, seconded by Mr. *White*,

That the Resolution be not now concurred in, but that it be resolved that the existing practice, with regard to the payment of gratuities to *employees* leaving the Public Service is unsatisfactory, and in many cases imposes an unnecessary burden on the revenue, and should be discontinued.

Mr. *Clancy* moved in amendment to the Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wood (Hastings)*,

That the following words be added to the Amendment :

And that the Resolution be forthwith recommitted to the Committee with instructions to reduce the item by \$5,000 proposed to be placed in the hands of the Government to pay gratuities during the current year, and by the further sum of \$1,000, proposed to be paid to *Henry Butwell*, late foreman of the brick making industry at the Central Prison.

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Duferin),</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wylie—29.</i>
<i>Hudson,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>Moore,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—42.</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>		

Mr. *Awrey* then moved in amendment to the Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Conmee*, That all words after the word "That" in the Amendment be struck out, and that the following be substituted therefor: "while concurring in the Resolution, this House is of the opinion that the payment of small gratuities upon the services of any officer or *employee* being dispensed with, for public reasons, and not through any fault of his own, is preferable to the retirement of officers and *employees* upon the superannuation allowance in the nature of a pension for life.

And the amendment to the Amendment having been put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—43.</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>More,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wylie—28.</i>

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Barr (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>Moore.</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—42.</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Reid,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Wylie—29.</i>
<i>Hudson,</i>			

And it was

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1894, and while concurring in the Resolution, this House is of opinion that the payment of small gratuities, upon the services of any officer or *employee*, being dispensed with, for public reasons, and not through any fault of his own, is preferable to the retirement of officers and *employees* upon the superannuation allowance in the nature of a pension for life.

The Resolution was then concurred in.

The One hundred and third Resolution, respecting Unforeseen and Unprovided, having been again read, was concurred in.

Mr. Gibson (*Hamilton*), presented to the House :—

Return to an Order of the House of the thirtieth day of March last, for a Return of copies of all papers, letters, statements and documents in connection with the charges of *G. A. Dorian* against *Dr. P. H. Bryce*, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, with a copy of the evidence adduced, and the finding of the Commissioners. (*Sessional Papers No. 127.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the eighteenth day of April instant, for a Return shewing what amount of the Public School grant—not including the Poor Schools grant—was apportioned to cities, towns and those incorporated villages containing High Schools or Collegiate Institutes for the years 1882 and 1892 respectively, and the amount to the remaining municipalities of the Province. (*Sessional Papers No. 128.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of April instant, for a Return of a detailed statement, for the years 1890 and 1891, of the fees and emoluments of the Registrar of Deeds for the county of *Dufferin* in connection with his office, with the dates and amounts of rebates for each year paid to the County. (*Sessional Papers No. 129.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.45 p.m.

Tuesday, 1st May, 1894.

11 O'CLOCK A.M.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. *Harcourt*, seconded by Mr. *Dryden*,

Resolved, That the Accountant of this House do pay the full Sessional Indemnity of Messieurs *Fraser*, *Rayside* and *Smith* (*York*), absent during the Session, or part thereof, through illness.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 4), Respecting the City of *London*, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time and passed.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 75), To consolidate and amend the Drainage Laws, having been read,

Mr. *Hardy* moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Whitney* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Clarke* (*Toronto*),

That all the words of the Motion, after the word "That" be omitted, and the following substituted : "the Bill be not now read the third time but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out the

words "the majority" in the first line of section 3, and substituting therefor the words "one third," and also by inserting after the word "city" in the sixth line of the said section, the words "said one-third in number to be also the owners of one-half (in value) of the said lands to be benefited" and also by striking out all portions of the said Bill inconsistent herewith.

The Amendment, having been put, was lost on a division.

The Motion for the third reading having been again put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

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

(In the Committee.)

Resolved That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the services of the year 1894, the following sums:—

104. To defray the expenses of Civil Government.....	\$ 225 00
105. To defray the expenses of the Administration of Justice.....	2,228 84
106. To defray the expenses of Education.....	50 00
107. To defray the expenses of Public Institutions' Maintenance	1,540 00
108. To defray the expenses of Agriculture.....	1,150 00
109. To defray the expenses of Hospitals and Charities.....	6,900 00
110. To defray the expenses of Maintenance and Repairs to New Parliament Buildings.....	4,065 51
111. To defray the expenses of Public Buildings.....	27,250 00

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

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next Sitzings of the House To-day.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the next Sitzings of the House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 1 p.m.

3 o'clock P.M.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 177), The Municipal Amendment Act, 1894, having been read,

Mr. *Hardy* moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Waters* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Ferguson*,

That all the words of the Motion after the word "That" be omitted, and the following substituted: "the Bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out clause number fourteen.

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Blezard,</i>	<i>Evanturel</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Stratton,</i>
<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Miscampbell,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant),</i>
<i>Connree,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>	<i>Wylie—22.</i>
<i>Dack,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>
<i>Barr (Dufferin),</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>
<i>Campbell (Durham),</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>McNaughton,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Whitney—46.</i>
<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>		

The Motion for the third reading, having been again put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

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

Bill (No. 186), intituled “An Act respecting Elections in the Outer Districts of the Province,”—Mr. *Harcourt*.

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

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

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the services of the year 1894, the following sums :—

112. To defray the expenses of Public Works	10,000 00
113. To defray the expenses of Colonization Roads	14,595 00
114. To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous	48,950 50
115. To defray expenses of Salaries of officers of the Government for the month of January, 1895	80,000 00

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

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

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

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

GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits further Supplementary Estimates of a certain further sum required for the service of the Province for the year 1894, and recommends it to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, May 1st, 1894.

(*Sessional Papers No. 2.*)

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

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

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty, for the service of the year 1894, the following sum :—

116. To defray the expenses of Equipment of Dairy Building for School of Mines and Agriculture at <i>Kingston</i>	\$1,500 00
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Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 185), Respecting Aid to certain Railways.

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 183), Respecting the Election of Licensees of Timber Limits to the Legislative Assembly, having been read, The Attorney-General moved, that the Bill be now read the second time.

Mr. *Meacham* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Hudson*,

That all the words of the Motion after the word "That" be omitted, and the following substituted, "it is not expedient that persons having licenses to cut timber on the Crown Domain, and having therefore business transactions and contracts with the Government, should sit as members of this House, or, be members of the Executive Council of this Province, and that the Bill be not now read the second time, but be read the second time on this day six months."

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Hudson,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>	<i>Ryerson,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McCull,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>Magwood,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Willoughby—21.</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Davis,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Miscampbell.</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Baxter,</i>	<i>Evanturel,</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>O'Connor,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Caldwell,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKay (Oxford),</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Garrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson Hamilton,</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Conmee,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—41.</i>
<i>Dack,</i>			

The Motion for the second reading having been again put, was carried on a division, and the Bill was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Amendments made in Committee on Bill (No. 154), To legalize and confirm the Survey made by *Walter S. Davidson*, Ontario Land Surveyor, of a road allowance between the seventh and eight concessions of the Township of *Sombra*, having been read,

The Amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.40 p.m.

Wednesday, May 2nd, 1894.

11 o'CLOCK A. M.

PRAYERS.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 185), Respecting Aid to certain Railways, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next Sitzings of the House To-day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 186), Respecting Elections in the Outer Districts of the Province, having been read,

Mr. *Harcourt* moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the Motion, having been put, was carried on a division.

The Bill was then read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House at the next Sitzings of the House To-day.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 142), Relating to Mines and Mining Lands having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next Sitzings of the House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 1 p.m.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 154), To legalize and confirm the Survey made by *Walter S. Davidson*, Ontario Land Surveyor, of a road allowance between the seventh and eighth concessions of the Township of *Sombra*.

Bill (No. 185), Respecting Aid to certain Railways.

Mr. *Balfour*, from the Committee of Supply, reported the following further Resolutions:—

104. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Civil Government for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

105. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Administration of Justice for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

106. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Education for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

107. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Institutions Maintenance for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

108. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Agriculture for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

109. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Hospitals and Charities for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

110. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Maintenance and Repairs of New Parliament Buildings for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

111. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Buildings for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

112. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Works for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

113. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Colonization Roads for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

114. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

115. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Legislation and Salaries for the Officers of the Government for the month of January, 1895.

116. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Equipment of Dairy Building for School of Mines and Agriculture at Kingston for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

The several Resolutions, having been again read, were concurred in.

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

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province a sum not exceeding Three million six hundred and fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety-four cents, to meet the Supply to that amount granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

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

Resolved, That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province a sum not exceeding Three million six hundred and fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety-four cents, to meet the Supply to that amount granted to Her Majesty.

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

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

Bill (No. 187), intituled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money to defray the expenses of Civil Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the second time.

The Bill was then read the second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 156), Respecting Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters in certain Cities,

And the Committee having continued to sit until Twelve of the Clock midnight.

THURSDAY, 3rd May, 1894.

The House continued in Committee,

And, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

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

The House then adjourned at 8 a.m.

Thursday, May 3rd, 1894.

11 o'CLOCK A.M.

PRAYERS.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 142), Relating to Mines and Mining Lands, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next Sitzings of the House To-day.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 156), Respecting Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters in certain Cities, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the next Sitzings of the House To-day,

The House then adjourned at 1 p.m.

3 o'CLOCK P.M.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 142), Relating to Mines and Mining Lands, having been read,

Mr. *Hardy* moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Whitney* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Willoughby*,

That all the words of the Motion after the word "That" be omitted, and the following substituted: "the Bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out so much thereof as provides relief from or lessens the amount of the Royalties now imposed upon Mining Lands sold or leased by the Crown."

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

That all the words of the Amendment after the word "That" be struck out, and the following substituted: "while concurring in the Motion, this House is of opinion that the changes made by the Bill are not of such a character as will prejudicially affect the interests of the Province."

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wood Brant)—37.</i>
<i>Davis,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>White,</i>	<i>Wylie—14.</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>		

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Lockhart,</i>	<i>Moore,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>McKay (Victoria),</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Bishop,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Paton,</i>
<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>Mack,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Hammell,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Clarke (Lanark),</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Dack,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—37.</i>
<i>Davis,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Bush,</i>	<i>Hiscott,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>McCleary,</i>	<i>Rorke,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>McColl,</i>	<i>White,</i>	<i>Wylie—14.</i>
<i>Godwin,</i>	<i>Meacham,</i>		

And it was

Resolved, That the Bill be now read the third time, and, while concurring in the Motion, this House is of opinion that the changes made by the Bill are not of such a character as will prejudicially affect the interests of the Province.

The Bill was then read the third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 183), Respecting the Election of Licensees of Timber Limits to the Legislative Assembly, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

The Attorney-General then moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

And the Motion, having been put, was carried on a division.

The Bill was then read the third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 186), Respecting Elections in the Outer Districts of the Province, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 156), Respecting Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters in certain Cities, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time :—

Bill (No. 164), Respecting the Representation of certain Cities in the Legislative Assembly.

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

The House then adjourned at 11.55 p.m.

Friday, May 4th, 1894.

11 O'CLOCK A.M.

PRAYERS.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 184), To amend the Street Railway Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Gibson (Huron)* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next Sitzings of the House To-day.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 186), Respecting Elections in the Outer Districts of the Province, having been read,

Mr. *Harcourt* moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Motion, having been put, was carried on a division, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 164), Respecting the Representation of certain Cities in the Legislative Assembly, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Gibson (Huron)* 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 the House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 1 p.m.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 184), To amend the Street Railway Act, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 156), Respecting Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters in certain Cities, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

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

Bill (No. 188), intituled “ An Act respecting the Clerk of the Peace in the County of *Carleton*.”—The Attorney-General.

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 House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 164), Respecting the Representation of certain Cities in the Legislative Assembly, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Gibson* (*Hamilton*), then moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Monk* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Preston*,

That all the words of the Motion, after the word “ That ” be omitted, and the following substituted : “ the Bill be not now read the third time but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend the same by providing for the division of the City of *Ottawa* into two Electoral Districts, and by striking out so much thereof as provides for the detaching of part of the Township of *Nepean* in the County of *Carleton* from that County, and annexing it to the City of *Ottawa*.

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Campbell</i> (<i>Algoma</i>),	<i>Kerns</i> ,	<i>Monk</i> ,	<i>Whitney</i> ,
<i>Clancy</i> ,	<i>Marter</i> ,	<i>Preston</i> ,	<i>Willoughby</i> ,
<i>Clarke</i> (<i>Toronto</i>),	<i>Meredith</i> ,	<i>White</i> ,	<i>Wylie</i> —12

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan</i> ,	<i>Dryden</i> ,	<i>Hardy</i> ,	<i>Mowat</i> ,
<i>Awrey</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>Harty</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> ,
<i>Balfour</i> ,	<i>Field</i> ,	<i>Kirkwood</i> ,	<i>Sharpe</i> ,
<i>Carpenter</i> ,	<i>Gibson</i> (<i>Hamilton</i>),	<i>Loughrin</i> ,	<i>Smith</i> (<i>Peel</i>),
<i>Charlton</i> ,	<i>Gibson</i> (<i>Huron</i>),	<i>McKechnie</i> ,	<i>Tait</i> ,
<i>Cleland</i> ,	<i>Gilmour</i> ,	<i>McMahon</i> ,	<i>Waters</i> ,
<i>Conmee</i> ,	<i>Harcourt</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ,	<i>Wood</i> (<i>Brant</i>)—29.
<i>Dack</i> ,			

The Motion for the third reading having been again 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. 156), Respecting Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters in certain Cities, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Balfour* reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Mr. *Ross* then moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. *Meredith* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Clancy*,

That all the words of the Motion, after the word "That," be omitted, and the following substituted : " the said Bill imposes on the Manhood Suffrage Electors who are not also Municipal Electors, the necessity of personal attendance for the purpose of being registered as voters, but does not impose that condition on other electors, and thereby establishes an unjust and invidious distinction between different classes of persons entitled to the Franchise, and thereby violates sound principles of legislation which demand that the law should be so framed as to bear equally on all classes of the people, and this House does not intend to commit itself to the principle of applying the system of registration to a portion only, of the electorate, or to the principle of entrusting the preparation of the Voters' Lists, without any appeal to the judicial tribunals of the Province, to Boards composed, in part, of officials holding their offices at the pleasure of the Government of the day.

Mr. *Wood (Brant)*, then moved in amendment to the Amendment, seconded by Mr. *Connée*,

That all the words of the Amendment, after the word "That," be struck out and the following substituted : " and this House, while concurring in the Resolution, is of opinion that Bill (No. 156), provides more effective safeguards against fraud and better facilities for the satisfactory registration of all persons entitled to place upon the Manhood Suffrage list than have heretofore existed."

And discussion arising, as to the proposed amendment to the Amendment, being in order in that it was putting the Previous Question, and thereby shutting off further amendment if carried, the amendment to the Amendment was, by consent of the House, withdrawn.

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Campbell (Algoma),</i>	<i>Kerns,</i>	<i>Monk,</i>	<i>Whitney,</i>
<i>Clancy,</i>	<i>Marter,</i>	<i>Preston,</i>	<i>Willoughby,</i>
<i>Clarke (Toronto),</i>	<i>Meredith,</i>	<i>White,</i>	<i>Wylie—13.</i>
<i>Hammell,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan,</i>	<i>Dryden,</i>	<i>Hardy,</i>	<i>Mowat,</i>
<i>Awrey,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Harty,</i>	<i>Ross,</i>
<i>Balfour,</i>	<i>Field,</i>	<i>Kirkwood,</i>	<i>Sharpe,</i>
<i>Carpenter,</i>	<i>Gibson (Hamilton),</i>	<i>Loughrin,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gibson (Huron),</i>	<i>McKechnie,</i>	<i>Tait,</i>
<i>Cleland,</i>	<i>Gilmour,</i>	<i>McMahon,</i>	<i>Waters,</i>
<i>Connée,</i>	<i>Harcourt,</i>	<i>McKenzie,</i>	<i>Wood (Brant)—29.</i>
<i>Dick,</i>			

The Motion for the third reading, having been then again put,

Mr *Clarke* (*Toronto*), moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Whitney*,

That all the words of the Motion, after the word "That," be omitted, and the following substituted: "the Bill be not now read the third time, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend the same so as to provide that in the first registration for *Toronto* the names of all persons appearing on the voters' lists, and supplementary voters' lists, as prepared by the City Clerk and Assessment Commissioner respectively, shall be entered on the list of voters prepared under the provisions of the said Bill, unless it shall be established to the satisfaction of the Registrar that the name of any such person is improperly upon the said lists, or that there is reasonable ground for questioning the right of such person to be entered thereon, in which latter case the name of such person shall not be registered, unless he shall personally appear and establish his right to be registered in manner provided by the said Bill."

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

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Campbell</i> (<i>Algoma</i>),	<i>Kerns</i> ,	<i>Monk</i> ,	<i>Whitney</i> ,
<i>Clancy</i> ,	<i>Marter</i> ,	<i>Preston</i> ,	<i>Willoughby</i> ,
<i>Clarke</i> (<i>Toronto</i>),	<i>Meredith</i> ,	<i>White</i> ,	<i>Wylie</i> —13.
<i>Hammell</i> ,			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Allan</i> ,	<i>Dryden</i> .	<i>Hardy</i> ,	<i>Mowat</i> ,
<i>Awrey</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>Harty</i> ,	<i>Ross</i> ,
<i>Balfour</i> ,	<i>Field</i> ,	<i>Kirkwood</i> ,	<i>Sharpe</i> ,
<i>Carpenter</i> ,	<i>Gibson</i> (<i>Hamilton</i>),	<i>Loughrin</i> ,	<i>Smith</i> (<i>Peel</i>),
<i>Charlton</i> ,	<i>Gibson</i> (<i>Huron</i>),	<i>McKechmie</i> ,	<i>Tait</i> ,
<i>Cleland</i> ,	<i>Gilmour</i> ,	<i>McMahon</i> ,	<i>Waters</i> ,
<i>Connée</i> ,	<i>Harcourt</i> ,	<i>Mackenzie</i> ,	<i>Wood</i> (<i>Brant</i>)—29.
<i>Dack</i> ,			

The Motion for the third reading, having been then again put was carried, and it was

Resolved, That the Bill do pass and be intituled "An Act respecting Registration of Manhood Suffrage and other Voters in Cities."

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

Bill (No. 187), For granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money to defray the expenses of Civil Government for the year 1894, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

On Motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by Mr. *Hardy*,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns to-day, it do stand adjourned until half past two of the clock in the afternoon of to-morrow.

Mr. Gibson (*Hamilton*), presented to the House,

Return to an Order of the House of the eighth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the names of all persons, firms or companies, indebted to the Province on the first day of January, 1893, on account of timber dues, ground rent or bonuses for timber limits; the amount of indebtedness in each case; the balance, if any, due by such persons, firms or companies on the first day of January, in each year since 1886, and the total amount of such indebtedness on the first day of January, 1893. (*Sessional Paper No. 130.*)

The House then adjourned at 10.30 P.M.

Saturday, 5th May, 1894.

2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The House then adjourned during pleasure.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

His Honour the Honourable *George Airey Kirkpatrick*, Member of Our Privy Council, etc., etc., the Lieutenant-Governor, proceeded in State to the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly and took his seat on the Throne.

The Clerk Assistant then read the Titles of the Bills that had passed, severally as follows:—

1. An Act respecting By-law No. 373 of the County of *Oxford*.
2. An Act respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Township of *Flos*.
3. An Act to confirm an agreement between the Corporation of the Town of *Gananogue* and the *Thousand Islands* Railway Company.
4. An Act to enable the Trustees, Executors and Executrix, under the Will of *Richard Stubbs*, to lease certain lands.
5. An Act to reduce the area of the Town of *Newmarket*.
6. An Act to consolidate the debt of the Town of *Port Hope* and for other purposes.
7. An Act to confirm an agreement between the *London Street* Railway Company and the Corporation of the Village of *London West*.
8. An Act respecting the *Beechwood* Cemetery Company of the City of *Ottawa*.
9. An Act to enable the Executors of the late *John Smith* to mortgage certain lands in the City of *Toronto*.
10. An Act respecting the Railway Debenture Debt of the Township of *Tiny*.
11. An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the People's Life Insurance Company.
12. An Act to incorporate the *Portlock* and *Desert Lake* Mining and Railway Company.
13. An Act for the consolidation of the Debenture Debt of the Town of *Toronto Junction* and for other purposes.
14. An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the *Pembroke* Southern Railway Company.
15. An Act to enable *James Henry Carpenter* to practise Dentistry.
16. An Act respecting *St. George's Church*, *Kingston*.
17. An Act to confirm and validate certain assessments of the Town of *Trenton*.
18. An Act respecting the Town of *Carleton Place*.
19. An Act to authorize the Trustees of the Congregation of the "*Holy Blossom*" to convey certain lands to other Trustees.

20. An Act confirming certain By-laws of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of *Cornwall*.
21. An Act respecting the *Manitoulin* and *North Shore* Railway Company.
22. An Act respecting the City of *Toronto*.
23. An Act to consolidate the Debt of the Town of *Sault Ste. Marie*.
24. An Act to enable the Royal College of Dental Surgeons to admit *Nelson Schnarr* to practise as a Dental Surgeon.
25. An Act to legalize By-law No. 214 of the County of *Halton*, and to enable the Corporation to appropriate and distribute certain moneys.
26. An Act relating to *Christ Church, Hamilton* (1894.)
27. An Act to enable the Corporation of the Village of *London West* to issue debentures and to consolidate the debt thereof.
28. An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Brockville* Gas Light Company.
29. An Act to consolidate the debt of the Town of *Warton*.
30. An Act to incorporate the *Ontario* Burglary Insurance Company (Limited.)
31. An Act to confirm a certain By-law of the Corporation of the City of *Kingston*.
32. An Act respecting the site of the new Legislative and Departmental Buildings.
33. An Act to facilitate the Administration of Justice in *Rainy River*.
34. An Act to extend the power of the High Court in respect of granting Maintenance to Infants.
35. An Act enabling Boards of Trade in cities to appoint General Arbitrators for certain purposes.
36. An Act respecting allowances to the Supreme Court Judges of the Province.
37. An Act to amend The Public Health Act.
38. An Act relating to *Algonquin Park* and the Township of *Canisbay* therein.
39. An Act to confirm By-law No. 217 of the Town of *Listowel*.
40. An Act to authorize Married Women under age to bar Dower.
41. An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act.
42. An Act to amend The Agriculture and Arts Act.
43. An Act to amend The *Ontario* Game Protection Act, 1893.
44. An Act to amend The Registry Act, 1893.
45. An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.
46. An Act to amend The Division Courts Act.
47. An Act to amend the Act respecting Police Magistrates.
48. An Act respecting Writs of Execution.
49. An Act to amend the Law respecting Contracts in relation to goods entrusted to Agents.
50. An Act respecting Witness Fees.
51. An Act to secure the prompt punishment of persons guilty of Personation at Elections for the Legislative Assembly.
52. An Act to incorporate the *Toronto* Suburban Street Railway Company (Limited.)
53. An Act to amend an Act respecting Water Works in the City of *Windsor*.
54. An Act respecting *Upper Canada* College.
55. An Act to amend The Separate Schools Act.
56. An Act respecting The *Queen Victoria Niagara Falls* Park.
57. An Act to amend The *Ontario* Election Act, 1892.
58. An Act to amend The High Schools Act.
59. An Act respecting Companies licensed under the Revised Statutes authorizing Corporations and Institutions incorporated out of *Ontario* to lend and invest moneys therein.
60. An Act to correct a clerical error in the schedule to the Act, 56 *Victoria*, chapter 5, respecting Sheriffs.
61. An Act to amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant.
62. An Act to amend the General Road Companies' Act.
63. An Act respecting Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property.
64. An Act respecting the Township of *Etobicoke*.
65. An Act respecting the Town of *Peterborough*.

66. An Act to consolidate certain debts of the Town of *Barrie*.
67. An Act to extend the operation of the Woodman's Lien for Wages Act.
68. An Act to incorporate the *Hamilton* Radial Electric Railway Company.
69. An Act to erect *Nipissing* into a Provisional Judicial District.
70. An Act respecting the Law of Libel.
71. An Act to establish a Provincial Park at *Rondeau*.
72. An Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling industrial disputes.
73. An Act to incorporate the *Universalist* Church of *Ontario* in *Canada*.
74. An Act to amend the Act consolidating the debt of the Town of *Orangeville* and for other purposes.
75. An Act to make further provision respecting the Solemnization of Marriages.
76. An Act respecting the admission of Barristers as Solicitors, and respecting the Call of Solicitors to the Bar.
77. An Act respecting certain duties of Coroners.
78. An Act respecting Deputy Police Magistrates in certain Cities.
79. An Act to provide for the final settlement of the Common School Fund.
80. An Act respecting the City of *Ottawa*.
81. An Act to consolidate certain debts of the Town of *Harriston* and for other purposes.
82. An Act to confirm an agreement between the City of *Ottawa* and the *Ottawa* City Passenger Railway Company and the *Ottawa* Electric Street Railway Company (Limited).
83. An Act to incorporate the *Georgian Bay* Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company.
84. An Act to amend the Act to regulate Travelling on Public Highways and Bridges.
85. An Act to make further provision respecting Voters' Lists.
86. An Act to facilitate the local Administration of Justice in certain cases.
87. An Act to amend the Act providing against frauds in the supplying of Milk to Cheese or Butter Manufactories.
88. An Act respecting Benefit Societies.
89. An Act respecting High Court Sittings in the County of *York*.
90. An Act to make further provision respecting Mortgages of Real Estate.
91. The Assessment Amendment Act, 1894.
92. An Act respecting the *Toronto* Railway Company.
93. An Act respecting Ditches and Watercourses.
94. An Act to consolidate and amend the Drainage Laws.
95. An Act to amend the Act respecting the Fees of certain Public Officers.
96. The Municipal Amendment Act, 1894.
97. An Act to amend the Act for protecting the public interests in Rivers, Streams and Creeks.
98. An Act respecting the City of *London*.
99. An Act to legalize and confirm the Survey made by *Walter S. Davidson*, *Ontario* Land Surveyor, of a road allowance between the seventh and eighth concessions of the Township of *Sombra*.
100. An Act respecting Aid to certain Railways.
101. An Act relating to Mines and Mining Lands.
102. An Act respecting Registration of Manhood Suffrage, and other Voters, in Cities.
103. An Act respecting the Representation of certain Cities in the Legislative Assembly.
104. An Act respecting the Election of Licensees of Timber Limits to the Legislative Assembly.
105. An Act respecting Elections in the Outer Districts of the Province.
106. An Act respecting the Clerk of the Peace in the County of *Carleton*.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was announced by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in the following words :—

"In Her Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these Bills."

The Title of the following Bill was then read :—

An Act to amend the Street Railway Act.

To this Bill the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly did say :—

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor doth withhold Her Majesty's assent to this Bill, on advice of his Council, it being understood that the Legislative Assembly also desires such withholding of assent thereto, by reason of the Bill having been ascertained, since the passing thereof, to cover by its terms cases not contemplated on the passing of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker then said :—

May it please Your Honour :

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Ontario*, in Session assembled, approach your Honour at the close of our labours with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty's person and Government, and humbly beg to present for your Honour's acceptance a Bill intituled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money to defray the expenses of Civil Government for the year 1894, and for other purposes therein mentioned," thus placing at the disposal of the Crown the means by which the Government can be made efficient for the service and welfare of the Province.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was announced by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in the following words :—

"His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor doth thank Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, accept their benevolence and assent to this Bill in Her Majesty's name."

His Honour was then pleased to deliver the following Speech :—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

I desire to express my appreciation of the earnestness and diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the work of the unusually long Session now being brought to a close.

The measures which you have passed are very important and useful, and will greatly assist in the administration of public affairs.

The important Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration for settling industrial disputes will, I am glad to believe, tend to prevent those conflicts between capital and labour which often result in the serious disturbance of business and loss to all parties concerned.

It is gratifying to know that, owing to your wise and liberal provision for the proper representation of the Province at the World's *Columbian* Exposition, its progress and resources were exhibited to great advantage, securing for the Province in many departments a position of enviable prominence. We may confidently hope that material results of a very substantial character will accrue to the Province.

The various provisions of the Acts respecting the Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters in Cities, and for the prompt punishment of persons guilty of Personation at Elections for the Legislative Assembly, will, I trust, be found effectual in improving and purifying the Voters' Lists, simplifying the enrolment of all duly qualified electors and facilitating the suppression of corrupt practices.

The readjustment of the representation of the cities of *Toronto*, *Ottawa*, *Hamilton* and *Kingston* in the Legislative Assembly will, I trust, prove satisfactory.

I notice with pleasure that you have established a Provincial Park at *Rondeau*, in the western portion of the Province. I do not doubt that the future will furnish abundant evidence that, in the establishment of this and other Parks, you have evinced forethought and prudence.

The Act respecting Mines and Mining Lands, and the Acts for improving the Administration of Justice in the Districts of *Nipissing* and *Rainy River*, for facilitating the Local Administration of Justice, and for enabling Boards of Trade in Cities to appoint General Arbitrators, will commend themselves to the public as measures of practical utility.

The Acts consolidating and amending the Drainage Laws, Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property, the Acts amending the Division Courts Act, the Municipal and Assessment Laws, are further measures of public importance.

I thank you for the liberal appropriations which you have made for the public service. The supplies which you have granted will be expended with care and in the public interest.

The Provincial Secretary then said :

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

It is His Honour's will and pleasure that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued ; and this Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.

APPENDICES.

No. 1.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NATURAL GAS.

No. 2.—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

REPORT
OF THE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON NATURAL GAS
IN THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1894.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:
PRINTED BY WARWICK BROS & RUTTER, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1894.



REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL GAS.

To the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario :

The Select Committee of the House appointed to inquire into the condition of natural gas fields in various sections of the Province and the supply of gas therein, the management and operations of the various companies working the said fields, and the desirability in the interests of the citizens of this Province of imposing conditions respecting the manner of taking natural gas from the ground, the disposal thereof, and the preventing of any improper waste thereof, as well as the most valuable economic uses to which it may be applied, have the honor to report :

1. That the Committee have held five sittings for the taking of evidence, at which sittings nine witnesses were examined on the subjects of reference, and the evidence so taken is submitted herewith:

2. That from the information presented to the Committee it appears the supply of natural gas in Ontario is, so far as known, limited to two fields. One occupies a small area along the northern shore of Lake Erie, in the township of Gosfield South, in the county of Essex, where the gas-bearing formation is supposed to be either a Clinton or a Niagara limestone, and is reached at a depth of 1,050 feet. The other is in the counties of Welland and Haldimand; its limits are not clearly defined, but it is stated to extend from the village of Ridgeway in the former county, to the village of Cayuga in the latter, a total length of about 3½ miles. The evidence, however, does not show that the field is gas-bearing for the whole of this length. The eastern portion of it, in the county of Welland, has been explored by borings over an area of about ten miles from east to west, and two to seven and a half miles from north to south. The principal gas-bearing rock is Medina sandstone, at a depth of about 850 feet; but west of the Welland canal the supply appears to come from the overlying Clinton limestone at a depth of about 700 feet. In the Essex field there are eight producing wells whose aggregate capacity is estimated at 40,000,000 to 42,500,000 cubic feet per day. At present the gas is supplied to the three neighboring villages of Kingsville, Ruthven and Leamington, but pipes are

being laid to supply Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich, distant about thirty-five miles from the centre of the gas field. Several companies are operating in the Welland and Haldimand fields, but the total number of wells has not been ascertained. The owners of wells in Cayuga, Dunnville, Port Colborne and Humberstone village supply the needs of their respective localities, while the Provincial Natural Gas Company and the Erie County Natural Gas Company deliver nearly the whole of the gas product of their wells to the city of Buffalo, in the State of New York. The length of the former company's pipe line from the centre of their gas field to the Niagara river is about fourteen miles, and the present delivery of gas is at the rate of 4,600,000 cubic feet per day.

3. That as regards the improper waste of gas, it appears that in the early days of well-drilling much gas was lost through allowing it to flow from open wells, or was burned to give exhibition sights. It also appears by the evidence that flambeau lights have been used in the smaller villages, whereby an extravagant waste of gas was caused; and inasmuch as the evidence given to the Committee shows that the supply of natural gas is limited as to quantity and is likely to be exhausted in the near future, it is desirable that improper waste should be provided against by legislation.

4. That as regards the economic uses of natural gas, witnesses are agreed that it is one of the most valuable of all fuels, and in view of the limited supply it appears to be desirable that its use as far as possible should be confined to the purposes of domestic fuel and in the production of the finer classes of manufactures. It is deserving of mention that a silver works establishment in the village of Humberstone, where a large quantity of natural gas is used as fuel, gives employment to labor to an amount ranging between \$500 and \$600 per week.

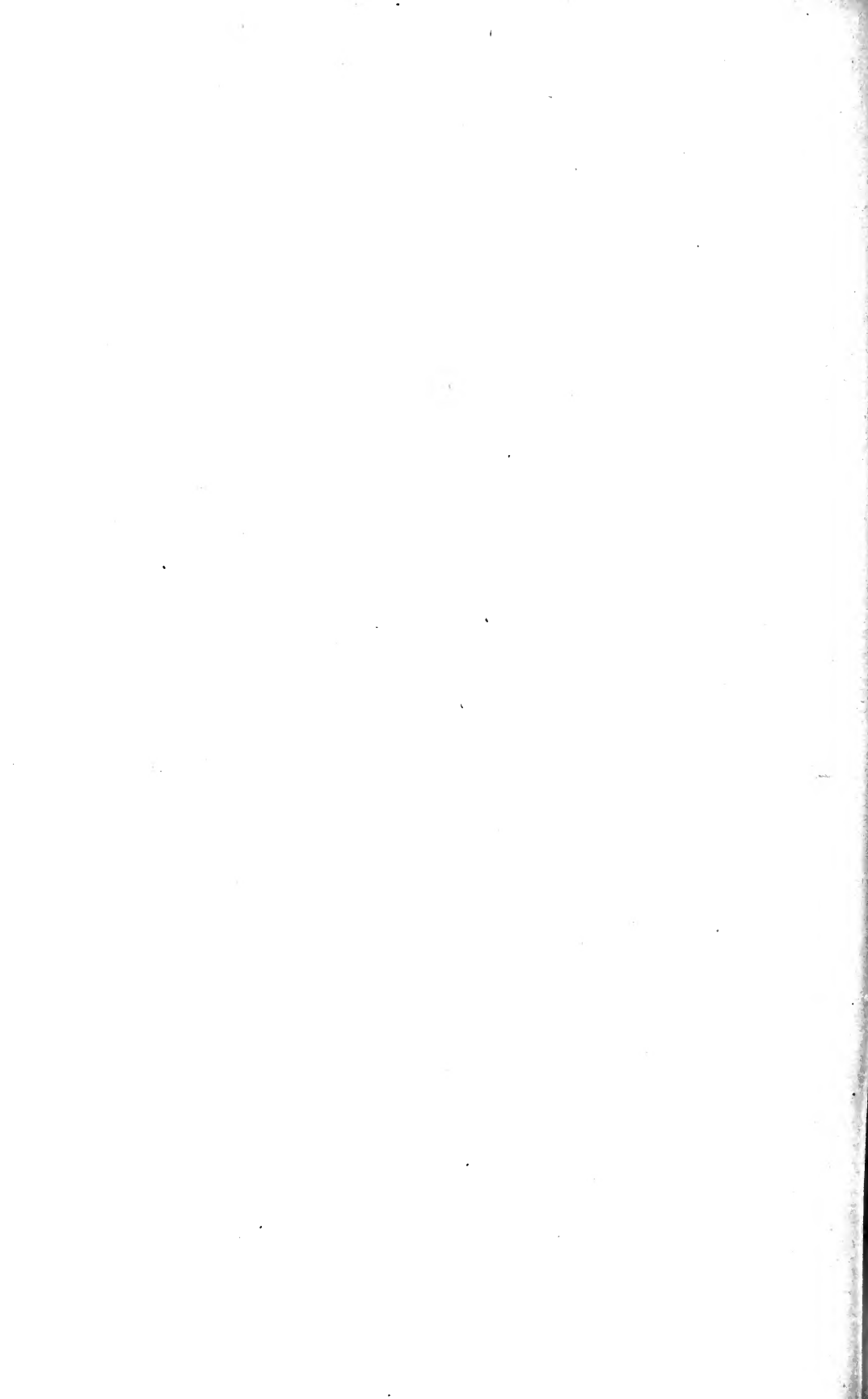
5. That as to the management and operations of the various companies working the fields, the evidence shows that in the Essex field there does not seem to be any appreciable falling off in the supply of natural gas, in so far as this is denoted by the rock pressure, a circumstance which no doubt is fully accounted for by the comparatively small number of consumers. In the portion of the Welland field occupied by the Provincial Natural Gas Company the rock pressure has fallen from about 570 pounds when the wells were first bored to a pressure ranging from 80 to 200 pounds at the present time, from which it is inferred that the supply of gas is being gradually exhausted. It is this reduction of pressure which has led to the use of compressors to assist in the delivery of natural gas through supply pipes of great length, the work of the compressors being to overcome friction in the pipes. The evidence does not show that much employment is given to labor in this Province in the production and delivery of gas to consumers in Buffalo.

6. That as to conditions respecting the manner of taking gas from the ground in the interest of citizens of this Province, your Committee does not deem it desirable that rights acquired under leases of lands from which gas is produced should be interfered with by legislation. The subject of the use of compressors has been dealt with at some length in the evidence, and though a variety of opinion was expressed by the witnesses, it appears to be established that the effect of compressors upon a gas field is to deplete the supply more rapidly than it would be depleted by the natural flow, after the rock pressure is reduced to a certain point. There is however a limit in the distance to which gas may be

supplied by the unassisted rock pressure, especially when that has considerably declined, and if gas is to be delivered at a distant point, it would seem that the use of compressors is indispensable. It also appears by the evidence that after all the gas in a field has been drawn off which will flow from the wells by the natural pressure, a considerable quantity of gas may still be obtained by the use of compressors, the effect of which is to relieve the well wholly or partially from the atmospheric pressure which has held back the gas and thus permit the latter to escape. The question of the exportation of natural gas came up before the Committee, and while it is to be regretted that so large a proportion of the gas supply of the Province is taken without its boundaries and there consumed, it does not appear to be within the power of the Province to prohibit its exportation by legislative enactment, or even to place an export duty on gas, the authority to impose an export duty resting entirely with the Dominion Parliament. In view of all the circumstances therefore, the opinion of the Committee is that it is not desirable or expedient, by legislation in this Province, to interfere with the delivery of natural gas.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. D. BALFOUR,
Chairman.



EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NATURAL GAS.

MONDAY, 2ND APRIL, 1894.

MR. W. GERMAN ON THE ONE SIDE, AND MESSRS. T. D. COWPER AND H. MCSWEENEY ON THE OTHER, APPEARED FOR THE PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE INQUIRY.

EUGENE COSTE, sworn :

Mr. GERMAN.—You are a stockholder in The Provincial Natural Gas Company, Mr. Coste? A. Yes.

Q. And the manager of the Company? A. Yes.

Q. Can you give us the names of the other stockholders in the Company?

Mr. McSweeney objected to the question on the ground that the witness could not possibly know who were the stockholders, not having the stock books in his custody or possession, and his knowledge being only in the nature of hearsay information.

The Chairman ruled that the question should be answered.

A. The President of our Company is Peter McLaren, of Perth; the Vice-President is C. N. Payne, of Titusville, Pa.; and the other directors, of whom there are seven in all, are N. A. Coste, Amherstburg; Donald McGillivray, Port Colborne; Samuel Rogers, Toronto; E. Strong, Oil City; and Daniel O'Dea, New York.

Q. Can you name any other important stockholders? A. D. N. Ferrie, of Detroit Loftus Cuddy, of Amherstburg; and myself. The others have only a few shares.

Q. What other stockholders in Canada?

Mr. McSweeney again objected to the naming of stockholders, as being a matter of private concern and not pertinent to the inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN.—Your Company is incorporated under a Dominion charter, is it not? A. Yes.

Q. Do you make an annual return? A. No; we have letters patent from the Government which we obtained in 1890.

Q. But you have to make an annual return showing the names of the directors, officers, etc., which is open to public inspection? A. Yes.

Mr. GERMAN.—It is a fact, Mr. Coste, that The Standard Oil Company owns one-half of the stock of The Provincial Natural Gas Company? A. No; it is not a fact.

Q. Do they own nearly a half? A. They do not own one share.

Q. Did not you yourself say they owned one-half of the stock? A. I never said any such thing.

Q. Are there any stockholders who reside in the county of Welland, or the county of Lincoln? A. Yes.

Q. How many? A. There are several in St. Catharines; in the county of Welland alone, I think, there are only two.

Q. Mr. McGillivray is one? A. Yes.

Q. Who is the other? A. My brother, D. A. Coste. I think these are all, but I cannot be certain. I cannot carry them in my memory.

Q. There are some in the county of Lincoln? A. Yes; several of them.

Q. When did your company first begin operations in the county of Welland? A. On the 24th of May, 1889.

Q. What was your first action in the direction of beginning operations? A. It was to lease land for the purpose of getting rights to drill for gas and oil all over the county.

Q. You did lease a considerable quantity of land? A. Yes.

Q. In the name of Mr. Peter McLaren? A. Yes, at first; afterwards in that of Coste.

Q. Your leases were afterwards assigned to The Provincial Natural Gas Company? A. Yes.

Q. So that The Provincial Company now hold all the leases that were taken at the beginning of your operations? A. Yes; except those which we considered no good and dropped. These we allowed to expire, and signed releases of the farms.

Q. Have you abandoned many leases? A. Yes.

Q. About how many? A. About one-third.

Q. Within the townships of Bertie and Humberstone? A. Some in all townships, but principally in Wainfleet, Crowland and Bertie.

Q. You did abandon leases also in the township of Humberstone? A. A few; not many.

Q. About how many? A. I could not say, but not more than a score.

Q. Your first intention was, I believe, to send this gas to the towns and villages in the Niagara peninsula? A. Yes.

Q. Was that your statement to the people when you began to take these leases? A. I never took any leases myself.

Q. The statement made by yourself and your brother was that this gas was to be sent to the towns and villages in the Niagara peninsula?

Mr. McSweeney objected to the questions, if they were intended to affect The Provincial Natural Gas Company or the stockholders who bought afterwards. What may have been said prior to the acquisition of title certainly could not affect the company in an inquiry like this, the purpose of which was not to investigate The Provincial Natural Gas Company, but the natural gas business.

Q. The statement made when the leases were taken out was that the gas was to be used in the Niagara Peninsula? A. No.

Q. Did you yourself make the statement in the town of Welland that this gas would be supplied to the town of Welland by your Company? A. I do not know whether I did or not.

Q. Did you not make that statement to me individually? A. Possibly I did.

Q. Why do you say now you did not make such a statement? A. I said I do not know whether I told you or not. We had the intention to do it at one time. I do not remember whether I made these statements now or not. It is a long time ago.

Q. Immediately after getting your leases you began to drill for gas? A. We began to drill about the 15th of July, 1889.

Q. And as soon as you got gas you began to lay your pipes to Buffalo? A. No; we did not lay our pipes to Buffalo until the winter of 1890; that is about two years after.

Q. Did you supply any gas in the county of Welland or in that district until you began to supply it to Buffalo? A. Yes.

Q. What portions? A. We supplied it around the field.

Q. No towns or villages were supplied with gas? A. During that time other parties had drilled wells in Port Colborne and they supplied it themselves.

Q. The first gas you supplied at all was supplied to Buffalo? A. No; the first gas was supplied to Mr. Warner's house, in Victoria, at the international bridge.

Q. Was that supplied from the line which was subsequently laid to Buffalo? A. That was supplied from the line on the Boyne road in the township of Bertie.

Q. You continued that same line to Buffalo? A. We laid the line across the river and connected it with that line.

Q. What size pipe was your main pipe line to Buffalo? A. Eight-inch pipe.

Q. That is the size of the line you have now? A. Yes.

Q. What depth did you go in the Humberstone field for gas? A. From 700 to 900 feet.

Q. From what strata of rock do you get the gas? A. The Medina sandstone.

Q. Is that the same strata of rock from which they got the gas at Port Colborne? A. No. It is an entirely different strata there; it is the Clinton limestone, 130 feet above the Medina.

Q. Did you drill any wells at Port Colborne? A. We drilled some wells a little north of Stonebridge, about a mile north.

Q. How far east? A. It is due north of Stonebridge.

Q. On which side of the canal? A. On the west side.

Q. How deep did you go there? A. I do not recollect exactly now. We went through the Clinton and the Medina formations. We struck the Clinton at 665 feet and got gas there in the same strata as the other parties got it at Port Colborne. We went down 130 feet farther through the Medina formation and did not get any gas.

Q. Your idea is that the gas in Port Colborne is not got from the Medina sandstone? A. I am sure of it. I am sure it was got from the Clinton limestone. I got the logs of the wells, and I know everything about them just as well as if I had drilled them myself. I examined the log of the well—the record of the strata—and the samples which they took every five feet.

Q. During last winter you put into your gas field certain gas compressors? A. Yes; two of them.

Q. They operate in the nature of a pump, do they not? A. They are gas compressors.

Q. That is what you call them ; the effect of their operation is the same as the effect of a pump ? A. It is pretty much the same as the effect of a force pump.

Q. Is it not the same as the effect of any other suction pump ? A. No ; not entirely.

Q. If not entirely, to what extent ? A. The way we work them is entirely that of a force pump. We get the gas at several pounds pressure at the pump.

Mr. CONMEE.—At how many pounds pressure ? A. We get the gas at between 2 and 7 pounds pressure at the pump and compress it to about 75 or 80 pounds. We have a gauge right at the entrance into the pump at the low pressure side. We have between 2 and 7 pounds there as a rule ; sometimes we get 40 pounds.

Mr. GERMAN.—May these pumps not have the same effect as an ordinary suction pump in the event of there not being a pressure at the pump ? A. Of course if there was no pressure in the pump they would still work, a little more easily.

Q. Would they work by having a suction from the well ? A. If there was nothing there they could not get anything ; there would be a vacuum.

Q. Do not these pumps have a suction the same as any other suction pump ? A. I have just told you they have not in our case.

Q. In the event of there being a vacuum at the mouth of the well, will not the effect of the pumps be to exercise a suction on the well and draw gas out of it ? A. You say there is a vacuum ; if so, there is a vacuum, and that is the end of it.

Q. Do you know the nature of these compressors ? A. Certainly.

Q. Do you know what effect they will have on a gas well ? A. Certainly.

Q. Do you know the effect they will have under any conditions or circumstances on a gas well ? A. I know what they have had so far with us.

Q. Do you know the effect they will have if there is a vacuum at the mouth of the well ? A. When there is a vacuum at the mouth of the well, if there is steam in the cylinders the pumps will keep moving.

Q. Will they draw gas out of the well ? A. If there is a vacuum at the well, an absolute vacuum, there will be no gas to come ; if not absolute, there will be a little gas. There are degrees of vacuum the same as of pressure.

Mr. CONMEE.—If there is gas flowing, is it possible to have a vacuum ? A. Yes, the gas may be under atmospheric pressure. Pressure and vacuum are one and the same thing.

Mr. GERMAN.—Put the pressure at zero, or one pound less than zero, what will be the effect of the pumps on the well ? A. No well will stand at less than zero.

Q. Will not these pumps have the effect of drawing gas from a well when the pressure at the well is less than zero ? A. As I say, if the pressure at the well is less than zero, there might possibly still be some gas there, and then you could get that gas. There might not be any gas, according to the degree of the vacuum, but the gas will not stand at that.

Q. If there be gas at the well at a pressure less than zero, these pumps would take it ? A. A well will not stand at less than zero. It is either just zero or nothing. A well of itself will not stand at less than zero—or a vacuum—because the atmospheric pressure will flow into it.

Q. There will be gas in a well when the pressure at the mouth is less than zero, will there not ? A. The pressure cannot be less than zero at the well ; if there is gas there will be pressure when you close it in ; if there is no gas, the air will get in and the gauge will stand at zero exactly.

Q. Can there not be gas, and a considerable quantity of it, in a well and in the gas-sand when the pressure at the mouth of the well is less than zero? A. That cannot be. There will always be pressure in the well if there is gas in the sand.

Q. You say that these pumps do have a suction? A. I say we never worked ours that way. We work ours at between 2 and 7 pounds pressure at the pumps.

Q. Do they have a suction? A. Pressure is not suction.

Q. Have they not a capacity for suction? A. That all depends on how much gas there is in the wells. If there is a great deal of gas in the wells, there may be 100 pounds on the pump; we have had as high as 65 pounds on our pump.

Q. What was the amount of the rock-pressure in your wells generally when you put on the pumps? A. It varied over the whole field from 100 pounds to probably 250 pounds.

Q. What is the amount of the rock-pressure now? A. On some wells it will be pretty much the same. It is hard for me to tell what it is at the present time, as in the winter we cannot get the rock-pressure, and I have not had it for several months. We cannot get it until we close our wells for several days or weeks. What I have given you is for last June; in the summer time we close some of our wells.

Q. You cannot tell what the rock-pressure is now? A. Probably from 80 to 200 pounds.

Q. Can you tell us what is considered the safe rock-pressure that a well should have in order to protect it from salt-water? What is the line of safety? A. I do not know any line of safety. I do not know what you mean.

Q. Did you ever have any experience in compressors, or in fact in natural gas at all, before these wells were put down in Humberstone? A. I had my technical knowledge of the matter.

Q. You had no practical experience in it? A. I had drilled some wells before and got gas in the county of Essex.

Q. Did you have any general practical experience? A. I had my knowledge as a mining engineer, and had studied the matter somewhat.

Q. Did you have any practical knowledge of the taking of natural gas from the ground prior to the putting down of these wells in the township of Humberstone? A. I had some.

Q. How much? A. I cannot tell you how much; I leave that for others to say. I do not wish to set up my knowledge.

Q. Where did you have any practical experience? A. I am a mining engineer from the School of Mines. I have been in the gas fields of Ohio and elsewhere.

Q. Did you have any practical experience in the taking of natural gas from the ground? A. Yes; I had some. I had some knowledge of what they did in the Ohio, Pennsylvania and Essex gas fields and other places.

Q. Were you personally interested in any natural gas field prior to this one in Humberstone? A. I was interested in the Essex gas field.

Q. That was the only one? A. That was the only one in which I was interested.

Q. All the practical experience you had was what you gained in the Essex field? A. I had some other experience in the Ohio, Pennsylvania and other gas fields, where I had been and studied the matter.

Q. Do you know from practical experience or from technical knowledge that there is a line of pressure below which it is not safe to go in a gas well, if you wish to protect the gas field from salt water? A. You cannot protect any gas field from salt water; there is salt water in every gas field, and what you have got to do is to pump it out.

Q. Is that your experience? A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever hear that there was a line of demarcation—that is, that a rock-pressure of 90 pounds was about the limit below which it was not safe to go? A. In what field?

Q. In any field? A. It depends altogether on the gas field. There may be some fields which have more salt water in the rock than others. Our field has very little. We strike the salt water in the well at between 550 and 600 feet; we go through that, case it off with a 5½-inch casing, go down and strike the gas sand perfectly dry, with no salt water in it. Other fields are different.

Q. The gas-sand that you struck in the township of Humberstone was a perfectly dry sand? A. Yes.

Q. It remained perfectly dry up to what time? A. It was dry as long as the pressure in the well was sufficient to keep it back from the casing. When there was 500 pounds rock-pressure in the well that meant 1,000 feet of water, because it takes about two feet of water to make a pound, and as the well was not 1,000 feet deep, no water could get in. When the pressure declined, the water got in.

Q. You had the salt water cased off? A. The casings are never tight.

Q. There is salt water in the gas rock where you are now taking gas? A. We get a little salt water in the Clinton, in the upper gas-sand; in the Medina, not any.

Q. Is it not the fact that in nearly every well to which you have attached your pumps you have got salt water? A. In almost every one, and those to which we have not pumps attached as well.

Mr. CONMEE.—Is that salt water in the gas-sand from which you are taking the gas? A. The bulk of it comes from the salt water we cased off. That is the water I had reference to.

Mr. GERMAN.—You are in the Medina sandstone? A. Yes; that is where we get the gas.

Q. Is there any salt water in the Medina sandstone now in those wells to which you have your pumps attached? A. As I say, it comes down from the upper strata. I know that to be the fact, because where the packing is good and tight we have very little trouble with the water, but where the packing is loose we get a lot of water, showing it to be above the sand.

Q. What volume of gas are you sending now through your 8-inch pipe? A. I do not wish to answer that question. It is a matter of private business which I do not feel disposed to disclose.

Q. Did Mr. Aylsworth, when speaking for you before the Government the other day, give the correct figures? A. Most certainly.

Q. So that the figures he gave to the Government would be the correct figures? A. Certainly.

Q. I will ask you again what volume of gas you are sending now through your 8-inch pipe?

Mr. Cowper objected on the ground that the question covered a matter concerning the private business of the Company, and was not pertinent to the inquiry.

A. I will tell you this much ; we are sending now only 67 per cent. of the gas we were sending in the winter of 1891-92.

Q. In 1891-92 you were sending gas to Buffalo by the natural flow ? A. Yes.

Q. This winter you have been sending it by means of pumps ? A. Partially by pumps, and partially by natural flow. It is all natural flow, because it comes to the pumps by pressure.

Q. Is it because your market has depreciated in Buffalo or because you cannot maintain your output that you are sending less ? A. Because the production of the wells has decreased. The rock-pressure has gone down. A good deal of the gas has gone out of the field, and it does not come back. Every time you take a cubic foot out you have a cubic foot less.

Q. How many wells were you sending gas from in the winter of 1891-92 ? A. We had 19 wells in the winter of 1891-92.

Q. How many have you had this last winter ? A. 48, and yet we only send 67 per cent. as much gas. I speak of wells connected with the main line, not dry holes.

Q. I will ask you once more what volume of gas you are sending through your 8-inch pipe now ? A. Do you want me to tell you the number of cubic feet per day ?

Q. Yes. A. I will not answer that question ; it is prying into our private affairs.

Q. What make of pump or compressor are you using ? A. It is the South Norwalk pump.

Q. Could you not send the same volume of gas through a 12 or 16-inch pipe to Buffalo by the natural flow as you are now sending by these pumps ? A. If we had a very much larger pipe we would not need any compressor. We could send up to a certain time ; we would not need any now. We could send by a larger pipe, but it would be a much more expensive thing for us. It was a matter for us to determine whether we should put in a larger line or a compressor.

Q. Can you tell me what size line would be necessary to send the gas by natural flow to Buffalo in as great volume as you are now sending it by the pumps ? A. I would have to figure on it ; I am not prepared to give you a definite answer.

Q. Just give an approximation ? A. It is not so easy to answer as you think. I suppose if we had a 20-inch line, or something like that, we could send it with the present rock-pressure ; but it is a much more expensive thing to put in a 20 inch line than a compressor.

Q. I understood you to say you began sending gas to Buffalo in 1892 ? A. In 1891 ; 12th January 1891, was the date we began.

Q. Have you been supplying the Buffalo water works with natural gas ever since then ? A. Yes ; ever since.

Q. Any other institutions of that kind, or manufacturing institutions ? A. We supplied a few manufacturing establishments there up to the 1st of November, 1892, when our pressure had gone so much at the well that we had nothing more than we wanted for our private consumers.

Q. So that the Buffalo water works is the only institution in the nature of a manufacturing establishment you are supplying ? Yes, just now.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—If any salt water is contained in the gas-sand, it cannot be manufactured by the use of compressors, can it ? A. No ; certainly not.

Q. If salt water is not found in the gas-sand originally, and does not leak in, there would be no water there, whether a compressor exercised the effect of suction or not, would there? A. No.

Q. You say that in 1891 and 1892 you had 19 wells connected with your line? A. Yes.

Q. And that the gas from those 19 wells was about a half more than what you are getting now? A. It would be as 100 is to 67; that is, we are getting about two-thirds now of what we were getting then.

Q. You said that in the gas field you had originally a much higher rock-pressure than you have now? A. Yes; we had as high as 570 pounds in some of the wells.

Q. Explain how the decline in rock-pressure is accounted for? A. Just in this way: the gas-sand is like a tank full of gas; if I open a tap in the tank some of the gas will go out, and as none comes in—assuming the tank to be perfectly close—the pressure of the tank, or the rock-pressure, will diminish.

Q. In other words, if you had a gas-holder with a pressure of a certain number of pounds to the cubic inch, the pressure would go down as you drew the gas out? A. Certainly.

Mr. CONMEE.—Supposing there was gas accumulating, if the outflow was greater than the inflow, it would decrease also, but probably not so fast?

Mr. McCLEARY.—As a matter of fact the gas does not accumulate? A. Not a particle.

Mr. CONMEE.—In your opinion, do the compressors exercise a suction on the gas in the wells coming from the gas-sand? A. They do not. We keep from 2 to 7 pounds pressure at the pumping station at the wells. Our men go round every day to all the wells, and we have a pressure varying from 7 to 200 pounds.

Q. How far from the wells is the pumping station situated? A. The compressors are about in the centre of the field, and the wells are all distances from it, from a quarter of a mile to five or six miles. The nearest well is within a quarter of a mile distant.

Q. The gas from that well, and from all the other wells, flows to the station without any artificial help? A. It flows of itself. The gas unites at the station.

Q. You take the gas into the reservoir there and put further pressure on it in order to deliver it? A. The gas flows of itself to the pumps, and they force it on.

Q. That pressure is exercised for the purpose, not of drawing the gas from the wells, but of delivering it farther on? A. Of forcing the gas so that we may have enough pressure to send it 14 miles farther, to its destination in Buffalo. If we did not have the pressure, the friction of the pipe would stop it.

Q. Does it hurt the wells? A. That pressure in the line of course is beyond the pump. The gas comes to the cylinder of the pump on one side, and the pump forces it on the other side.

Q. Do your compressors have any action on the wells whatever? A. No action whatever. The wells flow of themselves into the pumps.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—The purpose of the pump, as I understand it, Mr. Coste, is to relieve the wells from the friction between the wells and the place of consumption? A. Yes; just in this way: if we did not have these compressors the gas from the wells would have to go all the way to Buffalo, 14 miles, without help, and we would have to keep, about where the pumping station stands, 70 or 80 pounds on the line so as to allow the gas to be forced on to Buffalo.

CHAIRMAN.—Does the forcing of the gas on to Buffalo cause the gas to come out of the wells more rapidly than it otherwise would? A. Certainly it does.

Q. How much more rapidly? A. It all depends on the pressure you keep on the low pressure line.

Mr. CONMEE.—Supposing that you did not have any gas compressor, and were delivering the gas at the station where the pumps now are, would just the same quantity of gas escape there as goes into the pumps? A. There would be a little more of the gas there, because it would escape.

Q. Why did you say a moment ago that more gas comes from the wells because of the use of the compressors? A. If we were delivering the gas into a manufacturing establishment where the pumping station now is, or into the air, there would be more gas, because it would be flowing against zero instead of against 2 pounds.

CHAIRMAN.—More gas is taken from the wells than would be taken if you let it go to Buffalo in the natural flow? A. The line pressure would stop the flow, from certain wells where the rock-pressure is weak; in fact, if the line pressure were higher than the rock-pressure, the gas would flow back into the well.

Q. You would only get the gas from the strong wells? A. Yes, the weaker wells would be crowded out, and, in fact, the gas would sometimes go back into the weaker wells.

Q. What extent of territory do these 48 wells cover? A. About 7 miles long and 6 miles wide; from 40 to 50 square miles.

Q. All feeding this one compressor? A. We have 14 wells that do not flow into the pumps; they flow into the line, but not through the compressor. They are the stronger wells which can flow of themselves, and it is only the weaker wells we help on with these compressors.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—Mr. Coste, state whether if a larger line were laid from the field to Buffalo, so that by means of the size of the line you overcame the friction, could you not then get from these wells the same quantity of gas you are now getting by means of the compressors? A. We could get more gas if we had a big enough line. I think if we had a 20-inch line we would get more gas, naturally, without any pumps at all than we do now.

Q. Then the object of the pumps is to overcome the friction upon the line, it being of its present size? A. Exactly so.

Mr. CONMEE.—After the gas rises from the well? A. Yes.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—The gas from the well flows to the pump by virtue of its own force or volubility? A. Yes, from its own natural flow.

Q. The pump is just an ordinary air compressor, is it not? A. Somewhat of that nature. The valves are a little different.

Q. It presses the gas into a smaller space, so that it exercises a greater pressure? A. Yes.

Q. You say that the pump you use is the Norwalk pump? A. Yes.

Q. That is the compressor which is in general use, is it not? A. Yes.

Q. And the purpose for which you use it, you stated, was to overcome the friction between the wells and the point of delivery? A. We use it entirely for that purpose.

Q. If larger pipes had been put down originally—say of 20 inches in diameter—you would not have had occasion to use compressors? A. No, and we would, I am sure, be getting more gas.

Mr. COWPER.—Most of your wells are in the township of Humberstone? A. Yes.

Q. Is your pumping station there also? A. About the middle of the township of Humberstone.

A. Is that where your field headquarters are? A. Yes.

Q. How far is that from the town of Welland? A. About 14 miles.

Q. Is it about the same distance from Buffalo? A. Yes.

How far from St. Catharines? A. From 25 to 30 miles, as you would have to lay a line.

Q. And double that distance from Hamilton? A. It is fully 50 miles to Hamilton; I have measured it several times.

Q. The town of Welland and the city of Buffalo are about equal distances away? A. Yes.

Mr. CHARLTON.—If the mouths of these wells were all open, so that the gas came out into the air, would more gas escape than what you are forcing to Buffalo? A. Four or five times as much gas would escape as we get now.

CHAIRMAN.—It has been asserted that in using these compressors you take the gas not only from your own territory, but also from the territory of neighboring wells; what have you to say to that? A. We take it from our own wells and from our own ground.

Q. Do you think that by using these compressors you draw gas from the surrounding territory? A. I have just stated that the gas comes naturally from the well into the line.

Q. Would the gas come naturally into and out of your wells from surrounding territory whether you had compressors in use or not? A. All I can say is it comes; I cannot say whether it comes from John Smith or John Jones.

Mr. CONNIE.—Has the action of these compressors any effect whatever in drawing gas even from your own lands? A. No, none whatever; it comes of itself.

Q. If it has not from your own, it could not have from any other lands? No, certainly not.

Mr. GERMAN.—With from 2 to 7 pounds pressure at the pump, what pressure would there be at the mouth of the well? A. It would depend upon the distance of the well. If the well is only half a mile distant there would be probably two or three pounds; if five miles distant there would perhaps be ten pounds, and the farther you go away the more pressure there would be. At none of them would there be less than at the pumping station.

Q. In answer to the Chairman, you led me to infer that the effect of these pumps was not to draw gas from the surrounding territory; is that what you want the Committee to understand? A. Not only from the surrounding territory, but it does not draw from our own territory.

Q. Was it not one of your objects in putting in your pumps and attaching them where you have attached them to, if possible, pump the gas out of the field in which the Erie Company have their wells? A. Our object was to get more gas from our own wells by reducing the friction in the pipe into which the wells were flowing.

Q. Was it not your object, Mr. Coste, so expressed, to take the gas from the territory in which the Erie Company have their wells? A. Our purpose was what I have just stated, to reduce the friction in the pipe through which the wells were flowing.

Q. Was it not your object in attaching the pumps to those wells in the locality where you have attached them, to take the gas from the territory in which the Erie Company have their wells? A. No.

Mr. McSWEENEY.—Your only object was to get the gas, in order to supply it to your own consumers? A. Yes.

EDWIN B. PHILIPP, sworn :

Mr. GERMAN.—Where do you reside, Mr. Philipp? A. My home is at Findlay, Ohio.

Q. What is your occupation? A. Gas contractor.

Q. Natural gas or manufactured gas? A. Both.

Q. How long have you been interested in natural gas? A. Nine years.

Q. Have you had practical experience in the taking of natural gas from the ground during that length of time? A. Yes.

Q. Have you had practical experience in the working of such compressors as Mr. Coste stated they had? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you had experience with such compressors as Mr. Coste has spoken about? A. I have had about three years' experience in pumping gas, being connected directly with some pumping plants, one of which is located at Findlay, Ohio, in the Stewartsville field, and another in the Mercer County field, pumping gas to a town called Wapakoneta, in Ohio. I also helped to install a pumping plant in Urbana, Ohio.

Q. How long have these gas pumps or compressors been used in that section of Ohio and Indiana? A. Almost three years; between two and three years.

Q. Then is it the fact that you have had experience with them ever since they were originated? A. Yes.

Q. Will you tell us what effect a compressor such as we have heard was in this field has on a gas well or a field? A. It has two effects, and it is principally for these reasons we use compressors. One is to accelerate the velocity of gas through a main line running from an initial to a terminal point, and another is to secure all the gas we can from a field. All makes of compressors are designed and mechanically constructed for that very purpose. They are made double acting; every stroke of the pump or compressor has a suction and a discharge action.

CHAIRMAN.—Are you speaking of compressors like those described by Mr. Coste? A. Yes. The objects of the compressor are simply to gather the gas from the wells and to compress it. In gathering the gas we have of course to pump it from the wells, or from the line to which the wells are attached, and in order to do that we certainly must have a suction.

Mr. GERMAN.—Can there be gas in a well in any quantity at all, and the pressure of the well down to about zero or below zero? A. There can, at the bottom of the well.

Q. In the gas rock? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know that as a fact from your own experience? A. Yes; we have tested it by practice.

Q. Just explain to the committee your manner of testing it. A. We have a practical method of testing the temperature at the bottom of a well, and also the pressure. We have automatic, self-acting thermometers and gauges which we attach to a tube and let down into the well. The maximum temperature or pressure is designated on the gauge

and the mark remains there. We take the pressure at the mouth of the well at the same time, make a note of it, and raise the instrument from the well. We see the maximum pressure on the gauge and make a note of that. This gives us the number of pounds pressure at the mouth and at the bottom of the well.

Q. Then do you find from a test of that kind that there is at any time a considerable quantity of gas in the gas-sand, and practically no pressure at the mouth of the well? A. We very frequently find a considerable quantity. The pressure that we find at the bottom of the well registers a certain volume, and as that pressure is greater or smaller, the volume which that pressure represents is of course greater or smaller.

Mr. CONMEE.—Suppose it was below zero? A. I have never found the pressure at the bottom of a well below zero.

Mr. GERMAN.—Taking it in that way, would there be enough gas in the gas-sand to prevent salt water getting into the gas-sand? A. Not if we have zero pressure at the well mouth; not if we have a pressure of 25 or 40 pounds at the well mouth, not in the field with which I am acquainted if we have a pressure of 60 pounds at the well mouth, running up to 70 and 75. We have what we call a "low water mark," and that gives us the point at which fluid will enter a well according to its depth.

Q. What is that point generally conceded to be? A. In wells of from 800 to 1,000 or 1,100 feet deep, 90 pounds is the limit at which the pressure will keep the fluid from entering the sand, or the gas rock. In wells of shallower depth a less pressure keeps it from entering the rock. According as a well decreases in depth, so does the amount of required pressure decrease.

Q. A well 700 feet deep would not need so great a pressure as a well of 1,000 feet deep to keep the water out of the rock? A. No.

Q. What effect do these compressors have on the quantity of gas in the surrounding territory? A. The effect of the majority of compressors in the fields where I have had practical experience has been to cause a suction on the rock, intentionally on our part, to get the greatest possible delivery in order to meet the demand at the end of the line, and to reduce the well pressure to that point to which we were compelled to reduce it. In that case we are eternally in fear of the fluid entering our rock, and the fluid does enter the rock.

CHAIRMAN.—What do you mean by reducing the well pressure? A. If we start with a well pressure of 150 pounds and put the pumps to work, we reduce the pressure to 125 pounds, and keep on reducing it to 75 and 50 pounds, and when we reach this point in wells of a certain depth by actual observation the fluid does enter the rock.

Q. The use of compressors reduces the well pressure? A. Yes, in practice and experience it does.

Mr. GERMAN.—Does the compressor take the gas from the well as rapidly, more rapidly, or less rapidly, than it would flow naturally out of the well? A. It depends upon how the compressor is working. If we are working at a vacuum, as in the majority of pumping plants now in the States, the gas from the rock escapes into the pipe, in which there is a vacuum, and of course it will escape into that pipe faster than into the open air against an atmospheric pressure.

Q. If you work the compressor so that you create a vacuum between the compressor and the mouth of the well, what effect does that have upon the flow? A. It depends altogether upon the length of the line and the distance from the compressors. We sometimes work our pumps at considerable vacuum. I have seen them work at $9\frac{1}{2}$ up to 22 pounds vacuum, and in that case if our wells are close to the pumps—that is, within 4, 5, or 6 miles—at the nearest of them we get a vacuum, a partial vacuum, or more than a vacuum, say within a mile of the compressors. The air would immediately be sucked

into a tube conveying on a deep well, and as we get farther back the friction on the line decreases that suction, and the vacuum gets less and less until with the distance the friction on the line will remove the suction altogether.

Q. Could you work your pumps at a vacuum within a radius of four miles or so?

A. Yes, if we assume an ordinary sized line between the wells and our main line through which the gas is delivered to the pumps.

Q. What do you call an ordinary sized line? A. Two-inch, three-inch, sometimes four-inch.

Q. You say that these compressors can create a vacuum for a distance at any rate of four miles? A. Yes, if they are worked hard enough.

Q. Have you had any knowledge or experience of salt water getting into the gas-sand? A. Yes.

Q. Does it happen often? A. Yes, it happens in a great many cases. In fact, we look for salt water and fluid when we commence to draw on our wells even up to atmospheric pressure, and in all our lines which we have constructed within the last five years we have put in appliances for taking care of that fluid, knowing that it will come—that the demand on the wells will reduce the pressure to that extent.

Q. Is the salt water more likely to get into the well with a compressor than without? A. More likely with a compressor than without.

Q. Is it likely to come in without a compressor at all? A. Yes.

Q. For how long a time? A. If you pursue the practice of turning on your wells in the same manner as you turn them into the atmosphere, you will get fluid in a very short time. If you draw upon your wells below what we consider our safety limit the fluid will enter.

Q. Is it more likely to enter with the compressor than without the compressor? A. With the compressor.

Q. What is the general effect of this salt water getting into the gas-sand, so far as the surrounding territory is concerned? A. It is very detrimental to the life of a field when salt water once enters the gas strata (or what is sometimes called the gas-sand or gas-rock) in such volumes that it is impossible to keep the rock clear of fluid by any means in our power for removing it. It will commence to flood the rock, and as the rock-pressure of the wells decreases so will this fluid creep from one end of the field to the other. I have seen pools or gas fields entirely drowned out by salt water, and as many as forty or fifty wells ruined by allowing salt water to get into the rock in quantity sufficient to flood it.

Q. Could you give us any idea as to what distance those ruined wells would be from the immediate point of contact, that is, from the point at which the salt water first came into the sand? A. It depends a good deal upon the porosity of the gas sand. If you have an open, porous rock the field is liable to be flooded much more quickly than if you have a compact, dense rock.

Q. But you cite an instance of a gas field of some forty or fifty wells which was completely ruined by reason of salt water getting into the gas sand; what extent was that field? A. That field was about four miles long and about three miles wide.

Q. And that was completely ruined by the salt water? A. So much so that we have had to abandon the field and extend our wells to another field.

Q. Where is that field? A. At Kokomo, Indiana.

Q. Suppose a well on a farm in one locality with a pump attached to it, and another well two or three miles distant; can the compressor attached to the first well at any time have an influence on the flow of gas in the other well three miles away, according to your experience? A. Yes.

Q. What effect would it have? A. In the majority of our gas fields where they are outlined and defined, and where we get our gas at what we consider an average depth, we find there is a close connection between all parts of the field. In the Indiana field, one hundred miles long and sixty miles broad, we find a sympathetic pressure from one end of the field to another. When we commence to pull on the extreme ends of the field which five years ago showed a rock-pressure of 325 pounds, the use of gas at one extreme point is felt at the other end where there is no gas taken out of the wells at all. In other words, this pressure pervades the entire rock from one end to the other in fields which are connected—and I think all of them are more or less connected—and a diminution of it is felt all over the field. Of course we do not feel at the extreme end of the field as you do where you use great quantities of gas in a certain vicinity, and where it goes down rapidly. The pressure would go down rapidly if your wells were shut up without any draft at all in a portion of the field, and there would be the same pressure all over; it would even itself up.

Q. More gas will flow, and more rapidly, through a 12-inch pipe line than through an 8-inch line. A. Yes.

Q. Take a 20 inch pipe line, would it deplete the field flowing naturally as rapidly as by the use of a compressor? A. Not if you take into consideration the practice and use of compressors up to the present time.

Q. According to your experience in Ohio and Indiana, what has been the effect of compressors on a well, as compared with the flow of gas from a well through a large pipe line? A. To answer that question quickly and satisfactorily, I will cite one instance in practical experience which will cover the ground very thoroughly. We have in Mercer county, Ohio, four lines taking gas from that field to various points. The Dayton Natural Gas Company has a line of an entire length of between sixty and seventy miles; there is a line running to Van Wert twenty-five or twenty-seven miles long, and a line to Celina four and one-half miles long. The Van Wert and Celina lines have six-inch pipes; the Dayton Company has one ten-inch and one eight inch line. The Dayton Company this winter put in an elaborate pumping station and the Van Wert Company also put in a pumping station. The Celina Company did not put in a station. The Van Wert line, at a distance of twenty-seven miles, gave reasonably good service; the Dayton Company bettered their service; Celina had no gas.

Q. Celina flowing naturally through a six-inch line four and one-half miles long? A. Yes.

Q. If I understand you rightly, the practical effect of those pumps was to so reduce the flow of gas that it would not flow naturally for four miles, whereas by the compressors it was sent for twenty or thirty miles? A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN.—And all from the same field? A. Yes.

Mr. CONMEE.—Supposing the two companies that used the compressors had put in 20-inch pipes and the other company remained with its 6-inch pipe, what would have been the effect? A. The Celina Company would have had gas at the end of their line in larger and better quantities than the 20-inch lines would. They would have to push the gas too hard.

Mr. GERMAN.—You have much gas in the fields of Ohio, Indiana, and those sections? A. We have had.

Q. What has been the effect of these gas compressors on the fields there as to depleting them of gas? A. It has had the effect of reducing the pressure a great deal faster than it has fallen off of its own accord.

Q. How much longer will the fields there last? A. That is a question we cannot answer definitely. We do not expect to get gas from the Stewartville or Findlay fields next winter, even with the pumps.

Q. That is the general supposition there? A. Yes.

Q. What companies are operating in the Findlay field? A. The city of Toledo has a pumping station of its own, the Northwestern Gas Company has a pumping station, and also an auxiliary, forcing gas to Detroit. There are four pumping stations pumping gas from that field.

Q. What is the Northwestern Company? A. The Standard Oil Company, we believe.

CHAIRMAN.—How long have you been using natural gas in that field? A. Since 1885 and 1886.

Q. When did you begin to pump it? A. The Northwestern Company have had their pumps in a little over two years.

Q. What is your estimate of the length of time it will take to exhaust the field? A. I know so far as the Findlay supply is concerned, we have not been able to get any service at all this winter. Judging by that, I do not think we will have any service whatever next winter.

Q. If the field will be exhausted next winter with the use of the pumps, how much longer would it have lasted without the use of the pumps? A. If the city of Findlay had to be supplied of itself out of the Stewartville field, without the use of the enormous quantities which the Northwestern and Toledo Companies are sending to Toledo and Detroit and towns intervening, I presume we should have natural gas for at least five years, if not longer.

Q. And then it would have been exhausted naturally? A. It would have gone down, a little at a time: possibly the diminution might have been less as the time grew longer, we cannot tell. The presumption is, from tests we have had taken in the line of pressure in gas fields, that when it goes down to say below 50 or 60 pounds it does not decrease quite so fast, it goes down a little more slowly.

Q. Even taking into consideration the sending of the gas to those distances, if they had allowed it to go in the natural flow, would it have lasted longer? A. Undoubtedly.

Q. How much? A. I think five years.

Q. If they had not used the pumps, you think it would have lasted five years longer? A. Yes.

Q. If they had not used the compressors, and had piped it to those places by allowing it to flow in the natural course, what would the difference have been? A. I do not think they could have reached the distant points. They would have had to abandon them altogether and restrict the supply to shorter lines. For longer lines our initial pressure would not have been high enough. It would only have lasted five years longer for the local supply; that is our estimate.

MR. CONMEE.—Assume that a company is delivering gas through a 20-inch pipe for four miles, and another company has a 6-inch pipe, would the pressure in the 6-inch pipe be sufficient to enable the gas to be delivered as quickly as by the natural flow? A. They would not be able to deliver gas through a 6-inch line as against a 20-inch line.

Q. What would be the effect on the flow? A. I do not think it would exhaust the flow as quickly as by the pumps. It would be considerably different. We put compressors into a gas field to save what we have invested; if our demand is such that we have to have more gas we do not save our compressors; if such that we have to run our compressors a little higher, we do so.

Q. Supposing the length of the lines in all cases was five miles; one company uses a 20-inch pipe and another a 6-inch pipe, would not the company using the 20-inch pipe get a great deal more gas than the one using the 6-inch pipe? A. That would depend of course upon what the natural flow is. If the natural flow is down below a certain point, say a pressure of 75 pounds—

Q. I am asking you if you have a 20 inch pipe in one case and a 6-inch pipe in the other, through which pipe will you get the most gas? A. The 20-inch pipe.

Q. You stated in answer to a question that if a twenty-inch pipe was used to deliver gas a long distance, some twenty miles, and a six-inch pipe for only four miles, the result would be as the field exhausted itself that no gas at all would be delivered through the larger pipe at the greater distance? A. There is a point in the length of a gas line where the delivery decreases very rapidly with the increase of the length of the line. If we have a line fifty miles long and start with an initial pressure of 110 pounds, our terminal pressure being a certain quantity, we will deliver very little gas at the end of that long line. If we have an initial pressure twice as great, we will get more. We can conceive of a line so long that we could not get any gas at all.

Q. It is to increase the delivery of gas that you use compressors? A. Yes.

Q. Could you not accomplish the same purpose by using larger pipes? A. You could run your pipe up to a certain size, within a certain limit. A line too long would be ostracised from any delivery at all.

Mr. GERMAN.—Take a pipe fourteen or eighteen miles long, as in this case, would the gas flowing naturally through a large pipe, say of twelve or fourteen inches, exhaust the territory so that there would be no gas left for local consumers? A. No; I think not.

Q. Will the pumps have that effect? A. Our practice and experience in the use of pumps has been that there must naturally be a suction in the field under the pump to get a compression on the delivery end of the pump. The pumps are constructed and made for this purpose.

Q. Then in other words, the pump will take what gas there is there? A. Yes, take it rapidly or not so rapidly as the cases differ.

Q. They will take it as rapidly as you want to work the pumps? A. Yes.

Q. Take this company as an example, if they had had a twelve or eighteen-inch pipe, would it have been possible for the gas to have flowed naturally to Buffalo so as to absolutely deplete the whole field and leave no gas at all? A. No; I think not.

Q. The gas would never have been reduced so low in the field that there would not have been enough left to supply consumers there. A. Consumers within three, four, six or eight miles would always have the advantage over those eighteen miles away.

Mr. CONMEE.—How long would they have that advantage? A. So long as there was any gas.

Q. How long would that be? A. I am sure I cannot tell.

Mr. GERMAN.—What was your pressure in the beginning in the Findlay field? A. 410 to 425 pounds was our original pressure there.

Q. Was that the rock-pressure? A. Yes.

Q. What is the rock-pressure now? A. From sixty to thirty pounds.

Q. It has gone down that much in how long a time? A. Seven years.

Q. But the pumps have been used for how long? A. Some of them two years, some of them a little longer.

Q. What was the rock-pressure when you first put in the pumps? A. It was between 90 and 100 pounds; we considered that the low-water mark, below which we should not go to keep the fluid out of the wells. It had gone down from 425 to from 90 to 110 pounds in five years. That was the average rock-pressure; some of our pressures were a little higher.

CHAIRMAN.—Without the use of the pumps? A. Yes.

Q. It has gone down from 100 or 110 pounds to 30 and 60 pounds in two years with the pumps? A. Yes; I think the average is a little lower than 30; up to the present season it was about that.

Q. It went down about an average of 60 pounds per year before the pumps were used, and it has gone down at about the same rate since? A. From 425 pounds to 110 pounds is an average of about 60 pounds.

Q. The average went down more rapidly before the pumps were in use than it has since? A. The natural depletion of the field has forced the rock-pressure down until, during the present winter, I have seen it from 60 to 30 pounds.

Mr. CONMEE.—Did I understand you rightly a moment ago when you said that after a field had been opened for some time, and the pressure reduced to about 100 pounds, the decrease in pressure from that point is slower? A. It seems to be slower. In order to have the matter thoroughly understood, there is one thing you must take into consideration: In the first three or four years of the history of the gas field in Findlay there were enormous quantities of gas used. They allowed wells—for instance, the Karg well, which was producing 12,500,000 feet per day—to blow into the air for six months, in order to get up the Findlay boom. Gas was used very extravagantly, and I am satisfied that in the five years there was actually wasted and thrown away for advertising purposes, in order to boom that end of the country, more gas than we could use there in 20 years. That possibly might cause the depletion of the field.

CHAIRMAN.—You state the reduction was greater before the compressors were used, and you now explain the depletion by the waste of gas? A. That is the reason.

Q. Suppose this waste had not taken place? A. It is pretty hard to tell what would have been the result.

Mr. GERMAN.—What would have been the natural result? A. If there had been no waste, we certainly would have had gas for some time to come. If we had used the gas economically, or as we are using it now, we would not have had such a poor outlook as we have.

Q. What is gas particularly beneficial for as a fuel commodity? A. I think as a domestic convenience, as a domestic luxury, it is worth the most.

Q. Is that the best purpose to which natural gas, considering its quantity, can be put? A. According to my opinion, it is.

Q. You are speaking from your experience of gas and the quantity in which it is found? A. Yes, I think it ought to have been used for domestic purposes.

Q. If the gas in Findlay had been used for domestic purposes only, and had not been allowed to escape or be wasted, for how many years would you have had gas there? A. It is pretty hard to tell, but we think for our average lifetime.

Q. Findlay was filled up very quickly, I believe? A. Yes.

Q. A large number of manufacturing places were built? A. Yes, there were 22 manufacturing plants on that line at one time.

Q. Were they all using this natural gas? A. Yes; they were using it there at the rate of 1,500,000 to 7,000,000 feet a day in individual factories. There is one thing I wish to say in regard to the Findlay field. When I say the pressure there is 30 pounds, I wish to be understood as speaking of the time up to the present spring. There is a gentleman here who has charge of the field who can speak on what it actually is now; I am not posted on that. Up to the spring of this present year it was what I have stated.

Mr. McSWEENEY.—Your experience has been confined to the Ohio and Indiana fields? A. Not altogether; I have been east and west in the same business.

Q. The purpose of using these compressors was to secure a supply for the towns with which your companies are connected; is that not the case? A. That was the principal object.

Q. Without the compressors you could not have furnished that supply to those towns? A. We could not have furnished that supply to all of them.

Q. And the use of the compressors was to relieve the friction, so that you can deliver to consumers a greater quantity of gas than you could without the use of compressors? A. Yes, that is one of the uses.

Q. The other use of the compressor is to take out of the gas-sand or rock gas which would not flow out in sufficient quantities to make it profitable to supply it to the towns with which you were connected? A. That is one of the uses also.

Q. Without the use of compressors a large quantity of gas otherwise utilized would be lost, would it not? A. No, not lost.

Q. It could not be utilized; it would be drowned out, or would escape through openings, or something of that kind? A. No.

Q. What would become of it, then? A. It would remain in the rock, and possibly be used by parties more contiguous to the wells than the lines or the companies farther removed in the field.

Q. It would be lost or valueless to your company if you could not take it out? A. We believe that the gas field has a united pressure, or a united volume, in the rock, from one end to the other.

Q. Answer the question, yes or no; it will be lost to your company, will it not? A. Yes.

Q. Then the use of pumps is in the course of your business to keep up your supply to consumers, both by relieving the friction between the wells, and by raising or extracting gas from the rock that would otherwise flow by such a weak force as not to be capable of being utilized? A. Yes.

Q. Then the pumps are used by gas companies in the ordinary course of business, and in pursuance of the purpose for which the companies were organized, viz., to furnish a supply of gas? A. Yes.

Q. You stated that gas can be found in a well when there is no pressure, when it is below zero; did I understand you to say that? A. You understood me to say that with the pressure at the well mouth at zero, which is substantially no pressure at all, we can find pressure at the bottom of the well, and we do find it there.

Q. By that you mean where a well is open at the mouth, and there is no obstruction to the flow, there is still a pressure at the bottom of the well occasioned by the friction? A. Yes.

Q. But if the well is closed in and has remained closed in for some time, then the pressure at the well mouth is precisely the same as at the bottom? A. Yes, if there is no gas escaping from the well.

Q. You stated that when there was no pressure at the mouth of the well, the well being wide open, there would be pressure found at the bottom of the well by the test gauge? A. Yes.

Q. And while the pressure at the mouth of the well would apparently be zero, still there would be gas flowing from the well, would there not? A. Not in appreciable quantities.

Q. Gas, notwithstanding, would be flowing from the well? A. Not in a stream of appreciable or discernible quantity.

Q. Gas would be rising from the well? A. Gas of a certain specific gravity would rise.

Q. The gas field is in the nature of a gas reservoir, is it not? It originally contains a certain quantity of gas? A. Yes.

Q. And every cubic foot of gas taken from the field lessens the quantity that remains? A. Yes.

Q. The rock-pressure then declines as the gas is removed? A. Yes; and that would also depend on how fast the gas is removed.

Q. The rapidity of decline would depend on the rapidity with which the gas is taken out? A. Yes.

Q. Have you made any tests to determine how the rock-pressure will decline in proportion to the quantity of gas taken out? In other words, do you not know as a fact that in a well or a field having an original rock-pressure of 400 pounds, half the gas has been extracted when the pressure goes down to 200 pounds, and that three-fourths has been extracted when it goes down to 100 pounds? A. The ratio possibly would not be exactly in that proportion. In some cases it might possibly be that.

Mr. CONMEE.—In all cases, would it be nearly that? A. We have sometimes a peculiar condition of affairs in regard to the amount of gas escaping from a well. We have wells that will have a uniform rock-pressure; in one the volume discharged might be from 200,000 to 500,000 feet with the same rock-pressure head when the well is shut down, while in another I have seen 27,000,000 feet.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—The quantities of gas which different wells in the same gas field will discharge are often widely different, are they not? A. Yes.

Q. That depends upon the porosity or closeness of the rock in the particular spot where the well is drilled? A. Yes.

Q. Now, a well drilled in a field where the sand is close will not discharge as much gas as where the sand is very open? A. No, it will not discharge as much.

Q. The rock-pressure acts as a force or head to force the gas through the interstices of the sand or rock into which the well is drilled? A. The rock-pressure, or head, of the field would have a tendency to cause the gas to be discharged out of the well, on the same principle as steam would come out of a boiler under pressure.

Q. Where the rock-pressure declines, the force which drives the gas out of the well becomes gradually less? A. Up to a certain point.

Q. If a well drilled in a close sand in a certain gas field is permitted to flow into the air, it will flow a given quantity of gas when the field is first developed, and the quantity of this flow will fall off as the rock-pressure falls off? A. Yes.

Q. And although the well may not flow as much gas as another well drilled in the same field, if both wells are closed in the rock-pressure would be the same in each, supposing the whole field is closed in? A. After a certain length of time.

Q. The rock-pressure, as you state, is the force which drives the gas out unless there is a vacuum, and you say that with a vacuum it would suck the gas out? A. With a vacuum we would expect to get more gas out of a stratum of gas-rock than without a vacuum.

Q. Now, you said that the compressor worked rapidly may secure a vacuum of 22 pounds; do you mean that? A. Yes.

Q. Can a vacuum of 22 pounds exist? A. Yes.

Q. Can a greater vacuum occur anywhere than an absolute vacuum of $14\frac{1}{2}$ pounds? A. The atmospheric pressure is $14\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, but practically all our spring steam gauges show an increased or magnified pressure over what they would show if we did not have the atmospheric pressure upon the surface of the earth. Now, if our atmospheric pressure is $14\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and we reduce the pressure in a pipe by suction until we get to the $14\frac{1}{2}$ pound mark, we get to the point between the atmospheric pressure and a vacuum. When we get down below one atmospheric pressure, or down to it, we get really a vacuum pressure on the gauge of say twice $14\frac{1}{2}$, and for that reason all vacuum gauges are made so as to show 30 pounds of a vacuum, and I have seen on a pumping station gauge 26 pounds. I have not only seen it myself, but others have seen it.

Q. Do you mean to tell me that by means of suction you can get a vacuum in excess of that occasioned by an entire exhaustion of atmospheric pressure? A. The gauges show it.

Q. I am asking you whether as a fact you can get anything by the use of pumps beyond the relief of atmospheric pressure? A. From a technical or mathematical standpoint I cannot answer that question. I have seen a vacuum recorded on a gauge of 22 to 26 pounds; what the actual technical reason or philosophy of it is, I do not exactly understand.

Q. I want to test your knowledge and experience; don't you know that it is impossible in science to secure a greater vacuum than $14\frac{1}{2}$ pounds? A. No.

Q. You don't know that? A. No.

Q. Do you know that it is possible to secure a greater vacuum? A. Yes; if I have to believe the gauge.

Q. Do you know that gauge you speak of to have been correct? A. Yes.

Q. Then you will swear that a vacuum can be created in excess of $14\frac{1}{2}$ pounds? A. I will swear that I saw a greater vacuum recorded.

Q. Will you swear that a vacuum can be obtained in excess of $14\frac{1}{2}$ pounds? A. Yes.

Q. You stated that there was a definite point below which the pressure of gas in a well must not go in order to keep salt water out of it? A. Yes.

Q. That pressure you fix at 90 pounds? A. In our field, yes.

Q. How do you account for 90 pounds keeping out salt water? A. By actual test and experience.

Q. How do you account for it? I want your scientific reason? A. I cannot account for it from a scientific standpoint.

Q. Water is heavier than gas, is it not? A. Yes.

Q. If there is an opening between the vein of salt water and the gas-rock, that gas will find its way out through the opening and escape, will it not? A. It depends upon the position and height of the head of salt water.

Q. If the height and weight of the salt water is greater than the head of gas or pressure of gas when it is being taken out of the well, the salt water will run in and the gas will run out through the opening, whether it is 90 pounds or 10 pounds? A. No; we think not.

Q. Let me put that question in a little different shape. We will say that we have 20 pounds of gas pressure and 10 pounds of water pressure; what will happen, an opening being made between the gas-rock and the rock containing the salt water? A. If the gas had merely to pass through the salt water without any other obstruction, it would escape through it, the head of salt water being 10 pounds and of the gas 20.

Q. Supposing I have a volume of water in a tube of such a height as to give 10 pounds pressure to the square inch at the bottom of the tube; I connect that tube with a gas tank in which gas is confined at a pressure of 20 pounds, and open the connection, what will happen? A. The gas will go through the salt water, or blow it out of the tube.

Q. Is it possible to hold a volume of water in place at a greater height by any column of gas, no matter what the pressure is, without the water going to the bottom? A. The water will come to the bottom if the head of water is greater than the head of gas.

Q. Then, if there is water in a rock above the bottom of a well, or above the gas-sand, and an opening occurs between these two, the water will flow into the well, no matter what the pressure is? A. No.

Q. It will not? A. No.

Q. Why will it not? A. For the same reason that you cannot take a tumbler full of air, turn it upside down, and submerge it in water.

Q. Water is heavier than air, consequently water will displace air, will it not? A. It depends altogether upon the condition of the pressures. If the head of the gas pressure is in excess of the weight of the column of water, salt or fresh, the water will never get in; that is the reason why we do not have any fluid in our wells when the pressure is above a certain limit. The pressure of the gas will keep it out. It is a tangible, solid head of compressed gas, and until that pressure is relieved or becomes less, of course water cannot get in. You might as well try to force water into an air-tight barrel.

Q. If I have a column of gas three feet high confined under a pressure of 30 pounds, and a tube leading from the top of that gas tank to a water tank in which the head is greater than the pressure of the gas, what will happen? A. The gas will be forced into a smaller space and will have an increased pressure, due to the weight of the column of water trying to force it out.

Q. Then your theory is that the reason why water does not find its way into a well is because the pressure of gas dams it back, and there are no openings to allow air to come in to relieve the water and cause it to flow into the well? A. No, you have either mixed up the question or I do not understand it. We have no theory. We have a tube filled with gas coming from the gas rock closed at the top, which shows a pressure of 200 pounds, and we have a column of salt water on the outside of the gas-rock of a head sufficient to give 100 pounds; the salt water never will enter that rock until the pressure of the gas confined in it is less than the pressure of the head of water.

Q. Suppose a tank of water situated over a tank of gas, both being air-tight; an opening is made from the water to the gas tank; will the gas hold the water at the top of the tank, or will the water sink to the bottom? A. It will go down to the bottom.

Mr. CONMEE—No matter what the pressure is? A. No, it has got to have more pressure than the gas, or it cannot displace the gas.

Mr. MCSWEENEY—There is a column of gas 3 feet high confined under a pressure of 30 pounds, and right above that is a water tank a foot in length containing water, the weight of which we will say is 5 pounds; now there is a 4-inch opening made between the water and the gas, will the gas keep the water in the upper tank, or will the water flow down into the lower tank? A. If the gas has an excess of pressure over the water, it will hold it up.

Q. Did you ever see that done? A. Yes.

Q. Is not the pressure of the gas when the opening is made at once communicated to the tank in which the water is? A. It depends upon the head.

Q. Here are two tanks, one containing water right above the other containing gas; all I do is to make an opening between the water above and the gas below; now, does not the pressure of the gas at once communicate itself to the upper tank as well as to the lower one? Is it not distributed all through both tanks the moment the opening is made? A. If the pressure of gas is in excess of the head of water it certainly will find its way through the water.

Q. A tank contains 5 gallons of water and is closed so that no pressure can communicate itself from without; a pipe three inches in diameter connects it with a gas tank three feet high immediately below having a pressure of 30 pounds, the column of water having a pressure of only 5 pounds; communication is made between the two tanks; what would be the pressure on the water tank? Would it not be nearly 30 pounds? A. Possibly it might under those circumstances.

Q. Would not the water flow at once to the bottom of the lower tank? It would flow through the gas by reason of the fact that water is heavier than gas? A. I cannot conceive of any such conditions existing as you described.

Q. Assume a case? A. We might assume perpetual motion.

Q. Don't you know whether under such circumstances the water will come to the bottom or remain in the upper tank? A. I could not swear.

Q. You would not swear that the water would remain in the upper tank, would you? A. The way you put your question and example, I do not know that I understand it.

Q. If the water under such circumstances would flow to the bottom of the lower tank, would not the water in the upper sand-rock, communication being made between it and the gas-sand, flow into the gas-sand? A. No.

Q. If the water in the upper tank would flow to the bottom of the lower tank, would it not flow to the bottom of the well? A. No.

Q. Why not? A. The gas in a well is under pressure with a column of salt water above it confined by casing; you cannot force that salt water into the well until the head of water is greater and weighs more than the pressure of the gas.

Q. You spoke of Kokomo being drowned out by water? A. The field in the immediate vicinity of Kokomo.

Q. Now, when that field was drowned out, compressors were not in use, were they? A. No.

Q. When the pressure of gas in a gas field in Ohio declines below 90 pounds, whether that decline in pressure is the result of taking gas out by natural flow or by means of pumps, in either case the water finds its way into the sand-rock? A. Yes.

Q. The use of compressors only facilitates the flow of gas into the sand-rock because more gas is taken out for consumption with compressors than would be taken out without them. Is not that the idea? A. I cannot understand your ideas.

Q. The only reason why water will flow more quickly into the sand-rock containing the gas is because the pressure on the rock is more quickly lowered in consequence of a greater quantity of gas being taken out by means of compressors than would flow by the natural pressure? A. They hasten the flood.

Q. Now then, if the wells in your field had all been left wide open, the pressure would have exhausted itself, would it not, just as rapidly as it is now exhausted by means of pumps? A. Yes. We do not leave them wide open; we are not allowed to do so.

Q. I am not asking you what you are allowed to do; if they were left wide open would not the gas exhaust into the air through the opening at the mouth of the well just as rapidly as it is now being exhausted by means of the use of pumps? A. No.

Q. Why not? A. If you accelerate the degree of exhaustion or the volume of gas coming from a well—

Q. Are not nearly all the wells in the Ohio field still run with a pressure between the pump and the well? A. I do not understand your question.

Q. Is there not still a gas pressure between the compressor and the well in most instances? A. No, there is a vacuum in most instances.

Q. On your line. Now, if there was no vacuum the exhaust would be more rapid by reason of the well being wide open than by means of the compressor? A. No.

Q. If there was a gas pressure on the well side of the pump? A. We do not concede that there is a gas pressure.

Q. If there was a gas pressure on the well side of the pump, and you then opened the well into the air, more gas would escape from that well than now finds its way to the pump? A. That depends altogether upon circumstances and the amount of pressure you have.

Q. If there is a pressure at the mouth of the well while the compressor is in operation, would not more gas flow from that well if it were opened wide at the casing head, than does flow under the exhaust pressure to the compressor? A. If the pressure at the mouth of the well was equal to the pressure of the escaping stream of gas, there would be an equal amount escaping from the well. If the pressure on the pipe leading to the pumps from the well was less than what we call the open pressure of the well, then more gas would escape.

Q. A well having 5 pounds pressure on the well side of the compressor, and having no, or very little, open pressure? A. I answered that question; more gas would escape if the open pressure was less than the pump pressure.

Q. Your gas fields have been exhausted more rapidly in the past when wells were left wide open, on account of the waste of gas, than they would have been exhausted by means of the failure of gas through pumps? A. If we take the loss of volume into consideration I would say yes. If we take the loss of the life of the field into consideration I would say no.

Q. Now, the life of a field means the period during which there is gas obtainable from it in profitable quantities ; is that not so ? A. It depends upon what you call profitable quantities.

Q. The period during which gas can be taken in profitable quantities by somebody from the field ? A. Yes.

Q. If the field from which the city of Findlay obtains its gas did not supply the cities of Toledo, Sandusky and Detroit it would last longer, would it not ? A. Yes.

Q. And the reason it would last longer would be because the citizens of Toledo, Sandusky and Detroit would be deprived of gas, and those of Findlay would get it ? A. Yes, undoubtedly.

Q. Now then, do you mean to tell me that the field would supply Detroit, Sandusky and Toledo for the same length of time, or for any longer time, by allowing the gas to flow by natural well pressure than if it were conveyed by means of pumps ? A. The conveying of gas by means of pumps would of course furnish larger quantities of gas to those more remote points.

Q. If the cities of Detroit, Toledo and Sandusky were furnished an ample supply of gas—the same quantity with which they are now being supplied—by means of lines sufficiently large, would not the same quantity of gas precisely be taken out which is now taken out by means of pumps, and would not the field be exhausted just as rapidly ? A. We cannot take out the same quantity of gas in that way.

Q. Answer my question ; if the same quantity was taken out by means of pipes, would not the field be depleted just as fast as by means of pumps or any other way ? A. Yes, if such a thing could be done.

Q. Then the reason, and the only reason, why pumps exhaust a field more quickly is because gas is taken out and utilized more quickly ? A. Used, yes.

Q. Is there not a waste of gas going on all the time, and the sooner you can take the gas out, is not the quantity utilized greater ? A. No, there is comparatively no waste in handling natural gas now ; there should be none in well managed companies.

Q. Is gas not being exhausted constantly in the Ohio field through the oil wells ? A. Yes ; in the Ohio field.

Q. And in every other field ? A. No.

Q. What gas field is there in which that is not the case ? A. In the immediate vicinity of Muncie ; there is no oil at all there, and where we have no oil, the oil cannot exhaust the field.

Q. If there are oil wells in the same gas-rock, there is a waste going on all the time ? A. Yes, unless it is prevented.

Q. Does not the quantity of gas which even a compressor can supply at a distance depend to some extent on the number of wells drilled into the gas-sand from which it gets its supply ? A. Yes ; altogether.

Q. You cannot put down one well in a gas field and pump with any number of compressors sufficient gas to supply a town like Dayton, can you ? A. No ; I should judge not.

Q. Is not this the fact, that when gas becomes rarified by reason of being entirely relieved from atmospheric pressure, while the pumps will work very much more rapidly, the quantity of gas is not greatly in excess of what you get when you are working just within atmospheric pressure ? A. No ; I do not concede that.

Q. Do you know what the expansion of gas is by reason of its being relieved from atmospheric pressure? A. No; I do not know exactly.

Q. You said that in a 50-mile line there was some point at which the friction became so great that little gas would flow through a 20-inch pipe? A. I said that a line could be conceived so long as to entirely stop the delivery of gas.

Q. Do you not know that gas was supplied for years to Buffalo through a line 80 miles long? A. Yes; I have understood so.

Q. Through a 6-inch line at that? A. I think it was an 8-inch line. I did not state that 50 miles would be the limit.

Q. Suppose the closed-in pressure of a well is 100 pounds and the well declines to 90 pounds; you then put on a vacuum of 10 pounds, so that the rock-pressure plus the vacuum makes 100 pounds; does not the same quantity, or very nearly the same quantity, of gas flow out in the one case as in the other? A. It depends altogether on the length and size of the line.

Q. I am speaking of the same point; suppose the opening to be right at the pump? A. Possibly it would, under exactly those circumstances. We do not find them in practice.

Q. You stated a while ago that if the rock is extremely close, not nearly so much gas will flow out as when the rock is open and porous? A. Yes.

Q. Even if the rock-pressure is the same? A. Yes.

Q. Then it is just as difficult by 10 pounds suction to suck gas through a close rock as it would be to force it through the same rock? A. Yes, if the rock is close all over the field.

Q. The rock-pressure in a field as shown by testing the well in the whole field is 100 pounds, that is the head which forces out the gas when openings are made in the rock, is it not? A. If a hole is drilled in the rock the gas comes out.

Q. By virtue of the pressure known as the rock-pressure? A. Yes.

Q. The flow of gas from a gas-rock by means of 100 pounds rock-pressure will be just the same as will flow from the same well when it has declined to 90 pounds and when there is added a suction or gas pressure of 10 pounds? A. Yes; if the circumstances are just as you state.

Q. It would be the same whether the well had an open rock or a close rock? A. If you were just pumping from one well, or if you had a number of wells—

Q. Take each well standing by itself; I am talking about the product of each well? A. We do not use pumps in that way at all.

Q. A group of wells in a gas field have a rock-pressure when all the wells are closed in of 100 pounds; you begin to use a pump on all the wells when they have declined to 90 pounds and secure a vacuum of 10 pounds; would not the flow from the wells be as great when they had a rock-pressure of 100 pounds as when they have a rock-pressure of 90 pounds and 10 pounds of a vacuum? A. I have never seen a group of wells that would give that combination, and I would have to answer no. In wells near together we find a difference in the well pressure.

Q. When all the wells in a field are shut in you say that the rock-pressure becomes uniform? A. Practically so.

Q. If you open one well and it shows a certain pressure, shows that the gas is there in large volume, you judge that the rock is open and loose into which that well is drilled, do you not? A. Yes; if the gas comes out in large volume.

Q. You open a well and find the flow is small ; the reason why one is large and the other small is because the head pressure or the closed-in pressure which is forcing out this gas has an open obstruction in one case and a difficult one in the other ? A. That is true.

Q. And consequently 100 pounds in rock-pressure which is behind the flow in one case forces out a large volume, while in the other case the rock is so close it only forces out perhaps one-fifth as much ? A. I suppose so ; yes.

Q. Now, that being the case, 100 pounds in one well will force out five times as much gas as 100 pounds in the other well ? A. In that individual case, and under those conditions, yes.

Q. If you add to that 100 pounds a vacuum of 10 pounds, the quantity of gas which will flow out would be the same as would flow out if the rock-pressure was 110 pounds ? A. Nearly so ; yes.

Q. So that the use of a compressor would only increase the flow by about one-tenth under such circumstances ? A. That is an imaginary case—an impossible case.

Q. I will introduce before I get through with the case proof of that fact. A. 10 pounds vacuum and 100 pounds pressure at the well—what length of line ?

Q. Right at the pump, both right in the field. A. How far is the well from the pump ?

Q. We will assume a mile or a quarter of a mile. A. It cannot be done.

Q. What cannot be done ? A. A quarter of a mile away from the well.

Q. Can you get that amount at the well ? A. No.

Q. What vacuum is it possible to obtain at the well ? A. It depends on the size of the pipe.

Q. What is the largest vacuum you have ever known at the casing head of a gas well ? A. I cannot state exactly.

Q. What is the largest you remember ? A. I have seen zero pressure at the casing head of a gas well.

Q. I supposed you said you had seen a vacuum of 30 pounds ? A. No, it was at the pumping station.

Q. Then with the use of compressors you have never known at the casing head a less pressure than a zero pressure ? A. No, I have not.

Q. By less pressure I mean a pressure less than one atmosphere ? A. I understand you to say zero pressure.

Q. That means a pressure of an atmosphere ? A. When it is down to *nil*.

Q. If a well connected with a compressor has at its mouth a pressure of an atmosphere, will not the gas which flows to the compressor be just the same as if that well were thrown wide open and its contents allowed to escape into the air ? A. Yes, under those conditions.

Mr. CONMEE.—I understood you to say in your examination by Mr. German that a suction pressure could be exercised by the pumps upon the sand-rock ; is that correct ? A. I do not think I stated that exactly.

Q. What do you say to that now ? Can it be exercised on the sand-rock ? A. The action of the pumps exercises a suction right at the suction valve of the pump.

Q. Will the action of the pumps create a suction pressure on the sand-rock at the bottom of a well ? A. Yes.

Q. Then I understood you correctly. Will you explain how that can be done? A. If we are working a well close to our compressors, and we are working under a vacuum, that vacuum may extend not only from the pump to the well, but down the tube into the well, and sometimes may get into the rock.

Q. Did you ever know such a case? A. Yes.

Q. Did I understand you to say a moment ago that you never knew the pressure to be greater than zero at the head of a well? A. That is the natural pressure to the test.

Q. I understood that to be the vacuum pressure? A. He asked me the question as to pressure; when we speak of zero we mean no pressure; that is not a vacuum.

Q. What is the greatest vacuum pressure you have seen at the head of a well. A. I said that I had not seen a vacuum pressure at the head of a well.

Q. How could you see it, at the bottom? A. No.

Q. Nor at the head of the well? A. No.

Q. How could a vacuum create a suction? A. A suction and a vacuum are not the same; it depends upon the amount of the vacuum.

Q. What is the difference between an ordinary suction and a vacuum? A. If you have a complete suction, a perfect suction, there is a vacuum.

Q. There is practically no difference between the two? A. No, if your pumps and valves are working right.

Q. You never saw a vacuum pressure at the head or the bottom of a well; how, then, could you see a suction pressure? A. I never said I saw a suction pressure.

Q. Did you ever see a suction pressure at the bottom of a well? A. No.

Q. It does not follow from the action of these pumps that they do exercise a suction pressure on the rock at the bottom of a well? A. It does not follow because I have not seen it that they do not do so. There might be a suction on the rock whether I saw it or not.

Q. You have never known it in practice? A. I have known it from the experience of my own men who have made tests on the wells and pumps.

Q. Of your own knowledge? A. No; I was manager at the time, and I could not swear that I saw that state of things myself.

Q. Do you make any distinction between a vacuum and a suction? A. We make it to the extent of the degree of the vacuum.

Q. The degree of vacuum determines the amount of suction? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether the gas taken by the Provincial Gas Company is taken from the same field as the gas taken by the Erie Company? A. I do not know that of my own direct knowledge.

CHAIRMAN.—Do you know anything about the commercial operations of those companies—their investments, profits and so on? A. Of the companies that I have been connected with?

Q. Yes. A. I know considerable about them. I am manager of some of the companies.

Q. What I want to get at is this: When a company goes into operation in those gas fields and invests, say half a million dollars capital, what do you consider, taking the life of the wells and all that, is a fair income? A. If I were going to invest an

amount of money in a plant of that kind, with the experience I have had, I would expect to get a return of from 15 to 20 per cent. out of it.

Q. You think that would be about fair, considering all the risks, the life of the wells and so on? A. I do not know that I would call it fair. It depends upon the circumstances: upon where you get the gas, the kind of plant you have, and a great many other things which would go into general management. Some places I would not have, and pay the renewals. In other places we would expect a larger rate, but with a good plant and a field well protected, of a fair area, where we could handle the gas in a conservative manner and not allow it to be exhausted by other competing companies, I would consider 20 per cent. dividends satisfactory.

Q. In other words, in five years you should receive enough money to recoup you for the capital you had invested? A. Yes.

Q. Would five years be the average life of your gas fields? A. Perhaps not, the way everybody is going into them. If I could have control of the field and a certain amount of territory, possibly the life might be longer than that. I could state one or two cases where it is longer, where the fields are being controlled in that way.

Mr. CONMEE.—Is there any law that operates to prevent the delivery of gas at any particular distance from wells in the States? A. Yes.

Q. In what State? A. Indiana.

Q. Do you know the nature of that law? A. From my knowledge of the law under which the Chicago Company are working, I know that they are allowed to pump the gas out of the State, provided that by so doing they do not decrease the rock pressure below 300 pounds; that is the sum and substance of the law.

Mr. McSWEENEY.—Is it not that the pressure must not be in excess of 300 pounds? A. The reason I feel positive on the point, although I have not seen the law or read it, is that the general manager of the Greentown Company in Grant county, when I last saw him, told me that they had not used their compressors at all, that they have been able to maintain an initial pressure of 300 pounds without the use of them.

Mr. CONMEE.—You are not speaking of your own knowledge in the matter? A. No.

Mr. McSWEENEY.—State whether your Ohio companies have been profitable? A. They have not.

CHAIRMAN.—What have they paid? A. I do not know exactly.

Q. With what capital are they organized? A. From \$13,000 up to possibly a million.

Q. All paid up capital? A. Whether the stock was watered or not, I do not know. The cost of the plant of one company at Columbus, Ohio, was \$1,113,000, and they are making money.

Mr. CHARLTON.—When the gas is exhausted in that field, how much would their plant be worth? A. Their field line would be worth nothing, unless they could get a fuel gas, in which case they might use it.

CHAIRMAN.—If they got 20 per cent. for five years they would be getting their capital back without any profits, and what return would they have? A. In the case of the Columbus company I think there is every evidence that the field will last longer than five years, and they will realise a profit on their investment.

Mr. McSWEENEY.—You say the companies you are interested in have not been profitable? A. They have not been profitable.

CHAIRMAN.—When you speak of 15 or 20 per cent. dividends, do you mean on the actual stock? A. I mean on the cost of the plant.

Mr. CHARLTON.—You state that when the gas is exhausted the value of the plant is nothing—that is, of the pipe line? A. The value of the pipe line is nothing.

WILLIAM TELL BAKER, sworn :

Mr. GERMAN.—You live at Findlay, Ohio, I believe? A. Yes.

Q. What is your occupation? A. I am a gas contractor, field manager, and that kind of thing.

Q. Does your company use compressors? A. Yes.

Q. You have heard this compressor spoken of that is used by The Provincial Natural Gas Company; do you know anything of that machine? A. I know the Norwalk compressor.

Q. Does it work the same as the compressors you use? A. Yes.

Q. What effect do these compressors have on a gas field? A. They have two or three effects.

Q. Just explain them, please? A. One of the essential uses of a compressor is to increase the initial pressure and deliver the gas to consumers by reducing the friction between the wells and the location of the pumping plant.

Q. That is between the pumping plant and the location of delivery? A. Yes.

Q. What effect does it have on the well itself other than to reduce the friction between the pump and the point of delivery? A. It increases the volume; that is what they are put in for. They are generally put in when the pipe lines become too small for the natural pressure to deliver the necessary amount of gas.

Q. So that when a well is flowing naturally a pump is not needed? A. No, if the rock-pressure is sufficient for the initial pressure.

Q. When the rock-pressure goes down below the pressure required of the well, you put in a pump? A. That of late is considered the best and cheapest remedy. It takes the place of other remedies; it is cheaper and more effective than a large pipe line.

Q. Does that pump create a vacuum between the pump and the well? A. Yes.

Q. To what distance from the pump will it create a vacuum? A. I have seen a vacuum of one pound $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the plant.

Q. At what point? A. At the casing head or top of the well.

Q. Then do you know from actual experience that these compressors will create a vacuum at the casing head? A. Yes.

Q. Will they have the effect of going farther than that, and of creating a vacuum down in the pipe? A. I claim they will.

Q. What effect do these pumps have on the wells in the locality of those to which they are attached? A. They decrease the line pressure, or initial pressure, on the wells with which they are connected, and also relieve the resistance against the wells connected or in the same locality. The gas will flow freer into these wells than the others.

Q. How long have you been engaged in the natural gas business? A. I started in at the commencement of the natural gas business in Ohio.

Q. Eight or nine years ago? A. I think eight years.

Q. Now then, do I understand you to say that these compressors will have an effect on the rock-pressure in a well contiguous to but not connected with the pumping station? A. I think so.

Q. Have you found that in your experience? A. Yes. I have seen that demonstrated with the gauges.

Q. On wells that were not connected with the pipe line? A. Yes.

Q. To what distance have you noted that being done? A. When the city of Toledo first started their plant there was a well known as the Vanderwert well that stood within 185 feet of the city of Toledo's wells; the latter at that time was carrying 15 pounds and the city of Findlay 35 pounds; we started our pumps and reduced our pressure to 12 pounds and took theirs down with ours.

Q. In the same ratio? A. Yes.

Q. What is the distance? A. The wells are 185 feet apart.

Q. There was no connection with pipe lines at all—the only connection would be one in the gas-sand? A. Yes, in the rock. If they had a pipe line connection we did not anything of it.

Q. There is no possible chance of that; you would have known it? A. We would have been apt to.

Q. Mr. Philipp gave us the rock-pressure in the Findlay gas field at the present time as somewhere about 30 pounds, do you know as an actual fact what the rock-pressure there is? A. It runs from 6 to 97 pounds.

Q. Is it as high as 97 when the pumps are working? A. No.

Q. Where the pumps have been working what is the pressure? A. Twelve and a half pounds is the highest we have; that is in what is known as the Stewartsville field. Three companies are drawing heavily from that field, and that is where the heaviest competition is at the present time.

Q. You say the rock-pressure is from 6 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ pounds? A. Yes.

Q. Is there the slightest particle of pressure at the casing head, at the mouth of the well? A. The city has 19 wells that have a vacuum on.

Q. How much of a vacuum? A. It runs from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to zero. That is, probably it would run down as it gets farther away from the pumps; it would run down until it would not be a quarter of a pound, and then to zero or atmospheric pressure.

Q. Zero is not a vacuum at all? A. Not as I understand it.

Q. From that up to $9\frac{1}{2}$ pounds? A. $9\frac{1}{2}$; we have had as high as 15, but we aim to carry about $9\frac{1}{2}$.

Q. In your experience will a well of from 6 to 12 pounds rock-pressure flow out naturally to any perceptible extent? A. It probably would on an open flow, but it would be very light. It depends a good deal on the porosity of the rock as to volume.

Q. Would it flow as rapidly as it would with a compressor attached to it? A. I think not.

Q. What has been the general effect of these pumps on the whole Ohio field? A. It has decreased the rock-pressure and shortened the life of the field.

Q. How long will the gas last, according to all practical experience? A. We begin to think now that if we have any gas in 12 months, it will be very little.

CHAIRMAN.—How long have you been working in the field? A. About 8 years.

Q. How long have the compressors been used? A. The Northwestern started their compressors I think two or three years ago. They were the first to start the machines.

Q. What was the pressure then? A. About 70 pounds.

Q. What was the pressure when the field was first opened? A. About 420 pounds when the field was first developed.

Q. When they put in the pumps it had got down to about 70 pounds? A. Yes; at 70 pounds with the lines they had, they were debarred from delivering gas in paying quantities.

Q. What caused this rapid fall? A. I suppose using the gas.

Q. Was there any waste such as you heard Mr. Philipp speak of? A. In the early days there were quite a good many wells that probably wasted some gas, and we ran a good many factories.

Q. Was there any general waste of gas, such as he speaks of? A. In the early days it seemed to be the custom amongst operators to blow their wells every day. If any fluid had accumulated, they would blow their wells sometimes 5 or 10 minutes at a time, but later on they found that this was very wasteful of the gas, and they abandoned the practice.

Q. The pressure was 70 pounds when when you started the pumps, and it is down to 6 now? A. Yes.

Q. And from that up to 97 pounds? A. Those are newer fields which have been opened since.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—You say that the wells were blown out in the earlier day; that was for the purpose of blowing out any salt or fresh water that had found its way into the well? A. That was the object.

Q. At all times this water finds its way into the gas-rock, more or less, does it not? A. They abandoned the idea of blowing the wells because when the rock-pressure was high and they had a heavy volume or flow they would never get any fluid out of the wells. At one time 90 pounds was considered the dangerous line of working; if the initial pressure was less than 90 pounds they considered it dangerous so far as allowing fluid to come in was concerned.

Q. That theory is not supported by practice, is it? A. They have abandoned that idea because the rock-pressure has gone below that.

Q. Water would find its way in even at 90 pounds, or any pressure, depending upon whether there was much of an opening for it to get in at? A. I would not like to say at any pressure. It probably would at a lower pressure than 90 pounds.

Q. Have there not been wells found in which there was salt water at even a greater pressure than 200 pounds? A. There have been wells drilled into salt water with a greater pressure than that, with a large volume of gas; they would blow the water.

Q. Did you find any salt water in the gas-sand in the Ohio field? A. In one part of the field we have lots of trouble in drilling into the gas-sand on account of its being flooded with salt water from wells that we claimed were not properly plugged when they were abandoned.

Q. Whether that salt water belonged in the rock or escaped into the rock from other wells drilled in the same field, it was there when these wells were drilled? A. That of course was only our theory; they probably might reduce the rock-pressure, and water would come in more quickly.

Q. In the oil fields of Pennsylvania oil, gas and salt water are found in the same strata; is not that peculiarly so also in the Sistersville field in West Virginia? A. Not as I understand it, in the same strata; there is generally a divide or shell between them.

Q. The same sand-rock, but there is a line or shell between; that may be also above or below the part of the rock which contains the gas? A. Yes, in these fields there are some places where they find the water above the gas and oil, but in Ohio we have never found it in that way.

Q. In that case you would have to case off the water, or produce it with the gas? A. Yes; where they are got so close together.

Q. The purpose of the pumps is to relieve the friction between the wells and the place where the gas is consumed? A. Yes.

Q. And the object is to keep up the supply for commercial use to the people whom the company supplies? A. Yes; that is why they are put in.

Q. You said a little while ago that you have known a vacuum at the casing head of one pound? A. Yes; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station.

Q. What is the greatest vacuum you have ever known at the casing head anywhere? A. We have a well that is 750 feet from the pumping station that shows a vacuum. Now there is probably a question about this vacuum gauge. I have always understood that a complete vacuum is 30 pounds, and when I talk of 15 or $9\frac{1}{2}$ pounds vacuum I consider that the gauge is right, and that the man who made it knew his business. In steam engineering and condensing engines we find that to be true.

Mr. CONMEE.—What pressure did you find at that well that you speak of? A. When we had $9\frac{1}{2}$ pounds at the station, I found 7 pounds of a vacuum at the mouth of the well.

Q. You said you noticed an effect at a well that was 180 feet distant? A. Yes; when we first started in Ohio.

Q. Does not the taking out of gas from a field through one well have the effect of reducing the pressure everywhere? A. That is true.

Q. Consequently, taking it out at one well, whether it be taken out by letting the gas flow freely into the air, or by means of compressors, or any other way, will reduce the pressure on every well in the field? A. I think that is correct. If it were not so, probably the gas would not exhaust.

Q. You stated all of the wells you are operating in the field are run with a vacuum? A. No.

Q. How many? A. We have 19 wells on which we have a vacuum, which are connected with a 12-inch line. In all, there are connected with the pump now 56 wells, 19 of which are working with a vacuum, and the others are connected with the 8-inch, 6-inch and 4-inch lines.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—State whether if it were not for the use of the gas compressor or pump all the gas that is contained in the rock could be taken out as completely for commercial purposes? A. I think that the compressors would take more of it out than the natural flow.

Q. State whether many of the oil wells in Ohio do not require to be pumped? A. Nearly all of them do now.

Q. If pumps were prohibited in connection with oil, that oil could not be saved, but would be lost? A. It would stop the production of oil in the entire field.

Q. Wells operated for oil with pumps draw the oil from a distance in the sand-rock

in which the well is located, just the same as gas pumps do in the gas-rock? A. We think they do.

Q. Gas pumps and oil pumps are both beneficial to the owners of wells and to the life of a territory, or rather to the quantity of product taken from any given territory? The quantity of product is greater with pumps than it would be without it? A. That is my idea of it; we can deliver more gas than we could with any sized line we could figure on.

Q. Furthermore, the quantity of gas which can eventually be taken out of a field is greater with the pumps than if the pumps were not used at all? A. Yes.

Mr. CONMEE.—If the pumps were not used there would be a certain amount of gas that would be lost for commercial purposes; it would not be got? A. You would have to supply the pump, and probably exhaust the field entirely.

Q. You get a greater amount with the pump than without it? A. There is a certain amount of resistance that the tube has to overcome in all these wells.

Q. Is it true that if you do not use the pumps there is so much of the gas in a well which you will not get? A. Yes.

Q. Is it also true that if you do not use the pumps there will be a certain amount of gas wasted or lost, that cannot be utilized? A. Yes.

Mr. GERMAN.—There would be a certain amount of gas in the rock which would not flow to the surface by the natural pressure? A. Yes. I saw a test made in a gas field in Pennsylvania which showed $1\frac{1}{2}$ pressure; the owners had thirteen wells connected with a plant, and they were furnishing gas enough for 250 stoves.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6th, 9.30 A.M.

EUGENE COSTE, re-called :

Mr. GERMAN.—I presume you admit that these compressors operate with a suction and will exhaust the gas more rapidly than it would naturally flow? A. I may say that I have here the official reports of the engineers of the pumps made to me every day. They will show the facts and whether the pumps operate with a suction or with a pressure.

Q. I wish to know from you whether those pumps will operate to create a suction or a vacuum on the well side of the pump? A. No; they do not.

Q. I am asking you what they will do, not what they do? A. I know what they are doing now, and what they have done so far.

Q. You understand the effect of these pumps, Mr. Coste; I know that they are not creating a vacuum, because I have been there, but I am asking you what the effect of the pumps will be, what they can do if it becomes necessary? A. In what condition?

Q. In the way of creating a vacuum or a suction from the well? A. It all depends on how much gas comes from the well. If there is a large quantity of gas coming from the well, or a great number of wells connected with the low pressure side of the pump, and if it feeds enough gas so that there is absolutely no suction, there might be a pressure of 40 or 50 or 100 pounds. It all depends on the quantity of gas that comes from a well on the low pressure side of the pumps. The pumps have a certain capacity. The cylinder—the intake cylinder, as we call it—is so big, consequently those pumps running at a certain number of revolutions, we will say 80 revolutions, can handle so much gas and no more; if a little more than that comes in, there will be a pressure. If a little less than the quantity they can handle, then there will be a vacuum. That is the whole thing.

Q. That is exactly what I wanted to get at. Then if there is flowing from a well a less quantity of gas than the full volume which the pump can handle, there will be a vacuum ; then there is a suction from the well? A. Under those conditions there would be.

Q. Then the pumps can create a vacuum under certain circumstances? A. Yes.

Q. And they can suck or draw from the well in certain circumstances? A. I would not say that ; I do not think that would be a proper word to use. They would create a vacuum there, whether they would create it at the well would be a very different thing.

Q. I wish to know your idea of the matter ; I understood from your answer that under certain circumstances these pumps would suck or draw from a well? A. I did not say that ; I said there might be a vacuum pressure under certain circumstances at the pump ; whether there would be at the well would depend upon a great many other circumstances, such as how long the line was, how big it was, etc. As you go along the line towards the well there is the friction of the gas coming towards the pump, and there is more pressure at the well than at the pump itself. It is like going up a stream of water.

Mr. CONMEE.—Did I understand you to say that the action of these compressors was to exercise a suction on the well? A. No ; I said that under certain circumstances, viz., if there was less gas going through the pumps than they could handle at the number of revolutions at which they were working, the pressure on the low pressure side of the pumps, the intake pressure, would go down below the atmosphere.

Q. That is, on the low pressure side of the pump there would be a vacuum pressure? A. Yes, there would be a vacuum pressure under those circumstances.

Q. Do you mean to say that the vacuum pressure would extend down to the gas-rock? A. No ; I said it might not extend to the well at all. In most cases it would not.

Q. When you speak of suction, what do you mean—that the gas is sucked out of the well, or sucked out of the gas-rock? A. The gas is always forced out of the rock by the rock pressure behind it. The only thing is, that if that quantity of gas did not come to the well, and the pumps were going at a certain number of revolutions, the pressure at the pump would be reduced below zero, but it would not be reduced at the well in most cases. In some cases it might be.

Q. Assume that it does, under any circumstances would the vacuum extend to the well? A. Yes.

Q. The natural pressure of the well would discharge into a vacuum faster and more freely than it would into the open air? A. Yes.

Q. Could, under any circumstances, that be extended to act on the gas-rock at the bottom of the well? A. Without doubt I do not think it could.

Q. The vacuum has got to be enclosed in the pipe, and could not be carried beyond the pipe? A. Certainly not. I do not think it could.

Q. The piping is only carried to the rock? A. Yes, certainly.

Q. Would it be possible to exercise any suction power on the gas-rock? A. I do not think it would be. It would not extend.

Q. No more gas could come from the gas-rock than by the natural pressure, however much it might be facilitated in delivery at some other point? A. Certainly. Of course this is only in certain circumstances. We have always had a pressure, and these reports show it.

Q. I understood from some question that was asked, or some answer given, that it

was claimed there might be a suction exercised for a mile or two ; in any circumstance is that possible ? A. If there was very little gas in the low pressure lines.

Q. I am speaking of the bottom of the well, the reservoir from which the gas comes ; could there be any suction exercised there ? A. No ; I do not think there would be any suction on any point in the gas-rock with the most powerful pumps, and I do not think for a moment we could put any pressure on the gas-rock itself.

Q. You could not, under any circumstances, extend that pressure further than the piping ? A. I do not think so.

CHAIRMAN.—Is it your opinion, that there is only a stated quantity of gas in any field ? A. Yes.

Q. It is fixed ? A. Yes ; I think that is proven by experience in all fields. Every gas field that has been worked, as well as every oil field, after a certain quantity was taken out, has shown much less pressure, and the pressure has kept growing less as more was taken out, showing conclusively that there is only a certain quantity there.

Q. You do not think the increase would be appreciable if the wells were stopped operating ? A. We often stop some of our wells for a few months in the summer, and they just come to the rock-pressure ; and every year we stop them the rock pressure is less. Supposing we stop them in the month of January and we have 200 pounds pressure, when we stop them again in June following we have less pressure.

Q. Any field will show the same thing ? A. Every field has done so.

Q. Every field will yield a certain amount of gas ? A. A certain amount. It is like a tank filled with so much gas, and no more. When you first begin to work, it has a certain rock-pressure, and you may go there from day to day and you will always find it the same. If the gas was accumulating, the pressure would augment, but it is always the same, until some of it is taken out, and then it is less.

Mr. BRONSON.—What is the distance between the compressor and the point of delivery of gas ? A. It is 14 miles to the river from the pumping station, and then from the river to the point of delivery it is about two miles more.

Q. That would be 16 or 17 miles ? A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN.—Have you a gasholder in Buffalo ? A. No.

Mr. BRONSON.—I understood that it was contended on the part of the companies that the object of the compressor was to raise the pressure above the natural pressure so as to overcome the friction of the pipes, and force the gas to the point of delivery ? A. Yes.

Q. How many pounds would the compressor raise the pressure at the point of delivery ? A. In practice we have raised it about twenty pounds, with the quantity of gas we have had to handle.

Q. Twenty pounds at a distance of 17 miles from the compressor ? A. Twenty pounds at the pumping station.

Q. I mean at the point of delivery ? A. It all depends on how much you open the valve at the point of consumption. Sometimes we have 85 pounds there and sometimes 20 ; we generally have 20. It varies a great deal according to the consumption. On a warm day we have more pressure than on a cold day, because there is more gas used on a cold day.

Q. You have no reservoir for accumulating gas at Buffalo ? A. None whatever.

Q. Then the gas passes directly from the pipes to the points of consumption ? A. To the houses of the consumers.

Q. Then the difference in pressure would be effected in two ways—by the consumption, and by the pressure of the pumps? A. Yes; and by the quantity of gas that comes out of the wells.

CHAIRMAN.—Have you regulators or governors to reduce the pressure? A. Certainly; in the city.

Mr. BRONSON.—Have you no opinion to offer as to the difference in pressure that would be created at the point of delivery by the working of the pumps, assuming that the consumption was at the normal point all the time? A. The pressure at the point of delivery depends entirely upon the consumption.

Q. What I am asking is: Assuming that that the consumption is at a fixed normal point, say a thousand or a million cubic feet per 24 hours, have you no opinion to offer as to the effect of the pumps in increasing the pressure at the point of delivery? A. We supply gas in the city of Buffalo in conjunction with another company, which brings gas from Pittsburg; we send the gas there, and the regulating is done on the other line. The orders to the operators who do the regulating on the other line are to keep 20 pounds at Austin street, where our pipe line enters the city. If the consumption is not enough, the pressure rises; when the consumption is great, our orders are to keep 20 pounds on our line at the city limits. When the weather is very warm, it rises above that, and as soon as the delivery goes below 20 pounds, they feed in from the Pennsylvania line.

Q. How low does the pressure ever go when the pumps are working? You said from 20 to 95 pounds? A. Twenty pounds is the lowest we ever allow it to go; when it goes lower than 20 they feed in from the other line to make up the deficit.

Q. Is there not sufficient natural pressure to force the gas through the line; is the reason the pumps were put in to increase the pressure? A. Yes.

Q. So that the gas could be delivered at the point of consumption? A. Yes, to keep 20 pounds at Austin street, as is needed in order to distribute the gas properly through the pipes in the city. When we keep 20 pounds there, it raises our pressure in the field to 80 or 90 pounds, according to the number of wells that we have feeding in at the time, this being the pressure shown at the pumping station. The rock-pressure of some wells has gone down below that, so that they do not feed into the line at all. In fact, we have had the gas going from the line into the wells several times, because there was more pressure in the line than in the well. That is the reason we have had to put in these pumps.

Q. There is not sufficient pressure in the wells to force the gas 17 miles? A. It would not flow in the wells at all, because the line pressure would be higher than that in the well.

Q. Suppose the pumps were taken out, would the natural pressure at the wells force any gas at all through to the point of delivery? A. Certainly; they would send less.

Q. What would be the pressure? A. Instead of 70 pounds, it would be about 50 pounds.

Q. In other words, the pumps increase the pressure about 20 pounds? A. About 20 pounds.

Q. Do you not suppose that if the pumps will raise the pressure on the delivery side of the line 20 pounds of what we may call positive pressure, they will produce a negative pressure on the intake side of the pumps? A. No, they do not produce a negative pressure; they produce from 2 to 7 pounds, which we have at the pumps all the time.

Q. It would seem natural if the pumps increased the positive pressure on one side

of the line, they should produce a negative pressure or a vacuum on the other side? A. There is 50 pounds in the line at the pumping station, and there is a well that has got only 80 pounds rock-pressure; that well has got to feed against the 50 pounds. It is like closing a valve. If instead of 50 pounds in the line there was 80 pounds, the well would not feed at all; it would be like closing the valve entirely.

Q. You never have 50 pounds in your well when the pumps are working? A. No, that is just the reason why we get the more gas, because when the pumps are working we have not 50 pounds in the line; we have only 2, or 3, or 4, or 5, and then the well that has 80 pounds rock-pressure feeds, and so there is more gas flowing out of it.

Q. If you closed your valve and had 50 pounds pressure, you would have the same pressure whether you had the pumps there or not? A. Which valve do you mean?

Q. I suppose you have a valve on the line between the well and the pump? A. Certainly.

Q. If you closed that valve? A. There are some wells that are absolutely of no use; we might just as well shut them off, for they produce no gas at all. If we did not run our pumps we could go into the field and close ten or twelve wells that would not feed any gas at all.

Q. I want this point understood; you state that when the wells are working they produce at the point of delivery 17 miles distant a difference of 20 pounds in the pressure; now, do I understand you to tell the committee that on the other side of the pumps there is no negative pressure or vacuum produced by their working? A. Certainly; that is what I stated. I am absolutely positive. I have got the daily report of the engineers which they make to me; I was there yesterday, and I got these. I keep them on record in my office, and these show the pressure at the pumps, a positive pressure, no negative pressure at all.

Q. Would it not be possible to collect this gas in a reservoir at the pumps and then draw from this reservoir for delivery on the pipe lines? A. The reservoir would have to be altogether too big. A reservoir is all right for an illuminating gas plant, when the quantity of gas supplied is small, but when you use gas for heating purposes in houses you use about thirty times as much as you do for lighting, so that the reservoir would have to be about thirty times as large as in an illuminating gas business, and these are already of great size in some cities. There is no necessity for a reservoir at all. Our reservoir is underground in the rock. It is right there, and we draw the gas from that reservoir just as we want it.

Mr. Wood (Hastings).—I understand from what you say that the pumps are for the purpose of taking gas from a certain point and distributing it to another, and that we could not do it without the pumps? A. Yes.

Q. There is a certain quantity of gas there, and only so much? A. Certainly.

Q. If by any pressure or act of yours you take it away faster, it is the sooner exhausted; is that the fact? A. Certainly.

Q. Or is this the fact, that you could not transmit it at all without the pumps in the quantities you wish to deliver? A. We could not transmit it all in a practical way, and we would have to close these wells absolutely. It is just like when an oil well ceases to flow; what are you going to do? How are you going to get the oil out? You have got to put a pump in to get it out.

CHAIRMAN.—It was stated the other night that the wells would be sooner exhausted if a compressor were used than if a compressor were not used? A. The quantity of gas that is taken out will tell you how rapid the exhaustion will be. If you take more out you are going to exhaust them more quickly, because there is only a certain quantity there. We take only 67 per cent. of the gas now that we took two years ago. We take

less gas ; we cannot take as much as we used to, because we have less force to send it into our line ; consequently we are exhausting the field to-day less rapidly than we were two years ago.

Mr. CONMEE.—The question of exhausting the gas would all depend upon the point of delivery ; if you were delivering in the open air or close by, you would not need the pressure, but you could exhaust the gas as quickly ? A. If we were delivering in the open air our wells would produce four or five times as much gas as they are producing to-day.

Q. Or with a larger pipe line and the point of delivery close by the quantity would be exhausted as speedily as it is now ? A. Most certainly.

Mr. CHARLTON.—When did you find it necessary to begin the use of compressors ? A. We had in mind that they would be necessary this winter, but we hardly thought that they were as necessary as we have found them to be since we put them in. We calculated on a decline, and made up our mind that if we had them working this winter it would be just about the time when it would be necessary to get more gas out of a great many of the wells that we call the weak wells, but we did not think that they were as necessary as they are. Before we had the station completed we had to close in a lot of wells that were not feeding any quantity of gas to be of use to us.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—You stated that a gas field was like a gas reservoir, did you not ? A. Yes.

Q. A certain quantity of gas is confined in the gas-rock as in a reservoir ? A. Just exactly in the same way.

Q. When that gas is exhausted the pool or field becomes exhausted ? A. Yes.

Q. When an opening is made in a gas field you find a certain uniform rock-pressure throughout the field, do you not ? A. Yes.

Q. When you begin to take gas from the field, what is the effect upon the rock-pressure ? A. It goes down.

Q. When the rock-pressure has declined one-half, what quantity of gas remains in the pool or field with reference to the original quantity ? A. There remains just one-half.

Q. When there is one-tenth of the original rock-pressure in the field, what is the quantity of gas contained within the pool with reference to the original quantity ? A. Just one-tenth.

Q. Then the quantity of gas remaining in the field is in proportion to the decline in the rock-pressure ? A. Yes, entirely.

Q. The gas in the field is stored, you say, as in a reservoir ? A. Yes.

Q. When the rock-pressure is high what would be the flow as compared with the low rock-pressure ; would it be greater or less ? A. You would get a great deal more gas from the high rock-pressure than from the low rock-pressure.

Q. The rock-pressure constitutes the head or force by which the gas flows from the well ? A. Yes ; just exactly as the head of water constitutes the force in a stream.

Q. The quantity of gas which will flow from two wells drilled in the same gas field is not uniform ; that is, one well may flow a very much larger quantity of gas than another well drilled in the same gas field ? A. Certainly.

Q. Why is that ? A. Because there are some wells which tap the reservoir—the gas-sand—where that reservoir is open and the pores large, while other wells tap it where those pores are closed in or cemented, and consequently you make a better tap at some places in the reservoir than in others, and according to the quality of the tap, you get more or less gas.

Q. If a well is drilled into the gas-sand where the rock is open and porous, it will flow very much more gas than a well drilled into the same pool in a locality where the sand is hard and close? A. Certainly.

Q. There is, however, in both instances the same head or rock-pressure to force the gas out? A. Yes, just the same.

Q. Only that the pressure of a given number of pounds will not force as much gas through a close, compact rock as it will through an open, porous rock? A. Certainly.

Q. Then the condition of the rock in the locality where the well is drilled determines the quantity of gas which in any one well will flow in relation to another well in the same gas field? A. Yes.

Q. Now, then, a well flowing freely at the casing head flows only against atmospheric pressure; that is, if you open a well at the casing head and allow it to flow freely into the air, it simply flows against atmospheric pressure? A. Yes. A pressure of zero on the gauge.

Q. Atmospheric pressure is the pressure of a column of air and is estimated at fourteen and seven-tenth pounds? A. Yes—you might say 15 in round numbers; it depends a little on the altitude.

Q. It depends on the altitude and the humidity of the air, and so forth and so forth, but it is generally reckoned at fourteen and seven-tenths? A. Yes, that would be at sea level.

Q. Now, then, a well connected with a line 20 miles in length would not discharge as much gas as a well opened at the casing head, providing compressors were not used? A. Certainly, it would send very much less. In the first winter I calculated that we got only one-seventh of the flow we could have got at the casing head.

Q. I understand you then, that a well opened at the casing head, and allowed to discharge its contents freely into the air without any friction or any other pressure than the atmospheric pressure, would discharge a much larger quantity of gas than the same well would through a line of pipe 20 miles in length, no compressors or pumps being used? A. A very much larger quantity.

Q. I think I understood from your direct examination that there is a friction between the casing head at the wells and a point 20 miles distant? A. Certainly, that friction creates a back pressure on the well.

Q. And that the friction between the two points would exercise a pressure by which the gas would be held back or confined in the well? A. Certainly; what we call a back pressure on the well, against which the well would have to feed.

Q. Then if the friction between the gas field and the point of consumption was 40 pounds, the well would have to flow against a pressure of 40 pounds? A. Certainly.

Q. Under such circumstances a well would only discharge into the air at the end of that 20-mile line the same quantity of gas that it would discharge at the casing head, providing the gas were held back at the casing head by an artificial pressure of 40 pounds? A. Yes, it will discharge there whatever is discharged at the well, which is less in that case on account of the friction.

Q. I understand you that owing to this friction, a gas company supplying consumers at a distance of 20 miles from the gas field would not receive sufficient gas for its consumers after the wells had declined below a certain point, unless they used some means to relieve the wells from that back pressure? A. Just so; there would come a time when it would not flow at all.

Q. Then a well which would discharge a large quantity of gas into the air at zero

pressure might discharge no gas at the end of a line 20 miles in length, on account of the friction? A. Yes, on account of the back pressure at the well. If the back pressure was higher than the rock pressure, then the line would feed into the well, and not the well into the line.

Q. Then the purpose of compressors is to relieve the pressure incident to the friction between the field and the place of consumption? A. Exactly so.

Q. You said a little while ago that through a line 20 miles in length connected with a number of wells in the field you could supply some gas even by natural flow; is not that so? A. Certainly.

Q. But that quantity, owing to the back pressure, would not be anything like sufficient to meet the wants of the consumers at the end of the line? A. It would be altogether too small a quantity for our consumers; we would have to shut half, or the most of them, off.

Q. Then as the draft upon the field continued, there would be a constant decline in the rock-pressure at the wells, or in the head pressure, so that the quantity of gas flowing to the end of the line through the same number of miles would be constantly less? A. Yes.

Q. And in that way you could not supply for merchantable purposes any uniform supply of gas, but only a declining supply? A. Certainly; we supply only 67 per cent. to-day of what we supplied two years ago.

Q. You supply Buffalo to-day by means of your compressors and the consequent relief which the compressors give to the line only 67 per cent. of the gas which flowed through the line by natural well pressure two years ago? A. Yes.

Q. You had two years ago how many wells connected with your line? A. We had in the winter of 1891-92 19 wells connected with the line.

Q. You have now how many wells connected with the line? A. We had this winter 48, 34 on the low pressure side of the pumps, and 14 on the high pressure.

Q. From those 48 wells you supplied only 67 per cent. of the quantity of gas which you supplied by natural pressure two years ago? A. Yes, per day.

Q. You stated that only pumps working beyond the flow of gas will create a vacuum at the pump, that is, when the flow of gas from the wells is not sufficient to meet the capacity of the pump a vacuum would then be created at the pump? A. Most certainly.

Q. Now, whether that vacuum extends to the casing head at the well, depends, does it not, upon the length, the size, and the tightness of the line? A. Entirely.

Q. Suppose there is a vacuum at the casing head of one well close to the pumping station, would there also be a vacuum at all the wells in the field? A. No, I do not think that under any circumstances there could be a vacuum on more than a few, say four or five wells that are within a mile of the pumping station.

Q. Supposing there was a vacuum at the casing head, would that vacuum exist beyond the lines of the lease on which the well was drilled? A. I am sure it could not, even if the wells were drilled as near as possible to the line fence. I am absolutely certain it could not, because the rock is so tight.

Mr. CONMEE.—Can that vacuum extend to the sand-rock at all, even on the leased property? A. I do not think it can; if it does it would not be for more than a foot or two, because the moment it commences to go into the rock it has so much obstruction to overcome because of the tightness of the rock; this rock is very tight, you cannot see any pores in it if you look at it with a glass, and you would not think it possible that there could be any gas in it.

Q. When you speak of pressure do you mean suction or vacuum pressure? A. Pressure is not vacuum; when we speak of pressure we mean positive pressure.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—I was going to ask you what is a vacuum? A. A vacuum is when the pressure gets below the atmospheric pressure, below zero.

Q. It is the absence of atmospheric pressure? A. Yes, partial or total.

Q. A total vacuum is the entire absence of atmospheric pressure? A. Yes.

Q. A partial vacuum is a partial relief from air pressure? A. Yes.

Q. And the possible extent of a vacuum, where a perfect vacuum is obtained, is only fourteen and seven-tenths pounds? A. Yes.

Q. Is it not as a matter of practice extremely difficult to secure a perfect vacuum? A. Very difficult indeed, a few pounds at the most, four or five pounds, is all that is ever got with the strongest machine.

Q. The moment the space surrounding the vacuum is opened, the vacuum must instantly disappear, must it not? A. Certainly.

Q. A pipe extends down into a well, it has an open end, and the whole gas field extending in every direction from around that open pipe; would a vacuum, if we conceive one possible at the mouth of the pipe or at the bottom of the well, extend any distance, considering the openness of the space around the rock, and all that sort of thing? A. No, it would not; it would fill in immediately.

Q. You stated a little while ago that the pressure by which the gas is being forced through the rock is called the rock-pressure? A. Yes.

Q. Suppose the rock-pressure to be 100 pounds; that is the force by which the gas is being forced out of the well? A. Yes.

Q. Assuming there was a vacuum at the bottom of the well of a single pound, then there would be 101 pounds as the force by which the gas would come from the well, would there not? A. Yes, that is just it; there would be just one pound more due to so much relief of the pressure.

Q. So that one pound vacuum would not extract from the well any more gas than an increase in the rock-pressure, providing the well was left open at the casing head? A. If it was open at the casing head you could not have one pound vacuum.

Q. I am aware of that; but a vacuum of one pound at the casing head would be simply equivalent to one pound of rock-pressure in the field. A. Certainly.

Q. Supposing a well has a rock-pressure of 101 pounds, will that well produce more or less gas when it has declined to 100 pounds and has a vacuum of one pound at the casing head? A. It would produce the same quantity in both cases, because the head would be the same.

Q. State whether a gas field, the rock-pressure of which has so far declined that it cannot force a sufficient quantity of gas to market for merchantable purposes, can continue to be operated by the use of compressors, or would it have to be abandoned if it were not for the compressors? A. I do not understand that question.

Q. Supposing the gas in a field had so far been exhausted that the pressure was not sufficient to force the gas to market, what would the gas company have to do? Would it continue business or abandon the field? A. It depends on how much we could force to market.

Q. Not sufficient to be in merchantable quantities? A. It all depends on what is a merchantable quantity.

Q. Supposing there was not a merchantable quantity, would you have to abandon the field? A. My answer would be different according to the meaning of "merchantable quantity."

Q. Supposing sufficient gas is not produced from a gas field by reason of a decline in the natural pressure, so that the company cannot deliver at the end of its lines a quantity that will pay the operating expenses of the company, that would not be a merchantable quantity, would it? A. No; certainly not.

Q. What would you have to do? A. We would have to abandon the business.

Q. Or use compressors, or something to keep up the supply? A. By using compressors you would keep up the supply for a while, not very long.

Q. How does the quantity of gas supplied by your company in Buffalo compare with the quantity which would escape into the air if all the wells were opened wide at the casing head? A. Four or five times as much gas would flow than we are now marketing in Buffalo.

Mr. BRONSON.—How do you know that? A. By practical experience. We have men that go into the field every day to blow the water out of the wells; of course I have been often with them and have measured the well and how much they blew. We have what we call a Pitot tube with which we measure the flow of the well; I have made these measurements over and over again, and I know what each well flows at the casing head.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—You say you keep from two to seven pounds gas pressure on the well side of your compressors? A. Yes.

Q. As long as there is any pressure on the well side of the compressor, is there taken from any well as much gas as would flow from it if it was relieved from all pressure? A. No; there is less, because there is that pressure to feed against, ten or fifteen pounds, or whatever it is.

Q. Consequently a compressor operating wells with a line pressure of from two to seven pounds flows much less gas than it would under other circumstances? A. Yes.

Q. The gas supplied by you, then, to Buffalo, by means of your compressors is less than what would escape into the air if it were not for the compressors? A. Certainly; a good deal less.

Q. The compressors, then, are used for the purpose of enabling you to obtain from your wells a quantity of gas for mercantile purposes to be supplied to your consumers at Buffalo? A. Certainly; I must say about that that if it were not that our consumers in Buffalo get a supply from another line we would not have had enough gas for them this winter, because we are only sending 67 per cent. of what we sent two years ago, even though we are using these compressors, and we have just as many consumers, in fact we have a few more. If it had not been for this other supply we would have had to cut off some of our consumers.

Q. State whether after the rock-pressure has declined so far that it will not force the gas to market, there will not still be remaining in the gas rock a quantity of gas which would be lost as unmerchantable? A. Certainly; if compressors were not used and the gas business became on that account unprofitable, you would have to abandon the field, and nobody else would ever go in there to drill wells. There would be a certain quantity of gas, about 30 or 40 per cent. of the total quantity, that would be lost for ever, just the same as an oil field would have a lot of oil left in it when the oil wells ceased to flow, if pumps were not used to take that oil out.

Mr. GERMAN.—Will gas flow naturally from a well through a pipe four miles in length for a longer period of time than it will flow naturally through a pipe 18 miles in length? A. No; it would not flow for so long through the 4-mile pipe.

Q. Not so long? A. No; because there would be more gas flowing all the time, and consequently the gas field would be exhausted a great deal more quickly.

Q. I am quite willing to accept your answer in that way. Will it flow longer at the same rock-pressure through a pipe 4 miles in length than it will through a pipe 18 miles in length? A. No; it would not flow so long; so much more gas is going out all the time, and the field would be exhausted more quickly.

Q. You cannot send gas to Buffalo through your pipes which are 18 miles in length, by the natural flow, can you? A. We can send some, but not enough for our consumers.

Q. The wells will get down to the point where the gas will not flow naturally into Buffalo? A. Yes; in sufficient quantity.

Q. To make it profitable? A. Yes; it has come to that time now, and had before we put in the pumps.

Q. That is why you put in the pumps? A. Yes.

Q. Would not that gas flow naturally to the village of Stonebridge, which is 4 miles distant, without the use of the pump? A. Yes; I suppose it would.

Q. And flow there in sufficient quantity to make it merchantable and valuable? A. It all depends upon how much the expense was.

Q. A four-mile pipe line? A. Plus what we have now.

Q. I am not talking about the interest of the company, but about the question of the gas flowing to Port Colborne or Stonebridge, which is four miles away? A. There is no pipe line going there; a pipe line would have to be laid.

Q. When the gas is reduced to a pressure at which it will not flow to Buffalo naturally, will it not flow through pipes to Port Colborne or Stonebridge? A. If there was a pipe laid it would flow up to a certain time, and then there would come a time when compressors would have to be used.

Q. Twenty years? A. Two or three years, probably; it would depend upon how much you would use.

Mr. BRONSON.—I understood you to say that you have always maintained a pressure of from 2 to 7 pounds at the well? A. At the pump. We call it the well pressure.

Q. On which side of the pump? A. On the well side of the pump. Of course at each well the pressure differs.

Mr. CONNIE.—You stated to me that your compressors did not exercise any pressure on the sand-rock in the well? A. No.

Q. You do not agree with the proposition that they could be made to do so? A. No.

Q. Have your compressors ever exercised a vacuum pressure at the head of the well? A. No.

Q. It does not extend to the well? A. No.

Q. It is on the well side of the pump, but it does not extend back to the well? A. It is not a vacuum pressure at all. It is from 2 to 7 pounds of a positive pressure; there is no vacuum pressure at all.

Q. Can you not work those pumps so as to create a vacuum pressure on the well side, if you choose? A. If there was less gas coming in we could, but as it is, we cannot. There is too much gas coming in; if there was more gas coming in we might have 20 pounds there.

Q. There cannot be any vacuum or suction pressure acting on the flow of the well?
A. No; certainly not.

Mr. WOOD (Hastings).—Supposing a well ran naturally and furnished a supply at a distance of 4 miles, would there be any limit to the distance from which that supply would come under ground? Suppose you purchased the right of 1,000 acres, would you ever know when you had exhausted the gas inside of that area? A. All I would know would be when the supply stopped,

Q. That would be the result with the natural flow, as well as with a pumping flow?
A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN.—Would there be any way of checking that, by any appliance in the well or in a neighboring well; could you learn that in any way? Suppose you had a well, and there was also one on a neighboring property, could you determine at the well on the other property whether your compressors were exhausting their territory? A. All you could see would be the pressure, and as you took out the gas the pressure would go down.

Q. Would it affect this well at a distance? A. If it was near enough it would.

Q. I understood you to say it had no effect upon the gas-rock even at the bottom of your own well? A. You did not understand me right; there was no vacuum there. The rock is pretty much all of one nature, though there are tight streaks in it, and nobody can take one foot of gas without affecting somebody else's gas in the long run.

Mr. CONMEE.—That is done by the natural flow as well as by the artificial flow?
A. Yes. If everybody feeds at the same tank it is perfectly evident that the flow will be affected in the long run.

Q. Did you state that you are not taking out of the same gas field as the other company? A. Of course there is this about the gas that is supplied at Stonebridge, it comes from another rock. Our gas is from the Medina sandstone, and theirs is from the Clinton limestone, 130 feet above.

Q. You are really not drawing out of the same reservoir? A. Certainly not; there is no communication between those two reservoirs. When the first well was struck in the Medina sandstone the pressure was 520 pounds, and when the first well was struck in the Clinton limestone the pressure was 365 pounds.

Mr. BRONSON.—These other people could drill down as you have done? A. Yes, they have done so, and they did not get any gas. The Medina sandstone is dry at that place.

Mr. WHITE.—Do I understand you to say that you cannot get the gas over to Buffalo without compressors? A. We cannot get enough for our consumers.

Q. What you say besides that is that unless you have the use of compressors, there would be a large quantity of gas which would remain in the rock below that could not be extracted and would be wasted? A. Certainly. We would have to give up the business and nobody else could make use of the field. There would be a lot of dead property.

Q. The compressor has the effect of drying up the rock and using all the gas that is there? A. Yes; all that there is there.

JOHN McRAE, sworn.

Mr. GERMAN.—You reside at Port Colborne, Mr. McRae? A. Yes.

Q. You have interested yourself in geological matters? A. Yes.

Q. Did you take a record of the rock through which the gas wells were drilled in the section west of Port Colborne? A. Yes.

Q. In what strata of rock do they get their gas west of Port Colborne, in the Reeb well for instance? A. They get it both in the Clinton and the Medina, the majority in the Medina.

Q. Where is the Reeb well drawing its gas supply from now? A. Chiefly from the Medina.

Q. Is it or is it not necessary to put a casing in the well, that is an iron tube, down as far as the Clinton rock in order to case off the Clinton rock? A. They do not case it off.

Q. Did they go through the Clinton rock for the Reeb well? A. Yes.

Q. And went to the Medina? A. Yes.

Q. The Clinton is above the Medina? Yes.

Q. Do you know whether or not at Stonebridge they went through the Clinton into the Medina? Yes.

Q. In all the wells at Port Colborne did they go through the Clinton into the Medina rock? A. In all of them.

Q. They went through into the Medina? A. Into the Medina.

Q. So that there is then a connection, so far as the strata of rock are concerned between the wells west of Port Colborne and the wells east of Port Colborne? A. Yes.

Q. What is the extent of gas territory in the Welland field? A. It runs about ten miles east and west and about two miles wide.

CHAIRMAN.—Where is this territory? A. You may say that it starts about a mile east of Sherkston and runs about three miles west of Port Colborne, and then two miles north from the lake shore.

Mr. GERMAN.—You have your record, your field notes so to speak, of the wells that were drilled there? A. Yes.

Q. You took actual observation of the rock that was drilled through to get the gas west of Port Colborne? A. Yes.

Q. So you know from practical experience what kind of rock they have gone into? A. Yes; I was there when they went through it.

Mr. McSWEENEY.—Mr. McRae, you state that all the wells at Port Colborne were drilled through the Clinton into the Medina sand? A. Yes.

Q. Will you swear that the Mutual Gas Company's well No. 2 was so drilled? A. The Mutual Gas Company are not in Port Colborne; they are in Humberstone township out of the corporation. The town is supplied from that well.

Q. The gas wells which supply Port Colborne are not all drilled into the Medina sandstone? A. I do not know; I was not at home when those wells were drilled.

Q. How many wells are you speaking of when you say that all of the wells west of Port Colborne are drilled through the Clinton into the Medina? A. I refer to the three first wells in Port Colborne, the Reeb well, and the Cronmiller well, making five wells altogether. The Reeb well is used for burning lime.

Q. What about those three wells? A. We have trouble with water; we used them for a long time for light and fuel but water drowned them out, and although gas comes from them the present wells are used instead.

Q. The three wells in Port Colborne have been drowned out by water and abandoned?
A. Yes.

Q. Another of those wells is not in use, and only one is being used at all at the present time, and that one supplies gas to burn lime? A. Yes.

Q. And that well is located three miles west of Port Colborne? A. Yes.

What is the rock pressure of that well in the Clinton? A. We could not find it; the gentleman who put the well down would not allow us to take it.

Q. What is the rock pressure there in the Medina? A. That was not permitted us to find out.

You did not drill the well yourself? A. No.

Q. The Reeb well is the only well in use, and you do not know how much of the gas which it now produces is obtained from the Medina, and how much from the Clinton, do you? A. Not accurately.

Q. Have you any knowledge of how much gas that well produces? A. It produced about three-quarters of a million at the beginning; that was our estimate.

Q. It has largely declined? A. It has largely declined.

Q. Do you know that all the gas, or the greater quantity of it, was obtained from the Clinton? A. No, I was personally present when they drilled into the Clinton and struck gas; they stopped; I had no Pitot tube with me, but there was a good current from the well. They lit the flame and allowed it to burn about two days; afterwards the well was drilled into the lower rock, which is the white Medina sandstone, and in that rock we got an increase, because we submitted it to the same tests; we could feel the current stronger and the flame was larger.

Q. But you could not tell relatively which of those two rocks produced the most gas? A. We assumed that there was an increase of pressure, because the flame was twice as large as it was from the top gas rock. That is three miles west of Port Colborne.

Q. It does not furnish gas in sufficient quantity to justify its being connected with Port Colborne? A. Yes; I think it would.

Q. Do you know whether that pool, three miles west of Port Colborne, even so far as the Medina is concerned, is the same as that which supplies the wells operated by the Provincial Company? A. All one can say is that it belongs to the same geological horizon.

Q. You cannot say whether it is in the same pool or not? A. No more than you can say that two wells 200 feet apart are in the same pool.

Q. In all gas fields where there is a little rise in the rock, as a rule the gas is at the top of that rise, and the water or dry part of the rock is lower down, and the extent or area of that rise constitutes as a rule the extent of the gas pool, does it not? There may be many gas pools in the same locality, that is the anticlinal and synclinal theories? A. In the good fields the anticlinal territory is very broad and large.

Q. The rise may be almost nothing, and the field may cover a large territory?
A. Yes.

Q. Or it may be a little pocket of gas by itself, with no connection to any other field, may it not? A. That would be possible.

Q. Whether this is a little pocket west of Port Colborne, or whether it is the general field from which the Provincial Company gains its supply, you cannot positively say?
A. One would naturally suppose it is.

Q. Can you positively say it is? A. You cannot positively say even if two wells are close together that they are in the same field.

Q. How far is this Reeb well from the wells of the Provincial Company? A. The nearest would be about four miles, that is a supplying well on the east side.

CHAIRMAN.—Have you any idea, Mr. McRae, of the extent of territory that would supply gas, or any idea of the amount of gas that could be got there? A. I think our field is quite an extensive one. We have drilled at Dunnville and Cayuga, and have found gas up that far at different points. They drilled four wells at Dunnville and got gas and also at Cayuga. We assume that our gas supply is fed from underneath the lake.

Q. You are not in a position to say about what the supply is there? A. I have no means of knowing that.

Q. You heard Mr. Coste's evidence; he says their pressure has gone down materially since they started operating those wells; would not that rather indicate that there is no connection between your wells and theirs if you have got an extensive supply like that? A. I refer to both our supplies being fed from there.

Q. Is there any appreciable reduction in the supply of those wells of yours? Since theirs has gone down, has yours gone down? A. The Reeb well has gone down, and so have the Mutual Company's wells; when they started they had a pressure of 400 pounds, and I do not think they exceed 200 to-day.

Mr. CONMEE.—What is the pressure in the Reeb well to-day? A. I do not know; I was told it was 350 pounds when it started four years ago.

Q. You do not know what it is now? A. No.

CHAIRMAN.—I understood Mr. Coste to say that their wells have gone down to 100, and you say this well is at 200; could they be in the same field? A. It is just like this: Suppose you have an extensive field, and put down say half a dozen wells on one farm, you are going to soon reduce the rock-pressure in that portion of the field; you go two or three miles off and put down a well and you get one which has a higher rock-pressure than that which you now have in the other part of the field.

Q. Even in the same pool? A. Yes.

Mr. CONMEE.—Could that be, in the same field? A. I assume this, that it is being taken away very rapidly from where there are the three or four wells, whereas, in the other portion of the field, there is only one well taking it away.

Q. Assume it is a tank 20 feet in diameter; you tap one side of it and get a pressure of say 10 pounds or 100 pounds; if you opened three or four holes on the other side of the tank would you expect to find a difference? A. Not in the case of a fluid.

Mr. CHARLTON.—Would not the pressure be the same at every hole? A. Yes.

Mr. CONMEE.—If you get a different pressure, does it not necessarily follow that you must be in a different field? A. No; I would not think so, because it takes some time for the gas to travel through that rock.

Q. There is the rock-pressure? A. I know; but being fed away more quickly by the three or four wells, there would be a difference.

Q. It would not be a difference of 40, 50, or 100 pounds? A. No, I do not suppose it would.

Mr. MCCLEARY.—The very fact that you put a well down and get gas, and you put another down probably a hundred feet from the same place and get no gas, shows that

gas in a reservoir or tank is not the same at all as the gas in the rock, or sponge, or whatever you may call it? A. No.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—The Mutual Gas Co. gets its gas from the Clinton? A. I am told so.

Mr. CONMEE.—You stated that the Reeb well was bored into the Medina? A. Yes.

Q. You think they got pressure from that? A. Yes.

Q. Do you think they got a gas pressure? A. Yes.

Q. In Port Colborne there was another well bored into the Medina? A. Yes.

Q. But you do not say whether there was a gas pressure in the Medina there? A. 275 pounds I think was the pressure there.

Q. Did it come from the Clinton? A. No; from the Medina; there was not a bit of gas from the Clinton at all in the first three wells put down at Port Colborne. They were small holes and the casings were not good.

Q. And they are now abandoned? A. Yes.

Mr. WHITE.—Did you put down any of those five wells? A. No, I simply kept records of them.

Q. How often did you visit them? A. I would be there daily and had samples kept every five feet.

Q. You say that the Reeb well flowed pretty considerably at the start? A. Yes.

Q. When was that? A. It was drilled between December 12th, 1889, and February 8th, 1890; about the 1st February, 1890.

Q. Did it commence to flow then? A. They got the first gas in the Clinton; in about two days after that they got down 116 feet and got into the other gas rock, the white Medina, and they got an increase there.

Q. How much did they get there? A. I was unable to measure it; I went there with a Pitot tube, but the owner of the well declined to give me any information or allow me to measure it.

Q. He would not tell you? A. I could only judge from what I had seen of other wells, by letting the overflow strike my hand, and then closing the well in, allowing the gas to escape out of a two-inch pipe, lighting it and judging the size of the flame. I knew the Provincial Co. had just struck a well with nearly a million cubic feet; I had been there just a day or two before, and I could compare the two.

Q. How long did it continue to flow in that quantity? A. They allowed it to escape during one whole afternoon and part of the next day.

Q. How long did it produce that quantity or something near it? A. I am unable to tell you that; it is not producing the same amount to-day.

Q. That is four years ago; how long did it produce in any such quantity—you say one whole afternoon? A. That is all within my own knowledge.

Q. Have you any other information to give to this committee as to how long it continued to flow in the quantities you mentioned? A. I was up there a year ago last summer and Mr. Reeb told me they had just commenced observing a lessening of the flow of gas. That was the first time they observed it going down; that was in the fall of 1892.

Q. Since then it has been used practically for nothing except this lime burning? A. There is more than enough for lime burning. They use it for light and fuel in several houses in the vicinity. I think they burn two kilns of lime, but I am not sure.

Q. The other four wells are not operated seriously, they are abandoned? A. They are really abandoned.

Q. Did they produce anything at the start? A. Yes; at the beginning.

Q. Did it last any time? A. We used them up to the time those other large wells were got which the Mutual put down. We were troubled with water, and the wells had not proper casings, and when we got the large wells which were free from water we used them.

LEONARD MCGLASHAN, sworn:

Mr. GERMAN.—You are a member of the Ontario Silver Co.? A. Yes.

Q. Doing business at Stonebridge in the township of Humberstone? A. Yes.

Q. Which is distant how far from Port Colborne? A. About a mile.

Q. How far from the Provincial Gas Company's pumping station? A. About four-miles, I should think.

Q. The Provincial Company and also the Erie Company have wells in the intervening space? A. Yes.

Q. How far are their wells from Port Colborne, or Stonebridge where your factory is? A. I really could not say; I should think about a mile and a half.

Q. How did you happen to go to Humberstone with your establishment? A. On account of the natural gas for that particular business; it is better suited for power and for annealing and drop forging purposes, etc., and I thought I could make a success of the business. It was a failure in Thorold running with water power, and I bought a half interest in the business and took it to Humberstone.

Q. In consequence of the natural gas being at Humberstone you took the business there. A. I did.

Q. Will you state the amount of money your Company has invested in the business in Humberstone? A. We have invested \$81,000.

Q. That is the capital stock? A. Yes; there are just two of us in it.

Q. How much do you pay in wages—what is your weekly pay sheet? A. It is from \$500 to \$600 a week in Humberstone; besides that, we have six men on the road.

Q. You have done so for how long? A. The business has increased, of course. We have been there since 12th August, 1890. It was comparatively small then; we did not have the cutlery business then which we have put in since. We made then merely flat ware, spoons, forks and so forth, and since then we have added the cutlery department and increased the business three times the size it was when we went there.

Q. You are still increasing it? A. Our pay sheet last year was \$26,000, and this year it will be over \$30,000.

Q. You manufacture what? A. We manufacture what is called flat ware, everything that is used on the table.

Q. Knives, forks, spoons? A. Yes, soup ladles, etc., from brass and steel to solid silver.

Q. You make them right out of the raw material? A. Yes.

Q. You take a bar of steel or a bar of silver and manufacture a knife? A. Exactly.

Q. From a bar of silver you make a knife that you lay on the table? A. Yes. We also make blanks, such as the Rogers knife blanks, which we sell to people that are entitled to use the name. We have the Meriden Britannia, of Hamilton; they are the agents for Rogers Brothers, 1847. We pay these men from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year for the use of their name. Nobody else is allowed to use that name. We make the blanks for them, and they plate them to suit themselves.

Q. You supply these articles throughout what portion of Canada? A. All over the Dominion, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on the Pacific Coast and Winnipeg. In Montreal we keep a branch storehouse at 463 St. Paul Street, where we carry a stock of about \$10,000 worth to supply the immediate demand.

Q. Can you give us an estimate of the value of your output yearly? A. I do not know that I would care to do that.

Q. If natural gas is exhausted in that section what will be the effect upon your establishment, so far as its location is concerned? A. I would close it up at once. We are not fitted up so that we can use anything else and make it pay. The margin is small, and we have not a great deal of protection. The advantage we have there is the natural gas, which we use for heat, light and power, for annealing, drop forging and all our manufacturing processes. Without it I would not undertake to run the business at all.

Q. That is, when the gas is gone——? A. I will go with it.

Q. You have been running since 1890; can you give us an estimate of the quantity of gas you have used in your establishment? A. We use part of one well. We went into partnership with the Mutual Company, and I have a right to half the well under the deal I made with them. It has always produced all the gas we required; we have never felt any shortage or had any bother with it.

Q. Is it the same well that supplies Port Colborne? A. A portion of Port Colborne. It did supply the whole, along with our factory, until they put down a couple of wells, one of which was a good one. The other was a poor one.

Q. You have been out in the Ohio field? A. Yes.

Q. What did you see there? A. I saw any number of factories closed up in Findlay and other places in the State. I went for our own information, and I found that, where they had fourteen glass factories running in Findlay, they have not one running to-day. I am safe in saying I saw dozens and dozens of large factories which are closed up and the grass growing all around them.

Q. What has closed them? A. The gas was taken away.

Q. Where? A. To Toledo and Detroit and intermediate towns. There are two large pumping stations, one owned by the Toledo Company and the other by the Northwestern Company (which is the Standard Oil Company), both pumping gas out of the same field—the Findlay field. The Findlay Company had to put in a plant to supply their own town, and it is not supplied now. I was staying at the Marvin House, a hotel in Findlay, and they had to build a large fire of wood right in the office of the hotel.

Q. So that the pumps are exhausting the gas there? A. They have exhausted it; it is practically gone. The factories are gone, and the houses are using the gas for cooking. They said they were trying to hang on to it for cooking purposes, but it is practically gone.

Q. Did you make a test of the wells to see what the effect of the pump was on the well side of the line? A. I went up for that purpose to one of the pumping stations. The Toledo people took me to a well a short distance from the pumping station and took off a plug there; the suction was so great it was with difficulty the plug could be loosened,

and the suction would draw the plug right back into its seat. I examined a number of wells; the officers of the companies treated me very nicely and gave me all the information I wanted. They said "We have gone through just what you are going through; you will have to shut your factory down sure." They opened a number of wells to show me the suction, and I did not see a well or a pumping station or any place, except one, where they had a pressure; they all had a vacuum of from 7 to 15 pounds on the gauges at the various stations I was at. There was one exception, one pumping station at which there was a pressure. In some places they could show you a pressure, and those were places where they said there were bridges between the wells and the pumps, and these places are holding up a little better than the others.

Mr. McSWEENEY.—Q. You are connected with the Ontario Silver Company? A. Yes.

Q. That is located at Humberstone? A. Yes.

Q. Yours is the only factory that has been built in the gas region of Welland, that you know of? A. There was a glass factory built there, but it is standing there shut down. There was a smelting works, there, too.

Q. Yours is the only factory? A. It is the only one now.

Q. The well from which you get your gas, you say, is owned half by yourself or your Company, and half by the Mutual Gas Company? A. Exactly.

Q. That well is drilled into what is known as the Clinton formation, is it not? A. I am sure I do not know about that; it is about 800 feet deep.

Q. It is the same sand-rock in which the Mutual Company get their wells? A. Exactly; I don't think so, but I don't know.

Q. The Findlay factories, you say, have shut down very largely on account of the want of gas? A. Certainly.

Q. That is because the gas in that field or pool has been taken and supplied to other consumers for merchantable purposes? A. Exactly.

Q. And as soon as the gas was taken out of the field and consumed, there was not enough gas left in the rock to supply their factories? A. There is gas there, but not in sufficient quantities for manufacturing purposes.

Q. And you say you saw a vacuum of from 7 to 15 pounds; did you ever see a 15-pound vacuum? A. I saw the gauge mark 15 pounds.

Q. Do you know whether that was 15 pounds, or 15 inches? A. Nothing more than the man at the station told me; he would say, "Here is our inlet, there is 15 pounds vacuum."

Q. Do you want to swear now that what you saw was 15 pounds vacuum, or simply a certain number of inches of mercury on the gauge? A. It is utterly impossible for me to swear what it was. I took the precaution to go to the gas works in Findlay, and get the working of the register that they take every two hours for a month; I had it certified by the secretary and the officials in the office, and had the corporate seal attached to it. It shows the variations of the different wells.

Q. Speaking about those two factories which are shut down, the glass factory and the other one; they did not shut down because of want of gas supply, did they? A. I have no interest in them, and I do not know anything about them. I know the parties interested in the glass factory said they would start up if they could get the gas.

Q. How long is it since they shut down? A. I do not know; I think it was last summer some time. They never did any running practically; they were burned down and started up again, but the sheriff was in most of the time.

Q. If they had drilled, they could have got about as much gas when they shut down as they could at the time they began business? A. The town bonused the Company and was to give them gas, and the town found they could not do so, and there were all sorts of difficulties that I do not know anything of. It was the bonus of the free gas that brought the glass factory there; they did not get it. There was trouble and bad management, and the glass factory stands there empty.

Q. The factories that were built at Findlay continued to operate until the decline in the gas was so great that it was not sufficient to supply them? A. So they told me; and they also informed me that when the gas field was struck in Indiana they moved to Indiana to get free gas there.

Q. So that whether gas be taken from a gas field in large quantity for manufacturing or other purposes, as soon as the gas is gone other fuel must be resorted to? A. Yes.

Q. Had the gas at Findlay pretty nearly exhausted its natural rock-pressure before the pumps were used at all? A. They said not.

Q. What decline was there in the rock-pressure from the time of the original development of gas there to the time the compressors were put in? A. The president of the gas company made an affidavit that if it had not been for the compressors they would have had gas for ten years for manufacturing purposes.

Q. Do you know what the rock-pressure was? A. I do not; I was only three or four days there.

Q. You do not know what the rock-pressure was when they began using the pumps? A. No.

Q. They say they would have had gas for a longer time without the pumps than with them; if so, it would be because the supply of gas for merchantable uses at other points would necessarily have to be discontinued on account of distance from the gas field? A. I suppose so.

Q. If by any means the same quantity of gas was supplied at these other places without the use of pumps as with the pumps, then the field would have been exhausted just as soon? A. It was simply a question of giving the gas to Detroit instead of to Findlay.

Mr. CONMEE.—You have \$80,000 invested? A. About \$81,000.

Q. The material that you manufacture you ship away, do you? A. We ship it all over the Dominion.

Q. How do you ship it? A. By rail.

Q. Would it seriously interfere with your business if a law were passed preventing you shipping your material? A. It would certainly; we would quit making it.

Q. That would be just as serious as an exhaustion of the gas? A. We could team the material; we cannot team the gas.

Q. You would not like such a law as that? A. Not particularly so. I would like to be allowed to ship into Buffalo as they do the gas.

EDWIN B. PHILIPP.—re-called.

Mr. GERMAN.—You said in answer to a question by one gentleman of the committee that you had never seen a vacuum in a well, will you just explain now what you mean by never having seen it? A. The question was asked me whether I had myself seen a vacuum or not; I had not seen it myself, but I had seen the facts as they were reported to me by my men at the office, taken all over the field.

Q. So that when you speak of a vacuum at the casing head, or even down in the well you were speaking from reports that were given to you by your field men? A. Yes.

Mr. McSWEENEY.—Mr. Philipp, you said that your companies were not profitable? A. I think so.

Q. You are connected with four different companies? A. Yes.

Q. The gas business is an extremely hazardous business, is it not? A. What do you mean?

Q. I mean that when a gas pool is struck you do not know in advance what the quantity of gas is in the pool, and cannot tell until you have developed it by drilling, and consequently you have got to take the risks incident to a failure of the supply and from the extent of the field? A. Yes.

Q. And the quantity of gas contained in a pool depends upon the area of gas-sand, the thickness of that sand, and the pressure with which the gas is confined within the sand? A. Generally; in some cases it is different.

Q. A well may be drilled in an area of gas-sand where the rock is very close, so close that it would be almost a dry hole, or be a dry hole? A. We have those wells; yes.

Q. Now then, your companies, you say, were not profitable, simply because the quantity of gas contained in the field did not last long enough and did not furnish a sufficient revenue to pay a return on the capital with interest? A. It was due partially to that and partially to some other matters of business management. One was, we did not get enough for our product.

Q. You sold it at too low a price? A. Yes.

Q. That is a reason, perhaps, why the companies were not profitable ones? A. Yes.

Mr. CONNIE.—You say now that you did not yourself see a vacuum pressure at the well, that you were told of it by your men? A. The men made out reports on report sheets and filed them at my office.

Q. Those report sheets show what? A. The wells varied according to the action of the pumps, and according to the draft on the line and the necessities for the use of gas. Sometimes there would be a vacuum of a few pounds, and then there would be a larger vacuum at the well mouth.

Q. You are speaking now of the well mouth? A. Yes.

Q. Did your reports go to show there was any vacuum pressure down in the well at the bottom of the pipe? A. No; we did not take our pressure at the bottom of the pipe.

Q. That would be impossible? A. We could take it at the bottom with appliances made for that purpose, but when the men are taking their field pressures they were at the top of the well, and those are the reports I had reference to.

Q. Would it be possible to exercise a vacuum pressure at the bottom of the well? A. We think so.

Q. How could you do that—will you explain? A. The only explanation we can give is that if a vacuum at the well head is sufficient to extend down a length of tube of 10 feet, we would expect from practical results in the line of friction to obtain a vacuum below that.

Q. The pipe goes down to the sand-rock? A. Yes.

Q. That end of the pipe is open? A. Yes.

Q. Can you imagine, under any circumstances, that you could extend a vacuum beyond the end of the pipe? A. We could not tell how far beyond.

Q. Will you assert that you can extend it at all? A. No, I cannot assert positively that we could.

M. BRONSON.—What is the distance between the pump and the well? A. It varies; some wells are near the pump station, and others are farther away.

Q. The farthest of the wells at which you recognised a vacuum would be how far distant? A. Three miles.

Q. Do you think that if the pump would produce a vacuum at the well it would naturally produce a vacuum through 800 feet of additional tubing to the bottom of the well? A. It would depend upon the extent of the vacuum where we took our register.

Q. You think there would be a vacuum at the end of the pipe? A. Yes.

Q. If the effect of that vacuum was to exhaust the gas immediately at the end of the pipe, the natural effect would be that the gas in the rock in the neighborhood would rush in and fill the vacuum? A. Yes.

Q. So that if an actual vacuum were not created around the end of the pipe, the effect would be to draw a larger quantity of gas than would be the case if the pressure were at the normal amount? A. Yes.

Mr. CONMEE.—Are you a mechanical engineer? A. No.

Q. Do I understand you to say that a vacuum can be created in a pipe with one end of it open? A. Not if it is freely opened to the full area of the pipe.

Q. A vacuum could not be created at the lower end of the pipe in a well; that is not possible in mechanics? A. If the pipe is entirely open; if that is the condition of affairs, and it has free access to the atmosphere, no.

Mr. BRONSON.—Do you consider that the pipe is open? A. No; I do not consider it is open.

Q. The end of the pipe rests in the rock or in a slight cavity? A. The end of the pipe rests on the bottom of the well; the pipe has orifices drilled in and fittings or tees by which the gas comes in. When we exhaust the gas from the pocket in which the end of the pipe rests, by means of suction or vacuum, the vacuum will naturally extend into the rock. The rock is not filled with large crevices, but it is porous and honeycombed, just like a piece of pumicestone, perhaps not so coarse, so that creating a vacuum at the bottom of a pipe would not be like creating a vacuum in a pipe held in the open air; we have a resistance there. The end of the pipe has only a small space to draw from. I could explain as a matter of practice, if it is desirable, what conclusion we have come to with regard to vacuums in wells and the tube in the wells. The reports of our men coming in from time to time were to the effect that if they endeavored to take a plug off the top of the tube it was difficult to accomplish it. There was a suction while the pumps were working, and after the plug was released it would be held to its seat by the pressure of the atmosphere on the outside. Their reports were further to the effect that it would take, in some cases, 10 or 12 minutes for the well to even itself up; there would be a suction down into the well for that length of time. Now, with such a condition of affairs, with the air rushing down into the pipe, it would seem to me that there must have been a vacuum, or very nearly a vacuum, at the bottom of the pipe.

Mr. CONMEE.—Is that not the case also with a current of air or water? Have they not also a tendency to draw? Is not that all there is in that? A. No; I think not.

Q. You have a pipe connected here, and you have a current of air there; will the current not draw on the pipe? A. In this case we shut the pumps off in the line.

Q. You shut off the flow of gas? A. We shut off the suction of the pumps in this case, and we certainly shut the well in, shutting off connection with flow or anything else.

Q. Of course the current in a short time checks up? A. If there was any pressure it would show pressure; if any suction, it would show suction.

Q. If this was a pipe and you connected it here with a tee, and put an air current through here, would there not be a tendency to draw down this pipe? A. Yes; but we have no condition of affairs similar to that.

Q. If you are taking out of a well here would not that be exactly the tendency? A. The current is shut off before we make our tests; we shut our valves before testing.

Q. If this valve is shut and your pump stopped will you assert that when you take the cap off there will be pressure down? A. Yes; there was in that case.

Q. It is not the action of the pump that causes the pressure, because you have shut the pump off? A. It is, indirectly, the action of the pump previous to shutting it off.

Q. The pump is not working there at all? A. The suction is the result of the previous action of the pump. There could be no partial vacuum there as long as the pump was working on the well, and only the action of the pump would cause it.

Mr. GERMAN.—You say that the companies in Ohio have not made any very large amount of money, if any; is that due to there being no profit in natural gas when used locally, or is it because several of the companies have put in very large and expensive plants? A. It is due principally to the competition in furnishing gas; the prices became lowered by the competition until there was practically no money in the business.

Q. And the necessary plant to take the gas to distances out of the locality is very expensive, is it not? A. Yes.

Mr. BRONSON.—This well of which you were speaking a moment ago had been connected with the pump, as I understand it? A. Yes.

Q. Then you closed off the valve to that well, which disconnects it from the pump and all other wells? A. Directly from all other wells, the only communication it would have would be through the gas rock. There would be no direct connection above.

Q. Then you take off this cap, you say, at the head of the casing? A. Yes.

Q. Your theory is, as I understand it, that the air flows in until the vacuum created by the pump is overcome? A. Yes.

Q. I suppose if you did not take off this cap, the vacuum would be overcome by the gradual natural flow of the gas, after a length of time? A. Evening up, possibly.

EUGENE COSTE,—recalled :

Mr. GERMAN.—What quantity of gas has your Company sent to Buffalo since you began business? A. I am a little like Mr. McGlashan in this matter. This is very private information, entirely concerning the private business of the company, but of course if the committee want it they must have it. I do not think it is advisable that everybody should know it. I have the figures here if you insist upon it. I cannot tell the exact quantity of gas, because we do not measure the whole of it; what is supplied to the waterworks is not measured. The annual quantity of gas would be an estimate; the receipts are a positive thing.

Q. Give us an approximate estimate of the quantity of gas you have sent to Buffalo since the beginning of your operations? A. The total quantity of gas sold up to the end of February, 1894, from the beginning (of which as I say a good deal is estimated) is in round numbers 4,740,000,000 cubic feet. We got about $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents per thousand for that quantity, making the total receipts \$438,219.49. I will just say here that the same question was asked Mr. McGlashan about his business; this is a very private matter and I would like it to be kept private. The figures I have given cover the operations of the Company from the beginning, 12th January, 1891, to the end of February, 1894, and include all the gas sold everywhere. We have 250 consumers in Canada, almost as many as in Buffalo.

Q. You have supplied very little gas comparatively in Canada? A. We have supplied comparatively little in Canada, but we have about 250 consumers here.

Q. You supply the farmers who have leased their lands to your company with gas? A. Yes.

Q. And the village of Victoria? A. Yes, and a good many farmers along the line.

Q. How much gas do you supply to the Buffalo waterworks yearly? A. That I cannot tell. We do not measure that. We are paid so much per million gallons of water pumped, an arrangement based on trials that have been made.

Q. Can you say how much is being used for manufacturing purposes in the United States and how much for local individual purposes? A. There is none used for manufacturing purposes at all.

Q. When I say manufacturing purposes I of course include the Buffalo waterworks? A. That is not what I call manufacturing purposes. We compete with hard coal in the case of the Buffalo waterworks, the same as we compete with hard coal in private houses. The waterworks had always used hard coal, for the reason that they are away down on the river, the top of their chimney is right up to the bank, and they cannot use soft coal.

CHAIRMAN.—Is the Buffalo waterworks the only institution you supply outside of domestic consumers? A. Yes; our competition is practically all with hard coal.

Mr. GERMAN.—What outlay has your Company been to in cash including the cost of your compressors? A. Our total expenses from the beginning up to the end of February as shown by our books was \$440,049.52.

Q. That was your total outlay to that time? A. Yes, some of it was charged to investments and some to expenses; \$237,000 was charged to investment, and \$202,000 to expenses. We call the drilling of wells expenses.

CHAIRMAN.—To whom do you supply this gas at $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents per thousand? A. To the Buffalo Natural Gas Company.

Q. You do not supply it to the consumers? A. No; we practically do not do any business in the United States at all. We supply it at the boundary to the Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel Company.

Mr. GERMAN.—You supply it at the city limits? A. No; at the boundary, at the middle of the river. We laid the river line jointly, each paying half the expense. Our contract is that we come to the middle of the river, to the boundary line; we are to all expense on the one side of the river, and they are to all expense on the other side.

Q. You have to keep up a certain pressure at a certain street in Buffalo? A. No; they do the regulating.

Mr. CONMEE.—Do I understand that all your expenditure has been in Canada? A. Yes; all in Canada. Everything we own is in Canada; we have not spent a cent in the city of Buffalo.

Mr. GERMAN.—Will you kindly state what you pay out now yearly; wages first? A. We pay about \$100,000 a year. We had spent \$40,000 up to the 30th December, 1890, consequently you see that the balance of \$400,000 is about \$100,000 a year for four years.

Q. Kindly state what you pay out now yearly for wages? A. I have not got that here; the way I have it is "drilling of wells, leases and other expenses."

Mr. CONMEE.—What would be the approximate amount of wages you pay each year? A. It would be pretty hard for me to answer the question in that way. We separate labor into each item. I will give you a guess, and that is the best I can do. We pay more than wages, we pay royalties.

Mr. GERMAN.—How many men have you now employed in the county of Welland? A. We have about 20 every month, or probably 25; but at other times, when we are laying lines, we have 100 employed.

Q. How much are you paying now for leases per year? A. We pay about \$12,000 a year for leases.

Q. You gave us an estimate of the money that you had already expended, and you said you had expended all that money in Canada. Where did you buy your pipe? A. In the States.

Q. You did not expend all that money in Canada? A. The pipe is there, the whole plant is there. Our running expenses are practically all wages, except the salaries of the officers, which you would not call wages. It is not like a factory with a certain number of men, which the manager can tell.

Q. About what do you pay your men per day—your ordinary working men? A. We pay them \$1.75 to \$2 per day.

Mr. BRONSON.—Can you give us an idea as to the cost of operating the present plant, either by the month or by the year, excluding any expenditure on capital account? A. Of course our pumping station has only been running two months, but I think I can get at that. What we call the gas expense in the two months has been \$5,987. That is the whole cost of operating the plant, and does not include any capital expenditure, it is just the cost of operating. That is about \$3,000 a month.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—What is the capital stock of your Company? A. \$600,000.

Q. This expenditure of \$440,000 is in addition to the stock issued in purchase of property, or is it included as part of the capital investment? To begin with, your capital stock is \$600,000? A. Yes.

Q. That capital stock was issued for what? A. It was issued to various people for cash or property sold to the Company.

Mr. BRONSON.—Is the capital stock all paid in? A. Yes.

Q. Was the stock issued at par? A. It was all issued at par, except one allotment, that was issued at 75 cents, of \$41,700, making a discount of \$10,425. All the rest was issued at par.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—Your total receipts have been how much? A. \$438,000.

Q. And your operating and general expenses have been \$440,000? A. Yes.

Q. That \$440,000 was in addition to the capital invested in the purchase of property? A. Yes.

Mr. BRONSON.—Were the proceeds of this issue of stock used in purchasing this property and putting in your lines? A. Certainly.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—We have a capital stock invested of \$600,000, and we have invested in addition to the capital stock \$440,000. A. That is not correct.

Q. How much of that capital stock was issued for property? A. \$412,000.

Q. That property consists of what? A. It consists of the territory in which we had discovered and proved the existence of gas, and also of franchises in the city of Buffalo, the privileges of supplying a great many consumers there.

CHAIRMAN.—Your Company bought the franchises in Buffalo? A. No, we do not own the franchises, we bought from the Buffalo Natural Gas Company the privilege of supplying gas through their plant.

Mr. WHITE.—In effect, you are paying them a bonus for the use of their system? A. Yes.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—The \$440,000 which you have mentioned as having been expended is in addition to the stock which was issued for leases and purchase of property? A. Yes, it is in addition to the stock issued for property.

Q. That \$440,000 which you mentioned as having been expended in Canada was derived from what source? A. It was derived partially from sale of gas, and partially from the money we put in the other property.

Q. How much of that amount was derived from sales of stock? A. About \$175,000.

Q. \$175,000 of that amount was derived from stock that you sold for cash? A. Yes.

Q. And the balance of it was from receipts of your Company from sales of gas? A. Yes.

Q. Now, please state how much money has been divided among your stockholders, either in the form of dividends or otherwise, since your Company began business? A. There have been, with one a few days ago, nine dividends declared; eight dividends of one per cent., and one of one and a half per cent.

Q. How much did that amount to in money? A. \$57,000.

Q. \$57,000 has been paid up to the present time in the form of dividends? A. Yes.

Q. State whether there has been any division of money among your stockholders since you began business, aside from that amount of \$57,000? A. Yes; there was an amount of money which we called a sinking fund, that has been distributed among the shareholders, and the capital stock was reduced at the same time. That amount was \$75,000, and the capital stock was reduced \$90,000. We considered that the assets of the Company were going away, and so we reduced the capital stock by dividing the sinking fund.

Q. You have distributed altogether since you began business among your stockholders \$57,000 and \$75,000, making a total of \$132,000? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know how much cash you have in your treasury? A. We have about \$30,000.

Q. Then you have divided \$132,000, and have only \$30,000 in your treasury? A. Yes.

Q. Now then, looking at your plant as a whole, your receipts from the sale of gas, your investment, and the money which has been divided among your stockholders, state whether you think it reasonably probable that your Company will ever pay? A. No; I know it will never pay. I have sold some of my stock at 50 cents on the dollar.

CHAIRMAN.—This \$412,000 you paid for territory and franchises, I would like to understand a little about that; to whom was this \$412,000 paid? A. \$202,000 of it was paid to the original promoters, to a syndicate that was formed at the start to explore this gas field. We took the risk and went in there seven miles away from the nearest well that had been drilled, which wells were failures; we risked our money in sinking into the ground to find out whether there was gas or not and we spent all of that \$50,000 in drilling wells. By the time we had expended that amount we had blocked out quite a little field and had got some very good wells. We considered that was worth \$202,000; more than that we had spent money when we formed the Company which we did in 1890.

Q. The company paid the original promoters? A. Yes; \$202,000 for the territory, for the 50,000 acres of leases we had, the wells and everything we had discovered.

Q. It had cost \$50,000? A. About \$50,000 in money.

Q. That is \$202,000 was the amount out of this \$412,000 paid for territory and franchises; was the balance paid in Buffalo for franchises? A. \$212,000 was paid for those franchises in Buffalo.

Q. This \$202,000 was paid to the original promoters? A. Yes.

Q. Are not all of those original promoters members of the present Company? A. Yes; some of them are gone, a few of them have dropped out, but the majority are still shareholders.

Q. And you were practically paying to those shareholders the \$202,000; you were putting that in as part of your stock? A. The Company was buying for that the territory of the original promoters.

Q. Did you get the \$202,000 in stock? A. Yes.

Q. You did not get it in money? A. No; it was in stock. We considered it was worth that at the time.

Mr. BRONSON.—That was part of the \$600,000 of stock? A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN.—You had practically on the first investment of \$50,000 a profit of \$150,000 in stock? A. Yes.

Q. And the franchises? A. These franchises were considered very valuable; we had only about 400 consumers before we got them.

Q. Who owned them? A. The Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel Company.

Q. You paid The Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel Company over the \$200,000 for their franchises? A. We issued stock to them for it.

Q. You gave them that much of the \$600,000 stock? A. Yes; for these franchises; they were very valuable to us—they increased our receipts from \$3,000 a month to \$8,000.

Q. This Buffalo Natural Gas Company to whom you paid the \$212,000 is the same company to whom you are supplying the gas? A. Yes.

Mr. BRONSON.—So that really the \$414,000 paid for property and franchises was paid in stock to present shareholders of the Company? A. Yes.

Mr. McSWEENEY.—You say that the promoters invested \$50,000 in developing the territory? A. Yes.

Q. State what was the fair value of that territory at the time you issued \$202,000 stock for it? A. That is what we considered the value was; \$202,000 more than what money we had put in, about \$252,000 altogether.

Q. The Company issued that stock to you persons as individuals in payment for your property? A. Yes.

Q. There were persons who afterwards bought stock at par and above par? A. Yes.

Q. The present stockholders represent some who are purchasers of stock, and others that acquired their stock in exchange for property, that property being valued at what was considered its fair value at the time the Company purchased it? A. Yes.

Q. And that profit you consider was the profit which the promoters were entitled to receive from their investment of \$50,000 and from their development work? A. From our risk which we had run in spending that \$50,000, and from what we had found; we thought we had found a very valuable thing.

Mr. CONMEE.—In addition to the \$50,000 that the original promoters put in there was \$175,000 put in afterwards? A. Yes.

Q. That would be \$225,000 altogether? A. The \$175,000 includes the \$50,000.

The Chairman requested Mr. Coste to prepare an itemized statement of the affairs of the Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company to be submitted to the Committee at its evening session.

Q. Mr. Philipp stated that in his opinion there might be a vacuum created at the bottom of a pipe in a well by the action of the compressors; do you agree with that? A. It would all depend on how much gas there was in the gas rock. If there was very little gas in the gas rock you might have one, because the gas would not come in fast enough. If there was a good deal of gas in the rock you could not have it.

Q. Having regard to the condition of the pipe at the bottom of the well and the openings through which the gas passes from the rock into the pipe, do you think it is possible to create a vacuum? A. If there was very little gas in the rock, not more than one or two pounds pressure, you might do it a foot or two from the well, I would not say more than five feet from the well; the rock is very tight, and it would not extend more than two or three feet on account of the tightness of the rock.

Mr. BRONSON.—The more the pressure is relieved at the end of the pipe the more the gas would rush in from the surrounding rock? A. Yes.

Mr. CONMEE.—Are you a mechanical engineer? A. Yes.

Q. You think a vacuum can be created in a pipe with an opening in it? A. Not opening into the air.

Q. An opening under those circumstances? A. You might have one if there was only a few pounds rock pressure.

Q. Supposing there was no rock pressure at all? A. Then you could probably produce a vacuum for 3 or 4 feet away from the well.

Q. Notwithstanding that there was an opening in the pipe? A. Yes; the opening is in the well, which is entirely closed from the air and only communicates with this gas rock, which is the only thing that it can draw anything from.

Q. That is, if your packing was all right, the air would be excluded? A. Yes; entirely excluded in all the wells; no air can get in any of our wells. We have got to exclude it; we have packings that will not allow the pressure to escape even at 500 pounds.

Mr. CHARLTON.—I understood you to say that you have sold some of your stock at 50 cents on the dollar? A. Yes; I have sold some myself. Some was sold at par several years ago; lately I sold some at 50 cents.

7.30 p.m. EUGENE COSTE, re-called—

Mr. McSWEENEY.—Mr. Coste, state whether in compliance with the request of the Committee you have prepared a statement showing the capital stock, investments, receipts, and so forth of your Company? A. Yes, I have.

Q. Will you please read it? A. It is as follows :

THE PROVINCIAL NATURAL GAS AND FUEL COMPANY OF ONTARIO (LTD.)

CAPITAL STOCK.....		\$600,000 00
Leases, etc	\$252,000 00	
Buffalo Franchises.....	212,049 49	
Stock at par.....	94,257 51	
Stock at 75 cents.....	41,700 00	
	135,957 27	55,000
	669,007 00	\$600,000 00
CAPITAL STOCK		\$600,000 00
Dividend paid to 6th April, 1894	\$57,000 00	
Sinking fund used to reduce capital stock now in process of reduction.....	75,000 00	
Total distributed	\$132,000 00	
Balance of capital stock not repaid	468,000 00	
		\$600,000 00

INVESTMENT (28th of February, 1894)—

Leases, etc., in Welland County.....	\$252,000 00	
Franchises (in Buffalo).....	212,042 49	
Pipe line, pump station and plants in Welland County.....	237,419 34	
Drilling wells, rentals, royalties, etc.....	202,630 19	
Receipts from sale of gas.....	440,047 53	\$438,219 49
Balance of investment over gas receipts.....		465,872 53
	\$904,092 02	\$904,092 02

OPERATING EXPENSES (28th February, 1894)—

Drilling wells.....	\$96,594 66	
Rentals and royalties to owners of lands	37,367 53	
Other expenses in maintaining property and conducting business	68,668 00	
Pipe, laying lines to Buffalo and under Niagara River, connections to wells, Smerkston plant, Victoria plant, pump station, etc., including labor in construction	237,419 34	
Leases, Franchises, etc.....	464,042 49	
		\$904,092 02

Statement filed, marked Exhibit "A."

Q. I want two or three explanations from you now ; you spoke of \$50,000 expenditure in developing these leases ; by whom was that expended ? A. That was expended by a syndicate of a few friends, McLaren, myself and others.

Q. That did not come out of the treasury of The Provincial Natural Gas Co ? A. No ; the Company was not formed at that time.

Q. The Company had nothing to do with that expenditure ? A. Nothing to do with it at all.

Q. The leases that were sold to the Provincial Company for \$252,000 of its capital stock were leases upon which this \$50,000 was expended for development ? A. Yes.

Q. And also a large number of leases that were not developed ? A. Yes ; undeveloped leases that we had secured.

Q. Now state what you think was the fair value of those leases at the time they were turned over to The Provincial Natural Gas Co. with the outlook and everything as it appeared at the time? A. The Provincial Natural Gas Company's Board of Directors thought they were worth \$252,000, and that was the reason they issued stock to that amount to the people who had developed the land for those leases.

Mr. WOOD (Hastings).—There were a certain number of persons who had what they thought was a valuable property? A. Yes.

Q. Consisting of what you have just been speaking of; and you sold it to whom? A. To the Provincial Natural Gas Co.

Q. How many additional persons were brought into the Company besides those who had developed the property? A. I have got to think a little before I can answer that.

CHAIRMAN.—There were additional persons? A. I am trying to think; I do not remember of any additional persons at the time the Company was organized.

Q. Then the persons who were in the original syndicate formed a company? A. Yes.

Q. And these leases were put in? A. They were sold for that amount to the Company.

CHAIRMAN.—And those parties sold the rest of the stock? A. A company was afterwards formed, a corporate body.

Q. You sold this \$100,000 and this \$50,000 stock; that is what you sold really of stock? A. We sold \$212,000.

Q. You paid that stock for the franchises? A. Yes.

Q. Then the only parties that were really brought in outside of the Buffalo Company were those to whom you sold this \$150,000 worth of stock afterwards? A. That was sold mostly at par, but part of it was sold at 75 cents.

Q. That would represent about \$50,000 of stock that you sold at 75 cents? A. Yes.

Mr. GERMAN.—You stated this morning that the actual outlay in cash of The Provincial Natural Gas Co. up to the end of February last was \$440,049? A. That was for their plant and their operating expenses; that was what I meant; I understood the question to be as to that.

Q. I asked you your complete actual outlay? A. I gave these other amounts for the franchises and for the leases, but I did not add them up.

Q. The franchises you paid for in stock, did you not? A. Yes.

Q. I am asking you for your actual outlay in dollars and cents? A. That is the reason I gave you the \$440,000, because it was the outlay for the plant and so forth.

Q. I am asking you for the actual cash that your Company has paid out since you started business in the county of Welland? A. We paid that \$252,000 dollars in cash; we considered it cash.

Q. I do not care what you considered it; I want to know the money, the amount in dollars? A. It was worth that; we sold it for that.

Q. How much actual cash has your Company paid out; you told us this morning it was \$440,000; is that right? A. What I stated was that was the cost of the plant and other expenses; but you want to add to that this \$252,000 that was paid by the Company the first thing for these leases; that was the first expense of the Company.

Q. Was that \$252,000 paid in money? A. It was paid in stock at par.

Q. It was not paid in money? A. No; it was not paid in money.

Q. And it was paid to persons who are now stockholders in the Company? A. It was paid to those promoters who had discovered the gas.

Q. And those promoters are stockholders in the Company? A. Yes.

Q. Now, then, what other expenditure was there? A. There was, as I stated, this \$212,000 that was paid for that franchise in Buffalo.

Q. How was that paid? A. In stock.

Q. To whom was it paid? A. It was paid for a consideration granted to us by the Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel Co.

Q. And they are stockholders in the Provincial Natural Gas Co.? A. No, not themselves.

Q. Are they, or are they not? A. They are not.

Q. Are there not members of that Company that are stockholders? A. Yes, certainly; members of the Buffalo Company, but not the Company itself.

Q. Not the Company itself, but the men who constitute the Company? A. Yes; there are some of them.

Q. Now, I will come back again to my former question; has your Company paid out in money since they began operations, laying aside your stock, more than the amount you gave us this morning, namely, \$440,000? A. No; if you discard these other two items it has not.

Q. The amount of your income during that time as you gave it this morning, \$438,219, I suppose is correct? A. That was received from the sale of gas.

Q. If you paid \$212,000, as you say, for these franchises in Buffalo, why do you sell gas at the Niagara River for 9 cents? A. It is just in this way; the Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel Co. had valuable franchises to pipe all the streets of that city, and had laid a very expensive plant through a great many streets. That business had been going on for several years, since 1886 I think, and they had during that time got a great many consumers on their line. They were being supplied by a Pennsylvania Company and the Buffalo Company would not agree to cancel their contract or could not make this Pennsylvania company cancel their contract unless we paid them this amount of stock; and we had to do it because it was a very valuable thing to us. It was decided by the Board of Directors to do so, and we got a good market at once for our gas.

Q. Then the position is this, as I understand it, you wanted to sell your gas in Buffalo, you could not sell it by reason of the opposition of this Buffalo Company, and you gave them this stock in order to be permitted to sell your gas in Buffalo? A. That is right; we considered it very valuable to us to have the market.

Q. And you let them in? A. We had no money, and we had gas; and we wanted to make some money.

Q. And you gave them \$212,000 of stock? A. Yes.

Q. In order to be allowed to sell your gas to them in Buffalo? A. In order that they might cancel their contract with the Pennsylvania Company, which had laid a very long and very expensive line; and we had to pay high to get it done. That line is 90 miles long and it cost a pile of money.

Q. Now, then, as a matter of actual cash outlay from the pockets of the people that were interested in this gas company you paid out \$175,000, did you not? A. We paid all these amounts.

Q. You paid these amounts, but they were paid out of the receipts from the sale of gas, were they not? A. We got \$438,000 from that source.

Q. Did you pay one dollar out of your pocket more than \$175,000? A. Well, our stock was ours; it was in the treasury of the Company. It was something we could sell for money; it was just as good as money.

Q. I understood this morning from you that the actual cash that you paid out of your pockets was \$175,000, the balance of it being paid out of receipts from the gas field? A. The figures are all there.

Q. Is that right? A. It is right in a certain sense.

Q. I want it right in a complete sense? A. It is not right altogether, the way you put it. I have given all the figures, and you can make whatever you want of them.

CHAIRMAN.—Your Company sold stock at par \$94,000, and at 75 cents \$41,000, that is, \$135,000; that is all the cash you invested? A. We invested besides that \$252,000.

Q. That \$252,000 represented \$50,000 in cash? A. It represented leases.

MR. MCSWEENEY.—The leases which Peter McLaren and others sold to the Provincial Natural Gas Company for \$252,000 cost them, in the way of taking them and developing them, \$50,000.

CHAIRMAN.—Is that right, Mr. Coste? A. Yes; before we spent that \$50,000 it was not worth anything.

MR. GERMAN.—Will you kindly tell me the price of the gas in Buffalo? A. The price in Buffalo is 25 cents a thousand, and we get 50 per cent.

Q. The Company gets 50 per cent. of the gross receipts? A. Yes.

Q. Besides the 9½ cents? A. No; some of it is sold for 25 cents, but not all. What is supplied to the consumers by meter is 25 cents per thousand. The average is 9½.

Q. What you supply to private consumers is 25 cents? A. Yes.

Q. It is 35 cents if they do not pay within a certain time? A. Yes, but that does not amount to much.

Q. You sell to manufacturing establishments at a lower rate than you sell to private consumers? A. We did, but we stopped that in November, 1892.

Q. You sell, for instance, to the Buffalo waterworks at a lower rate than you do to private consumers, and that brings your general average down to 9½ cents? A. Yes; and what was sold before.

Q. But your price in Buffalo is now 25 cents per thousand, of which the Provincial Company gets 50 per cent.? A. Yes.

Q. Now, then, will you kindly state the volume of gas you send to Buffalo each day now? A. I could hardly state that; I have given you the total amount for a certain period, and you can make it out. I have not figured it out.

Q. Kindly let me know the amount of gas you are sending to Buffalo now daily? A. I do not know.

CHAIRMAN.—It would show the state of the wells now as compared with the average? A. I think we have given enough information about our private affairs.

MR. GERMAN.—Kindly give us the amount of gas you are sending to Buffalo now? A. It is only 67 per cent. of what we sent two years ago.

Q. I would like a direct answer to the question, as nearly as you can give it?

Mr. McSweeney protested against the question, and asked the ruling of the committee upon it.

The Chairman ruled that the question was admissible, as he did not see how it could prejudice the Company in view of the fact that it had already been stated that the supply had gradually decreased.

A. In the winter of 1891-92, taking the four best months of the year, viz. : November, December, January and February—

Mr. GERMAN.—I am not asking you for that ; I am asking what gas you send to Buffalo to-day, for instance, or yesterday ? A. The daily average to-day is 4,600,000 cubic feet, with 48 wells feeding on the line ; that makes 96,000 feet per well. It was $3\frac{1}{2}$ times that quantity per well in 1891-92.

Mr. CONMEE.—That is what you are sending now with the use of the compressors ; what is the greatest quantity you sent at any time without the compressors ? A. Without the compressors in the winter of 1891-92, with only 19 wells on the line, we sent 6,500-000 feet per day ; that was 340,000 feet per well.

CHAIRMAN.—With the compressors last January or December what were you sending ? A. We only commenced to work them on the 12th of January last.

Q. Say December, what was your average for December ? A. 4,680,000 feet.

Q. You say now about 4,600,000 feet ? A. Yes.

Mr. McSWEENEY.—I want to know whether you supply more gas during the winter season than during the summer season ? A. We supply a great deal more gas during the winter than during the summer.

Mr. GERMAN.—I suppose you will agree with what Mr. McRae said this morning as to the extent of this gas field in Welland, that it is about 2 miles in width and about 6 or 8 miles in length, or perhaps 10 ? A. It is a great deal more extended than that.

Q. Give us your opinion on that ? A. The field in which The Provincial Natural Gas Company operate is about 10 miles long and 10 miles wide.

Q. 10 miles wide ? A. Yes, if you go all the way up in Crowland.

Q. From the lake shore north what is the greatest distance to your farthest well ? A. 10 miles north.

Q. Where is that well ? A. Near Stevensville, No. 46 well.

Q. Do you say that is 10 miles from the lake shore ? A. It is 10 miles from Point Abino.

Q. You know Point Abino runs out into the lake ; I am speaking of the distance from the lake shore ? A. Point Abino runs about a mile or a mile and a half into the lake.

Q. What is the distance from the shore line of lake Erie to Stevensville ? A. I suppose $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. I have travelled it often enough.

Q. Did you get any gas from that well ? A. Certainly ; it is connected with the line ; it is No. 46 well.

Mr. McSWEENEY.—We will admit for the sake of argument, to save time, that the field is about as described by Mr. McRae.

WITNESS.—He said only two miles wide ; it is wider than that.

Mr. CONMEE.—What area has this gas, do you think ? A. There are other people who operated outside of our wells.

Q. What is the area in which this Medina gas-sand can be found in that vicinity?
A. All the way up to Hamilton; this Medina gas was found in Cayuga, Dunnville and other places.

Q. How many miles each way? What would be the length of it in miles, over what stretch of country? A. From Cayuga to Ridgeway must be 35 or 40 miles.

Q. By how many miles wide? A. The greatest width, that is between Point Abino and Stevensville, would be about 10 miles.

Mr. GERMAN.—You know, I presume, the well from which the Ontario Silver Company get their gas? A. Yes.

Q. What would you say would be the volume of gas coming from that well per day?
A. I know what it produced at first; I have only an idea now.

Q. What did it produce at first? A. At first it must have produced 300,000 feet a day.

Mr. CONNIE.—If the pressure in that well is, say 50 or 100 pounds higher than in the wells being operated by your Company, would it be possible for the gas to come from the same gas field? A. I know this myself; it is in another rock. It is in the Clinton limestone, as all the wells that supply Port Colborne and Stonybridge are; there is no connection between the two.

Mr. GERMAN.—You are aware that there is a considerable amount of gas in the county of Essex? A. Yes; I believe there is some, I have found some there myself.

Q. There is probably as good a gas field in the county of Essex as in the county of Welland? A. I would not say that.

Q. Approximately, is it nearly as good? A. It is not nearly so extended as in Welland.

Q. There is a good gas field there? A. Well, I would like to see a greater extent of territory, and then I would say it was a good gas field.

Q. Gas is found in considerable quantities at Dunnville, in the county of Haldimand?
A. I would call it in small quantities.

Q. At Simcoe, in the county of Norfolk? A. I do not know about Simcoe; I know they find it at Cayuga.

Q. There is also gas found at Simcoe? A. I do not know.

CHAIRMAN.—What extent of territory do you think there is in the county of Essex?
A. I can only tell by what has been developed by the drill. I do not remember the dimensions now; it seems to me, giving a guess, that it is about 3 miles along the lake-shore, and the field being somewhat in the shape of a triangle, the perpendicular of the triangle going north would be a mile and a half, or two miles, perhaps two miles. The field would be something like one and a half by two miles.

Q. That has been the only productive field? A. So far.

Mr. GERMAN.—Do you know whether or not this company to which you are supplying gas in Buffalo has a gas field in McKean county, Pennsylvania, in which there are wells closed up at present, waiting until this gas in Welland is exhausted? A. I do not know anything about whether their wells are closed up or not. I know there is a gas field there.

Q. Is gas being used from that gas field? A. Yes.

DONALD MCGILLIVRAY, sworn :

Mr. COWPER.—You are one of the original promoters of this Company, Mr. McGillivray? A. Yes.

Q. You are one who first put money into this business? A. With Mr. McLaren, and a few people from the eastern part of the Province.

Q. After the field was to some extent developed, what did you do? A. After the field was developed to a certain extent, we thought of piping the gas to some market or other, and we came into the market to get money. I came down myself with one or two others to the city here, and endeavored to enlist capital; amongst others, I went to Mr. Osler of Osler & Hammond; he said it was a business he did not know anything about, and that it was too precarious a business for him to recommend his clients to have anything to do with. After that time a committee was appointed by the Directors to go to some other place and hunt up capital.

Q. Whom do you mean by the Directors? A. The original promoters of the Company. The committee went to Montreal and endeavored to enlist capital, but were not successful. When we did not succeed in these places, we tried to enlist some people in Buffalo in it, and they took an interest with us.

Q. And then you succeeded? A. We succeeded in getting money to put down a pipe line.

Q. Now, this is a map of the county of Welland, and this is the township of Humberstone in which your gas field is? A. Yes. (Map filed, marked Exhibit E.)

Q. Whereabouts are your pumping station headquarters? A. Our pump station is right about here, at Sherkston.

Q. How far is that from Buffalo? A. About 14 miles.

Q. In a direct line? A. Yes.

Q. How far from Welland? A. Welland in a direct line would probably be about 12 miles; and by the roads perhaps 14 from our pumping station.

Q. How far to St. Catharines? A. Probably 25 miles.

Q. And to go on to Hamilton? A. It would be over 45 miles.

Q. So then the Buffalo market is the nearest market for you? A. The Buffalo market was the nearest for us.

Q. The most direct in every way? A. Yes; that is the reason we went there.

CHAIRMAN.—In a direct line from Ridgeway to Stevensville it would be about 5 miles? A. Yes.

Mr. GERMAN.—Mr. McGillivray, you stated you interested Buffalo people? A. Yes.

Q. The Buffalo people are The Standard Oil Company? A. I do not know whether they belong to The Standard Oil Company or not. None of them have ever told me they do.

Q. Can you tell us who the Canadian stockholders are? A. I am one, Mr. McLaren is another; I have not got the stock book here. I can go over all I know.

Q. State the names of the Canadian stockholders? A. Mr. McLaren, Mr. Haggart, Mr. Wood, myself, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Coste and his two brothers and father; there are quite a lot of others. Mr. D. M. Ferry of the Michigan Gas Company is one.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—One-half of the stock is held in Canada? A. Yes; one-half of the stock is held in Canada.

Mr. CONMEE.—What would be the effect if you were prevented from using these compressors? A. The effect would be to ruin our investment, and make it so that it would be practically of no value to us.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—If the supply of gas were to fail, what would be the value of the plant? A. I expect the value of the plant would be the same as an old house; it would cost as much to pick it up as we could get for it. That is what old gas men tell me.

Mr. GERMAN.—You are enough of a mechanic to know that the compressors or pumps you have there would not lose their value? A. They would be second hand property.

Q. Outside of being second hand property, they would not lose in value as much as your pipe line; they would not rust? A. They might not, but that is a very small item.

CHAIRMAN.—At my request Mr. Blue, who is Director of the Bureau of Mines for the Province, has been making some investigations in this matter, and I would like to get before the Committee some of the facts which in his reading and experience he has become possessed of.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—So far as the interests of the Company are concerned, I want to say that most of the works that treat upon the subject of natural gas are largely defective in their conclusions and in the information on which they are based. They are not founded upon experiments. The experiments by which the characteristics of natural gas, the extent of gas fields, rock-pressures, the effect of the reduction of rock-pressures, and all that sort of thing, have been ascertained, have been made only within the last few years, and have not been generally disclosed to those who have published surveys, reports, etc. For this reason, nearly all of the works dealing with the subject are not reliable as authorities. I simply make this statement because even the large companies knew but little of such matters until lately, and their knowledge has been acquired by costly experience, such as no individual scientist, no matter how ardent or sincere he may be in his search for knowledge, can possibly have acquired. In giving the information which we have furnished to this committee we have kept back nothing, but have given it as completely as we knew how.

CHAIRMAN.—We can take Mr. Blue's evidence subject to this objection.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—I do not object to Mr. Blue giving his own opinion or experience, but I simply want to ask that we be not bound by books from which he may quote as we would be bound by legal precedents or citations from authoritative works. From my own experience I can take most of these works and point out mistake after mistake, and untruth after untruth.

ARCHIBALD BLUE, sworn :

CHAIRMAN.—Did you make a report on natural gas in 1891? A. Yes, in 1892; it was in the report of 1891.

Q. Have you that report? A. I have it here.

Q. Is it your own experience in the matter? A. It is not my own experience, but it is largely my own observation. It is facts and information that I gathered in various fields, and it is also to a considerable extent the opinions of others, mostly American writers who have given a good deal of attention to the subject in their own country.

Q. Are those authors of recent date? A. Yes.

Q. When? A. Nearly all of the writing on the subject has been done within the past six or seven years. Some of the Pennsylvania writers were among the earliest. They began writing about 1883 and 1884. In Ohio the work has been done at a later date by Professor Orton; in Indiana also by some of the State officers. Professor Orton has also made a report on the gas field of Kentucky.

Q. Who is he? A. He is the Professor of Geology in the University of Ohio at Columbus.

Q. Did you make a visit to the Findlay field? A. Yes.

Q. Is an account of that contained in your report? A. Yes, there is a short account of what I saw there, and what I gathered from a number of people, from officers of the corporation (the field being largely owned by the city) and also to a considerable extent from managers of some of the works where natural gas was used.

Q. Does this report contain the conclusions and opinions you have formed? A. Yes. Perhaps I might just read you an extract or two that will make it clear to the committee why I visited Findlay, and also why I looked to American sources for information. On page 140 of the report of the Bureau of Mines for 1891 I stated that

“Our experience of natural gas in Ontario is confined to two localities, and does not date farther back than three years. Accordingly we cannot pretend to know much about it from our own observation, and if we would avoid mistakes which may cost us dear, the reasonable course to pursue is to aim at being guided, by the experience and observation of others. It has therefore occurred to me that in treating of the origin, occurrence and value of natural gas I could not do better than present the views of the best authorities in the gas and petroleum regions of the United States, in the hope that persons in our own country who are interested in the search for and production of natural gas, as well as all who may be interested in the uses to which it is applied, may be guided into the best course alike for producers, consumers and the whole community. It will be observed that on some scientific aspects there are sharply defined lines of disagreement between scientific men, especially on the occurrence of gas and petroleum. But on the utilitarian side there is no division of opinion; every one recognizes the economic value of natural gas and the folly of wasting it.”

I will also read this extract from page 160:—

“We in Ontario should be able to learn some valuable lessons from the experiences of our neighbors, as to the uses and economies of so important a mineral as natural gas. In Essex and the Niagara peninsula there is good reason to believe that we possess a large supply of it, and in the absence of any other mineral fuel which might be utilized in manufactures as well as for domestic purposes, the wasteful or economic use of it is a matter of no little importance. In Essex the bulk of the gas supplies light and heat for the villagers, and in the Niagara peninsula it renders a like service to a small extent. But by far the greater part of the product of wells in the latter district is conveyed across the river to supply a cheap fuel to the citizens of Buffalo. This is a questionable policy in so far as the interests of Ontario are concerned. It is parting with a valuable asset in an extravagant way, and when it is gone there is an end of it.”

Mr. CONNIE.—That is the opinion expressed by you at the time you wrote this report, is it? A. Yes.

Q. You threw out the hint there that it might be in the public interest to husband the resources we had in natural gas; that is what that paragraph meant, is it not? A. I am speaking in the interests of the Province of Ontario and of the people of Ontario.

Q. You meant by this paragraph to throw out the hint that it would be in the public interest of the Province of Ontario to husband the resources we had in natural gas? A. Exactly; that we should use it for our own purposes.

Q. Did you have in your mind, or will you say now, that in order to do that you would interfere with the vested rights of men who had invested their capital, and deprive them of their property? A. Perhaps I can state my opinion on that point farther on.

Q. What do you say in regard to that? A. I would like to state my views on that subject a little farther on.

CHAIRMAN.—What objection is there to stating it now? A. I would like to read to the committee extracts from some American reports dealing with the uses of natural gas, in addition to those which I have given in the report—later statements than those quoted there.

MR. MCSWEENEY.—Before proceeding farther, I wish to enter my objection to the competency of reports published by foreign authors from insufficient information, which do not throw direct light on the conditions existing in the Welland field, and to protest that the rights of the Company I represent are such that only evidence bearing on the Canadian gas fields and the conditions existing therein can constitute competent evidence for the consideration of the committee.

WITNESS.—I am not going to quote from these authors on any scientific aspect of the subject, but rather on the economic aspect.

MR. MCSWEENEY.—That is one of the questions that is as speculative as to ask how a man might travel to the moon.

CHAIRMAN.—I do not think we are going to take mere dogmas of these authors as evidence as to the practical working of the companies, but general information that would be valuable as to the economic uses of gas may be put in.

WITNESS.—I am quoting here from Professor Orton's report on the occurrence of natural gas in the State of Kentucky.

MR. MCSWEENEY.—I do not object to Mr. Blue stating his own views, but I do object to his quoting the views of Professor Orton, or any other authority.

The Chairman overruled the objection.

WITNESS.—On page 105 of Professor Orton's report on the Occurrence of Petroleum Natural Gas and Asphalt Rock in Western Kentucky there is the following :—

"A gas well, the drilling of which will cost \$1,000 to \$5,000, will pour forth for a series of months, and often years, a flood of gas which even at the lowest rates that ever prevail may be worth to its owner \$100, \$1,000 or even \$2,000 a day. As already shown, the charm that invests a gas field is precisely the same as that which invests a mining district of phenomenal richness. The great advantages of natural gas are found in the support which it gives to manufacturing industries of various sorts. To certain lines of manufactures it is so happily adapted that competition without it is almost out of the question. Its presence invites and stimulates manufacturing enterprises to a wonderful degree. In addition to the direct value of a gas field, our alert business men have not been slow to recognize the fact that no other element in the list of the natural advantages of a town can be made to exert half the attractive power that the possession of a good supply of the new fuel can give."

Again, on page 111 of the same report :—

"We find that about 15 cubic feet of it are theoretically equivalent to one pound of Pittsburgh coal, or 30,000 feet to one ton. Practically, the relation is very different. Most of the heat of the gas can be readily utilized, while a large, but varying, proportion of the heat of the coal is lost in the process of burning. Experience seems to show that 15 feet of gas will, on an average, do the work of two pounds of coal; or, in other words, 15,000 feet of gas are the practical equivalent of a ton of coal, instead of 30,000 feet."

Also, on the same page and pages 112 and 113 :—

"First in the list will be named its employment as domestic fuel in grates and furnaces, for warming houses and in cooking stoves and ranges. All its best properties are seen in these applications. It is a source of unspeakable convenience to the house-keeper, saving a vast amount of time and labor. The fuel is always at hand, and with intelligent management the temperature of house or stove can be held exactly at the point desired for any required period of time. The never-ending burdens of ashes and soot, that necessarily go with the burning of bituminous coal, are disposed of when gas becomes the fuel."

"Natural gas is so admirably adapted in all ways to this particular use—viz., household fuel—that it ought to be kept by every community that obtains it largely for this special application. The factories may well enough forge along on the old system. The comfort of life for the many is certainly to be preferred to the undue business advantage of the few."

"To the production of steam gas is also most happily adapted. It works to this end with extreme regularity. The flow can be so arranged as to regulate the steam pressure automatically. Boilers last longer with gas as fuel, and there is much less liability to explosions. Great economy also results in the reduction of labor in hauling and handling coal and ashes."

"Of all the applications of natural gas to manufactures, its use in glass-making is, perhaps, the most successful. The perfect control of the heat which it allows, the freedom from dust in all stages of the manufacture, give to the companies that use the new fuel advantages which cannot possibly be met by those who are obliged to depend on raw coal."

"In rolling mills and steel works, in lime burning and in brick and tile manufacture, natural gas is also used with complete success. But all of these industries make immense draughts upon the gas fields that supply them, and it would clearly be to the general good if they should, one and all, be entirely cut off from the lines. The fuel is altogether too good for these coarser and more common purposes, and these now take the lion's share of every field with which they are connected. If they were all relegated to producer gas or to oil burning, for example, the life of the natural gas fields would be greatly lengthened."

I have two or three sentences to quote from the last report of the Geological Survey of Indiana, the report of 1893, page 198 :

"Not less than three hundred manufactories of various sorts have been located and put in operation as a direct result of the discovery and development of natural gas. Many of them are wonderful for their magnitude, an example of which is the De Pauw Plate Glass Works at Alexandria, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. Millions of dollars are invested in these manufactories, with the almost certain hope of profitable returns. * * * As a result of the building up of the immense manufacturing interests which I have noted above, together with the real estate speculation which has been induced, a wonderful growth of the villages and towns in this favored territory has been observed. Places that a few years ago contained only the country store, the post-office and the village blacksmith shop have developed into large towns and towns have grown into thriving cities."

In the town of Findlay, which I visited, I found that in about four years the population had increased from about 4,000 to 20,000.

Mr. CONMEE.—Is not that town now considerably abandoned, and the manufactories shut down? A. Yes ; because the gas field has been exhausted.

Q. Do you agree with the view of the writer from whom you have just been quoting, that natural gas should not be used for manufacturing establishments, that they should be shut off? A. He does not say that all manufacturing establishments should be shut off, but the grosser kinds of manufactures, such as brick-making, lime-burning, etc.

Q. I understood he advocated, that they should all be cut off? A. He does not put it quite so strongly as that; he is very strong in his opinion.

Q. What is your opinion? A. My opinion is that the best use to which natural gas can be put is that of domestic fuel, and I believe that where there is only a very limited quantity of it in a country, as in our own case, it should be reserved for that country. If there was a scarcity of bread, we would not permit it to be exported.

Q. There seems to be, so far as I know, a great scarcity of gold in this country; would you prevent that from being exported? A. Well, I do not know that gold has any particular value. I do not agree with you that there is a very great scarcity of gold in the country. I have here the report of the special commissioner on natural gas in the last census of the United States, and I wish to read a few figures relating to the use of natural gas. I find from that report that in 1889 there were in the United States, supplied by natural gas, 466,034 fires for cooking and heating, 75 iron rolling mills, 20 steel works, 111 glass works, 9 gas companies and 2,368 other industrial establishments.

Q. Do you advocate the shutting off of steel works and that class of establishments, and husbanding the gas for domestic use only? A. If there was likely to be a scarcity of it, I would, because I think its greatest value is for domestic purposes; but until I was satisfied that there was likely to be a scarcity of it, I would not be prepared to do so.

Q. Does not manufactured gas serve all the purposes of natural gas? A. Yes, it does; but of course it has to be manufactured, and in that respect natural gas has the advantage.

Q. Is it not a safer fuel for domestic purposes? A. I do not know that it is.

Q. Do you not know as a matter of fact that there have been a good many accidents with natural gas? A. There have been a good many accidents with manufactured gas, also, and there is a very great difference between the cost of manufactured gas and of natural gas. We are paying in this city \$1 a thousand for manufactured gas.

Q. The only difference, practically, is in the cost. One takes the place of the other? A. Yes; if we could get the other as cheap.

CHAIRMAN.—Did you inspect the natural gas fields of Ontario? A. I visited them in 1891.

Q. Have you any idea of their extent, and of the reserve of gas? Have you formed any opinion as to that? A. It is a very difficult thing to form an opinion on that question. We do not, as a matter of fact, know the extent of the field definitely yet. We have a field in the county of Essex, which, so far as we know, is of small area, and we have a larger field in the counties of Welland and Haldimand, practically, so far as we know, in the southern part of the county of Welland.

Mr. CONMEE.—Q. Taking all three fields, it is still limited, the area is not large? A. It is not a large area; quite circumscribed.

Q. Having regard to the supply of natural gas which we have, the area of the fields being limited, and the one in Welland being somewhat exhausted, would you say that it should not be used for manufacturing purposes? A. I would prefer seeing it not used for manufacturing purposes.

CHAIRMAN.—Anywhere? A. In our country; there may be some lines of manufacturing for which it might be used.

Q. Is it not the theory of some authors that natural gas is constantly being generated? A. There are a few authors who have that opinion. I believe as a matter of fact it is being constantly generated, but at a very slow rate.

Q. It would not be of any benefit to the present generation? A. No.

Mr. CONMEE. You do not agree with the theory that it is being rapidly generated? A. No; I do not think it is being rapidly generated. I think the process has been going on for a great many years.

CHAIRMAN.—Have you any idea as to the area from which a well will draw? A. That will depend a good deal on the character of the rock holding the gas. If it is a close-grained rock, it will draw from a more limited area than if it is a coarse-grained, porous rock. The gas rock of Pennsylvania, for instance, is more porous than ours, and to some extent the limestone rock of Ohio is more porous than ours.

Mr. CONMEE.—I see here in one of your reports you say that the gas taken at Port Colborne is from the Medina sandstone? A. Yes.

Q. On what information is that based? A. From the statements of those who drilled the well.

Q. You have heard the evidence here to-day, that in some cases the gas there was taken from the Clinton limestone? A. Yes.

Q. What do you say about that? A. Did Mr. McRae say it came from the Clinton limestone? The Reeb well is not in Port Colborne.

Mr. GERMAN.—The gas wells in Port Colborne are in the Medina sandstone? A. I understand so. As to the Reeb well, my information was that the great bulk of the gas came from the Clinton limestone. That is the information Mr. Reeb gave me himself, and he furnished me with the driller's log.

Q. Have you any idea as to the working of these compressors? A. Well, I do not know anything of my own knowledge, but I think it will depend a good deal on the gas rock. If it is a porous rock, the pumps will draw the gas from a much longer distance than if it is a dense, compact rock. The well is very much like an ordinary well, or like a tile drain. The gas in the rock immediately adjacent to the well will be the first to flow into it, and it will flow in gradually from a longer distance.

CHAIRMAN.—The burden of the evidence has been that a compressor would not draw gas from a well any faster than it would flow naturally; have you any opinion to offer as to that? A. It is only my opinion, but I am firm in the belief that it would draw.

Q. What reason have you for saying that? A. Simply that it reduces the pressure. A vacuum must be created in the compressor, and the gas from below rushes in to supply its place, and the more gas that is taken out of the rock the farther distance it must draw.

Q. Have you any practical experience of your own? A. No; I have no practical experience; I have never been in the business. Perhaps I may be allowed to read you a sentence from the report of Joseph D. Weeks on Natural Gas in the Mineral Resources of the United States for 1892:—"It has been found by those using pumps in the Pittsburgh region that a pump operating a well in a locality where the rock pressure is very low

may exhaust all wells within a radius of, say, a mile ; for in some cases the suction at a well several hundred feet away has been sufficient to draw a bat into it, thus showing clearly the economic value of a pump to the one operating it." This same sentence was given in the preceding volume of the Mineral Resources of the United States, the report for 1891, by the same writer. Again he says :—" Gas pumps also have been attached to every important line, or are now being attached, but the office of the latter is not to lengthen the life of the gas field, but rather to shorten the agonies of its dissolution."

Mr. CONMEE.—Can you imagine that a gas pump would exercise any influence on the gas-rock other than to facilitate the flow of gas into the pipe? A. I do not know that it would, but it is simply the facilitating of the flow that enables the larger quantity of gas to be discharged.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—State, Mr. Blue, whether there may not be a large number of undeveloped gas fields lying under Canadian soil? A. There may be, but we do not know where they are; we have not explored the country very fully.

Q. Only the drill, and encouragement to capital to undertake that kind of enterprise, will disclose whether gas will be found or not? A. Yes; the country has been explored more or less for oil, and borings have been made at a great many points, but gas has been found only in two or three fields.

Mr. CONMEE.—Put yourself in the place of this company; you have invested say \$50,000 or \$150,000 of your capital in these wells; would you think it would be a just thing to pass a law that would destroy the value of your property without compensating you for the loss? A. Of course, if I were the Company I would no doubt oppose it.

Q. Would you think it a just thing to do, to depreciate the value of their property without compensation? A. If it was in the best interests of the country.

Q. If you were the company, how would you feel about it? A. I suppose I would feel just as every company does who gets protection from the Government.

Q. How is that? A. A company generally wants to make as much money out of its capital as it possibly can.

Q. Would you feel you had been treated justly or unjustly, if no compensation were allowed? A. If I had earned back all my capital and a little more, I do not know that I would have any ground to complain, but the country is always larger than the individual.

Q. Suppose you had made your investment in good faith and you had not got back your capital, if your property were made valueless by enactment of law without compensation to you; would you feel that you had been justly treated? A. I am not here to speak the views of the Company; I am speaking in the interests of the country.

Q. You have come here to give us an opinion? A. You have other people to give you an opinion on that point; you have the Company here, and you know how they feel about it. I suppose I would feel as the Company feels.

Q. You would feel you had not been justly treated? A. It would depend on circumstances. If I had got all my money back, I do not know that I would consider myself unjustly treated.

CHAIRMAN.—What do you think with reference to this Company, in view of their present condition, what they have got out of the business, and so on; do you think it would be fair as concerns them? A. From all I can learn, I think this Company have been well recouped for any investment they have made.

Mr. CONMEE.—Are you speaking from your knowledge, or from supposition? A. I am speaking from information and data which the Company themselves gave to the Government a few weeks ago, when they were arguing their case before the Government.

Q. What was that? A. The statements made by Mr. Aylsworth.

CHAIRMAN.—Did Mr. Aylsworth supply you with some of the facts? A. He supplied the Government with the facts, and I got them from him.

Q. Will you give us those facts? A. This statement was put in by Mr. Aylsworth, and as the accuracy of it has been disputed, I may say that most of the papers were in Mr. Coste's handwriting. This is a copy of the statement giving the total expenditure The Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company :

Telegraph line.....	\$ 1,095 34
Sherkston plant	504 59
Buffalo pipe line	118,194 88
Victoria plant.....	7,320 25
Niagara River line.....	12,078 97
Pipe in wells	59,862 82
Wells lines	27,796 68
Pump station	32,487 60
	\$259,341 13
Drilling wells, rentals, etc. <i>royalties</i>	200,000 00
	\$459,341 13

The total of the items, as given by Mr Aylsworth, was \$450,343.13.

Mr. McSWEENEY.—That statement on its face shows that it does not include the cost of leases. Is that not so? A. It includes leases.

Q. Does it include leases, or property of that kind? A. It includes drilling wells rentals, etc.

Mr. McSWEENEY.—Rentals are not leases ; the annual rental is what you pay after you acquire title to the land. That statement does not include the two items for which stock was issued, and I object to the statement in that garbled form. If Mr. Aylsworth furnished that statement, it was unprofessional conduct on his part.

CHAIRMAN.—I do not think there was any unprofessional conduct on Mr. Aylsworth's part ; these figures were given in my presence by him to the Government.

Mr. McSWEENEY.—If the figures were taken during the interview with the Government, I wish to exonerate Mr. Aylsworth from any charge of unprofessional conduct. My statement was only applicable in case he had given them privately.

WITNESS.—The suspicious item in the statement is the one of \$200,000 ; a round number is always suspicious.

Q. A round number is sometimes secret but never suspicious? A. I may say that as to this item of \$200,000 and all the other items, I copied them verbatim from Mr. Aylsworth's statement. You have had a good deal of difficulty in getting from the Company's representatives the output of their wells.

CHAIRMAN.—What have you got? A. I have here the statement which Mr. Aylsworth gave to the Government. He gave the total production of the wells for the three months, November, December and January, for 1891-2, 1892-3 and 1893-4. It is as follows:

	cubic feet.	cubic feet.
November, '91.....	197,524,000	
December, ".....	196,762,000	
January, '92.....	193,525,000	587,811,000
November, '92.....	128,745,000	
December, ".....	150,409,000	
January, '93.....	160,242,000	439,396,000
November, '93.....	156,486,000	
December, ".....	114,751,000	
January, '94.....	133,219,000	404,456,000
		1,431,663,000
Daily average.....		5,200,000

These were the winter months of each year. I had to make an estimate of what the total quantity would be for the year, and I assumed that for the other three months of winter the output would be the same as for the months of November, December and January.

Mr. McSweeney again objected to speculation in regard to the output of the Company.

The Chairman ruled that the evidence might be taken.

WITNESS.—I have here a statement of the average temperature of Toronto for the six winter months, November, December, January, February, March and April, for three successive years, and I find that the mean temperature of the first three of these months for these three years was 30.34°, and for the three months, February, March and April, it was 31.28°, making a difference of only .94° in temperature, and so I thought that I was safe in assuming that the output of the wells would be the same for the latter three months as for the former three. For the summer months I have assumed that one-half of the winter quantity would be produced, and taking these data I make a total output of the wells for the three years and 80 days from 12th January, 1891, when communication was made with Buffalo, to the end of March, 1894, of 4,674,800,000 cubic feet. This is a little lower than Mr. Coste's statement, but an estimate is often nearly as accurate as actual figures when you are dealing with large numbers. As to the value of the gas, you will find in my report for 1891 that Mr. Coste informed me then that the gas was being sold in Buffalo at 25 cents per thousand feet, and that his Company got 50 per cent. of the receipts. I make the total value of the output of the wells up to the end of March, 1894, \$1,168,700, of which The Provincial Natural Gas Company would get one-half, or \$584,850. Their total expenditure for all purposes was \$459,341.

Mr. SWEENEY.—That statement as to receipts from gas sales is false, and I object to its going into the evidence as testimony against us.

Q. The statements of sales and receipts are based entirely on estimate and not on knowledge; is not that correct? A. Yes; partly on estimate, but of course the estimates are upon data that I obtained from the Company's representatives.

Mr. GERMAN.—The statement that you have made is, I understand, based on the figures given by Mr. Aylsworth, counsel for the Provincial Natural Gas Company? A. Yes.

Mr. CONMEE.—It is a compilation made on suppositions which you yourself formed? A. No.

CHAIRMAN.—As to the price? A. I have taken the price Mr. Coste gave me.

Mr. CONMEE.—As to the quantity; you had the positive quantity for three months of the year? A. Yes.

Q. And you then assumed that the next three months would be equal? A. Yes.

Q. And that the summer months would be about one-half? A. Yes.

Q. That was using your best judgment, your supposition? A. Yes.

Q. That is what you based your estimate on? A. It is only 100,000 feet less than the actual output.

Q. Would you be prepared to contradict a witness who spoke from actual figures, from the books of the Company? A. No.

Q. If Mr. Coste, or some other reputable gentleman, made a statement as to the quantity of gas delivered and as to the amount of money received for it, would you be prepared to contradict that statement? A. It would depend on circumstances.

Q. You have not seen the books, and you do not know anything of your own knowledge as to the expenditure of this Company? A. I only know from information they gave to the Government. I do not know of my own knowledge.

Q. Would you contradict a man who swears from his own knowledge? A. I say it would depend on circumstances. I have a letter from Mr. Coste in which he gave me the price of gas last year at 11 cents a thousand.

Mr. COSTE.—That was last year.

WITNESS.—You told me the year before it was 12 cents.

Mr. CONMEE.—You say you have not examined the books of the Company, you have told us you do not know what the expenditure of the Company is of your own knowledge, and I ask you if a reputable gentleman came before the committee and swore positively what the expenditure was, having that knowledge personally, would you be prepared to dispute his statement? A. We have a statement of the Company's expenses, a statement which they submitted to the Government, a copy of which I have in my hand.

Q. If that statement was not on the same data? A. It was a statement of expenditure on all accounts.

Q. Is that statement sworn to? A. I do not suppose it was.

Q. Which would you believe, a man's statement or his oath? A. The statement made to the Government said that the total expenditure was \$459,341, and the statement made here to the committee was that the total expenditure was \$440,000.

Q. And for that reason you assume that the evidence is wrong, and the statement right? A. I am not assuming it.

Q. My question is this: Mr. Coste has sworn to what he says is the actual expenditure of the company, and I want to know whether you are prepared to say that he is wrong? A. I have given their own figures to show that it is \$459,000, and he has sworn it was \$440,000.

Q. You have no knowledge of yourself? A. Certainly not.

Q. I ask whether, that being so, you are prepared to dispute Mr. Coste's evidence? A. The point that you raised was as to the price of gas.

Q. I am taking the whole expenditure of the Company? A. I do not care whether you make it \$440,000 or \$459,000; the statement I make would be more favorable to the Company than the one they now put in.

Q. Not having a knowledge of the business of the Company, are you prepared to contradict the statement of a man who has a knowledge of the Company's business as to what their total expenditure and receipts were? A. I am not saying that there is anything wrong in their statement of expenditure. The only other statement that I have to make is as to the revenue of the Company. I am computing from their own last statement that they are producing an average of about 4,400,000 cubic feet a day for six months. I am assuming that they produce half that quantity for the summer months. At that rate the selling price for the year of the output would be \$300,300, and if the Provincial Company gets one-half of it, it would mean a revenue for the year of \$150,000.

CHAIRMAN.—That is not taking their expenses into account? A. That would be their gross receipts.

Mr. CONMEE.—On the basis of your calculation? A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN.—It was represented that the Government had given a lease to this Company of a certain piece of land, and a suggestion was made to the Government as to the termination of this lease? A. Well, it is terminable at any time.

Q. Have you the lease? A. I have a copy of it. It is a license of occupation. (Exhibit F.)

Q. We have heard sometimes in this connection that we do not prohibit the pumping of oil; would you consider that a parallel case with the pumping of gas? A. I think if there was a proposition made to pump the oil of Petrolea into the State of Michigan to build up a town there for the refining of petroleum, there would be a very decided kick from the county of Lambton, and possibly from the whole country.

Q. That is, if they were to lay a pipe line across the river and send the oil there? A. Yes.

Q. What relation would that have to the pumping of natural gas? A. We are doing the same thing in Welland; we are pumping natural gas over into the city of Buffalo to help build up Buffalo while our own industries are lacking.

Mr. CONMEE.—Is not the same principle involved in our lumber business? We ship our lumber over to Tonawanda, where there is a great big city of planing mills, employing thousands of men? A. There is this difference; we have an almost illimitable supply of lumber in the country, while we have a very limited supply of natural gas. We have a large stock of deer or duck in the country, and yet we prohibit the exportation of deer and duck. I think natural gas is of infinitely more value than deer or duck.

Q. Is not the same principle involved in our nickel industry? A. We have an illimitable supply of nickel; we can supply the world with nickel.

Q. There may be a good deal of supposition about that? A. I do not think there is much.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—Would you recommend any legislation that would prevent natural gas being taken out of Canada and used in the United States? A. Well, I would favor legislation or some steps that would secure to our own people a larger interest in the product of the country than they have now.

Q. Your idea would be to confine the gas to Canada, so that it would be a benefit to Canadian people? A. It would be better so. I would not absolutely advise that, but I think that something ought to be done that would give to our own people more of it.

Q. Any legislation that you would recommend would have for its object the securing of a greater quantity of that gas for the use of the citizens of Canada? A. My object would be Ontario first.

CHAIRMAN.—What would you recommend to give the people a greater share of the benefits? A. I suppose there are several ways by which we might benefit our own country. The Government might put an export duty on natural gas.

Q. Which Government? A. The only Government that could do so, the Dominion Government. The Government of Ontario, or the Legislature of Ontario, might, as I have suggested, deal with natural gas as they have already dealt with game animals and game birds, and prohibit its exportation; but the Government of Ontario might do another thing, it might increase the rental charged for the license of occupation.

Q. For what purpose would that be done? A. For the purpose of a revenue.

Q. For the County of Welland? A. I think it would be a good thing if it went to the County of Welland; I would like to have it expended on the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, on the road allowance.

Mr. CONNRE.—These gentlemen have invested their capital and are making a good deal of money; and you would go in to fleece them a little? A. If their profits are large, I think that we ought to share with them.

Q. What would you do with this gentleman who is making knives; would you cut off his supply so as to save it for domestic consumption? A. I do not say I would; if there was a danger of the supply being exhausted I think that might be done.

Q. Supposing he is making a large profit; do you think it would be a good thing to make him pay something to the County of Welland? A. I suppose he is doing so now, as a matter of fact.

Q. Assume that he is not; do you think he ought to pay taxes too? A. He no doubt is doing much for the county of Welland. He has a large industry there, and employs a large number of working men. That is a benefit to the county of Welland.

Mr. GERMAN.—If there is such a thing as accumulation or generation of gas in this gas-sand, could it possibly be generated after the gas-rock has been filled with salt water? A. I think it is not likely.

Mr. MCSWEENEY.—If there is a generation of gas, then it is within the bowels of the earth lower down than this sand? A. I think it is most likely to have come from some other source than the sand.

Q. Then that generation would go on whether there is salt water or fresh water there? A. That would depend perhaps on whether it could enter the rock.

EUGENE COSTE, re-called :

Mr. GERMAN.—You are aware that the Erie County Natural Gas Company is also operating in the county of Welland? A. Yes.

Q. And they have a large number of wells? A. I do not know whether they have a large number or not.

Q. They have considerable territory leased? A. Yes.

Q. They have considerable territory west of Port Colborne, in the township of Wainfleet leased? A. I know they used to have territory; I do not know whether they have it yet or not.

Q. They have also put in two large compressors, have they not? A. Yes, two compressors.

Q. And they are beginning operations with those compressors? A. They were going to begin soon.

Q. They will have the same capacity, I assume, as the compressors which you are using? A. They have about the same capacity.

Q. Will you kindly tell the committee how long, in your opinion, this gas will last in that locality? A. It is very hard to say; perhaps two years. I am not so good at estimating as my friend Mr. Blue

Q. You did state once that you thought that within two years the gas would be gone? A. The pressures are declining continually, and they show that about 60 per cent. of it is gone.

CHAIRMAN.—You say it would take two years to exhaust it? A. If we take as much as we have taken each year so far, it will take about two years more.

Mr. GERMAN.—According to your opinion, two years more will exhaust the gas in that locality? A. It will depend upon whether we use the same quantity out of the field per year as we have done.

Q. Do I understand that if you take gas as you are taking it now it will be exhausted in that territory in two years or about that time? A. It goes down every year; we do not always take the same quantity, but making an estimate I should say two or three years.

A. Do you say two or three years? A. Yes; two or three years.

Mr. OONMEE.—Is this other company that is spoken of taking gas from the same field as you are taking it from? A. They are taking gas from the same field.

Q. Where are they delivering their gas? A. They are delivering their gas in Buffalo.

CHAIRMAN.—They run their pipe alongside yours? A. It runs on another road.

Q. With whom do they deal in Buffalo? A. They have their own plant in Buffalo,

Q. Separate from yours? A. The Erie County Natural Gas Company own their plant in the field and in Buffalo also.

Q. They do not supply to the Buffalo company? A. No.

Q. They are rival companies in Buffalo? A. Rival companies in the field and in Buffalo.

Mr. McSweeney filed affidavits of E. Strong, Alfred Smedley and O. H. Strong, marked respectively exhibits "B," "C" and "D."

TUESDAY, APRIL 10th.

SIDNEY A. KING, M.D.—Sworn :

CHAIRMAN.—You are a resident of Kingsville, in Essex county. A. Yes.

Q. You are interested in some gas wells up there? A. Yes; I am president of the Kingsville Natural Gas Company, and managing director of the Ontario Natural Gas Company.

Q. When was gas first discovered in that section of the country? A. I think it was on the 23rd of January, 1889.

Q. How was it discovered there? A. There were no indications of gas at all, or anything to give us an idea that gas was there, but we thought it just possible that the Ohio belt might extend under the lake through our part of the country towards Petrolea.

That was what first gave us the idea that there might be gas there. The matter was talked of in a desultory way for some time, and finally we formed a little association and drilled a well, which was No 1 well of the Ontario Gas Company. That well has a rock-pressure of 420 pounds.

Q. It has that pressure now? A. Yes.

Q. Has it decreased since it was struck? A. That is its original pressure.

Q. It maintains it still? A. Yes.

Q. Since when? A. Since January, 1889.

Q. Is that not the well that was on fire for so long? A. Yes.

Q. How long was it burning? A. I think about three weeks.

Q. It caught fire accidentally? A. Yes.

Q. And burned for about three weeks? A. I think about three weeks.

Q. Do you suppose there was much waste of gas in that time? A. Yes, a large waste; the full product of the well was going off during that time.

Q. What is the full product of that well? A. About 8,000,000 feet per day; something over that.

Q. That was burning steadily for three weeks? A. Yes.

Q. That did not reduce the rock-pressure any? A. No. For four years we have been supplying Kingsville and Ruthven, and for two winters we have been supplying Leamington.

Q. And the farmers intermediate? A. Yes.

Q. How far from Leamington are you? A. The No. 1 well is about six miles away.

Q. It is about two miles from Kingsville? A. Yes.

Q. How many parties have you been supplying? A. The population of Kingsville and Ruthven, including the farmers, would probably be in all 4,000 to 4,500.

Q. All from one well? A. No; the supply in Leamington and Ruthven is from the No. 1 well; we supply Kingsville from the well on the second concession road of Gosfield South.

Q. That was bored by the Citizens' company? A. The Kingsville company.

Q. Is that the company of which you are president? A. Yes.

Q. There was some litigation about that, was there not? A. Yes.

Q. What was that? A. The Ontario Company, of which Mr. Ooste was then president, brought an action to restrain us from drilling on the road, although we had got a lease from the municipal authorities. The whole matter seemed to hinge upon whether natural gas was a mineral or not. It was decided by Judge Street that it was a mineral, and so the injunction was quashed.

Q. It was taken to the Court of Appeal? A. That was the final decision.

Q. They sustained the decision? A. Yes.

Q. The decision was that a municipality had a right to grant power to drill for natural gas on the highway, under the authority of the Municipal Act. It was on an unused highway alongside the territory of the other company, and the latter sought to restrain you from boring on that account, but the decision of the courts upheld the rights

of the municipality to grant power to drill. You say you were led to bore there because you thought that you might get gas on account of its being north of the Ohio territory?

A. Yes, about in a line between the Ohio territory and Petrolea; that was our theory.

Q. You are about north of Findlay, Ohio, are you not? A. No; north-east.

Q. Findlay is in the same line? A. Yes.

Mr. WOOD (Hastings).—What do you call that territory? A. It is called the Kingsville gas field.

CHAIRMAN.—It runs from the lake at Kingsville how far east? A. It is very difficult to say. So far as we have developed it, it runs east about a mile, or nearly a mile from the lake.

Q. Only a mile? A. Yes.

Q. You have not found any gas outside of that? A. No; our development extends about a mile and a half from east to west.

Q. Is the well there a mile and a half from your No. 1 well, or more? A. They measured it the other day for a pipe we are putting in, and the distance was found to be something like that.

Q. How far west? A. No 1 is about two miles east of Kingsville. Then we have one a little nearer. The field seems to extend about a mile and a half east from No. 1.

Q. East from No. 1 towards Leamington? A. Yes. But of course our theory is that most of the field lies under the lake, and that we are just on the head of the pool, as it were.

Q. Your theory is that the field extends under the lake and that it may be very extensive? A. Yes.

Mr. WOOD (Hastings).—You account for its having maintained its pressure in that way? A. The well having maintained its pressure would seem to indicate that it had a much larger field than our developments would show.

CHAIRMAN.—You did not get gas in the well at Kingsville? A. No; we have only one well in the line west of No. 1, and that is but a short distance.

Q. How many wells are there altogether in operation? A. The Ontario Company have eight producing wells and the Kingsville Company two. But they vary in the amount of their product.

Q. What would be the total product of the wells per day? A. It would be about 40,000,000, I fancy, altogether. The Ontario Company's wells have a capacity of about 30,000,000 feet.

Q. An average daily output of 30,000,000 cubic feet? A. They could produce that much, but we should be pulling the wells too heavily.

Q. And the other two wells about 10,000,000 cubic feet? A. About 10,000,000.

Q. You have not exhausted the wells enough to lower the pressure in any case? A. No.

Q. The pressure is about the same on all the wells? A. Exactly, the same as at the beginning. It is the same for twenty wells; it does not matter whether the well is so weak that it will take an hour or an hour and a half to regain its pressure, it will do so in the end. No. 1 well will regain its pressure after we blow its head off in three quarters of a minute. The wells vary in this particular; we have one well which will take an hour and a half to regain its pressure, but it will reach the 420 pounds.

Q. There may besome obstruction in that well? A. It is simply because the rock is not so porous at that place ; that is no doubt the whole secret of it.

Q. What sandstone do you get your gas in? A. I do not know. It seems to be an undecided question. Mr. Brummell, the Dominion geologist, seemed to be at a loss ; he told me that he could not place it ; he did not know exactly. He could not make up his mind ; it is not the Trenton.

Q. Was it the Medina? A. Mr. Eugene Coste said it was a dolomite ; that is a variety of limestone. That was his opinion.

Q. He could not exactly fix the geological formation? A. No.

Q. Is it like the Findlay? A. No.

Q. It is different from that again? A. Yes ; it looks the same to the naked eye, but if you look at the Trenton rock under a glass you will see minute broken shells all through it, while ours is more homogeneous, more like an ordinary limestone. It is a limestone.

Q. How far down did you have to bore to get your gas? A. The deepest gas was found at 1,060 feet and the shallowest at 955.

Q. Did you get gas at any shorter distance? A. Yes.

Q. In different formations? A. Usually at about 700 feet we got a little gas in all wells that have been drilled except one, known as the Angus Wigle well. That is, only sufficient gas to keep one fire going or something of that kind, but it is very uniform.

Q. What formation was that in, the Clinton? A. I think they call it the Onondaga.

Q. Is it a limestone? A. I do not know anything about that.

Q. Would not this uniform pressure indicate that all your wells are in the one gas pool? A. Yes, I think there is no doubt of that.

Q. Have you any theory as to the formation of this gas? A. No ; I have not any. I have heard all the theories, but nobody seems to be able to account for the fact. There is a theory that it comes from deposits of fossils, and there is a volcanic theory, and I do not know what others.

Q. You have not investigated for yourself? A. No, That is one of the things that are unknowable.

Q. What is your ideas about the proper uses of natural gas? A. I think Professor Orton's idea, as given in Mr. Blue's report of a year or two ago, is about the correct thing, viz., that it should be used only for domestic purposes. I believe he says that it might be used for making steel, and for some of the finer industries, but I think it is of greater use and advantage as a domestic fuel than when used in any other way ; and if there could be some legislation directed towards the preservation of it and towards the prevention of waste I think it would be a very desirable thing, because people in gas fields do not seem to realize its value. I have found that in all the gas fields ; the same feeling seems to prevail everywhere. It comes so easily, and without any effort after it is once struck, that people seem to get the idea that it is inexhaustible, the same as water from an artesian well. The consequence is that it is used for flambeau and open lights in a most wasteful way. Most of the farmers in the Ohio field would have perhaps a dozen such lights burning under high pressure night and day, and many of them run a seven horse power engine as well. These lights are used in the towns and villages as well ; we have one in Kingsville, but we limit the number to one.

Q. You are interested in the Ontario Company? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Walker of Walkerville is the principal shareholder in the Company? A. Yes.

Q. You are about piping the gas from the Kingsville field to Windsor, are you not ?
A. Yes.

Q. And to Walkerville ? A. Yes ; and to Sandwich as well. We expect to carry it to Essex Centre and Amherstburgh, and to supply Harrow from this line that we are carrying to Windsor.

Q. And you go along the line of your railway ? A. Yes.

Q. Along the line of the Lake Erie Railway ; what distance is that which you propose to carry your gas ? A. It is about 33 miles.

Q. From the gas wells to Windsor ? A. Yes.

Q. It would be in a branch line to Essex Centre and Amherstburgh, about eight miles ? A. Yes, each way.

Q. How many carloads of pipe will be required for that line ? A. For the Essex Centre and Amherstburgh line it will take about 230 or 240 carloads ; about 3,000 tons.

Q. What size pipe do you use ? A. We are using 8-inch pipe from the field to Windsor and Walkerville.

Q. Is it the intention of the Company to pipe the gas to Detroit ? A. No ; we have no such intention at all.

Q. You intend to reserve it for the supply of whom ? A. Of the towns in the county.

Mr. Wood (Hastings).—Why ? A. In the first place, we prefer to, and we have plenty of market for it.

Q. That is your only reason ? A. If we had not so much market as we have we would still, I think, prefer to supply the towns in the county for the reason that we would be retailing our gas instead of wholesaling it. We could possibly sell our gas to the Michigan Gas Company of Detroit. In fact, I know we could, but of course we would get a wholesale price for it.

Q. You have no other object ; it is a mere matter of making money with you ?
A. There is a little sentiment about it, too.

Q. There is not any patriotic motive in the matter ? A. There is in my case a little of it.

Q. What I mean is that the Company as a company would not allow their patriotism to stand in the way of their making money ; it is simply a matter of business ? A. They say corporations have no souls, and perhaps they have no patriotism either.

Q. It is really a matter of business with you ? A. Yes ; undoubtedly. I think Mr. Walker would prefer to have all the gas we have consumed in Windsor and Walkerville even although he did not make as much money out of it by \$100,000.

Q. He can afford to ? A. Yes.

Mr. McCLEARY.—Do you expect to be able to take your gas this 33 miles by the natural flow ? A. Yes ; we have 420 pounds pressure.

Q. Will that be sufficient ? A. We will not be able to put it all on ; we will put on a regulator just past the wells and cut it down to one-half the pressure.

Q. How long do you suppose this supply you have got will last ? A. It is impossible to tell.

CHAIRMAN.—Do you expect that it will be necessary for you to use compressors ?
A. It might be.

Q. Your supply is not illimitable? A. No.

Q. You think there is all there that ever will be there? A. I fancy so.

Q. At some time in the future your supply will decrease? A. It will give out; it may be in one year, or ten years, we cannot tell; of course we hope and have every confidence, that it will last for our consumption ten years, but it is only a matter of faith after all.

Q. There are some who are urging that the use of compressors should be prevented; what is your idea about that? A. I think the time will probably arrive in all gas fields as it has in the Ohio field, when even for local home consumption it will be necessary to use compressors. After the pressure becomes insufficient to force the gas even to local consumers there is still a great deal of gas which can be obtained by the use of compressors. No doubt in some cases two or three years' consumption of gas would be lost if the use of compressors were not allowed.

Q. So that even in your case, with the large pressure you have, and with no decrease in it since 1889, you look forward to the time when you may have to use them to get all the gas there is in your field? A. Yes.

Q. If you are to pump to this distance? A. Yes; and even for local consumption. I was at Findlay last fall, and they have quite a complete pumping plant. Of course the field is 4 or 5 miles out of Findlay.

Q. What is your idea about what profits a company should have? I do not wish to go into your company's affairs, but I want to get your idea as to what a fair annual percentage of profit would be, taking into consideration the possible failure of the gas after a certain time and all the other circumstances connected with the investment, with which you are well acquainted? A. That is rather a delicate question. The risk is great, and the initial expenditure is very great; for instance, I think we have spent \$60,000 or \$70,000 already.

Q. In developing your wells? A. In developing our field.

Q. And in your machinery and so on? A. Yes.

Q. And pipe laying in the district for local supply; is that included? A. Part of the pipe laying is.

Q. Would that include both companies? A. No; I am speaking of the Ontario Company. The Kingsville Company have put in altogether about \$40,000; that is, they have actually expended that amount.

Q. The village gave them \$20,000? A. The village loaned them \$15,000.

Q. Which they took in stock? A. No; it was a simple loan.

Q. They have spent about \$40,000, and you have spent between \$60,000 and \$70,000? A. Yes. It will cost us about \$240,000 or \$250,000 to put in the Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich plants. We have not got our plans made yet, and we do not know exactly I have made a provisional contract for the pipe.

Q. Taking all these things into consideration, what would seem to be a reasonable profit for a company to make? A. I should say 25 per cent. would be.

Mr. WOOD (Hastings).—That is, taking into consideration the possible short life of the supply, in which case you would lose your plant altogether? A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN.—Your plant would be useless for your purpose? A. Yes; the more risk there is, you want the more profit.

Q. You think about 25 per cent would be a fair thing? A. I think we would be satisfied with that. The Kingsville Company has not done so well as that, but that Company was one formed largely for the advantage of the town and to give the town a supply and so on.

Q. It is a sort of mutual thing? A. Yes.

Q. Everybody is practically interested to some extent from their own investment? A. Yes.

Q. You have no compressors? A. No.

Q. You have not considered that matter? A. No.

Q. Have you any idea as to restraining the exportation of gas? Do you think it would be advisable to restrain the exportation of natural gas? A. It is such a very valuable product, and it goes out of the country so very easily through a 6 or 8-inch pipe, that it is a question whether there should not be some legislation.

MR. WOOD (Hastings).—You have gone into this Company for the sake of making money, and supposing you had made connections with places outside of the country and entered into engagements with them, do you think it would be fair or advisable to stop the exportation of gas in the public interest? A. I think if there had been legislation in the beginning before anything of that kind had been done, it would have been a wise thing to have kept it in the country. If any legislation could be enacted which would not interfere with vested interests, but would restrain others from exporting gas, we would be perfectly willing to be restrained.

CHAIRMAN.—You are willing so far as you are concerned? A. Yes.

MR. WOOD (Hastings).—You have not made any investments which would carry you outside? A. No; if we had, we might be under a hardship should exportation be stopped.

CHAIRMAN.—But not having any investments of that kind, you would not consider it a hardship if legislation were passed to prohibit you from taking it out of the country? A. No; I would consider that proper legislation.

Q. Take this case in Welland, would you consider it fair to the parties who have their money invested there, if they should be prohibited from exporting it to Buffalo? A. That is rather a delicate question for me to answer. If they have got a good market for it on this side, I suppose it would not be very much of a hardship.

Q. They might be longer in getting their money out of it? A. Yes.

Q. They could dispose of it all, I suppose? A. They would have to put in plant like that to which they already have access in Buffalo for distributing the gas.

Q. Do you know of any other gas fields in the country besides the Essex and Welland fields? A. Not of any consequence. There is gas in Blenheim, Ridgetown and Highgate, and that neighborhood; but it is in the drift above the rock, and although there seems to be quite a quantity for a time, it was soon exhausted at Ridgetown.

Q. How many wells have been bored in Essex County, outside of the field, have you any idea? A. There must have been twenty.

Q. Do you know in what districts they were bored? A. They were bored at Amherstburgh, but no gas was found there; at Marshfield, where there was a very little gas.

Q. Mr. Walker bored that well, did he not? A. Yes.

Q. He obtained some oil, I think? A. Yes.

Q. In paying quantities? A. No; he had one well that produced about two barrels a day.

Q. Does it still produce that quantity? A. I suppose it would, but they do not operate it.

Q. Were there any wells drilled at Leamington? A. There was a well drilled there.

Q. Did it amount to anything? A. No.

Q. Leamington is on one side of your gas field? A. Yes.

Q. Amherstburgh is on the other? A. Yes.

Q. Amherstburgh is a little west and north? A. Yes.

Q. Would that indicate that the field is just around the Town of Kingsville? A. Yes; of course we have no doubt about its extending under the lake; we could not say how far.

Q. You cannot explore in that direction? A. No.

Q. Nothing has been done at Pelee Island? A. No; but there were indications of gas there.

Q. Would not that be on the line from Findlay? A. It would not be very far from it.

Q. There might be a possibility of your getting gas there? A. Yes; there has been a little oil found there.

Mr. WHITE.—As to profits; would you not think that the first thing a company ought to do in such a dangerous and hazardous undertaking is to seek to get back their capital invested before they talk of profit? A. Yes; that is the rule with gas companies. The failure of gas companies in the United States has been caused largely by the situation of the field. For instance, the Indiana field is situated in a populous State, and it is a very large field, nearly 100 miles long, with large cities all about it. One large line runs into Chicago; and there are lines to such cities as Lafayette, Richmond, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne and elsewhere, besides towns like Muncie in the field itself, where there are large industries and immense factories using enormous quantities of gas. The policy of these people is to use as much gas as fast as they can, and get as much out of it as they can, and that was pretty much the policy pursued in Ohio and about Pittsburgh as well. At the last named place Carnegie has coralled a lot of territory and uses a great deal of gas. Our policy is rather conservative, and we hold most of the stock in the Kingsville Company.

Q. Still, before you talk of profits you would seek to get back all the capital you had invested? A. Yes.

Mr. WOOD (Hastings).—The twenty-five per cent. dividends is intended to serve that purpose? A. Yes. We think that in four years we should get back all our investment; we figure upon doing so, because we think we would be taking too much risk otherwise. It might not last any longer.

Mr. WHITE.—The object of your Company is rather to preserve the productiveness of the field than to get the gas out as quickly as possible? A. Yes; that is our policy. We practically control the field so far as we know.

Mr. WOOD (Hastings).—And the reason you pursue that policy is, as you have stated, that by controlling the field and keeping it within your own management you can get retail rates for your gas rather than wholesale rates? A. Yes.

Mr. WHITE.—In that way, although you are a little longer about it, you get more out of it than by adopting the other policy? A. Yes, and it is a greater advantage to the public. If another company were drawing out of our gas field to another place, say to Chatham, each company would naturally want to get as much gas into market and as rapidly as possible, in order to make as much money as they could out of it before the field was exhausted.

CHAIRMAN.—You control nearly all the gas territory in that district? A. Yes, so far as we know.

Mr. WHITE.—So far as you know, you control the paying territory? A. Yes.

CHAIRMAN.—The two companies? A. The Kingsville Company has practically no territory; they have only these two wells on the highways.

Mr. WHITE.—Are both wells on the highways? A. No; only one.

CHAIRMAN.—Where is the other? A. The other is about forty or fifty rods away from it on Charles Park's place, reeve of Gosfield.

Mr. WHITE.—A very large proportion of the expenditure in the development of these gas fields and the opening of wells is practically lost? A. Yes; the Kingsville Company lost all their capital before they got any return. At first a little association was formed to exploit the field and they subscribed \$5,000, which was all lost in drilling two dry holes.

Q. Even if the hole was not dry, all that you have sunk in the well after you have pumped it out is lost? A. Yes.

Q. But for the markets which you have in Windsor, Walkerville, Essex Centre, Amherstburgh and other places in that vicinity, you would be in favor of exporting the gas? A. If the gas could not be utilized, I would not want to pursue a dog-in-the-manger policy. It is a great blessing and a great advantage to a community, and it is a thing that is very easily drawn away.

Q. You would not use it in any of the rougher occupations, such as brickmaking, etc.? A. No.

Q. It should be preserved for the finer class of manufactures and for domestic use? A. Yes.

Q. That is what you are trying to do with it? A. Yes.

Q. Would you use it for lighting purposes? A. Yes; it makes a very fine light, and with a certain kind of burner it is really better than the electric light.

CHAIRMAN.—Wood is about gone out of use in Kingsville, is it not? A. Yes; wood is a curiosity there.

Q. The farmers along the line are in the same position? A. Yes. On the road between Mersea and Leamington, they consider the fact of our gas line running along that road increases the value of the farms there. I am aware of a farm in that vicinity having been bought recently on account of its convenience to the gas line.

Mr. WHITE.—Do you furnish the farmers fuel? A. In most cases they pay for it, but in some cases it is a condition of their lease that they are to have gas for their own use.

Mr. WOOD (Hastings).—Can you regulate the supply, and keep track of what a consumer uses? A. Yes; just as well as with other gas. It requires a stronger and different kind of meter; the machinery is not so delicate, but it is quite as accurate.

CHAIRMAN.—How much do you pay these people for the leases per year? A. We pay \$1,500, or perhaps \$2,000, or more for our leases, but then we have a number of leases which we hold by simply supplying gas.

Q. They give you the leases in return for your supplying them with gas? A. Yes. In some cases we supply gas and pay various sums; in other cases we simply hold the lease and supply gas in return, as in places where we are not certain about the territory being good gas territory, etc.

Mr. CHARLTON.—Did you have the same pressure at 700 feet as at 1,060? A. This 700 foot gas we find in all wells except in one. We find gas at that point, and we go down and do not get the gas until about 1,000 feet, or something like that. We do not consider the gas we get at 700 feet worth anything; it is small in quantity and does not pay to handle.

Q. You do not know whether you pass through the Clinton limestone or not? A. I think we do.

Q. Down to the Medina? A. Yes; I think we pass the Onondaga, Niagara and Clinton, but the Trenton is supposed to be about 1,800 feet from the surface at Kingsville.

FRIDAY, 13TH APRIL.

S. THOMAS COPUS—Sworn:

CHAIRMAN.—You reside in Kingsville, in the County of Essex, Mr. Copus? A. Yes.

Q. What connection have you with the natural gas business? A. I am general superintendent of the Kingsville Natural Gas and Oil Company, and of the Ontario Natural Gas Company.

Q. The Ontario Natural Gas Company is the Company which Mr. Hiram Walker and others are interested in, and of which Dr. King is managing director? A. Yes. Dr. King is also president of the Kingsville Company.

Q. You have been secretary of the Kingsville Company? A. Yes.

Q. For how long? A. Ever since its incorporation in November, 1890.

Q. You are acquainted with the natural gas field in Essex? A. Yes.

Q. What is the extent of that field? A. It is hard to say.

Q. I mean the known gas field? A. As near as I can estimate it, is about 2 miles square.

Q. It is somewhat in the shape of a triangle, is it not? A. Yes; but the south-west portion has not yet been tested to any extent. It extends from the Mersea and Gosfield South town line to within a mile and a half of the centre of the village of Kingsville, and north from the lake shore to the second concession in Gosfield South, that is, so far as has been tested.

Q. How many wells have you in that field? A. There are six producing wells belonging to the Ontario Company, and two to the Kingsville Company, making eight in all.

Q. How were these wells discovered in the first place? A. By drilling.

Q. By whom? A. By what is now the Ontario Natural Gas Company.

Q. These were private parties? A. Yes; a private company, not then incorporated. We, in Kingsville, had the idea for several years of drilling for natural gas, and some of the capitalists—among them Mr. Coste, Dr. King and Messrs. Walker—began to drill on a vacant lot, a little north of the railroad, and they struck what is called the No. 1 well.

Q. When was that? A. That was on 23rd January, 1889.

Q. When was the first use made of that gas? A. It was used immediately afterwards. A one-inch temporary line was laid to the village of Kingsville to supply the mills there, and fuel for the villagers.

Q. That was from this No. 1 well? A. Yes.

Q. How long did it run in that way? A. I cannot say now, but not very long. The company, or the association, got at loggerheads, and the well was closed; that was the origin of the Kingsville Natural Gas Company.

Q. The Kingsville Natural Gas Company was formed, then, because the villagers were shut off from the use of the gas? A. Yes; they procured a lease from the township of Gosfield South to drill on the highways. An injunction was put on by Mr. Coste as manager of the Ontario Natural Gas Company, but he was defeated in the courts.

Q. It was carried through the courts? A. Yes; and the Kingsville Company was sustained, or rather the township council, it being held that the latter had the right to grant the lease. The action was brought against the council for passing the by-law, Mr. Coste maintaining that this could be done under the statute, natural gas not being a mineral. Judge Street's decision, however, was that gas was a mineral. I may say that I have seen in the newspapers mention made of the fact that this decision was quoted in the courts in Buffalo, and in consequence of the court following the ruling in this case, natural gas was allowed free entry into the States as a raw mineral, and the Provincial Natural Gas Company got a rebate of all the duty they had formerly paid, at the rate of 10 per cent.

Q. Perhaps you will explain what is meant by pressure; there are two kinds of pressure, the standing or static pressure, and the flowing or dynamic pressure? A. Yes.

Q. The flowing pressure is the pressure exerted while the gas is being delivered in full volume from the well? A. Yes; the volume at the orifices.

Q. And the standing pressure is the rock pressure? A. Yes; the rock pressure is the same all over the field.

Q. And that is how much? A. 420 pounds; I generally call it 400 pounds in round numbers.

Q. What is the product of your wells at 420 pounds pressure? A. Their capacity is as follows: No. 1 well, 7,000,000 cubic feet; Charles Wigle well, or No. 6, 7,000,000; Wesley Wigle well or No. 10, 6,000,000; No. 11 or Philip Fox well, 6,000,000; No. 12 or William Fox well, 6,000,000; No. 13 on the Fleming farm, estimated at 4,000,000; the Road well or Kingsville well, 5,000,000, and the Charles Fox well, 2,500,000; in all, about 42,500,000 cubic feet.

Q. Is there any difference between the rock-pressure now and when the wells were first opened? A. No.

Q. There was a great amount of gas lost at the No. 1 well when it was on fire? A. Yes.

Q. How many million feet would there be burned at that time? A. It would be hard to get at the quantity.

Q. How long was it burning? A. I think about four weeks.

Q. Was it burning at the full flow? A. No; the valve was on, and it was only burning through the packing.

Q. How much would there be lost at that time? A. I think there would be fully one-quarter of the daily flow.

Q. That would be about 2,000,000 feet per day? A. Yes.

Q. And for twenty-five days that would be 50,000,000 feet? A. Yes; there would be all of that.

Q. Did that make any appreciable reduction in the rock-pressure? A. No.

Q. There has been no reduction of the rock pressure from the time the wells were first opened? A. No.

Q. How extensive do you think your supply is? A. I have not any idea. That is something very hard to get at.

Q. Would not the fact of the rock pressure having been maintained for so long a time indicate that there must be some source beyond your limited field, from which the gas comes? A. No; not necessarily. It might be a tremendous pool, although I am convinced in my own mind that it is not a pool.

Q. What do you think it is? A. I think the gas occurs there more in the shape of creeks and ravines than in the form of a pool.

Q. Were you ever able to get a sample of the rock from the bottom of the well? A. Yes.

Q. What kind of rock is it? A. It is either the Niagara or the Clinton limestone.

Q. Is it a porous stone? A. Yes; it is like a piece of sponge; if you put a sample under a powerful glass you will see fibrous matter in it. I have a sample here from the bottom of the Philip Fox well.

Q. The rock is very porous, like a sponge? A. Yes.

Q. What depth are your wells? A. They will average about 1,000 feet.

Q. Have you any deeper than that? A. Yes.

Q. What is the deepest producing well? A. About 1,035 feet.

Q. What is the shallowest? A. 955 feet.

Q. Do you find gas at any less distance than that? A. Yes; we get it in every hole we drill at from 600 to 700 feet, but not in paying quantities.

Q. Do you case that off? A. No; it comes up with the other, but there is not enough at that depth to bother with.

Q. Have you any trouble from water getting into your wells? A. Not in the wells that are producing, only in those where we go through into the salt water.

Q. What causes that salt water to come in? A. We drill down into it; we go too deep.

Q. If you had not gone down so far you would have had gas in those wells? A. No; we come to a certain depth, and after that we get through the gas rock. Whenever salt water has been struck it has been in wells in which there was no gas.

Q. Have you ever gone deeper than those wells in which you have got gas? A. Yes.

Q. In different parts of the field? A. Outside of the producing territory.

Q. How far away from the producing field? A. There is one about half a mile away.

Q. In what direction is that? A. West, towards Kingsville.

Q. You struck salt water there, and got no gas? A. Yes.

Q. Have you bored north of the field? A. We have not, but wells have been drilled by other parties, of which I have no record.

Q. There was no gas found in them? A. There was no gas in any of them.

Q. How far north of the field? A. It would be about a mile north.

Q. Salt water was struck there? A. Yes.

Q. In what formation was that? A. I cannot tell you; I have not got that information.

Q. How far east were wells drilled in which no gas was found? A. None east of the No. 1 have failed to produce gas in greater or smaller quantities. There is one on Lipp's place which produces only about half a million feet, which I do not reckon in with the producing wells. It is a dry hole.

Q. Who is using that? A. Nobody. The Ontario Company own it, but I do not reckon that one in.

Q. You have not delimited the field on the east by any well in which you have failed to get gas? A. No.

Q. Would not the result in this well on Lipp's place indicate that you were getting away from the field? A. No, not necessarily. You may put a well down, and get a gusher, and you may sink another 60 feet away, and get a dry hole, all owing to the greater or less degree of porosity of the rock.

Q. Do you consider that all these wells are fed from the same field? A. No, that is not my idea. No man can tell, but I do not think so, owing to the way in which the wells act when they are being blown off. If all the gas was from the same pool, when one well was being blown off it should have an effect on the pressure as shown by the gauge at a contiguous well, which it does not do at all.

Q. Dr. King's idea seemed to be that because there was the same rock pressure exactly on all the wells in the field the gas must all come from the same pool? A. That is not my idea. My idea is that our rock pressure is caused by the artesian force. We have all different theories. There is no doubt we are on an anticlinal there, but I do not think the gas is from the one pool. If it did, it would seem to me that when you took all the pressure off one well, let it blow for half a day, it should make a perceptible difference on the gauge on an adjoining well; but this is not the case.

Q. If the well blows for half a day, to what point is the pressure reduced? A. To 19 pounds.

Q. How far is the rock pressure reduced? A. It takes all the rock pressure off.

Q. Does it not reduce the rock pressure in the other wells? A. No; and that convinces me that the gas is not all from the same pool. I tried the experiment with two wells; I put a gauge on No. 1 well and on the Citizens' road well, which would be, I suppose, 80 yards away. I blew out No. 1 and let it blow for half or three-quarters of an hour, the town drawing at the same time on the Citizen's well, but the pressure on the latter did not go down below what it was when I put the gauge on. Of course it was not standing at the full 400 pounds, because the town was drawing from it.

Q. How far east of the field is the well bored near Lexington? A. Quite four miles.

Q. There was no gas got there? A. No.

Q. The field does not extend that far? A. Not so far as known.

Q. Do you think it extends under the lake? A. It has every appearance of it.

Q. Do you think the same formation runs across to Findlay, or in a southeasterly direction? A. That is a point I cannot decide in my own mind; if it did, the reduction there has been in the pressure of the Findlay field would surely have had an effect on our field as well.

Q. It is on the same anticlinal, is it not, the Cincinnati anticlinal? A. No doubt of that, but whether there is a solid wall between the two fields I do not know. It is hard to say whether there is any connection.

Q. At Findlay, the gas is found in the Trenton formation, while with you it is very much higher, probably in the Clinton? A. Yes.

Q. There is a long intervening series of formations between the Clinton and the Trenton? A. Yes.

Q. Do you approve of the use of flambeau lights to burn the gas? A. I do not.

Q. You think it is waste? A. I do.

Q. Do you think the supply of natural gas is limited? A. I do.

Q. How long do you think this supply would last if it were run at its full force? A. I have no idea as to that.

Q. You think there is no gas being formed in any quantity at the present time? A. My opinion is that gas is being formed every day, but not in anything like the quantity which is being taken away from the wells.

Q. And that eventually it will give out entirely? A. Yes; if the wells were over-taxed.

Q. What do you think is the proper use to which natural gas should be put? A. Domestic uses only.

Q. Would you use it for any of the finer kinds of manufacturing? A. I would not object to it under very small boilers, if it is put in in an economical manner, and a proper combustion obtained.

Q. Would you use it for burning lime? A. No.

Q. Nor in any of the grosser kinds of manufacturing? A. No; lime burning and brick making use more gas than any other process of manufacture, except smelting works. It takes something like 8,000 cubic feet for every 1,000 brick.

Q. You think that is waste? A. I do.

Q. What value do you put on your gas as compared with coal? A. I have never made an estimate of that kind. 30,000 feet of gas is considered equal to a ton of coal.

Q. Practically, according to Professor Orton, about 15,000 feet are equal to a ton of coal? A. I understood about 30,000.

Q. What is proposed to do with this gas? A. So far as I know it is intended to take it to Windsor and Walkerville for domestic purposes, and I presume it will also be used in producing steam under boilers.

Q. What will be the expense of carrying it to Windsor and Walkerville? A. I am hardly prepared to say that.

Q. What is the distance? About 35 miles; the cost is estimated at \$200,000 to \$250,000. We are laying an 8-inch pipe. There are the city plants besides, and that is where the great expense will be.

Q. Do you favor the exportation of natural gas out of the country? A. That is rather a ticklish question. As a Canadian, one would naturally prefer to see it stay in Canada.

Q. If you can find a market for your gas in Canada, you would be in favor of keeping it in Canada? A. Certainly; most decidedly. That is, if there was a reasonable market; I would not want to give it to every Tom, Dick and Harry for glass factories or smelting works, for I think it should be confined to domestic purposes, where it does the most good to the greatest number.

Q. Your Company has no idea of taking the gas to Detroit? A. No.

Q. Your purpose is to supply the local demand? A. Yes.

Q. Why would you not sell it to Detroit? A. Because we want it for ourselves; that is the only reason I can give.

Q. You prefer to see local industries built up in order that we may get all the benefit from the consumption of the gas at home? A. Certainly.

Q. You know the Welland gas field? A. I have heard of it.

Q. You know they pipe the gas over to Buffalo? A. So I understand; I have never been in the field.

Q. But having laid their pipes to Buffalo, what would be your idea about interfering with the export, taking into account the fact that they have their mains laid in Buffalo, and all that sort of thing? A. I think that it might be a hardship now; had such legislation been enacted before they began to go to the expense, probably it would have been a better thing for the country, but now, after they have gone to this enormous expense, I do not think it would be just to take away the opportunity of getting their money back.

Q. So far as you are concerned, not having laid any pipe line to the other side, you would not consider it any hardship if you were not allowed to export the gas? A. No; unless we had an over production, and we were bound not to use it for any other than domestic purposes.

Q. As regards compressors, would you be in favor of prohibiting their use? A. I cannot answer that question. Fortunately for us, we have not anything to do with them yet.

Q. Do you suppose the time will come in your field when you will have to use compressors? Will the ordinary pressure be sufficient to carry the gas to Windsor or Detroit? A. It would be sufficient at the present time.

Q. But do you suppose that the time will come when it will not be sufficient? A. If we overtax the capacity of the wells, such a time will come. If we take away more gas than the wells can produce at their ordinary pressure, we will have to use compressors. Sometimes I have had it in my mind that a compressor would be an assistance to a gas well, and again I am not sure whether it would or not.

Q. Do you think a compressor would exhaust a well more quickly than the natural flow? A. I do not know; I think it would.

Q. What is the use of a compressor? A. To force the gas out when you have not got head enough behind it.

Q. Without the compressor there is a reduced flow, I suppose? A. Yes; my idea of a compressor, although I have never had anything to do with them, is that if the wells have got so weak that they will not carry the gas to the distributing point they must have some assistance, and compressors have to be resorted to in order to overcome the friction.

Q. Do you think the time will ever come when for local supply a compressor will be necessary? A. I hardly think that time will ever come.

Q. Do you think there would be any gas left in a well if the supply had got so low that it could not be used by ordinary flow, which you might extract by use of the compressor? A. My idea is that when your well gets down below a certain pressure water is going to come in. I have a theory that we should keep, if possible, at least 200 pounds pressure on our wells to keep the water back.

Q. You think this water coming in would destroy the wells? A. It would drown them out; or, if it did not drown them out entirely, it would make an immense amount of trouble in the lines, through freezing in cold weather, stopping the flow, etc.

Q. What do you consider would be a fair return on an investment made by an natural gas company, taking into consideration the probable life of the wells, the expense of working them, laying pipe lines, etc.? A. I do not know that I can answer that question.

Q. What would be a fair return in the case of an ordinary company might not be a fair return in the case of a natural gas company, for this reason, that they cannot depend on getting a revenue for more than a few years at most? A. Yes.

Q. Taking that into consideration, how much per cent. ought they to get each year upon the amount of money invested, in order to come safely out with their investment? A. I can hardly answer that question in the way you put it; I think it behooves every company to try to get back their capital inside of from three to five years.

Q. That would be about 20 per cent. per annum? A. Yes, because there is such a risk; the natural gas business is not like a manufactured gas business, in which they can keep manufacturing once the plant is in. We cannot get down below and throw in fuel.

Q. Do you meter your gas to consumers? A. We have a few meters.

Q. What do you charge per thousand feet? A. Twelve and a half cents.

Q. That is in your Kingsville well? A. Yes.

Q. Have you determined upon a price for gas to be delivered in Windsor and Walkerville? A. No.

Q. What do you charge your Leamington consumers? A. I think 15 cents per thousand.

Q. That is four miles away? A. Yes.

Q. What would you regard as a fair price at Windsor? A. From 25 to 30 cents per thousand.

Q. The cost of delivering it there would be calculated on the cost of laying down the pipe and the probable lifetime of the gas supply? A. Yes; and of maintaining the machinery and plant.

Q. What machinery do you require in the running of a gas plant? A. There are regulators, valves, etc., and quite an expense is connected with the reducing stations. In the Leamington line we cut down all the pressure at the well; we keep the pressure back in the rock as much as possible. We carry about 80 pounds. We reduce the pressure from 400 pounds in the summer time to about 40 pounds, and carry from that to the town, where we reduce it to 8 ounces.

Q. In delivering the gas to the Windsor pipe line would you reduce it at the wells?
A. Yes; we intend to try to work it in that way.

Q. To what pressure? A. To about 200 pounds.

Q. Do you propose to have governing stations at different points along the line? A.
No; not at present, until we see how the one works.

Q. You would allow the full pressure to be put on at the end of the line, and you would put up regulators at Windsor? A. Yes; that is what we call a low pressure station. There will be another high pressure station outside of the city limits, carrying 200 pounds on the main line; and we would have to cut that pressure down to 10 or 20 pounds just outside the city limits.

Q. You would not expect to have the 200 pounds pressure at Windsor, at the high pressure station there? A. Not quite, there would be a certain amount of friction.

Q. You have not made any estimate as to the loss by friction? A. No; it is a pretty hard thing to do, unless you know the total output, and even that depends on the temperature.

Q. Have you laid the pipe underground? A. We are laying it now.

Q. To what depth? A. The pipe is laid two feet below the surface, which would make the ditch 2 feet 8 inches deep.

Q. Is it a steel pipe? A. Yes; an 8-inch steel pipe.

Q. With screwed joints? A. Yes.

Q. Where do you get your supply of steel pipe? A. At Pittsburg.

Q. There is none made in Canada? A. No.

EXHIBIT B. AFFIDAVIT OF E. STRONG.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
COUNTY OF VENANGO. } S. S.

E. STRONG, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that he is the general manager and a director of each of the following companies, namely, The United Natural Gas Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania; The North-western Ohio Natural Gas Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio; and The Provincial Natural Gas Fuel Company of Ontario (Limited), a corporation organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada; that he is also a Director of The Pennsylvania Gas Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania; that he is familiar with nearly all of the gas fields throughout the United States and Canada, and has had a long and intimate acquaintance with the natural gas business and its peculiarities; that a gas field consists of an area of porous rock in which gas is confined as in a reservoir or gas tank; that the quantity of gas contained in any particular field depends upon the area of the field, the thickness of the rock, the porosity of the rock, and the pressure under which the gas is confined within the rock; that wells drilled in the same gas field, when closed in for a sufficient length of time, will all show the same rock pressure; that this rock pressure as ascertained by closing in the wells, plus the atmospheric pressure, is the head or force by which the gas flows from a well drilled into the gas-bearing rock; that the rock in

which gas is confined, as in a reservoir, is not of the same uniform density or porosity ; that in some places the rock is very hard and close, while in other portions of the same field it is loose and open ; that the quantity of gas which different wells drilled in the same field will produce differs very widely ; that a large and very productive well may be drilled only a short distance from a small well, all depending upon the closeness or looseness of the rock in which the respective wells were drilled ; that the quantity of the gas which any particular well will yield is determined by a test made with what is called the Pitot tube, the standard of measurement for flowing gas ; that a well which by means of the Pitot tube shows that it will, with an open pressure at the mouth of the well, flow one hundred thousand cubic feet of gas per day, will, when connected with a well which will flow three hundred thousand cubic feet of gas per day, as shown by the same test, will at any given pressure under the rock pressure produce one-third of the quantity of gas which will be produced from the larger well ; in other words, wells in the same gas field will keep up their relative production, whether larger or smaller, when connected with other wells in the same field or gas pool. As stated above, all wells in the same gas field, when closed in for any length of time, will reach the uniform rock-pressure ; consequently, there is always the same head or pressure forcing the gas out from the large well that there is from the small well, but the density of the rock in the one case and the looseness of it in the other, causes a much larger quantity of gas to escape from one well than from the other. Tests and practical experiments made by this deponent and others disclose the fact that the quantity of gas remaining in the gas rock or gas reservoir constituting any particular gas field is in exact proportion to the decline in the rock pressure. For instance, the rock pressure in a gas field when first opened is five hundred pounds, and by reason of the taking of the gas from the field the rock pressure declines to two hundred and fifty pounds closed-in pressure ; there remains in the rock only one-half of the quantity of gas which was originally confined there, and when the rock pressure, as shown by closing in of the wells, shall decline to one hundred pounds, there would remain in the field only one-fifth of the quantity of gas which was originally confined there ; that when the rock pressure declines the force by which the gas is compelled to flow from the well falls off in like proportion. When there has been such a decline in this force, commonly called well pressure, that it is not sufficient to overcome the friction between the gas field and the place where the gas is supplied to consumers, compressors and artificial means are necessarily and generally resorted to for the purpose of relieving the friction and of enabling the company to deliver a sufficient supply of gas to its patrons. Gas compressors are merely air compressors employed in compressing gas instead of air. Gas compressors are not used, therefore, for the purpose of sucking gas from the earth, but of compressing and increasing the pressure of the gas which flows by rock pressure from the earth. While a gas compressor might be operated to the extent of creating a vacuum at the compressor of, perhaps, as much as ten pounds, yet this vacuum, as a rule, would not more than counterbalance the friction between the mouth of the well and the gas compressor, and even if it created a vacuum at the mouth of the well it would only add the vacuum to the general rock pressure, and would cause but little more gas to flow from the well than would naturally flow by means of the rock pressure. Gas, when flowing from a well having apparently no pressure, must overcome the atmospheric pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch. This atmospheric pressure against which the gas flows may be partially overcome by means of compressors, but whether it be overcome by means of the compressor or by means of rock pressure is unimportant ; and in either case the same quantity of gas would be produced from the well as, for instance, a well having a rock pressure of 210 pounds will produce as much gas as a well having a rock pressure of 200 pounds with a vacuum at the compressor of 10 pounds, and a well having a rock pressure of 300 pounds wide open at the casing head will produce very much more gas than a well having a rock pressure of only 200 pounds, even though the latter be used in connection with the compressor, operating so rapidly as to produce a vacuum of 10 pounds. In the practical operation of gas fields, however, the production of a vacuum, in other words the relieving of the pressure of the air at the mouth of the well, is an exceptional thing. There is nearly always a gas pressure upon the well side of the com-

pressor, thereby demonstrating that not as much gas is taken from the well by means of the compressor as would flow into the open air if the well were entirely open and unobstructed. In the Canadian gas fields, so far as deponent can learn, there is always a pressure of gas at the mouth of the well, and gas is not, therefore, to the best of this deponent's knowledge, taken and produced from any wells in said field by means of suction, or otherwise than by the natural flow; that gas compressors are in general use throughout the United States in nearly all of the gas fields which have been opened up and which have been operated for any length of time; that the following natural gas companies, producing gas from different fields in the United States, are using compressors in connection with their business: (1) The Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company, (2) the City of Toledo Gas Company, (3) the Indiana Gas Company, (4), the City of Tiffin Gas Company, (5) the City of Findlay Gas Company, (6) Pennsylvania Gas Company, (7) Manufacturers' Gas Company, (8) the Wheeling Gas Company, (9) United Natural Gas Company, (10) The Lima Natural Gas Company, (11) The Lawrence Natural Gas Company, (12) The People's Natural Gas Company and (13) The Fort Pitt Gas Company; that the friction intended to be overcome by means of gas compressors is the friction between the gas field, or point of production, and the point of delivery or supply. This friction can be overcome as well by the use of large mains as by means of gas compressors; that the Philadelphia Company, which is engaged in supplying natural gas to the city of Pittsburg, has, in order to overcome this friction, built and constructed large mains, one of which is at least thirty-six (36) inches in diameter; that the use of such large mains is very costly and expensive, and involves such an outlay that no ordinary field would produce gas in sufficient quantities to make it profitable for the company to lay them. All other companies have found it more economical to use compressors with smaller pipes instead of laying the large pipes in imitation of the Philadelphia company. The Provincial Natural Gas Fuel Company of Ontario (Limited) is now delivering to consumers only about sixty-six (66) per cent. of the quantity of gas which it at one time delivered by means of natural well pressure alone. This deponent believes that without the use of compressors when the rock pressure declined to a sufficient extent as to render the abandonment of the business by the gas company necessary, a large quantity of gas would still be held back in the rock by means of the friction between the wells and the place of supply, and that, as a consequence, this gas would be wholly lost to the company and to the consumers generally, and would entail a consequent loss to the owners of the gas territory by reason of the cessation of the payment of rents and in the stoppage of drilling operations in the gas field; and further deponent saith not.

Sworn and subscribed before me on this) (Sd.) E. STRONG.
 31st day of March, 1894.)
 (Sd.) C. J. RHEA,)
 [Seal.] Notary Public.)

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } S. S.
 COUNTY OF VENANGO. }

R. W. PORTERFIELD, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that he is the president of The Oil City Fuel Supply Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and engaged in the supply of natural gas to the cities of Oil City, Titusville, Meadville, Franklin, Mercer, and Sharon, and the boroughs of Brookville, Reynoldsville, Dubois, and Bockwayville; that he has read the within affidavit, and that a long and practical experience with natural gas enables him to say that the facts set forth are just and true.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 31st) (Sd.) R. W. PORTERFIELD.
 day of March, A. D. 1894.)
 (Sd.) C. J. RHEA,)
 [Seal.] Notary Public.)

EXHIBIT C. AFFIDAVIT OF ALFRED SMEDLEY.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
COUNTY OF VENANGO. } S. S.

ALFRED SMEDLEY, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that he is Chief Engineer of the National Transit Company, and of the United Natural Gas Company; that he has been familiar with the natural gas business for a long period of years, and has laid and constructed the lines for a number of different companies besides those above mentioned; that he has made, in connection with others, a number of tests and practical experiments for the purpose of securing information concerning the flow and characteristics of natural gas; that as a result of his experience and experiments he is able to say:

1. That natural gas is found in pools or reservoirs located in different parts of the United States and Canada, and is confined within certain sands under high pressure, known as gas sands; that the quantity of gas contained in a given field depends upon the area of the field, the thickness of the sand-rock in which it is contained, the closeness of the rock and the pressure under which it is so confined.

2. That wells drilled in different parts of the field, if there are no openings through which the gas is permitted to flow, will show the same uniform rock pressure.

3. That the density or closeness of the rock varies in different portions of the same gas field, and that a well drilled into the rock where it is loose and porous will produce very much more gas than a well drilled in the same field into the rock where it is hard and close.

4. That two wells drilled into the same gas pool will continue their relative percentages of production until the field is exhausted, so that a well which, when completed, only produces 25 per cent. of the quantity of gas produced by another well, will continue to produce 25 per cent. as much gas as the second well even after both wells have largely declined.

5. That the pressure by which the gas flows from the earth is the rock pressure or head, as indicated by closing in the wells. In forcing gas from the wells this rock-pressure must first overcome the atmospheric pressure, which would indicate the force by which the gas would flow from the wells.

6. The rock pressure in any gas pool declines in proportion as the gas is taken or withdrawn from the sand rock. This deponent has made experiments which show that when one-half of the gas has been exhausted, the rock pressure will then be just one-half of the initial pressure, and that the relative proportions keep up until the gas is exhausted. Accordingly, a gas pool which had one hundred pounds rock pressure when first developed would contain only one-fifth of its original quantity of gas when the rock pressure showed a decline of twenty pounds to the square inch.

7. A gas well which will, if left open at the casing head, discharge large quantities of gas into the air, will discharge no gas whatever if confined by a pressure equal to or exceeding the rock pressure, and the quantity of its product will increase in proportion as the pressure is removed.

8. That when the gas pressure in a pool or field so far declines that the rock pressure is not sufficient to overcome the friction of transporting the gas from the well to the market in sufficient quantities to meet the demand of consumers, the use of gas compressors becomes a necessity if the Company would continue its business.

9. That gas compressors are in general use throughout the various gas fields in the United States for the purpose of relieving the gas wells from the friction of forcing the gas from the field to the markets where the gas is supplied to consumers; that these

compressors are not intended to suck or draw the gas from the rock, but to compress the gas which flows to the compressor into a smaller space, and thereby to overcome the friction or force necessary for its transportation.

10. Gas compressors, so called, are merely air compressors used for the purpose of compressing natural gas instead of air; and the effect of the compression is to raise the pressure of the gas on the line to the point required for transporting it to market. A well having a rock pressure of one hundred pounds, and whose production through an opening at the casing head is only two hundred thousand cubic feet per day, will not furnish, and cannot be made to furnish, a much greater volume by means of a compressor than would escape through the opening at the casing head if the gas was permitted to freely escape without subjecting it to pressure or friction. One well cannot therefore be made the means by which a gas company can, with the aid of compressors, take out the gas necessary for its consumers, even though an ample quantity of gas is contained and stored within the gas field. In order to supply a gas compressor, the number of wells connected with it must be sufficient to produce by their natural flow sufficient gas to meet the wants and demands of the company's consumers.

11. A gas compressor may relieve the gas contained in the wells not only from the pressure of the friction incident to its transportation to market, but may partially relieve it from atmospheric pressure. The effect, however, of relieving it from 10 pounds of atmospheric pressure will be only equivalent to 10 pounds rock pressure, so that the same well with a rock pressure of 110 pounds would produce not quite as much gas as it would when its pressure had declined to one hundred pounds, and it was relieved from 10 pounds of the atmospheric pressure by means of the gas compressor.

12. The sand rock, in which the gas is contained, acts as an impediment or obstruction to the flow. The gas is forced through the opening or interstices in the rock by means of the head or rock pressure. This pressure, before any gas escapes into the air, must meet and overcome the atmospheric pressure.

13. When a gas field so far declines in pressure that sufficient gas will not flow to the compressor against the atmospheric pressure to supply the Company's patrons, it would not be profitable for it, even were it practicable, to keep up its supply by augmenting the flow by means of a partial vacuum created by the compressor. Gas, when introduced into a vacuum or totally relieved of pressure, becomes so rarified that to compress it to a density sufficient to overcome the friction of transportation, would render its production and supply unprofitable by reason of the increased power and expense incident to such compression.

14. For these reasons, and for others which cannot be stated fully in an affidavit, it is customary with all gas companies using gas compressors, to connect a sufficient number of wells with the compressor so that there remains a pressure on the well side of the compressor created by the natural flow of the gas from the well.

15. The real purpose of using gas compressors is to overcome the friction between the wells and the place where the gas is consumed, and to enable the Company to receive the full flow of the well relieved from said friction, and to enable the Company to meet any sudden or extraordinary demand of its consumers. The friction between the wells and the place of consumption may be in a measure overcome by increasing the size of the pipes or conduits through which the gas is permitted to flow. Consequently, a very small pipe, even with a compressor, will not deliver at the place of consumption nearly so much gas as a much larger pipe in which the friction is reduced to the minimum. The Philadelphia Company which supplies gas to the city of Pittsburg, in order to overcome the friction incident to transportation, and before the utility of compressors had been ascertained, laid large mains, some of them having a diameter of thirty-six inches. The friction on these large mains between the gas fields and the place of consumption, is consequently very small, and that Company has not yet been compelled to resort to the use of compressors. As much gas, therefore, can be delivered at market without using compressors as by their use if the Company will lay large lines of pipe instead of building costly compressing stations.

16. The Provincial Natural Gas Fuel Company of Ontario, Limited, from information in the possession of this deponent, does not now supply to its consumers even with the use of compressors, as large a quantity of gas as it did when the field was new and the gas was forced to market by rock pressure alone—the present supply being only about 67 per cent. of the supply formerly furnished.

17. That deponent believes that by means of compressors, a large quantity of gas can be taken from the rock and utilized in the markets, which would be otherwise lost and wasted, and that both the gas Company and the owners of gas territory are alike benefitted by the use of compressors ; and further deponent saith not.

Sworn and subscribed before me,
this 31st day of March, 1894.
(Sd.) C. J. RHEA,
[Seal.] Notary Public.

}

(Sd.) ALFRED SMEDLEY.

EXHIBIT D.—AFFIDAVIT OF O. H. STRONG.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
COUNTY OF VENANGO.

}

S.S.

O. H. STRONG, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that he is a director and stockholder of the Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and engaged in supplying gas to the inhabitants of the City of Pittsburg ; that he is also a director and stockholder of the Wheeling Natural Gas Company, a corporation also organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and engaged in supplying natural gas to consumers in the City of Wheeling, in the State of West Virginia ; that the gas territory from which the Manufacturers Gas Company obtains its supply of gas is situate about twenty (20) miles distant from the City of Pittsburg, and that in order to obtain and secure an adequate supply of gas for the patrons connected with its lines, it adopted the use of gas compressors about two years ago, and has been using its said compressors since then ; that the gas territory from which the Wheeling Gas Company obtains its supply of gas is located also at a distance of about twenty (20) miles from the City of Wheeling ; that the Wheeling Gas Company, in order to obtain a sufficient supply of gas for the consumers connected with its lines, found it necessary about one year ago to resort to the use of gas compressors ; that gas compressors are necessary in all cases where the rock pressure of the gas field so far declines that it does not furnish sufficient force to convey the gas from the field to the markets where it is to be consumed ; that the compressors are intended for, and perform the office of, relieving the well from the friction incident to transportation ; that even with the use of a compressor, however, it is only in rare cases that more gas is obtained from a well than would flow from it naturally if the well was opened up and the gas allowed to freely escape into the air. The rock pressure, that is, the pressure which any given well shall show when it is closed in, is the head or pressure which forces the gas from the well, and some gas will continue to flow from the well against any given pressure less than the closed in pressure of the well : that even though a partial vacuum be formed on the well side of the compressor, the flow of gas from the well would only be increased to an amount which would flow from the well if the closed in pressure of the well was increased by the amount of the partial vacuum ; in other words, if the closed in pressure of the well was one hundred pounds, and a vacuum of ten pounds created by means of the compressor, only about one-eleventh more gas would be obtained than would naturally flow from the well if it were opened at the casing head ; that the purpose of the compressors is not, therefore, to suck gas from the rock in which it is contained, but to compress the gas which naturally flows to the compressor, and so to relieve the well from the friction of forcing it from the well to the place of consumption ; that gas

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compressors are in general use in nearly all of the gas fields of the United States; that they become necessary to the profitable continuance of business by all companies when the gas pressure so far declines that a sufficient volume cannot be forced to the markets through their pipes by means of the natural well pressure; that by means of the use of gas pumps, gas is taken from wells and supplied to consumers for a long period after such wells would otherwise have been abandoned as unprofitable; that in this way the owners of gas lands will be benefited by receiving rents and profits from their lands for a long period after such payments would otherwise have been discontinued, and further deponent saith not.

Sworn and subscribed before me on this }
 31st day of March, 1894. }
 (Sd.) C. J. RHEA, }
 [Seal] Notary Public. }

(Sd.) O. H. STRONG.

EXHIBIT F.—LICENSE OF OCCUPATION.

Know all men by these presents, that I, the Honorable ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario, in pursuance of the order made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on 7th August, 1891, do give leave and license and due and full permission unto Peter McLaren, John Fisher Wood, Napoleon Alexander Coste, Eugene Marius Antoine Coste on behalf of a certain association calling itself the Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company, and hereinafter termed the licensees to enter upon, use and enjoy during the pleasure of the Crown that parcel of land known as the chain reserve, or river road along the River Niagara in front of lots number five, six, seven, eight and nine, in first concession on River Niagara, of the township of Bertie, in the County of Welland, being a distance along said chain reserve or river road of about one mile and one-quarter of a mile, being a strip of land five feet wide extending two and one-half feet on east side of the present pipe line situate six feet east of the present fence line in front of said lots as shown on plan of survey by Provincial Land Surveyor R. McLennan, dated 23rd July, 1891, of record in the Department of Crown Lands, the said present pipe line appearing on the said plan and described thereon as the location of the Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company's pipe line for the purpose only of placing at a proper depth under the surface of the said chain reserve or river road along the said described strip of land pipes for conveying natural gas or oil, with the right to lay pipes across the said chain reserve or river road at a proper depth as aforesaid, and at the points hereinafter specified, and to cross the pipes of any other licensees with main pipes or services as may be necessary and the privilege of extending across Niagara River pipes at said certain points to convey natural gas or oil, and to continue and maintain any pipe or pipes already laid across the foreshore and bed of the Niagara River and to run new pipes across the foreshore and bed of the said Niagara River on the land covered with water lying in front of said described portion of said chain reserve or River Road which said points of crossing hereby licensed to continue and maintain shall be the two points of the said plan as marked four-inch line and six-inch line and which together with a third point of crossing south of the said four-inch line in front of any part of said described portion of said chain reserve or River Road and to be defined and located within six months from the date hereof shall be the only points of crossing the said chain reserve or River Road and River Niagara its foreshore and bed by this license permitted.

Provided always and these presents are upon and subject to the several provisions, conditions, stipulations and restrictions hereinafter expressed and contained, that is to say;

This license not to be construed as enabling the said licensees to restrict or effect in any way theright of the municipalities within which the said portion of the said chain reserve or River Road so described as aforesaid or any part thereof may be situate to use or improve

or regulate the use thereof or to direct or compel the licensees to change or alter the depth to which it may be thought safer or proper to place the said pipes, or in any other manner deal with the Road by the Municipal Act provided.

In the event of the revocation or termination of this license, the licensees are to repair any damages which the removal of their pipes may cause to the said chain reserve or River Road.

That this license may be revoked at any time on three months' notice to be given by me or my successor or successors in the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in writing to the said licensees or any of them.

That the said licensees pay to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her heirs and successors, the sum of fifty dollars of lawful money of Canada yearly and every year in advance until this license be revoked, the first payment to be made forthwith and the succeeding payments on the first day of August in each and every year hereafter.

In default of payment of the rent hereby reserved or any part thereof for thirty days after the same is payable although no formal demand shall have been made therefor or in case the said licensees shall at any time during the continuation thereof refuse, neglect, or fail to keep, observe, or perform or abide by any of the provisoes, conditions, stipulations, or restrictions herein contained then these presents shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever and the rights and privileges, lands and premises in respect of these presents, permitted and licensed, shall revert to the Crown as if these presents had never been issued.

Provided also, and it is hereby expressly agreed that in the event of the licensees being disturbed in the enjoyment of any of the rights and privileges hereby given to them or purporting to be given to them, the said licensees, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, or any, or either of them, shall have no recourse against the Government of this Province, or the Department of Crown Lands thereof, for compensation for any loss or damage they may sustain by reason of such disturbance. And it is also provided that nothing in these presents contained shall effect or be deemed to confer any rights or privileges over any parcel of land covered by water in front of any part or parts of said described portion of the said chain, reserve or River Road, as have hitherto been granted by the Crown, but the same are expressly excepted from the terms of this license; and it is further provided that these presents do not permit or allow any interference, impediment, or obstruction with or to the navigation of the Niagara River, provided always that nothing contained herein shall effect the question at issue between the original parties to the action now pending at the suit of the Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company (Limited), against Carroll Brothers and others.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the Thirty-First day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of
(Sgd.) FRANK YEIGH. } (Sgd.) ARTHUR S. HARDY, [Seal.]
Commissioner, etc.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT FOR ARGUMENT OF CASE.

TORONTO, 22nd Feb., 1894.

You are hereby required to take notice that it is proposed to terminate in three months the leases acquired by "The Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company of Ontario (Limited) in consequence of their use of pumps by which the gas is likely to be exhausted in a very short time, and you are hereby further required to take notice that the Government have appointed Tuesday the 27th day of February next at 4 o'clock p.m. at the Council Chamber, Parliament Buildings, in the City of Toronto, for the purpose of giving the said Company an opportunity of showing cause why the said leases should not be cancelled on the grounds aforesaid.

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
For Deputy Attorney-General.

PETITION AGAINST USE OF COMPRESSORS.

We the undersigned property owners in the township of Humberstone state as follows :

That we are the owners of land in said Township which is held under gas lease by The Provincial Natural Gas Company and The Erie County Gas Company and adjoining properties ;

That as such owners and lessors we desire that the Company be prevented from using pumps or compressors in taking the gas from the ground or for forcing it out of the country as they are now doing ;

That we would rather have the leases cancelled than to have the gas taken out of the country by the use of compressors or pumps.

(Signed) SAMUEL KNISLEY and 33 Others.

Similar petitions were also received from :

Elihu Neff and 3 others.

M. F. Haney, J.P., and 18 others.

John Utz and 52 others.

Reuben Green and 45 others.

Geo. Zimmerman and 51 others.

PETITION FOR CONTINUANCE OF LICENSE OF OCCUPATION.

To the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in Council Assembled :

We the undersigned residents of the village of International Bridge in the county of Welland, hereby state that we are consumers of natural gas supplied to us by the Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Co. of Ontario (Ltd.) by means of a pipe line laid on the Niagara river road or chain reserve.

We respectfully request that the license granted by your government to this Company to use said road for the purpose of conveying natural gas be continued, as it would otherwise deprive us of the fuel we have used and enjoyed for several years.

(Signed) E. H. BUCK and 39 others.

Similar petitions were also received from :

Tom Shipway and 3 others.

D. L. Hankinson and 35 others.

W. F. Horn and 30 others.

Wm. Mitchell and 15 others.

Edward Hawkins and 3 others.

PETITION IN FAVOR OF COMPRESSORS.

To the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in Council Assembled :

We, the undersigned residents of the County of Welland, and owners of lands leased to the Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company of Ontario (Ltd.) respectfully request that no action be taken which will in any way interfere with the use of compressors in the business of the Company.

We signed a petition against the use of compressors, but regret having done so.

(Signed) GOTTFRIED PIETZ and 11 others.

County of Welland, } I, Peter Learn, of the township of Bertie, county of Welland and
 To Wit: } Province of Ontario, make oath and say, that whereas my
 signature is on a petition to oppose the Provincial Natural Gas Company's compressor, I
 did not sign the same, nor give any person authority to use my signature on said petition.

Sworn before me this 19th day of March, 1894.

(Signed), HUGH SHERK, J.P. } (Signed), PETER LEARN.

FORM OF LEASE TO PROVINCIAL NATURAL GAS AND FUEL CO.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT AND LEASE made and entered into this 25th day of July, 1891, by and between Jacob Miller of the County of Welland in the Province of Ontario of the first part and THE PROVINCIAL NATURAL GAS COMPANY OF ONTARIO (LTD) of the second part;

WITNESSETH, that the party of the first part, in consideration of one (*dollar*) in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and the covenants, rents and stipulations hereinafter contained, has granted, demised and let unto the said party of the second part, the exclusive right of drilling and operating for Petroleum oil and gas, and taking and removing same therefrom, upon all that certain tract of land situate in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, and bounded and described as follows, to wit, being composed of a part of the west part of Lot 16 in the 2nd concession of Humberstone township, containing thirty-three acres more or less, also a part of the south half of Lot 17 in the 2nd concession of Humberstone township, containing twenty-five acres more or less, and also a part of the east part of lot 11 in the 2nd concession of Humberstone township containing five acres more or less. The party of the second part to have and to hold the right hereby granted peaceably and quietly for the said purposes only.

If Petroleum oil be obtained or produced the said party of the second part hereby agrees to give the party of the first part one tenth part of all the oil obtained on the said premises, or the cash value of the same at the option of the party of the first part.

If gas be found, the said party of the second part further agrees to give the party of the first part one hundred dollars per annum for each and every gas well drilled on the premises herein described, as long as such gas well may be utilized by the party of the second part, and the privilege of using, free of charge, enough gas in one house on the premises for ordinary household purposes.

It is further agreed that if after ONE YEAR from the date of this agreement a well has not been drilled on the premises the party of the second part will pay to the party of the first part fifty dollars the following year and then retain the right hereby granted.

The party of the first part grants to the party of the second part the right of using sufficient water for all necessary purposes from the premises hereby leased, except from wells used by the party of the first part, the right of way through said premises, the exclusive right to lay pipes to convey oil and gas, and the right to bring upon said premises and erect or remove any machinery or fixtures required by the party of the second part; provided that no well shall be drilled within two hundred feet of a house or barn or in orchard without the consent of the party of the first part, and that all pipes will be laid underground at a sufficient depth, unless a special consent is obtained from the party of the first part, and so as not to interfere with cultivation.

In the event of any damage done to the crop or other produce on the land hereby demised by the party of the second part, it is further agreed that the party of the first part shall be compensated therefore at the rate of twenty-five dollars per acre for each acre of crop or other produce so destroyed.

Failure on the part of the second part to comply with the conditions or to pay the cash considerations herein mentioned either to the party of the first part in person or to his credit at the Imperial Bank in Port Colborne will render this lease null and void and not binding on either party.

It is further agreed between the parties to this agreement, that all conditions between the parties hereto, shall extend to their heirs, administrators executors and assigns.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of

(Signed), C. H. HEA.

{	(Signed), JACOB MILLER,	{ Seal }
	The Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Co. of Ontario, (Ltd.) by	
	(Signed), C. W. PAYNE,	{ Seal }
	Vice-Pres.	
	(Signed), F. S. McFARLAND,	{ Seal }
	Secy.-Treas.	

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
IN THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1894.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:

PRINTED BY WARWICK BROS & RUTTER, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1894.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
1894.

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

The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts beg leave to present the following as their second and final

REPORT :

Your Committee have carefully examined and considered numerous items of expenditure appearing in the Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1893, under various headings, viz. :

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.

Asylums for the Insane, Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston.

CENTRAL PRISON AND INDUSTRIES.

Accounts of John Hallam and numerous others ; the revenue and expenditure ; the cost and manufacture of binder twine.

COLONIZATION ROADS.

Papers as to expenditure for the year 1893.

ALGONQUIN PARK.

A number of accounts and accountable warrant.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

All accounts as to furnishings, etc.

SURVEYS OF NEW TOWNSHIPS.

SESSIONAL CLERKS.

The number of their duties and payment.

THE CARRYING OF THE LEGISLATIVE POST OFFICE MAILS.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Amount of work done not contracted for.

REGISTRARS AND REGISTRY OFFICES.

Their inspection, receipts and disbursements.

The greater portion of your Committee's deliberations were taken up by a most thorough and exhaustive examination in fullest detail of the cost of production of binder twine by the Province at the Central Prison Industries.

Your Committee in order to facilitate and more carefully examine the above papers and accounts deemed it necessary and advisable to call and examine certain witnesses who gave evidence which is herewith submitted.

In addition to the evidence taken your Committee submit the minutes of their proceedings.

Your Committee desire to state that they had during the present session twenty-five meetings at which business was disposed of.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

NICHOLAS AWREY,

Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

April 25th, 1894.

MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

WITH EVIDENCE AND STATEMENTS.

FOURTH SESSION. — SEVENTH LEGISLATURE.

1894.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ROOM,
TORONTO, Friday, 9th March, 1894.

The Select Standing Committee to whom was referred the examination and consideration of the Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1893, and composed of the following members :—Messieurs Allan, Awrey, Balfour, Caldwell, Clancy, Davis, Garrow, Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, Meredith, O'Connor, Whitney, White, Willoughby, Wood (Brant) and Wood (Hastings), met this day, Friday the 9th day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m., for organization.

Present :

Messieurs Allan,
Awrey,
Clancy,
Davis,
Harcourt,

Messieurs Kerns,
Mackenzie,
Marter,
Willoughby,
Wood (Brant).

On motion of Mr. Wood (Brant), Mr. Awrey was appointed Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Wood (Brant), Mr. Mackenzie was chosen to act as Chairman in the absence of Mr. Awrey, or when any accounts in which Mr. Awrey is interested are under consideration, without further motion.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday 13th at 10 a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Tuesday, March 13th, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey in the Chair.

Messieurs Allan, Balfour, Caldwell, Clancy, Harcourt, Hardy, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—12.

On motion of Mr. Marter, The Committee instructed the Secretary to request Mr. Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, to appear before the Committee this morning, and to bring with him copies of the Reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the years 1890-1-2-3, for the purpose of giving information and making explanations in *re* payments to Crown Lands agents.

Mr. White was instructed in accordance with the above.

Mr. White appeared, produced reports ordered, was sworn and examined; evidence taken by shorthand writer is appended, marked "I."

On motion of Mr. Balfour, it was *Ordered*: That all papers in connection with Colonization Roads expenditures for the year 1893, be laid before this Committee for examination at its next sitting.

On motion of Mr. Wood (Brant), the Committee instructed the Secretary to request Mr. Totten, First Officer License Branch, to appear before the Committee to-morrow, Wednesday, the 14th March, 1894, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of giving information, and to make explanations regarding the License Revenue.

Mr. Totten instructed in accordance therewith.

On motion of Mr. Marter, Mr. White was instructed by the Committee to prepare a statement shewing the names of the agents for the sale of Crown Lands, the number of sales each agent has made in each of the years 1890, 1891, 1892, together with the amount received by the Province for such sales.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, it was *Ordered*: That the following papers be laid before this Committee for examination at its next sitting:

Re ALGONQUIN PARK.

Accounts and vouchers,	Bertram & Co., item,	\$127.41,	page 340,	Public Accounts,	1893.
"	"	C. Stark & Co., item,	\$138.54,	"	"
"	"	Canadian Canoe Co., item,	\$119,	"	"
"	"	Alexander & Anderson, item,	\$137.75,	page 340,	Public Accounts 1893.

and the accounts and vouchers for the expenditures under the Accountable Warrant given to P. Thompson, item, \$744.42, page 340, Public Accounts, 1893.

On motion of Mr. Clancy it was *Ordered*: That the accounts and vouchers for salaries, commissions and disbursements to the following persons be laid before the Committee at its next sitting.

P. C. Campbell, item, \$2,072.90, page 300, Public Accounts, 1893.

D. F. McDonald, item, \$2,000, page 301 " "

W. Margach, item, \$2,470.96, page 301, " "

H. Monro, item, \$1,375.18, page 301, " "

On motion of Mr. Kerns it was *Ordered*: That the following papers be brought down for examination by the Committee at its next sitting.

Re HAMILTON ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Accounts and vouchers,	Bowman & Moore, item, \$261.48, page 174, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" Adam Ballantine & Bros., item, \$749.04, page 174, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" M. Brennan & Sons Manufacturing Co., item, \$539.94, page 174, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" R. M. Oline, item, \$1,640.06, page 174, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" Duncan Bros., item, \$286.80, page 175, " "
"	" J. Eastwood & Co., item, \$390.34, page 175, " "
"	" Finch Bros., item, \$201.34, page 175, " "
"	" Newton D. Galbraith, item, \$525.76, page 175, " "
"	" Adam Hope & Co., item, \$481.78, page 175, " "
"	" Knox, Morgan & Co., item, \$4,324.60, page 176, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" A. L. Kerr & Co., item, \$724.32, page 176, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" A. Murray & Co., item, \$681.86, page 176, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" Macpherson, Glassco & Co., item, \$2,776.88, page 176, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" Robertson, Munro & Reid, item, \$1,109.51, page 177, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" Thos. C. Watkins, item, \$462.14, page 178, Public Accounts, 1893.

On motion of Mr. Hardy, the Committee instructed Mr. White, that, in addition to the information already ordered to be furnished the Committee by him, he also give the sales of mining and other lands.

On motion of Mr. Marter, the Secretary was instructed to request Mr. James Noxon, Inspector of Prisons, to appear before the Committee to-morrow, Wednesday, the 14th day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of giving information and making explanations in *re* the manufacture, etc., of binder twine at the Central Prison, and that he be instructed to bring with him all books, papers and documents necessary to give and make the same, save and excepting therefrom, such as would disclose the price of material.

Mr. Noxon was instructed in accordance therewith.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow the 14th March, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Wednesday, March 14th, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, in the Chair.

Messieurs Allan, Caldwell, Olancy, Davis, Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—14.

Of the papers ordered at previous meeting, the following were brought down, and laid upon the Table :

All papers in connection with the expenditures on Colonization Roads for the year 1893.

Accounts and vouchers of Bertram & Co., *et al*, as per requisition of Mr. Olancy on March 13th, 1894.

Messieurs White and Noxon present as instructed.

Mr. White re-called, examined by Mr. Hardy ; evidence taken by shorthand writer is appended, marked "II."

Mr. White's evidence for to-day concluded.

Mr. Noxon, Inspector of Prisons, called, sworn ; evidence taken by shorthand writer is appended, marked "III."

Mr. Harcourt stated to the Committee that Mr. Gibson, the Provincial Secretary, would appear before the Committee to-morrow in *re* the manufacture of binder twine at the Central Prison, it being under the control of his Department.

On motion of Mr. Marter, it was *Ordered* : That the following papers be brought down for examination at the next sitting of the Committee.

Re CENTRAL PRISON INDUSTRIES.

Accounts and vouchers	C. S. Cox & Co., item, \$972.25, page 189, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" Robinson, Fleming & Co., item, \$4,597.91, page 191, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" W. F. Malcolm, item, \$5,813.86, page 191, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" W. H. Hindley & Co., item, \$24,094.67, page 190, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" Dick, Ridout & Co., item, \$1,014.39, page 189, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" Globe Printing Co., item, \$440.50, page 189, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" Hobbs & Co., item, \$16.40, page 190, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" Pennsylvania & Delaware Oil Co., item, \$544.50, page 191, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" S. F. Wilson, item, \$262.50, page 192, Public Accounts, 1893.

The further examination of Messieurs Noxon and White was ordered to be continued to-morrow, Mr. Noxon to bring his books with reference to Binder Twine.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, the 15th March, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Thursday, March 15th, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Allan, Caldwell, Clancy, Davis, Harcourt, Harty, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—13.

The following papers were brought down and laid upon the Table.

Re HAMILTON ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Accounts and vouchers, Bowman and Moore, *et al*, as per requisition of Mr. Kerns, on March 13th, 1894.

Re CENTRAL PRISON INDUSTRIES.

Accounts and vouchers of Dick, Ridout & Co., *et al*, as per requisition of Mr. Marter, on March 14th, 1894.

Messieurs White and Noxon present as instructed.

Hon. Mr. Gibson addressed the Committee, stating he had no objection to make known to the Committee the cost of the material for the manufacture of Binder Twine, but it would be under certain conditions, which he would make known to a number of the opposition members of the Committee at his Department.

Messieurs Clancy and Marter objected, and wished it made known to the Committee by an examination of the papers themselves.

The question was allowed to stand.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, the Secretary was instructed to procure for the use of the Committee, copies of the Reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the years 1885-6-7-8-9 1890-1-2-3, also copies of the Public Accounts for same period.

Mr. T. W. Gibson of the Crown Lands Department, appeared to give information and make explanations in *re* expenditures in connection with the Algonquin Park, was called, sworn; evidence taken by shorthand writer is appended, marked, "IV."

On motion of Mr. Clancy, Mr. Noxon was re-called; evidence taken by shorthand writer is appended, marked "V."

The Committee instructed Mr. Noxon to produce to the Committee, the copy of the U. S. Prisons Report, from which he obtained a portion of the information given to-day.

Mr. Noxon's evidence for the day concluded; to be further examined to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Marter, Mr. White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, re-called, examined; evidence taken, is appended, marked "VI."

On motion of Mr. Clancy, the Secretary was instructed to request Mr. Ross, Accountant, Crown Lands Department to appear before the Committee to-morrow, to give information in *re* Crown Lands revenue and expenditure.

The Committee decided not to examine papers containing the information of the cost of material for the manufacture of Binder Twine, until a conclusion had been come to, as to the advisability of its being made public.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, the Secretary was instructed to request the attendance before the Committee of Mr. Kirkpatrick of the Survey Branch, Crown Lands Department, to-morrow, to give information, in *re* surveys, of New Townships, etc.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Friday, March 16th 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Allan, Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—11.

The following papers were brought down and laid upon the Table.

Accounts and vouchers, P. C. Campbell, W. Margach, H. Munro and D. T. Macdonald, Agents, Crown Lands, as per requisition of Mr. Clancy of March 13th, 1894.

Mr. Noxon in attendance.

On motion of Mr. Marter, *Ordered*: That the following papers be brought down for examination by the Committee at its next sitting.

Accounts and vouchers	Nicholas Awrey, item, \$3,120, page 324, Public Accounts, 1893.
"	" N. Awrey, item, \$3,539.20, " " "
"	" Mrs. F. A. Schuman, item, 4,000, page 324, " " "
"	" Chicago Carpet Co., item, \$531.49 page 325, " " "
"	" John Edwards, item, \$90.80, page 325, " " "
"	" Marshall Field & Co., item, \$551.49, page 325, " " "
"	" Mandel Bros., item, \$1,447.44, page 325, " " "
"	" I. Mellin, item, \$750, page 325, " " "
"	" Millman & Co., item, \$1,800, page 325, " " "
"	" National Art Co., item, \$159.44, page 325, " " "
"	" I. N. King, item, \$648.92, page 326, " " "
"	" Adam Armstrong, item, \$2,331.25, page 327, " " "
"	" Pay Lists, item, \$1,005, page 327, " " "
"	" Pay Lists, item, \$522.50, page 327, " " "
"	" G. L. Arnold & Co., item, \$344.15, page 327, " " "
"	" W. B. Nason, item, \$55.81, page 327, " " "
"	" E. A. Gardener, item, \$476.39, page 327, " " "
"	" E. G. Armstrong, item, \$327.49, " " "
"	" Baur Bros., item, \$88.33, page 327, " " "

On motion of Mr. Hardy, Mr. I. G. Rousseau, Secretary to the Committee was called, and sworn, and his evidence taken by shorthand writer is appended, marked "VII."

Crown Lands Reports from 1885 to 1893 were brought down and laid upon the Table. The Committee adjourned until Tuesday next at 10 o'clock a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Tuesday, March 20th, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock a. m.

Present:

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Allen, Balfour, Caldwell, Clancy, Garrow, Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—15.

Messieurs Ross, Accountant, Crown Lands Department, and Noxon, Inspector of Prisons, in attendance as instructed.

On motion of Mr. Marter, Mr. Noxon was called, examined; evidence taken by shorthand writer is appended, marked "VIII."

On motion of Mr. Marter, the Committee instructed Mr. Noxon, to prepare statement showing in detail, the cost of the manufacture of binder twine at the Central Prison.

On motion of Mr. Garrow, Mr. Noxon was instructed to prepare a statement shewing the cost of supervision of the various prisons, etc. of Canada and Ontario, comparing the same with similar institutions belonging to this Province.

On motion of Mr. Marter, the Committee ordered that the following papers be brought down, and laid upon the Table:

Accounts and vouchers,	Alexander & Anderson, item, \$2,413.12, page 188.
"	" D. W. Alexander, item, \$386.16, page 188.
"	" John Hallam, item, 10,972.06, page 190.
"	" Smith Coal Co., item, 3,315.04, page 191.
"	" Standard Fuel Co., item, 1,546.07, page 191.

On motion of Mr. Marter, the Secretary was instructed to request Mr. D. Spence, of the Emigration Department, to appear before the Committee to-morrow the 21st day of April, 1894, for the purpose of giving information, in *re* payments to Sessional Clerks.

On motion of Mr. Marter, *Ordered* : That the tenders for the following articles for the different institutions of this Province be brought down and laid upon the Table : Coal, Flour, Butter, Peas and Potatoes.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, Mr. Ross, Accountant C. L. Department, was called, examined ; evidence taken by the shorthand writer is appended, marked "IX."

On motion of Mr. Clancy, the Committee instructed Mr. Ross, to prepare a statement for the Committee, shewing amounts of collections as per Commissioner of Crown Lands Reports, from 1886 to 1893, and comparing same with the amounts appearing in the Public Accounts for the same period, giving each year separately.

The Committee instructed Mr. Ross, to again appear before the Committee, when he had prepared statement.

Mr. D. Spence, instructed to be present to-morrow.

On motion the Committee adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, the 21st day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Wednesday, April 21st, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Allan, Clancy, Davis, Harcourt, Kerns, Garrow, Hardy, Mackenzie, Marter, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—12.

Of the papers ordered, the following were brought down and laid upon the Table :

Re COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Accounts and vouchers, Nicholas Awrey, *et al*, as per requisition of Mr. Marter on Friday, March 16th, 1894.

Re CENTRAL PRISON INDUSTRIES.

Accounts and vouchers, Alexander & Anderson, *et al*, as per requisition of Mr. Marter on 20th April.

Mr. Noxon present and produced the statement ordered, viz. : comparative statement of the cost of the supervision of the various prisons of the Province and Canada and the other Provinces. Mr. Noxon stated he had not been able to make out the statement asked for in *re* cost of manufacture of binder twine owing to want of time at his disposal.

Mr. Noxon was then further examined *re* samples of twine produced ; evidence taken by shorthand writer is appended, marked "X."

On motion of Mr. Marter, *Ordered* : That the following papers be brought down and laid upon the Table :

Re GOVERNMENT HOUSE MAINTENANCE.

Accounts and vouchers,	Ryrie Bros. item,	\$58.75,	page 238,	Public Accounts,	1892.
"	"	J. E. Ellis, item,	\$511.25,	" 238	" "
"	"	J. Catto & Son, item,	\$141.80,	" 238	" "
"	"	W. Juror, item,	\$52.03,	" 238	" "
"	"	W. Milligan, item,	\$1,524.78,	" 281	" 1893.
"	"	J. & J. O'Malley, item,	\$1,627.13,	page 281,	Public Accounts, 1893.
"	"	The Pantechnetheca, item,	\$500,	page 281,	Public Accounts, 1893.
"	"	John Kay, Son & Co., item,	\$3,205,	page 281,	Public Accounts, 1893.
"	"	Harry Webb, item,	\$148,	page 281,	Public Accounts, 1893.
"	"	W. A. Murray & Co., item,	\$459,	page 281,	Public Accounts, 1893.
"	"	J. & J. O'Malley, item,	\$151,	page 250,	Public Accounts, 1893.
"	"	J. Kay, Son & Co., item,	\$374,	page 250,	Public Accounts, 1893.
"	"	W. H. Sparrow, item,	\$36.80,	page 250,	Public Accounts, 1893.
"	"	J. Catto & Son, item,	\$30.31,	page 250,	Public Accounts, 1893.
"	"	The Pantechnetheca, item,	\$70,	page 250,	Public Accounts, 1893.
"	"	W. A. Murray & Co., item,	\$130.40,	page 250,	Public Accounts, 1893.

The Committee decided to postpone the examination of Messieurs Ross and Spence until to-morrow.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Thursday, March 22nd, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Allan, Caldwell, Clancy, Harcourt, Harty, Mackenzie, Marter, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Brant), Wood (Hastings)—12.

Messieurs Spence, Ross and Noxon in attendance as instructed by the Committee.

The following papers were brought down and laid upon the Table, having been ordered by the Committee at a previous sitting :

Accounts and vouchers, J. & J. O'Malley, *et al*, as per requisition of Mr. Marter on Wednesday, March 21st, 1894.

Statement ordered to be prepared by Mr. Ross, Accountant, Crown Lands Department.

On motion of Mr. Marter, Mr. Spence was called and sworn, and his evidence taken by stenographer, is appended, marked "XI."

On motion of Mr. Marter, the Secretary was instructed to request Mr. Robertson, of the Immigration Department, to appear before the Committee on Tuesday, the 27th day of March, 1894, in *re* sessional writers.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, Mr. Ross, Accountant, Crown Lands Department, was called, examined; evidence taken by shorthand writer is appended, marked "XII."

On motion of Mr. Harcourt, the Secretary was instructed to request Messieurs McKellar, Harley, Kitchen and Smith to appear on March 28th in *re* binder twine.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday next, the 27th March, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Tuesday, 27th March, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Clancy, Davis, Garrow, Harcourt, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—11.

Messieurs Noxon, White and Robertson were in attendance.

The following papers having been ordered were brought down and laid upon the Table :

Tenders accepted and tenders rejected for Coal, Flour, Butter, Peas and Potatoes for the different Institutions of the Province, as per requisition of Mr. Marter on March 20th, 1894.

The Committee instructed the Secretary to notify Mr. Sproule, Provincial Auditor, to appear to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Marter, Mr. Robertson was called, sworn and examined, and his evidence taken by shorthand writer is appended, marked "XIII."

Mr. White produced to the Committee the statement he was ordered to prepare at a former meeting of this Committee.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, the Secretary was instructed to request Mr. Kirkpatrick to appear before the Committee to-morrow, March 28th, 1894, at 10 a.m.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Wednesday March 28th, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Allan, Caldwell, Clancy, Davis, Garrow, Harcourt, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—12.

Messieurs Kitchen, Smith and Harley were in attendance.

Mr. Noxon produced statement shewing cost of manufacture of binder twine ordered by the Committee.

Mr. Noxon, on motion of Mr. Clancy, was re-called, examined ; evidence taken by shorthand writer is appended, marked "XIV."

On motion of Mr. Clancy, the Secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Williams to appear before the Committee this morning.

Mr. Williams appeared, was called, sworn and examined, and his evidence taken by shorthand writer is appended, marked "XV."

On motion of Mr. Marter, the Committee instructed the Secretary to request the Hon. Mr. Dryden to appear before the Committee in *re* binder twine.

The Hon. Mr. Dryden instructed in accordance therewith.

On motion of Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Smith (of Perth County) was called, sworn and examined ; evidence taken by stenographer is appended, marked "XVI."

On motion of Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Kitchen (of Ontario County) was called, sworn and examined, and his evidence taken by stenographer is appended, marked "XVII."

On motion of Mr. Hardy, Mr. Harley, Ex-M.P. (of Brant County), was called, sworn and examined, and his evidence taken by stenographer is appended, marked "XVIII."

The Committee ordered Messieurs Smith, Kitchen and Harley to be paid for their attendance.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Thursday, March 29th, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Allan, Davis, Harcourt, Marter, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—7.

On motion of Mr. Marter, the Secretary was instructed to request Mr. Joseph Power, of the City of Toronto, to appear before this Committee to-morrow, Friday, March 30th, 1894, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

On motion, the Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, March 30th, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Present :

Messieurs Allan, Clancy, Davis, Harcourt, Kerns, Mackenzie, Willoughby, Wood (Brant), Hardy.—9.

On motion of Mr. Wood (Brant), Mr. Davis was appointed chairman *pro tem*.

In reply to Mr. Marter, the Secretary stated that Mr. Joseph Power, whom the Committee had instructed him to request to appear before them to-day, was absent from the city, but was expected to return at an early date.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, copies of the reports of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the years 1883 and 1884, were brought down.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, Mr. Kirkpatrick, of the Survey Branch, was called, sworn, examined; evidence taken by stenographer is appended, marked "XIX."

Mr. Davis retired from the chair, calling on Mr. Allan to act in his place.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's evidence concluded.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, Mr. White was recalled, and evidence taken by stenographer, and is appended, marked "XX."

The Committee examined various papers brought down.

The Committee instructed Messieurs White, Noxon and Power to be in attendance Tuesday next.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday, the 3rd April, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, April 3rd, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Present :

Messieurs Allan, Clancy, Davis, Garrow, Harcourt, Marter, Kerns, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—9.

Messieurs Power and White present as per instructions.

On motion, Mr. Davis was appointed to act as chairman.

On motion of Mr. Marter, Mr. White was recalled, examined, and his evidence as taken by stenographer is appended, marked "XXI."

On motion of Mr. Garrow, the statement prepared by Mr. White, *re* Crown Lands Sales, was filed and ordered to appear upon the minutes of this Committee.

On motion of Mr. Marter, Mr. Joseph Power was called and sworn, and his evidence as taken by stenographer is appended, marked "XXII."

On motion of Mr. Marter, Mr. Charles Clarke, Clerk, Legislative Assembly, was called, and produced data as to length of sessions from 1887 to 1893.

On motion of Mr. Marter, the Committee instructed the Secretary to request Mr. MacCallum, of the Public Works Department, to appear before this Committee to-morrow at 10 o'clock in *re* Parliament Buildings Expenditure.

The Committee instructed Mr. White to appear again to-morrow.

On motion, the Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, a.m.

"A."

Memorandum in connection with Agents for Sale of Crown Lands.

Year.	Name of agent.	Personally sold by agent.			Lands sold for mining and other purposes in the agents' districts.			Total amount sold.			Remarks.
		Salary per annum.	No. of sales.	Acres.	Value.	No. of sales.	Acres.	Value.	No. of sales.	Acres.	
					\$			\$			
1890	R. Macpherson	500	1	100	100 00	6	606	517 88	7	706	Appointed 18th July, 1871.
1891	"	500	3	273 $\frac{1}{2}$	271 95	6	521 $\frac{1}{2}$	299 80	9	795	
1892	"	500	...	...	...	...	4,330 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,832 00	37	4,390 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1890	J. D. Cockburn	500	17	2,943	1,471 50	8	2,109 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,930 00	25	5,059 $\frac{1}{2}$	Appointed 21st May, 1884.
1891	"	500	8	1,331	665 50	12	1,727	3,531 00	20	3,058	
1892	"	500	15	2,433 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,216 75	8	1,160 $\frac{1}{2}$	585 50	23	3,694	
1890	T. J. Ryan	500	9	2,057 $\frac{1}{2}$	865 25	3	170	210 60	12	2,227 $\frac{1}{2}$	Appointed 15th June, 1888.
1891	"	500	5	925 $\frac{1}{2}$	462 62	8	890 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,528 75	13	1,816	
1892	"	500	3	644	322 00	2	496	248 00	5	1,140	
1890	D. J. Macdonald	500	24	4,833 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,150 30	3	372	765 00	27	5,205 $\frac{1}{2}$	Appointed 3rd December, 1888.
1891	"	500	7	1,210	242 00	11	2,926	6,378 87	18	4,136	
1892	"	500	14	2,537	515 29	6	703	1,343 00	20	3,240	
1890	W. J. Nichols	500	3	448 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 70	2	228 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 50	5	675	Appointed 27th August, 1885; also free grants.
1891	"	500	12	1,806	362 65	2	320 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 20	14	2,126 $\frac{1}{2}$	Agent, Bruce mines agency, incorporated 1892.
1892	"	500	7	1,175 $\frac{1}{2}$	235 21	1	313	626 00	8	1,488 $\frac{1}{2}$	Also free grants agent, salary reduced to \$200, December, 1891.
1890	C. P. Brown	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Resigned, 20th May, 1892; notified of reduction in salary, October 28th, 1891.
1891	"	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Appointed, 5th October, 1892.
1892	W. Turner	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Also free grants agent, appointed 16th May, 1888.
1890	J. F. Rutan	400	1	100	200 00	47	6,073 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,270 95	48	6,179 $\frac{1}{2}$	Salary reduced, 31st December, 1891.
1891	"	400	3	361	180 00	39	6,295 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,668 00	42	6,556 $\frac{1}{2}$	Notified of reduction in salary, 28th October, 1891.
1892	"	250	3	300	150 00	2	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	317 00	5	458 $\frac{1}{2}$	

(Signed)

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

"B."

Amount of moneys collected by the undermentioned agents in their respective districts
for lands sold in the following years :

Name.	Year.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	
R. Macpherson	1890	239 05		
	1891	161 20		
	1892	9 65	469 90	
J. D. Cockburn	1890	845 75		
	1891	606 43		
	1892	1,011 50	2,463 68	
T. J. Ryan	1890	1,130 90		
	1891	635 65		
	1892	631 85	2,398 40	
D. G. Macdonald	1890	1,151 90		
	1891	242 00		
	1892	564 88	1,958 78	
W. J. Nichols	1890	117 70		
	1891	457 85		
	1892	550 65	1,126 20	
C. P. Brown	1890			
	1891			
W. Turner	1892			
J. F. Ruttan	1890	327 00		
	1891	281 67		
	1892	65 25	673 92	
			9,090 88	

"C."

MEMORANDUM.

In connection with the Free Grant and Crown Lands Agents of the Province, the undersigned has to state that the Free Grants Agents are placed at various points in the newer portions of the Province where they will be most accessible to persons desiring information about free grant lands. They are placed at points ranging in distance from 100 to 1,200 miles from the Department. Recently, owing to the absence of immigration and the withdrawal of certain lands from the operation of *The Free Grants Act* by *The Railways Aid Act of 1889*, the number of persons located for free grant lands has fallen off and the volume of locations has decreased in some agencies. Where the work has diminished, the salaries of some agents have been reduced, and the question of reducing some others is under consideration.

The impression seems to prevail that the locating of free grant settlers is the only work which the agent performs for his salary, but this is an erroneous impression. The agents are obliged to keep an office where persons desiring to see maps, obtain lists of unsold lands, ascertain dates of locations, and names of locatees whose locations they may desire to cancel, make application and affidavits for patents, etc., can do so, and where general information about the character of the lands and the configurations of the country can be obtained. The agents have also to conduct a considerable correspondence with the Department respecting various matters upon which intending settlers require advice and information, and also with people who may write them for information about the character and suitability of the country for settlement or business openings. These agencies are therefore a great public convenience and the means of furnishing reliable information about the region of the Province in which they are situated; and to close them up and oblige everyone to apply direct to the Department at Toronto for information about lands would delay the obtaining of information, cause inconvenience and confusion, and the actual knowledge of the country which a man upon the spot acquires could not be obtained, as people would not know to whom to apply for this information if the Department's agents were withdrawn. It often happens that disputes arise between parties, trespasses are committed, etc., etc., and the Department has to have these disputes enquired into and adjusted, or inspections made, for which purpose these agents are always available, and if they were not there, an officer would have to be sent from the Department at considerable expense.

The Department had either to close up some of the agencies or continue them at reduced cost, and in view of their convenience and value to the public it was considered wiser to keep them open.

The salaries of these agents, ranging as they do from \$100 to \$500 per annum, are certainly not excessive when the value of their services is considered, and under the circumstances stated, I venture to think that the Department receives full value for the amount of money expended in these agencies.

With respect to the agents for the sale of lands the same circumstances exist. They are, with one exception, placed in the newer parts of the Province, viz.: in the Districts of Algoma, Thunder Bay, and in localities which have become more or less mining centres. Owing to the absence of immigration and to the dullness in mining matters the sales have fallen off. But the agents, as in the case of Free Grants Agents, are there to give information about the country to the public, correspond with the Department on all matters, not only about the townships of which they are in charge but about surrounding townships where squatters or settlers may have gone in who desire to have their claims of record so that they may be considered when the townships come into market. In the District of Algoma, near some of the existing agencies, there are a number of townships in which squatting has gone on to a very large extent, which townships have not been opened for settlement owing to there being a considerable quantity of pine timber in them, but now that the pine timber is being cut away in some of these townships, the objection

to their being opened will not exist, and the work of the agencies will in the near future be greatly increased. There had been considerable agitation, and petitions had been sent to the Department by those interested in mining matters, particularly explorers, that mining agents should be appointed in the back parts of the Province and supplied with information as to what lands were sold from month to month, maps, etc., etc., so that the explorers might not waste their time in looking at lands for which somebody else had applied or which had been sold. The Department did not consider it advisable to appoint any new mining agents where it had already Crown Lands Agents, so what was done was to furnish these Crown Lands Agents with maps not only of the townships of which they are in charge but of the surrounding townships, and to supply them from month to month with lists of lands which had been sold, patented, or leased in these various townships, so that it will be seen that there has been a public demand for the supply of information through the very channels through which the Department is now supplying it, and generally, as in the case of Free Grant Agents, these agents are authorities as to the resources and nature of the country surrounding their agencies and are able to give intending settlers, prospectors, miners, or other people desirous of starting business there, valuable information which could not be obtained from any other source with the same degree of accuracy if they were not there paid for doing such work.

(Sgd.) AUBREY WHITE,

March 16th, 1894.

Assistant Commissioner.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Wednesday, April 4th, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Present :

Mr. Mackenzie in the chair.

Messieurs Allan, Clancy, Harcourt, Kerns, Marter, Willoughby, Wood (Brant), Caldwell.—9.

Messieurs White and McCallum were in attendance.

On motion of Mr. Marter, Mr. White was recalled to make correction in amount paid as salaries to Crown Land Agents; evidence taken by stenographer is appended, marked "XXIII."

Mr. White's evidence concluded for to-day.

On motion of Mr. Marter, Mr. McCallum, of the Public Works Department, was called, sworn, examined, and his evidence taken by stenographer is appended, marked "XXIV."

On motion, the Committee ordered that Mr. Sproule, Provincial Auditor, to appear to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, the Secretary was instructed to request Messieurs H. Grundy and A. B. Chiffins, Deputy-Registrars of the Counties of Peterborough and East Northumberland to appear before the Committee on Friday or Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

On motion of Mr. Marter, *Ordered* : That the following papers be brought down for examination :

Re KINGSTON ASYLUM.

Accounts and vouchers, J. J. Behan, item, \$738.04, page 167, Public Accounts, 1893.	
“ “ R. F. Bicknell, item, \$36, page 168, “ 1893.	
“ “ Crumley Bros., item, \$1,318, page 168, “ 1893.	
“ “ Carson Bros., item, \$927.95, page 168, “ 1893.	
“ “ R. Crawford, item, \$165.56, page 168, “ 1893.	
“ “ Jas. Crawford, item, \$740.40, page 168, “ 1893.	
“ “ Daniel Dee, item, \$127.91, page 169, “ 1893.	
“ “ Evans & Sons, \$645.12, page 169, “ 1893.	
“ “ C. D. Franklin, item, \$797.88, page 169, “ 1893.	
“ “ F. Gardiner, item, \$89.27, page 169, “ 1893.	
“ “ J. Halligan & Co., item, \$100, page 170, “ 1893.	
“ “ A. R. Martin, item, \$2,171.90, page 171, “ 1893.	
“ “ “ “ \$2,982.04, page 171, “ 1893.	
“ “ John McKay, item, \$359 98, page 171, “ 1893.	
“ “ Jas. Redden, item, \$5,544.05, page 171, “ 1893.	

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Thursday, April 5th, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Caldwell, Clancy, Harcourt, Mackenzie, Marter, Whitney, White, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—10.

The following papers having been ordered, were brought down and laid upon the Table :

Re KINGSTON ASYLUM.

Accounts and vouchers, J. J. Behan, and others as per requisition of Mr. Marter on April 4th, 1894.

Messieurs Sproule and Noxon in attendance.

Mr. Harcourt drew the attention of the Committee to what he considered was irregular in passing a resolution to summon the deputy-registrars of the Counties of Peterborough and East Northumberland, to appear before the Committee without first receiving the sanction of the House. He had no objection to their appearing, but it should be done in the regular way, by obtaining the consent of the House. Their names do not appear in the Public Accounts as receiving anything from the Province, and the Province had derived no revenue from these offices, so that this Committee had no power to summon them without the consent of the House.

Mr. Clancy was opposed to asking the consent of the House, and said that, in his opinion, it was quite within the province of this Committee to call these gentlemen as witnesses.

Mr. Whitney was of the same opinion as Mr. Clancy.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, Mr. Sproule, Provincial Auditor, was called and sworn, and on being asked if he had compared the statement prepared by Mr. Ross, Accountant, Crown Lands Department, as to revenues in Crown Lands Department, stated he had not even seen it, and therefore was not prepared to speak upon it.

Mr. Sproule was handed statement and ordered to appear to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, Mr. Noxon was recalled and examined, and his evidence taken by stenographer is appended, marked "XXV."

The Committee instructed Mr. Noxon to prepare a statement showing the number of pounds of Manilla hemp purchased in 1892, and cost per pound to manufacture, less the labor, also to produce the letter spoken of in evidence, quoting price of Manilla hemp to the Consumers' Cordage Company and to himself.

The Committee ordered the invoice of Manilla mentioned by Mr. Noxon to be produced to-morrow.

Mr. Noxon was instructed to appear to-morrow.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Friday, April 6th, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Present:

Mr. Davis, in the chair.

Messieurs Allan, Caldwell, Clancy, Harcourt, Harty, Kerns, Mackenzie, Wood (Brant), Willoughby.—10.

Messieurs Sproule and Noxon were in attendance.

In reply to Mr. Clancy, the Secretary stated he had received communications from Messieurs H. Grundy and A. B. Chiffins, Deputy-Registrars of Peterborough and East Northumberland, stating they would appear before the Committee as requested.

Mr. Harcourt, resumed the discussion as to the power of the Committee to examine these witnesses, except by the consent of the House (citing from May's Parliamentary Practice, for authority).

Messieurs Clancy, Kerns and Willoughby objected, claiming that the Committee had all the authority required in this case.

Moved by Mr. Caldwell, seconded by Mr. Wood (Brant), That the order to summons the attendance of Mr. Grundy, Deputy-Registrar of the County of Peterborough, and A. B. Chaffins, Deputy-Registrar of the County of East Northumberland, be rescinded on the ground that the subject of the suggested enquiry is not within the functions of this Committee, which are confined to an examination of the Provincial accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by the Legislature to meet the public expenditure, and to ascertain that the Legislative grants for each financial year, including supplementary grants, have been applied to the object which the Legislature has prescribed, and to re-check the official audit created by the Act providing for the better auditing of the Public Accounts of the Province, (R. S. O., chapter 21).

The motion was put to the Committee by the Chairman, the yeas and nays being as follows :

Yeas.
Messieurs Allan,
Caldwell,
Davis,
Harcourt,
Harty,
Mackenzie,
Wood (Brant).—7.

Nays.
Messieurs Olancy,
Kerns,
Willoughby.—3.

The motion was declared carried, and the Secretary instructed to notify Messrs. Grundy and Chaffins that their presence would not be required until further ordered.

On motion of Mr. Olancy, Mr. Noxon was recalled and examined, and his evidence taken by stenographer, is appended, marked "XXVI."

During his examination Mr. Noxon produced statements ordered at a previous meeting, which were on motion of Mr. Wood (Brant), filed and ordered to appear upon the minutes of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Olancy, Mr. Sproule, Provincial Auditor, was called, sworn, examined ; evidence taken by stenographer is appended, marked "XXVII."

The Committee decided to visit the Central Prison industries for the purpose of inspecting the manufacturing of binder twine, on Tuesday next.

The Committee adjourned until Wednesday next, April 11th, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, April 11th, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Allan, Balfour, Clancy, Harcourt, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, White, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—11.

Mr. Noxon was in attendance, and produced the invoice ordered.

Moved by Mr. Olancy, seconded by Mr. Kerns, that this Committee do forthwith report to the House its action in having passed an order for the attendance of the Deputy Registrars for Peterborough and East Northumberland to give evidence before this Committee, and having since rescinded such order.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Harcourt, seconded by Mr. Wood (Brant), that the Chairman be instructed to report to the House that this Committee on Friday last passed a resolution in words following, that is to say : That the order to summon the attendance of H. Grundy, Deputy Registrar of the County of Peterborough, and A. B. Chaffins, Deputy-Registrar of the County of East Northumberland, be rescinded on the ground that the subject of the suggested enquiry is not within the functions of this Committee, which are confined to an examination of the Provincial Accounts, showing the appropriation of the sums granted by the Legislature to meet the public expenditure, and to ascertain that the legislative grant for each financial year, including supplementary grants have been applied to the object which the Legislature has prescribed, and to re-check the official audit created by the Act providing for the better auditing of the Public Accounts of the Province. (R.S.O., chapter 21).

The question was put on the amendment by the Chairman, the yeas and nays being as follows :

Yeas.	Nays.
Messieurs Awrey, Allan, Harcourt, Mackenzie, Wood (Brant).—5.	Messieurs Clancy, Kerns, Marter, White, Willoughby.—5.

The Chairman gave the casting vote in favor of the amendment and declared it carried.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, Mr. Noxon was recalled and his evidence, taken by stenographer, is appended, marked "XXVIII."

The Committee instructed Mr. Noxon to prepare statement showing how much twine the Farmers' Cordage Co., of Brantford, John Hallam and Gross & Granger purchased from the Province, and how much was returned by them.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, the Committee instructed the Secretary to request Mr. Massie, the Warden of the Central Prison, to appear before the Committee to-morrow, Thursday, April 12th, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

On motion of Mr. Marter it was *Ordered*: That the following papers be brought down for examination by the Committee at its next sitting :

Accounts and vouchers,	Beardmore & Co., item, \$717.35, page 189, Public Accounts, 1893.		
"	" King Bros., item, \$488.54, page 190,	"	" "
"	" Daniel McLean, item, \$411.76, page 191,	"	" "
"	" J. Scully, item, \$237.50, page 191,	"	" "
"	" Charles Wright, item, \$1,327.66, page 197,	"	" "
"	" T. Adams, item, \$1,075.76, page 183,	"	" "
"	" H. P. Eckhart & Co., item, \$474.33, page 185, Public Accounts, 1893.		
"	" R. Hunter, item, \$3,758.36, page 185, Public Accounts, 1893.		
"	" J. W. Lang, item, \$1,185.73, page 185,	"	" "
"	" P. C. Larkin & Co., item, \$411.37, page 185,	"	" "
"	" Michie & Co., item, \$183.82, page 185,	"	" "
"	" Davidson & Hay, item, \$83.18, page 184,	"	" "
"	" W. Ryan, item, \$3,271.81, page 186,	"	" "
"	" J. J. Ryan, item, \$184.80, page 186,	"	" "

Also statement showing in detail receipts as per Public Accounts, 1893, page 193, amounting to \$86,881.72, Central Prison.

Mr. Noxon instructed to attend to-morrow.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, April 12th, 1894.

The Committee met at 10 o'clock, a.m., pursuant to adjournment.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Allan, Caldwell, Clancy, Davis, Garrow, Harcourt, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, Whitney, White, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—14.

The following papers were brought down and laid upon the Table.

Accounts and vouchers, Beardmore & Company, *et al*, as per requisition of Mr. Marter.

Invoices of Manilla and hemp purchased subsequent to 30th September, 1893.

Statement in detail of Central Prison Revenue, 1893.

Statement (or account) of purchased and returned twine, and rebate, Farmers Cordage Co., and Gross & Granger.

Messieurs Massie and Noxon in attendance.

Mr. Clancy enquired why the Chairman did not present to the House the Report of this Committee in accordance with the resolution passed by the Committee.

The Chairman stated that after consideration he found that the vote taken upon that question was irregular; that as Chairman of this particular Committee he had no vote except a casting vote in case of a tie, and cited the Rules of the House, and other authorities for his action in not presenting the Report.

A discussion arose, and the question was allowed to stand to enable the Committee to proceed with other business.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, Mr. Massie, Warden of the Central Prison, was called, sworn and examined, and his evidence, taken by stenographer, is appended, marked "XXIX."

On motion of Mr. Marter, the Secretary was instructed to request P. T. MacKay, foreman of the woollen industry at the Central Prison to appear before the Committee to-morrow, (Friday, April 13th, 1894), at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of giving information and making explanations in *re* the purchase of wool, etc., and the manufacture of blankets, etc., at the Central Prison.

On motion of Mr. Marter, the Committee instructed Mr. Massie to prepare a statement showing the cost of fibre purchased between the first day of June, 1893, and the thirty-first day of December of the same year, with the date and price of each purchase of a similar brand; also showing the monthly out-put during the same period, and the prices at which fibre could have been purchased in each month during the same period in the markets of London, New York and Manilla, or at any point where purchase has been made.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, the Secretary was instructed to give Mr. Massie access to all papers in his possession bearing upon the statement to be prepared by him. (Invoices, etc.)

The discussion as to presentation of the Report to the House was resumed, and after some time spent therein, the Committee instructed the Chairman to present the Report to the House to-day as follows:

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario:

The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts beg leave to present the following as their

FIRST REPORT.

Your Committee on Friday, the 6th day of April, 1894, passed the following resolution:

That the order to summon the attendance of H. Grundy, Deputy Registrar of the County of Peterborough and A. B. Chaffins, Deputy Registrar of the County of East Northumberland, be rescinded, on the ground that the subject of the suggested enquiry is not within the functions of the Committee, which are confined to an examination of the Provincial Accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by the Legislature to

meet the public expenditure, and to ascertain that the Legislative grants for which the Legislature has prescribed, and to re-check the official audit created by the Act providing for the better auditing of the Public Accounts of the Province. R. S. O. chapter 21.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) N. AWREY,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Thursday, April 12th, 1894.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10, a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, April 13th, 1894.

The Committee met at 10.30 o'clock, a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs. Allan, Clancy, Davis, Harty, Marter, White, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—9.

Messieurs. P. T. MacKay, and Jas. Noxon in attendance.

On motion of Mr. Marter, Mr. P. T. MacKay, foreman of the woollen department, Central Prison, was called, sworn, examined, and his evidence, taken by stenographer, is appended, marked "XXX."

On motion of Mr. Clancy, Mr. Noxon was recalled and examined, and his evidence taken by shorthand writer, is appended, marked "XXXI."

On motion of Mr. Clancy, the Committee instructed the Secretary to request Messieurs Massie and Dr. Chamberlain, Inspector of Prisons, to appear before the Committee on Tuesday, the 17th day of April, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday next at 10 o'clock, a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Tuesday, April 17th, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Allan, Clancy, Davis, Harcourt, Harty, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, Willoughby, Wood (Brant), Wood (Hastings).—12.

Messieurs Massie, Noxon and Chamberlain in attendance.

Mr. Massie was recalled and examined, and his evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended, marked "XXXII."

Mr. Noxon was recalled and examined, and his evidence, taken by stenographer, is appended, marked "XXXIII."

Mr. Noxon during his examination produced to the Committee a letter from Mr. Massie to the Provincial Secretary, dated 19th August, 1892, in *re* the purchase of Manila.

Moved by Mr. Harty, that the letter of Mr. Massie to the Provincial Secretary, dated 19th August, 1892, be filed and ordered to appear upon the minutes.

Mr. Clancy objected to its appearing upon the minutes until Mr. Massie had been examined upon it. Motion stands.

On motion of Mr. Clancy, Messieurs Noxon and Massie to be further examined to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Marter, the following papers were ordered to be brought down for examination by the Committee at its next sitting :

Accounts and vouchers, John Hallam, for hides, skins and tallow, purchased from the Province for the year 1893.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, it was ordered that the statement produced by Mr. Noxon in *re* binder twine, do appear upon the minutes.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10.30, a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Wednesday, April 18th, 1894.

The Committee met at 10.30, a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Caldwell, Clancy, Davis, Harty, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—11.

The following papers were brought down and laid upon the Table :

Accounts and vouchers, John Hallam, for hides, etc., as per motion of Mr. Marter, on April 17th, 1894.

Messieurs Massie, Noxon and Chamberlain in attendance.

Mr. Chamberlain, Inspector of Prisons and Charities, was called, sworn and examined, and his evidence, taken by stenographer, is appended, marked "XXXIV."

On motion of Mr. Marter, the Committee instructed the Secretary to request Mr. John Stewart, contractor, armouries building, Toronto, to appear before the Committee to-morrow, Thursday, April 19th, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of giving information, in *re* the purchase of brick from the Central Prison Industries.

Mr. Massie was recalled and examined, and his evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended, marked "XXXV."

The Committee instructed Mr. Massie to produce to the Committee his correspondence from and to Messieurs Andrews, Bell & Co., Liverpool, upon which is based his letter to the Provincial Secretary, dated August 19th, 1892, and to produce market quotations of that date in his possession, and to appear before the Committee to-morrow, Thursday, April 19th, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Mr. Noxon was recalled and examined, and his evidence, taken by stenographer, is appended, marked "XXXVI."

On motion of Mr. Marter, it was *Ordered*: That the following papers be brought down for examination at the next sitting of the Committee.

Re ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

Accounts and vouchers Eby, Blain & Co., item, \$1,697.81, page 152, Public Accounts, 1893.

" " Ellis & Keighly, item, \$454.00, page 152, Public Accounts, 1893.

" " Eckhart, H. P., & Co., item, \$1,634.12, page 152, Public Accounts, 1893.

" " Lang, J. W., & Co., item, \$2,030.82, page 153, Public Accounts, 1893.

" " McMaster & Co., item, \$917.42, page 154, Public Accounts, 1893.

" " Larkin, P. C., & Co., item, \$1,113.80, page 153, Public Accounts, 1893.

" " MacDonald, Jno., & Co., item, \$1,806.30, page 153, Public Accounts, 1893.

" " Smith, John B., & Sons, item, \$256.40, page 155, Public Accounts, 1893.

" " Consumers' Gas Co., item, \$2,727.87, page 152, Public Accounts, 1893.

" " Bryce & Co., item, \$325.54, page 152, Public Accounts, 1893.

Mr. Harty asked that his motion of yesterday in *re* letter of Mr. Massie be put to the Committee.

The motion was put and carried, and letter of Mr. Massie to Provincial Secretary, dated August 19th, 1892, was filed and ordered to appear upon the minutes of the Committee, and is as follows:

"D."

LETTER OF MR. MASSIE.

CENTRAL PRISON, WARDEN'S OFFICE,

TORONTO, 19th August, 1892.

Re Hemp.

SIR,—On my return from seeing you this forenoon I received a letter from Messrs. Andrews, Bell & Co., Liverpool, quoting prices for Manilla Hemp, f.o.b. Manilla. "Fully Fair Current" (*i. e.* best), £24 per ton; freight to New York, \$10.00 per 20 cwt.; freight from New York to Toronto, say 18c. per 100 lb., which, with insurance and commission and exchange is equal to 6c. (six cents) per lb. here.

This is the lowest quotation I have got from anyone. They quote "Good Seconds" at £21.10 per ton, equal to 5½c. delivered here, and "Good Brown" at £19.10, equal to 5c. here. These prices are very low and I recommend that an order for say 500 tons be placed with them for delivery about the 1st November.

Sisal Hemp is quoted in New York at 4¾c. (four and three-quarter cents) per lb. Stock in U. S. on 1st August, 3,643 bales, against 15,000 bales same time last year. No Manilla in store in New York.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES MASSIE,
Warden.

Hon. J. M. GIBSON, Q.C.,
Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10, a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Thursday, April 19th, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 10.30 o'clock, a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Caldwell, Clancy, Davis, Harcourt, Harty, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, O'Connor, Whitney, White, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—14.

Messieurs Stewart, Chamberlain, Noxon and Massie in attendance.

The following papers were brought down and laid on the Table :

Accounts and vouchers, Eby, Blain & Co., *et al.*, as per requisition of Mr. Marter, on April 18th, 1894.

Mr. John Stewart, Contractor, was called, sworn, examined ; evidence is appended, marked "XXXVII."

Mr. Stewart's examination deferred to allow Mr. Chamberlain to be called.

Mr. Chamberlain recalled, was examined and his evidence, taken by stenographer, is appended, marked "XXXVIII."

Mr. Chamberlain produced letters and documents *re* sale of brick and commission thereon.

Mr. Stewart's examination was continued.

The Chairman asked to recall Mr. Noxon before Mr. Stewart retired and the Committee consented thereto.

Mr. Noxon was recalled ; his evidence, taken by stenographer, is appended, marked "XXXIX."

Mr. Marter asked to recall Mr. Massie. The Committee consented thereto.

Mr. Massie recalled and examined, and his evidence, taken by stenographer, is appended, marked "XL."

Mr. Massie's examination closed, and that of Mr. Stewart continued and closed, marked "XLI."

On motion of Mr. Harty, the following papers were filed with the Secretary and ordered to appear on the minutes of the Committee : Letter to John Stewart, signed by T. F. Chamberlain, Inspector, dated 26th October, 1892 ; letter to John Scully, signed by T. F. Chamberlain, Inspector, dated 26th October, 1893 ; letter to Warden Massie, signed by T. F. Chamberlain, Inspector, dated 26th October, 1893, and letter of agreement to John Scully, signed by Britnell & Co., dated October 21st, 1892.

Papers filed and marked "E," "F," "G," "H."

On motion the Committee adjourned until 10.30, a.m., to-morrow.

"E."

LETTER TO JOHN STEWART.

C. P.

26th October, 1892.

Re Sale of Bricks.

SIR,—We will sell you one million bricks delivered to you at the kiln on the Central Prison grounds ; price \$4.75 per thousand on the kiln, and we will furnish help to load them for removal. The bricks to be removed by the 1st of March, 1893, and payment to be made for same monthly as the bricks are removed. You will select and mark the kilns which you wish to take at the outset, then all the brick of the kilns so marked must be removed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.,
Toronto.

I accept the quantity of bricks named on the terms named herein.
(Signed) JOHN STEWART.

"F."

LETTER OF AGREEMENT TO SCULLY.

BRITNELL & CO.,

STONE MERCHANTS,

Dominion Stone Coursing and
Rubble, Lime, etc

OFFICE & YARD, YONGE ST., C.P.R. CROSSING.

NORTH TORONTO, October 21st, 1892.

To JNO. SCULLY, Esq.,

Front and Simcoe Sts., City.

We hereby agree to deliver 1,000,000 (one million) brick from Central Prison to New Drill Hall, between months of November, 1892, and March, 1893, for the sum of 65c. per M. (thousand). Above price does not include loading. The teamster will, of course, place the brick in the waggon at the prison and throw them out at the Drill Hall. This offer not to stand if teams are detained in loading or unloading.

(Signed) BRITNELL & CO.,

Per S. Britnell.

"G."

LETTER—CHAMBERLAIN TO JOHN SCULLY.

C. P.

TORONTO, 26th October, 1893.

Re Sale of Bricks to Major Stewart.

SIR,—We will allow you five per cent. for making sale of bricks to Major John Stewart at \$4.75 per thousand, the quantity purchased to be one million bricks.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

JOHN SCULLY, Esq.,

174 Front St. W., Toronto.

"H."

LETTER—T. F. CHAMBERLAIN TO JAS. MASSIE.

C. P.

TORONTO, 26th October, 1893.

Re Sale of Brick.

SIR,—I enclose herewith a copy of contract for sale of one million bricks to Major Stewart, also copy of a letter to Mr. John Scully in connection with the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

THE WARDEN,

Central Prison.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Friday, April 20th, 1894.

The Committee met at 10, a.m., pursuant to adjournment.

Present:

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Allan, Caldwell, Clancy, Davis, Harcourt, Harty, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, O'Connor, White, Willoughby, Wood (Brant), Wood (Hastings).—15.

The following persons were in attendance on the Committee as instructed :

Messieurs Chamberlain, Noxon and Massie.

Mr. Massie produced statement the Committee had ordered him to prepare, and he was recalled and examined, and his evidence, taken by stenographer, is appended, marked "XLI."

Moved by Mr. Davis, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, that the resolution of the House of 17th April in words following, that is to say: "Resolved, That the Public Accounts for the year 1893, be referred to the Public Accounts Committee, with power to call and examine witnesses in relation to all matters affecting the revenue and expenditure of the Province for the said year; and it being alleged that a return made for the information of the House by the Registrar of East Northumberland as to the expenses of his office is materially incorrect, the said Committee is authorized (as a special reference in this behalf) to enquire as to the accuracy of the said Registrar's statement of expenses and to call and examine witnesses in relation thereto," be placed upon the minutes of this Committee, and that upon request of any member thereof the Clerk shall summon by telegraph the Registrar of the County of Northumberland, or any witness, for examination touching matters contained in said resolution to attend a meeting of the Committee, in that case to be held at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the Committee instructed the Secretary to summon by telegraph the following witnesses to appear before the Committee at, 9 a.m., to-morrow:

Messieurs Dr. Mallory and B. Morrow, Registrars, and A. B. Chaffin and H. Grundy, Deputy-Registrars of East Northumberland and Peterborough.

The further examination of Mr. Noxon was postponed until a future meeting of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. White, the Committee instructed the Secretary to request Dr. Weir, of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, to appear before the Committee on Tuesday, April 24th, 1894, at 9 o'clock, a.m.

On motion of Mr. Marter, the Secretary was instructed to request Mr. John Hallam, or his book-keeper, to appear before the Committee on Tuesday, April 24th, 1894, at 9, a.m., and that they bring with them all records of the purchases of hides, skins and tallow from persons other than the Province.

On motion of Mr. Harty, Mr. John Scully, Toronto, was requested to appear before the Committee this afternoon at 2 p.m.

On motion of Mr. Wood (Brant), the Committee postponed the further consideration of business until 2 o'clock p.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 2 P.M.

The Committee proceeded with the further consideration of the item of \$237.50 commission to John Scully for sale of brick to John Stewart, Contractor (armouries), Toronto.

Mr. John Scully was called, sworn and examined, and his evidence, taken by stenographer, is appended, marked "XLII."

On motion of Mr. Marter, the Committee instructed Mr. Scully to produce to the Committee the original letter sent to him signed by Dr. Chamberlain, dated 26th October, 1893, a copy of which appears upon the minutes of the Committee, or state his reason for not doing so.

Mr. T. F. Chamberlain was recalled and his evidence, taken by the stenographer, is appended, marked "XLIII."

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock, a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Saturday, April 21st, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 9 o'clock, a.m.

Present:

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Allan, Balfour, Caldwell, Clancy, Davis, Garrow, Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, O'Connor, Whitney, White, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—18.

The following persons in attendance as instructed :

Messieurs Dr. Mallory, Registrar of County of East Northumberland ; B. Morrow, Registrar of Peterborough County ; H. Grundy, Deputy-Registrar, County of Peterborough ; J. Massie and J. Noxon.

Mr. Whitney enquired if Mr. A. B. Chaffins, Deputy-Registrar, was in attendance.

The Secretary stated he had not reported to him.

Dr. Mallory explained to the Committee the reason of Mr. Chaffins' non-attendance was that as the law compelled the office to be open, both Registrar and Deputy could not be away together, but Mr. Chaffins would appear as soon as he (Dr. Mallory) returned.

Mr. WHITNEY said : I am sorry, but I cannot go on, as I desire to examine Mr. Chaffins first. We only asked for the deputies, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN : It was Mr. Davis who requested the appearance of all these witnesses, and the Committee would proceed with their examination.

Mr. WHITNEY asked the Secretary to read motion and conditions as to the examination of witnesses.

Motion read.

Mr. WHITNEY : I am given to understand that it was understood by the Committee that the examination of these witnesses was not to be confined to the resolution of the House, but we are to be allowed to examine them as to all matters in connection with their offices

The CHAIRMAN : You may ask them any questions appertaining to the receipts and disbursements of their offices, and the management thereof.

On motion of Mr. Harcourt, Dr. Mallory was called, sworn and examined, and his evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended, marked "XLIV."

Messieurs White and Whitney objected to the procedure, which objection was overruled by the Chairman, and the examination proceeded with.

On motion of Mr. Whitney, *Ordered* : That the return to the House, showing in detail the itemized expenditures and disbursements in connection with the registry office of East Northumberland for the years 1891, 1892, 1893, be brought down forthwith.

Return brought down and laid upon the Table.

On motion of Mr. Hardy, *Ordered* : That the original returns of fees and emoluments and certain other particulars relating to the office of A. E. Mallory, Registrar of the East Riding of Northumberland, for the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, be brought down and laid upon the Table.

On motion of Mr. Hardy, *Ordered* : That the original return of fees and emoluments, etc., of the office of A. E. Mallory, Registrar, East Riding of Northumberland, be filed with the Secretary and do appear upon the minutes of the Committee.

Papers filed, "J," "K," "L."

Mr. A. B. Chaffins was instructed to appear on Tuesday next, at 9 o'clock, a.m.

Mr. H. Grundy was called, sworn and examined, and his evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended, marked "XLV."

Mr. White asked that Mr. Morrow retire during the examination of Mr. Grundy. Mr. Morrow retired.

The Committee decided not to proceed with the further examination of Messieurs Massie and Noxon to-day, and they were permitted to retire and to appear again on Tuesday next at 9 a.m.

Mr. B. Morrow, Registrar of Peterborough County, was called, sworn and examined, and his evidence is appended, marked "XLVI."

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday, the 25th April, 1894, at 9 o'clock, a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Tuesday, April 24th, 1894.

The Committee met at 9 a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Allan, Clancy, Davis, Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Kerns, Mackenzie, Marter, Whitney, White, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—14.

At the request and on the certificate of Mr. Willoughby the Chairman instructed the following persons to be summoned to appear before the Committee this morning and they appeared in compliance therewith :

Messieurs J. O'Flynn, M. Heffron, W. Parker, W. Aitkins, O. Insley, W. Smith, J. Findlay, in *re* East Northumberland Registry Office.

Messieurs Weir, Carter, Stratton, Johnston, Massie and Noxon also present as instructed.

Mr. Weir was called, sworn and examined, and his evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended, marked "XLVII."

Mr. J. L. O'Flynn was called and examined and his evidence, taken by stenographer, is appended, marked "XLVIII."

On motion of Mr. Whitney, the following persons were called, sworn, examined ; evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended, marked :

M. Heffron, marked "XLIX."

W. Parker, " "L."

O. Insley, " "LI."

J. Findlay, " "LII."

W. Aitkins, " "LIII."

W. Smith, " "LIV."

A. B. Chaffins, " "LV."

Mr. Stratton, M.P.P., was called, sworn and examined, and his evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended, marked "LVI."

Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, Q.C., Inspector of Registry Offices, was called, sworn and examined, and his evidence, taken by stenographer, is appended, marked "LVII."

On motion it was *Ordered* : That the Committee will to-morrow take up for consideration a Report to be presented to the House.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock, a.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Wednesday, April 25th, 1894.

The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 9 o'clock, a.m.

Present :

Mr. Awrey, Chairman.

Messieurs Allan, Balfour, Caldwell, Clancy, Davis, Garrow, Harcourt, Harty, Kerns, Marter, Willoughby, Wood (Brant).—13.

The following witnesses were in attendance : Messieurs Dr. Mallory, Carter, Hallam, Noxon and Massie.

Dr. Mallory was recalled and examined and his evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended, marked "LVIII."

Mr. Massie was recalled and examined and his evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended, marked "LIX."

Mr. Massie's examination closed.

Mr. Noxon was recalled and examined and his evidence, taken by shorthand writer, is appended, marked "LX."

At close of Mr. Noxon's examination the Committee, on motion, postponed further consideration of business until 2 o'clock, p.m.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 2 p.m.

The Committee proceeded with the examination of the accounts of John Hallam for hides, skins and tallow.

Messieurs Hallam and Carter present.

Mr. E. T. Carter, Bookkeeper for Mr. John Hallam, was called, sworn, examined; evidence, taken by stenographer, is appended, marked "LXI."

Moved by Mr. Marter, seconded by Mr. Kerns, That certain invoices or extracts from same bearing on articles purchased from the following parties be inserted and do appear upon the minutes of the Committee :

James Crawford, Kingston.

J. J. Behan, "

Evans & Sons, "

Macpherson, Glassco & Co., Hamilton.

Adam Hope & Co., "

McMaster & Co., Toronto.

John Macdonald & Co., Toronto.

Eby, Blain & Co, "

J. W. Lang & Co., "

Eckardt & Co., "

Beardmore & Co., "

P. C. Larkin & Co., "

J. Ryan & Co., "

James Redden, Kingston.

Carson Bros., "

J. McKay, "

Moved by Mr. Caldwell, seconded by Mr. Davis, That in order to elicit the full truth concerning the matters in question it would be absolutely necessary to call witnesses to testify as to the prices paid and the quality of the goods purchased; that this has been the uniform practice of this Committee in previous years; that to do this would require further sittings of the Committee which, owing to the fact that the session is nearing its close and all the other standing special committees having ended their labors some days ago, and there being three sittings of the House daily, it is utterly impossible to hold.

The amendment being put by the Chairman was carried on the following division :

Yeas.	Nays.
Messieurs Allan, Caldwell, Davis, Garrow, Harcourt, Harty, Wood (Brant).—7.	Messieurs Olancy, Kerns Marter, Willoughby.—4.

The Committee proceeded to consider the Report to be presented to the House.

The Chairman read draft of Report.

On motion of Mr. Wood (Brant), The draft of Report just read by the Chairman was adopted and ordered to be presented to the House, together with the evidence taken, and the minutes of their proceedings.

On motion Committee adjourned *sine die*.

I.

IN *RE* CROWN LANDS.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

March 13th, 1894.

Mr. AUBREY WHITE, being sworn, gave evidence as follows :

By Mr. MARTER.—Mr. White, will you turn to the Crown Lands Report for 1890, and give us some information in regard to the payments to Crown Lands agents ?

A. In the first place, I might say, there are two classes of agents ; there are free grants and sales agents.

Q. What are the duties of the free grants agents ?

A. They have to take applications for locations and locate the purchasers, and forward the papers to the Crown Lands Department, also to make monthly returns of the transactions of their agency.

Q. Do they not make sales as well ?

A. Of free grant lands, yes.

Q. In addition to the salary paid them by the government, do they receive any fees ?

A. They may collect from the parties who make affidavits before them ; of that we are not officially seized.

Q. But still they have the power to do so ?

A. I suppose so, in their capacity as commissioners.

Q. You were agent at one time, were you not ?

A. Yes.

Q. What are these fees ?

A. They would amount to seventy-five cents or a dollar in each case. The only fees are for affidavits.

Q. Now, besides these fees what salary do they get ?

A. Some get \$500 a year, and some \$200 a year.

Q. Now, turn to 1890, please ; who is agent for Addington and Frontenac ?

A. Mr. G. W. Dawson.

Q. How many persons did he locate in 1890 ?

A. He seems to have located two persons in 1890 according to the returns here.

Q. Now turn to 1891 ?

A. He located one person in 1891.

Q. What was the salary paid in each of these years ?

A. His salary was reduced, I think in 1892.

Q. But what was it in 1890 and 1891 ?

A. It was \$500 in 1890, and the same in 1891.

Q. So \$500 was his salary for locating two persons in 1890, and \$500 for locating one person in 1891. Now tell us what he received in 1892?

A. \$200; his salary had been reduced.

Q. How many persons did he locate in 1892?

A. Seven.

Q. Is he still Crown Lands agent?

A. No; he has resigned.

Q. Is this the Mr. Dawson who is a member of Parliament for Addington now?

A. I believe he is a member in the House of Commons.

Q. Now, will you please turn to the report for Algoma for 1890; who is the agent there?

A. Mr. C. P. Brown, for that year.

Q. How many persons did he locate in 1890?

A. Six persons.

Q. And how many in 1891?

A. Two.

Q. And how many in 1892?

A. He resigned; I see a Mr. Turner is agent for 1892.

Q. What salary did Mr. Brown receive for 1890?

A. \$500.

Q. And what for 1891?

A. It was the same, \$500.

Q. So that the total locations during two years were eight, and for this he received \$1,000?

A. But that was not all his work; he has other duties besides.

Q. But that is all the work so far as this return is concerned?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, will you turn to J. F. Day for 1890. How many persons did he locate during that year?

A. He located two persons.

Q. And how many in 1890?

A. None.

Q. And in 1892 how many?

A. I think he was dead before 1892.

Q. Well, who took his place; his salary is there all right?

A. I think his agency was incorporated with the Thessalon agency in 1892. I only find in 1893, three agencies in Algoma, one at Thessalon, one at the Sault, and one at Port Arthur. There was Nicholls at Thessalon, Turner at the Sault, and Mr. Ruttan at Port Arthur.

Q. What salary did Mr. Day draw ?

A. He drew \$500 for 1890, and it would be the same for 1891.

Q. Now, you say this does not comprise all their duties ?

A. Oh, no ; they are in constant correspondence with different parties who come to them and make application for mining lands, for instance. They perform a good many duties in connection with this, for which they receive no credit whatever here.

Q. Do they get any income from these applications ?

A. None that we are aware of.

Q. No remuneration at all other than what you speak of ?

A. Not from the department.

Q. From any one so far as you know ?

A. Not from any one, so far as we know.

Q. Mr. Nicholls is an agent for the sale of Crown Lands also, is he not ?

A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Dawson was also ?

A. No ; only for free grants.

Q. What sales did Mr. Nicholls make in 1890 and 1891 ?

A. The Crown Lands sales will not appear here. The sales of free grant lands appear here.

Q. Well, what was the number of free grant sales for those years ?

A. There does not appear to have been any sales in 1890 and 1891.

Q. Now, take C. P. Brown for 1890 ; what sales did he make in that year ?

A. He does not appear to have made any sales in that year.

Q. What about Day ?

A. He does not appear to have made any sales in that year either.

Q. Now, you say that if they made sales of other than free grant lands they would not appear in this report ?

A. No.

Q. Why not ?

A. Because this purports to deal only with free grants. It is a return of locations and sales made by agents. We could by going through an agent's returns, ascertain exactly how many sales he has made.

Q. They are not taken later at all ?

A. No ; we would have to take them from the returns made for each quarter.

Q. I would like to have these ?

A. I will see that they are furnished if you will have a memorandum made out stating just what you wish.

Q. Are there any other allowances made by the government to any of these agents other than their salaries?

A. I don't know of any allowance except their salaries and their postage, of course.

Q. What about rent for office?

A. They have no allowance for that.

Q. Now, as to this class of agency for sales of lands; who were the agents for the sale of lands other than free grants in 1890, and what salaries did they get?

A. There was Mr. Cockburn at Sturgeon's Falls, at \$500 a year; Mr. Macpherson at Kingston, at \$500 a year. Both these are sales agents. Mr. D. G. Macdonald, Algoma District, is a sales agent at \$500 a year. Mr. W. L. Nicholls, Thessalon, is a sale agent and a free grant agent for certain townships.

Q. Then he gets a salary of \$500 as sales agent, and another salary of \$500 as agent for free grants?

A. No; he receives \$500 a year for the duties in connection with both offices. Mr. Ruttan, of Port Arthur, is agent for both classes of land; he gets \$400.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—No, he does not, Mr. White. He did for 1890; then there is T. G. Ryan, of Sudbury; he is a sales agent.

Q. What do you have their names there for, and not the number of sales?

A. We give their names and the dates of their appointments and their salaries.

Q. I would like the other particulars as to the number of their transactions. Why should there be a record of the free grant transactions and not of these?

A. The free grants were considered to be a subject of general interest, and not the same interest was considered as attaching to these other transactions.

Q. Will you have a statement prepared showing what sales these agents made in 1890 and 1891?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you in your department a record showing the state of the account of each lumberman?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it made up now to the end of the year?

A. In some cases, it would perhaps be so, but not in all; all the entries, however, would be there.

By Hon. Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. I understand in the cases of two or three of these agents at least that the salaries have been reduced?

A. Mr. Dawson's salary was reduced to \$200 in '92, and he resigned shortly afterwards.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Because his salary was reduced?

A. I cannot tell you as to that.

Q. He could not hold his position as member of Parliament and this office also, could he?

A. I can not say.

Q. When was his resignation ?

A. In December, 1892.

By Hon. Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. Who succeeded Mr. Dawson, Mr. White ?

A. Mr. Wood.

Q. At what salary ?

A. \$200 a year.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Do you know whether Mr. Dawson's resignation was before or after his election to Parliament ?

A. I have no certain knowledge as to when he was elected to Parliament.

Q. What was the date of the election ?

A. I cannot say ; gentleman here should know such a date better than myself.

By Hon. Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. Was Mr. Ruttan's salary at Port Arthur reduced ?

A. It was reduced to \$250 a year.

Q. Is he still holding the office at that salary ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Do you know if Mr. Dawson continued to receive salary as agent for the sale of Crown Lands after he had been elected a member of the Dominion Parliament ?

A. I can not say as to that ; he acted as agent until his resignation in December, '91.

By Hon. Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. Were any other salaries reduced besides those named ?

A. No ; I think not. Nicholls' has not been reduced, nor Macdonald's, nor Ryan's, nor Macpherson's, nor Cockburn's. Brown's salary was reduced to \$200. He resigned, and Mr. Turner was appointed, who receives that salary. Mr. Day's agency was, as I have stated, incorporated with that of Mr. Nicholls, who did not receive any additional salary.

This concluded Mr. White's evidence.

II.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
March 14th.

Mr. AUBREY WHITE, being sworn, was re-examined and gave evidence as follows :

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. As to the four agents named yesterday, can you tell which ones of them had more than free grant agencies ? How was Mr. Dawson, for instance ?

A. Mr. Dawson had certain lands on his townships withdrawn from the operation of the free grants and put into the railway lands ; that is, they became part of the railway belt.

Q. That had the effect of fixing the price at what ?

A. At two dollars an acre.

Q. Did that have the effect of increasing or limiting the sales ?

A. It decreased the locations, of course.

Q. Were all he had free grants before that ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember when that Act was passed—what year ?

A. It was passed in 1889.

Q. His salary was subsequently reduced to \$200, was it not ?

A. Yes.

Q. And shortly afterwards he resigned ?

A. Yes ; in December, '92.

Q. Will you tell us how Mr. Ruttan of Port Arthur, stood in regard to the matter ?

A. The same thing happened in his case.

Q. That is, his land or some of it went into the railway belt ?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he agent for free grant land only ?

A. He was agent for some sale and some free grant townships. All his free grant land, except part of one township, went into the railway belt. At least, that is my recollection.

Q. Do you remember how many "sales" townships he had ?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Did any of this come into the railway belt too ?

A. I can not speak definitely on that point.

Q. Do you remember when his salary was reduced ?

A. He was appointed at \$400 a year, and it was reduced to \$250 a year.

Q. What other duties has he to perform besides in connection with these lands ?

A. He has the sale of the railway lands to look after, and also part of the free grant townships that were left out of the railway belt. Then he is supplied by the Department with maps, and also with lists of the lands that are sold, located, or applied for, and that list is renewed every month to enable him to give information to miners and any other class of persons who may come to him to make enquiries.

Q. Is not Port Arthur something of a mining centre ?

A. Yes.

Q. What duties has an agent to perform in connection with applications of miners ?

A. He has to give information to any person who calls to enquire as to the number and position of the land so enquired about, and generally to supply what information he has in regard thereto. He has to correspond with the parties so applying and with the Department.

Q. And what about affidavits for making locations and for cancelling locations ; who attends to them ?

A. Affidavits for that purpose would have to come from him.

Q. What portion of this work appears in the report you have there ?

A. Nothing but the location, patent and cancellation of free grants.

Q. That relating to the sales of railway belt lands, of sales lands, correspondence in regard thereto or in regard to the applications and enquiries of miners, does not appear ?

A. No ; you could not locate it well to any one man.

Q. Now in regard to the placing of free grant land in the railway belt, the same thing happened to Mr. Nicholls, did it not ?

A. Yes.

Q. As to Mr. Day, do you remember when he died ?

A. I think it was in 1891.

Q. What salary did he get in '91 ?

A. He got \$500 a year.

Q. What was his salary reduced to ?

A. I do not think it was reduced.

Q. I think it was reduced to \$100 ?

A. No ; he died in December, '91.

Q. I think you will find it was reduced ; please look it up. What became of his agency ?

A. It was incorporated with that of Mr. Nicholls.

Q. What was Mr. Nicholl's salary ?

A. \$500.

Q. And that continues ?

A. Yes.

Q. From what time do these salaries date ?

A. From the time of the appointment of the agent.

Q. Have any other salaries of agents been before the Department for consideration as to the question of reduction ?

A. Yes ; there are some before the Department at the present time for that purpose.

Q. What is your observation as to the effect of placing free grant land in the railway belt ? Does it affect the work of the agent for the district ?

A. Certainly ; when the lands are put into the railway belt at two dollars an acre there are very few sales.

Q. Can you say from memory what amount has been collected from the railway belt this year ?

A. I can not say definitely.

Q. It is only a few thousand dollars, however, is it ?

A. Not more than that I should think.

By Mr. MARTER :—Q. In regard to Mr. Dawson, you say that in 1889 his lands were placed in the railway belt, and his work therefore increased ?

A. I did not say that. I said it decreased the number of locations.

Q. Have you any record of the transactions previous to 1889 ?

A. I have not the particulars at hand previous to 1889, but I can give you the returns for 1889. In that year there were 61 locations of free grant lands.

By Hon. Mr. HARDY.—Q. How many cancellations ?

A. There were 21 cancellations.

Q. Is the number of patents given there ?

A. There were six free grant patents.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. When was his salary reduced ?

A. It was in 1892.

Q. But he drew the salary for 1892 ?

A. It appears so here.

Q. Do you know the cause of his resignation ?

A. I can not say.

Q. Now we did not have the name of Ruttan yesterday. How many locations did he make in 1890 ?

A. There were no locations in 1890.

Q. And how many in 1891 ?

A. There were none.

Q. And what did he do in 1892 ?

A. There were no locations in 1892.

By Hon. Mr. HARDY.—Q. That is free grant locations you are speaking of ?

A. Yes ; all the townships were withdrawn from his agency, you know, and put into the railway belt.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. What salary did he get in 1890 ?

A. \$400.

Q. And in 1891 ?

A. \$400.

Q. And what in 1892 ?

A. In 1892 he received \$250.

Q. Why was he reduced to that figure ?

A. I suppose on account of the diminution of his work.

Q. But his lands had passed into this railway belt which increased the work of all the other agents?

A. I never said that. I said it decreased their work by decreasing the number of their locations.

By Hon. Mr. HARDY.—Q. Is much mining land sold in that section?

A. Yes; a good deal.

Q. And the sales made out of the railway belt, if any, do not appear in this report, nor the correspondence of the agents with the persons who make applications in regard to mining lands, and other matters?

A. No.

Q. An agent's work as to location on free grant land would practically disappear upon its passing into the railway belt?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Do you know, Mr. White, the reason his salary was reduced?

A. No; except that I suppose it was on account of the diminution of his work, as I said before.

Q. Was there no communication between you and the commissioner in regard to the matter?

A. There was, I think, some correspondence with Mr. Ruttan on the subject of reducing his salary.

Q. At whose instance?

A. At the instance of the commissioner, I think.

Q. Then there was some reason for the reduction?

A. I suppose so.

Q. When did the reduction take place?

A. For the year 1892.

Q. Were you aware of the very small amount of work being accomplished by Mr. Ruttan at that time in regard to locations?

A. No doubt that was the reason the question of the reduction of his salary was raised.

Q. Then it was only when he ceased to locate anybody that you thought of reducing his salary?

A. I do not say that, exactly. Mr. Ruttan's predecessor was given \$500 a year. Mr. Ruttan when appointed received \$400 a year, a reduction of \$100, and subsequently Mr. Ruttan's salary was further reduced to \$250. I suppose the reductions were made because the work was declining.

Q. There were three years apparently in which he located nobody; is that the fact?

A. I have already stated that all the townships in his agency were put into the railway belt in 1889, and consequently he would not make locations, except at least an odd one here and there, in the case of somebody who had squatted there before the Railway Act came into force, and who may have made representations to the commissioner showing that it would have been a hardship to have it affect this particular case.

Q. But there were none, so far as the report shows?

A. No.

Q. What was his duty after his lands had been taken from him?

A. He had to give information as to the lands, particularly to parties seeking information as to mining lands, and to correspond generally with parties who wish to know anything of the country.

Q. Then when he ceased to be agent for free grants he became agent in another capacity?

A. I did not say that. He had to perform those duties from the date of his appointment.

Q. But he drew his salary as agent for free grants?

A. And for sales, yes.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. I understood you to say, Mr. White, that affidavits cancelling locations would have to come through these agents?

A. Yes; that is the rule of the department. They may send them here occasionally, but in that case they are sent back to the agent for his certificate. It may happen otherwise in a rare case, but that is the general practice.

Q. Who is the successor of Mr. C. P. Brown?

A. Mr. Turner.

Q. Who is Mr. Dawson's successor?

A. Mr. Wood.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. You use the word "location." Will you state to what that particular term is applied?

A. Merely locating a man on a free grant lot.

Q. You don't use the word in reference to a sale?

A. No; the word "location" in the department simply means to locate on free grant land.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. If a sale of mining land were made in that district would the agent get the credit of it?

A. No; they are not authorized to make sales. They simply give information in regard thereto, and send the application in to the department.

Q. Then practically as a result of their being stationed there a considerable amount of mining land might be sold, and there would be nothing to show that they had anything to do with it?

A. Yes; they would give information to parties anxious to know about the land, and as far as their representations go, they would receive no credit for them.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. In case the agency were closed up, what would be the nearest point at which such information could be obtained?

A. The department, I suppose. Nobody else would be able to give the information. They would have to correspond here.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Is that true in theory or in fact? Did this man actually give information in regard to applications sent or made to him?

A. I don't think you heard my statement in regard to this point, Mr. Clancy. We furnish them each month with a list of the sales that have taken place in their agency or its vicinity. We do this so that they may be able to tell anybody who comes in that such a lot is sold, and such a one open for sale.

Q. There is another matter I wanted some information about—the question of surveys. A considerable amount of money was spent last year in surveys. What was the nature of the instructions given in regard to these surveys?

A. If you would call the Director of Surveys, he would be able to give you better and more accurate information on that point than I can do.

Q. Have you no information on the subject?

A. My information would be very general in its character. I would have to refer to the instructions before I could speak accurately.

Q. Have you any applications from surveyors?

A. Surveyors have been employed, and applications have been received in some cases. The applications would, no doubt, be in the department.

Q. Have you any information as to the persons applying?

A. That is on record in the department, and could be obtained. If a man makes application for a survey, his letter would be registered in the survey branch, and his letter would no doubt be seen if you wish it.

Q. Then you have no knowledge of the nature of the instructions according to which these surveys were made?

A. Of course I signed the instructions, but I can not now undertake to say just what they were without looking at them.

Q. Do you know if the instructions required that these townships should be laid out in farm lots or townships?

A. The instructions were, I believe, that some should be surveyed in one way and a few in the other.

Q. How are they paid for running a simple township line?

A. So much a mile, and so much an acre the other way.

Q. How much a mile?

A. I can not say from recollection. I would not like to say without referring to the department.

Q. You can tell us how much an acre?

A. Seven cents.

Q. Can you tell us how many were simply outlined?

A. I could not say now.

Q. Can you give us that information later on?

A. Mr. Kirkpatrick could do so very much better than I can.

This concluded Mr. White's evidence for the day.

VI.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
March 15th.

Mr. AUBREY WHITE, being sworn, was re-examined as follows :

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Are you prepared, Mr. White, to give us that report you were to give ?

A. Not yet.

Q. When will you have it ?

A. Perhaps to-morrow. It necessitates a good deal of research, making comparisons, etc.

Q. Take the Crown Lands report of 1893. Give me the total number of locations for the highest agent, or the agent making the highest number ?

A. There appear to be 82 in Mr. Kirk's agency.

Q. Any sales ?

A. Thirteen.

Q. What is the total ?

A. Ninety-five.

Q. What salary does Mr. Kirk get ?

A. Five hundred dollars.

Q. Now tell us of some of the other agents ; what did Anderson do ?

A. He made fifteen locations.

Q. What was his salary ?

A. Five hundred dollars.

Q. What did Mr. Stewart do ?

A. He made eleven locations and two sales.

Q. What was his salary ?

A. Five hundred dollars.

Q. What about A. W. Wood, of Frontenac ?

A. He made four locations ; no sales ; his salary is two hundred dollars.

Q. What about James Reeves ?

A. He made thirteen locations and four sales ; his salary is five hundred dollars.

Q. What about John Whelan ?

A. He made nineteen locations and two sales ; his salary is five hundred dollars.

Q. What about William Turner at the Sault ?

A. He does not seem to have made any locations. His salary is two hundred dollars.

Q. What about Nicholls, of Thessalon?

A. He has made two locations, and has a salary of five hundred dollars.

Q. What of J. F. Ruttan?

A. He has not made any locations. His salary is \$250.

Q. Upon what basis do you make these salaries? There is Kirk with ninety-five locations and a salary of five hundred dollars; and Reeves with only seventeen locations and the same salary. How do you apportion these?

A. I do not fix these salaries; they are fixed by the Government.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. Have they other duties?

A. Yes; the number of locations does not represent the work done.

Q. I understand that salaries are revised from time to time; is that the case?

A. Yes; as I have already explained that certain townships were taken away from a number of the agents, and this tended to very much reduce the number of locations. There are still numerous enquiries made as to land for mining and other purposes, and the agents are supplied with maps and lists for that purpose.

Q. There must be an agent for a certain extent of territory?

A. Yes.

This closed Mr. White's examination for the day.

XXI.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
April 3rd, 1894.

Mr. AUBREY WHITE appeared, and was re-examined, as follows:

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. I don't think we had the agents under examination for 1893?

A. No, sir.

Q. I would examine you in regard to them now. Who is the agent for Addington and Frontenac?

A. Mr. A. W. Wood, of Plevna.

Q. What is the number of his locations and sales last year?

A. Four locations; no sales; he was a free grants agent.

Q. What is his salary?

A. I think it is \$200.

Q. Who is the agent for Renfrew?

A. There are two agents covering different parts of the country.

Q. Let us take them as they are there; James Reeves first. What is the number of his locations?

A. He made fifteen locations and four sales.

Q. What is his salary ?

A. \$500 a year.

Q. Now who is the other Renfrew agent ?

A. John Whelan.

Q. What is the number of his locations ?

A. Nineteen locations and two sales.

Q. What is his salary ?

A. \$500.

Q. There is also Mr. Stewart, of Renfrew, what are his locations ?

A. He made eight locations, and has a salary of \$400.

Q. In Nipissing, who is agent there ?

A. Mr. Gilligan, of Mattawa.

Q. What did he do ?

A. He made thirty-six locations and three sales.

Q. What is his salary ?

A. \$500 a year.

Q. In Algoma, at Sault Ste. Marie, who is the agent ?

A. Mr. Turner.

Q. What is his salary ?

A. \$200.

Q. What are the number of his locations and sales ?

A. Six locations.

Q. Now take William Nicholls, at Thessalon ?

A. He is also a sales agent. His salary is \$500 ; he made two locations. Any free grant sales are not reported here of course.

Q. How about George Hamilton ?

A. He is agent in St. Joseph Island ; he made no locations ; his salary is \$200.

Q. Now J. F. Ruttan, of Thunder Bay ?

A. His salary is \$250, and he made two locations.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. His sales should appear elsewhere ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. MARTER —Q. As to Rainy River ; there is Mr. Marsh first. What are the number of locations and sales there ?

A. Thirty locations and five sales.

Q. And what salary ?

A. \$200.

Q. Then there is Wilson, of Port Francis ?

A. He made six locations and two sales ; his salary is \$200.

Q. Which agent does the greatest amount of work, according to locations and sales, of all the lot ?

A. I think the Bracebridge agent ; I would not be sure.

Q. Tell us what he does ?

A. He made eighty-two locations last year and thirteen sales.

Q. What salary does he get ?

A. \$500.

Q. Now take Teresa McKay ; how many locations and sales ?

A. Twenty-one locations and five sales. Her salary is \$500.

Q. What about S. G. Best ?

A. He made twenty-seven locations, two sales, and has a salary of \$500.

Q. What about Handy ?

A. He made thirty-seven locations and five sales. He has a salary of \$500.

Q. What about J. S. Scarlett ?

A. He made thirty-four locations and two sales, and has a salary of \$500.

Q. Now as to William Fielding ?

A. He made eleven locations and no sales ; he has a salary of \$500.

Q. What about Anderson ?

A. He made fifteen locations and no sales ; his salary was \$500.

Q. What about O. B. Stewart, of Haliburton ?

A. He made eleven locations and two sales ; his salary was \$500.

Q. What about J. R. Tait, of Hastings ?

A. He made fifty-two locations and five sales, and has a salary of \$500.

Q. That completes the list for 1893, does it not ?

A. Yes.

Q. Now as to this statement that you have prepared, is it proposed to file this statement ?

A. Yes ; it is explanatory of the position of the department with respect to those agents ; stating why they are retained, and giving their duties outside of mere locations and sales.

Q. Did this come from yourself ?

A. It emanates from myself personally.

Q. Have you been in conversation with anyone in regard to it ?

A. I told the commissioner that I proposed to put in a memorandum of that kind, and he said he saw no objection.

Q. Do you feel called upon to defend the department ?

A. Not to defend it ; but to place the facts before the public.

Q. (After reading from Mr. White's statement filed as above.) You state here that agents' salaries where the sales have fallen off, have been reduced ; do you want us to infer that all salaries have been reduced where the sales have fallen off ?

A. I qualified my statement by saying "some."

Q. You don't mean all ?

A. No.

Q. Why not all ?

A. I suppose some were taken up and dealt with, and some, as I stated the other day, are now under consideration.

Q. Can you let us know what cases have been dealt with ; where the salaries have been reduced because of the falling off of locations ?

A. At Sault Ste. Marie the agent has been reduced from \$500 to \$200.

Q. Who is the agent ?

A. Mr. Turner, at \$200 a year ; he succeeded C. P. Brown.

Q. When was the reduction made ?

A. In 1892 ; he was notified in 1891 that the reduction would take effect in 1892, at the beginning of the year.

Q. What others ?

A. Mr. Stewart, of Pembroke, was reduced from \$500 to \$400.

Q. That is in Renfrew ?

A. Yes.

Q. What others ?

A. Mr. Wood, agent of Frontenac, was reduced from \$500 to \$200 ; Mr. Ruttan, of Port Arthur, was reduced from \$500 to \$400, and again from \$400 to \$250.

Q. During 1890, 1891 and 1892, what did Mr. Ruttan do in the way of making locations and sales ?

A. He made no locations during those years. I have already stated what he did in 1893. I explained before that most of his free grant townships were put into the railway belt, and he had little work of that kind left to do.

Q. Now you say in your statement (reading from statement filed by Mr. White) that the agents are obliged to keep an office, where people can come in, and have access to books, and so on. Now do you know any agent who keeps an office apart from his place of business ?

A. Not necessarily that ; I did not wish to convey that impression.

Q. Do you know any agent who does keep a separate office ?

A. I can't say that I do ; I have not inspected the agencies.

Q. Mr. Kirk, of Bracebridge, does more than any other agent, by a long way ; does he keep a separate office ?

A. I think he does upstairs over his place of business.

Q. In consequence of his appointment to this office, was it necessary do you think for him to increase the staff that he employed as a storekeeper ?

A. I don't know anything about his business as a storekeeper.

Q. You say in your statement that the salaries range from \$100 to \$500 ; is that the case ?

A. There is one who gets \$100.

Q. You bring that fact out very prominently in the statement ?

A. I think it is fairly stated there ; they range from \$100 to \$500. The next is \$200, the next \$250, the next \$400, and the next \$500.

Q. How many receive \$200 ?

A. Four.

Q. How many receive \$250 ?

A. One.

Q. How many \$400 ?

A. One.

Q. And how many \$500 ?

A. Eighteen.

Q. Would it not have been a fairer way of putting it to state how many are receiving these different salaries, than to say they range from \$100 to \$500 ?

A. That is a matter of opinion.

Q. But would it not have shown the position of affairs better ?

A. Well, I think what I said was, as a matter of fact, correct.

Q. Who is C. J. Hollands ?

A. He is at Fort Francis.

Q. What is he ?

A. He is agent for the town plot of Fort Francis.

Q. I see he is reported in the list of agents ; what salary does he get ?

A. \$100.

Q. He is the only man who gets \$100 ?

A. Yes.

Q. What does he do ?

A. What he did will not appear here ; he is a free grant agent.

Q. Does it appear in this statement that you have given me ?

A. No ; it is not there.

Q. But you were to give us a statement of what these men did that was not contained in the report?

A. You asked me for certain men, and I have given them to you. His name was not included.

Q. I could not ask for this man, because his name did not appear, but the statement was to include them all?

A. I understood certain men were asked for, and I gave the work of those whose names were mentioned.

Q. When does his name appear for the first time?

A. It appears for the first time in 1893; not in any previous report.

Q. Then it would have been impossible for me to have given it to you; but you knew what I wished for?

A. I may have been mistaken, but I understood you were examining me, and dealing altogether with the agents whose names appear in the commissioner's report for 1892.

Q. What you bring out prominently here is that one man gets \$100 and yet you pass him over, and don't say what he does. Would it not have been fairer to have left his name out altogether?

A. I think my statement is fair.

Q. What did he do last year?

A. I can not say without ascertaining.

Q. Did he do anything?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know that or do you only think so?

A. I know it. I don't think it at all.

Q. Who is A. Campbell?

A. He is agent for giving information at Rat Portage. He gives information with respect to lands upon the Rainy River. He keeps a list of all the vacant lands to save the trouble of going up to Rainy River.

Q. Where is his return?

A. I don't think there is any return. I don't think he has done anything that would appear in a return.

Q. What salary does he get?

A. \$200, I think.

Q. Now take this statement that you have prepared; what is the total amount of the sales in cash made by all these agents put together?

A. During the three years it amounted to \$8,500.

Q. What are the terms of sale of these lands?

A. Some buy for cash, and some on the three years' plan. Those that bought on the three years' plan pay a certain amount of cash down, and have two years allowed them for the balance. Of course this \$8,500 would not be the total amount of collections by any means.

Q. Can you say what amount of this sum has been paid ?

A. Not now.

Q. Will you be able to do so later on ?

A. Yes ; I will get the information.

Q. What did it cost in agents' salaries to make these sales ?

A. The sum paid in salaries appears to have been \$9,750.

Q. Why do you not include in the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands information as to the number of sales made ?

A. It has never been the practice to do so.

Q. Would it not be a good thing to do so ?

A. It would entail an enormous amount of work sometimes ; not for those particular years perhaps that you have there, but in some years. If we were to enter every sale made in the department in the report it would make a very voluminous report.

Q. It does not appear to me that the number would be very serious ?

A. I can only say that it has not been the practice to do it.

Q. You think it would not be well to do it ?

A. I think it would bring down a great deal of useless information. I do not think it would be of any use to give the name of every person who buys an acre of land.

Q. Not the name perhaps ; but I mean the number of sales and the value ?

A. That might be brought down.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. The agents have other duties than those you have been discussing ?

A. Yes.

Q. What are they ?

A. They are all stated in the memorandum that I have submitted.

This closed Mr. White's evidence for the day.

XXIII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
April 4th, 1894.

Mr. AUBREY WHITE reappeared and was examined as follows :

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. In your evidence yesterday you had reference especially to sales made by agents in the particular districts of which they have charge ?

A. Yes.

Q. What have they to do with sales in the surrounding territory ?

A. They have to give information, of course ; and for that purpose are kept supplied with maps, lists of lands, &c., and have to attend to more or less correspondence in this connection.

Q. Should enquiries come from parties in adjacent territories, it is their duty to furnish information, etc.?

A. Yes.

Q. And that may lead to sales?

A. It very often does.

Q. What is the underlying principle as to the amounts received for the sale of the lands? Is it to sell at the highest price?

A. No; the prices are really in a sense nominal; they range from 20 to 50 cents an acre.

Q. The intention is not to get the highest price, but to get the settlers there?

A. I take it the price asked is simply to cover cost of surveys and official fees in connection with the sales. The price asked is certainly not the value of the land.

Q. So if that is the case the department is satisfied after the expenses of surveys are made and fees of officials covered and some settlers are brought in?

A. I suppose that is the intention when the price is fixed as low as it is.

Q. That is the general principle, then? Of course I am referring only to agricultural lands?

A. Yes; that is the principle, I take it.

Q. As to mining lands, the principle is altogether different, I suppose?

A. Yes.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Are you prepared to state what proportion of these lands are farming lands?

A. No; I cannot.

Q. What is your impression in the matter?

A. I cannot say at all. I would have to investigate before I could speak on that point.

Q. What amount of this sum of \$8,500 has been paid in?

A. You asked me yesterday to get it, and I have asked our accountant to prepare the statement, separating the amount into each year. It is not ready yet.

This concluded Mr. White's examination for the day.

IV.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
March 15, 1894.

Mr. T. W. GIBSON, being sworn, was examined as follows:

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. What position do you hold, Mr. Gibson?

A. I am Secretary to the Bureau of Mines, and as I was Secretary also to the Commission which reported on the establishment of the Algonquin Park, and have had charge more or less of the departmental matters connected with the park since its inception, the Commissioner thought I had better appear in place of Mr. White, as I had fuller information than he had.

Q. You are in a position to be intimately acquainted with all the expenditure relating to the park ?

A. Yes ; so far as the department is concerned. To me was entrusted, first, the recommendation for the expenditures incurred, and afterwards the purchase of the articles which enter into this account.

Q. Who recommended the expenditures ?

A. At the inception of the park, Mr. Thompson was appointed Chief Ranger, and it was after consultation with the Commissioner, and on his instructions that he purchased a quantity of articles, such as tools, provisions, etc., for the necessary work of beginning operations at the park.

Q. Mr. Thompson, as Chief Ranger, made these purchases ?

A. Yes.

Q. All of them ?

A. All of them, so far as my memory serves me ; the greater part of them, at any rate.

Q. Did Mr. Thompson submit to you a list of the articles required as a sort of outfit ?

A. The articles were talked over by the Commissioner and myself. There was a partial list, I think.

Q. What account is this (handing witness a document) ?

• A. This is the account of the Charles Stark Company.

Q. Did the list you speak of form a large part of the articles required ? Did the articles in this account appear in it ?

A. I don't recollect that any regular list of these articles was submitted, but the matter was talked over by the commissioner, and Mr. Thompson had authority to purchase such articles as were required.

Q. Was he limited ?

A. Yes ; to a certain quantity.

Q. Do you remember whether the articles there were discussed ?

A. They were certainly discussed in a general sense, though not perhaps as to the number of cartridges that should be purchased. The number of rifles was limited.

Q. What were the rifles for ?

A. Well, the park is an unbroken wilderness, and very remotely situated, and very far from civilization ; and it was necessary for the protection of the men who were going there, and who, in the discharge of their duties, were liable perhaps to be assaulted by trespassers, poachers, etc.

Q. They took the rifles, then, that they might not be assaulted by poachers ?

A. That was one of the reasons.

Q. Do you know of any other reason ?

A. For their protection generally. I don't think men would want to go into that part of the country destitute of ordinary means of protection, without some protection for themselves.

Q. That is rather a new view, is it not, that they would be likely to be attacked by poachers or trespassers in that wilderness?

A. Well, I presume men who go there for hunting are armed themselves, and if there for the purpose of committing any unlawful acts, they would not be likely to give way before unarmed men.

Q. Did it occur to you that Mr. Thompson and his companions might want some sporting themselves?

A. That was strictly prohibited.

Q. They were only to shoot those who attacked them?

A. That was not part of their instructions, certainly.

Q. How many men were employed during the past season?

A. The number varied. When Mr. Thompson went into the park he had four rangers under his direction, and I think he also engaged two or three men on the staff for the purpose of erecting shelter lodges through the park; I think he had also one man-as cook.

Q. Where did they stay while these shelter lodges were under course of erection?

A. They camped out in the park; they had taken tents with them for that purpose, and camped out in the park.

Q. Then, where do the items for board come in?

A. I do not think the items for board are excessive. I will explain how they occur. When Mr. Thompson and other rangers were visiting other portions of the park, where lumber dealers are, they would get a portion of their meals there.

Q. Seven or eight men were the greatest number employed at one time?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it discussed with the Commissioner as to the outfit required in the way of clothing, etc., for that number of men going through the country?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, there is evidently provision made here for twenty men. Here are thirty pairs of blankets, ten bed-ticks, etc. How do you explain there being so large a supply in proportion to the number of men?

A. I can explain it in this way. There are a number of shelter lodges erected in various portions of the park for the accommodation of the rangers on patrol duty, and when moving from one part of the park to another. It was intended to place in these lodges a pair or a couple of pairs of blankets, sufficient to accommodate the rangers who might be there for the night; and that the blankets should be left there.

Q. How many shelter lodges are there?

A. Fifteen so far have been erected.

Q. Do you know what salary Mr. Thompson gets?

A. Six hundred dollars a year.

Q. And his expenses, I presume?

A. He is allowed a house in the park, and firewood.

Q. I suppose firewood is not an important thing up there?

A. I suppose there is plenty of it there.

Q. Does he reside there all his time?

A. His headquarters are there.

Q. Where is his family?

A. I think—I am not sure—he has a married daughter living in Toronto. I think his headquarters formerly were in Brussels.

Q. Does he stay in the park all the time?

A. Not quite all the time.

Q. How much of his time?

A. Well, he has been Chief Ranger only since July last.

Q. Has he been there since then?

A. As far as I know, nearly all the time.

Q. And where, other than the park, during that time?

A. He has been in Toronto once or twice.

Q. For how long?

A. Not very long, so far as I know.

Q. Is he here now?

A. Not so far as I know.

Q. Where is he now?

A. My idea is that he is in the park.

Q. Are any men employed in the park in the erection of any additional lodges?

A. Not at this moment; the weather is not suitable for the purpose.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. What has been the total cost of the park, so far?

A. \$3,397.94.

Q. Can you tell us what the area of the park is?

A. The area of the park is 938,186 acres.

Q. Do you know anything of the extent of the park at Banff?

A. I know that it is very much smaller.

Q. Is it not about half the size of the Algonquin Park?

A. I am not prepared to say, exactly. My impression is that that is about its size.

Q. What is the salary of our superintendent?

A. \$600.

Q. Now, here is the report of the Auditor-General of the Dominion—what is the salary of the superintendent of the Banff Park?

A. According to the report, it is \$1,800.

Q. From the same report, what is the salary of the foreman at Banff?

A. It appears to be \$527.25.

Q. And what is the total expenditure given at?

A. \$9,999.70.

By Mr. OLANCY.—Q. Do you know anything as to the respective duties of the chief officer at Banff as compared with those of the chief officer at Algonquin?

A. I am not prepared to speak as to the duties of the officer at Banff at all.

Q. Do you know whether his salary is out of proportion as compared with his work and as compared with the salary and work of the chief officer at Algonquin?

A. I am not qualified to express an opinion on that point.

Q. Then you know nothing as to the relative duties of the two officers, or as to whether the Banff officer may not be receiving even less in proportion to his duties than the Algonquin officer?

A. I have no information on that subject at all.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. Please look in the report again. There is another caretaker there, is there not? What is his salary?

A. It is stated at \$720 a year.

This closed Mr. Gibson's examination.

VII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

March 16, 1894.

Mr. ROUSSEAU, Clerk of the Committee, being sworn, was examined as follows:

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. It has been stated very frequently that Mr. Simpson declined to produce his book that was wanted in the committee the year before last. Do you know anything about that?

A. So far as I can recollect, there was a book purporting to be a little diary, or a book of that description.

Q. Did you see Mr. Simpson's name on it?

A. I think so; I am not sure.

Q. How long was it in your possession?

A. It was in my possession only a short time; it may have been for a couple of days; I am not certain, it is so long ago.

Q. What became of it then?

A. It was taken back to the department, I suppose.

Q. From whom did you get it?

A. From Mr. Smith, I believe.

Q. Did you not hold it until the end of the Session ?

A. I don't think so ; I don't think I held it very long. They said they wanted to look at it again. I can't say how long I had it, but it was not very long.

Q. It was a memorandum book, was it not ?

A. I can't tell what was inside of it ; I did not look.

Q. But you understood it was Mr. Simpson's book ?

A. Yes ; from Mr. Smith.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Were you present, Mr. Rousseau, at the time the commissioner alludes to when Mr. Simpson's examination was adjourned, that he might go home and produce a book that was wanted ?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you aware whether the book you have been describing was the book he was to produce or not ?

A. I did not look into it.

Q. You don't know ?

A. No.

Q. Is it a fact that this book was in your possession when you came to the committee ?

A. Yes ; I think you asked me one day if Mr. Simpson was here, and I said, " No ; his book is here."

Q. But you said you did not know it was his book ?

A. I said I knew it was a book said to be his, but did not know if it was the book that was wanted, for I did not look into it.

Q. I have no recollection of your having mentioned to me that the book was here ?

A. It may have been to some other members of the committee. I am pretty sure somebody asked me about it.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. There has been no conversation with you this Session about this matter ?

A. No.

Q. You have not looked the matter up at all ?

A. No.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Was it before or after Mr. Simpson's examination that you had the book ?

A. I know I hadn't it before his examination.

Q. Then it was after ?

A. It must have been.

Q. How long ?

A. I could not tell you that.

This closed Mr. Rousseau's examination.

IX.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
March 20th.

Mr. Ross, Accountant in the Crown Lands Office, being sworn, was examined to the following effect :

By Mr. OLANCY.—Q. Please turn to page 3 of the Public Accounts and page 7 of the Crown Lands report ; are all the payments made through you before they reach the Treasury Department ?

A. Not all. At least, not all directly. Directly or indirectly all of them are. Directly some of them are. They all come through the department in one way or the other.

Q. Take the first item ; was that received through you ?

A. Directly and indirectly, yes. I will explain, if you will allow me. Those accounts which are received by letter are received directly through us. But there are payments made in the office personally ; these are paid into the Treasury directly, and received only indirectly by us, and credited to the service to which they belong.

Q. Does that apply to all the receipts ?

A. Yes ; payments are sometimes made to us directly, and sometimes to the Treasury Department and reported to us.

Q. And passed to your account ?

A. Exactly.

Q. What are these refund of agents' salaries ? See this item of \$7.60.

A. That was an amount in which the agent—

Q. I mean the general principle, rather than that particular case ?

A. Advances are made to the agents for the purposes of inspections. They make their inspections, and furnish the account of their expenses to the Crown Lands Department. Sometimes these expenses do not quite amount to the advances. Then they make a refund to the department of the balance.

Q. How is it about fire ranging ?

A. The cases are somewhat similar.

Q. Is the money paid to you ?

A. In most cases. In case a person appears personally at the department to make a payment, it is paid to the Treasury ; if he pays by letter, it comes through us.

Q. These sums received at the Crown Lands Department and appearing in the Public Accounts, and also in the Crown Lands report should be the same ?

A. They practically are the same.

Q. Were they the same for 1893 ?

A. I assume they were.

Q. Have you made any examination of them to see ?

A. No ; I have not.

Q. Now, I see that the amount refunded by limit holders in connection with fire ranging was \$16,882.44. Does that amount figure in the Public Accounts?

A. It does not appear in the account of receipts and expenditure; but probably it appears under the head of fire ranging. I don't know. (After looking through Public Accounts). Yes; it is deducted from the expenditure, which is the same thing. You will see it accounted for in this way on page 305.

Q. That does not appear as a receipt in the Public Accounts, does it?

A. No; it does not. It would hardly appear as a deduction and a receipt, and it has been deducted here.

Q. That would make the account square in '92, would it not?

A. Yes.

Mr. Ross was then requested to make a statement covering receipts for '90, '91, '92 and '93, and to compare the receipts in detail as they appear in the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and in the Public Accounts, and his examination was adjourned until the report should be compiled.

XII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

March 22nd, 1894.

Mr. ROSS was re-examined, and gave evidence as follows:

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Have you that statement I asked for, Mr. Ross?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you please turn to page 264 of the Public Accounts? Do you see that item \$4,737 for refunds?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you explain what it is?

A. The limit holders return one-half the money expended in fire ranging, and this is the portion returned and deducted from the Public Accounts.

Q. They return one half; that passes through your hands first?

A. Yes.

Q. How much is it in the Crown Lands report?

A. It appears there as \$4,999.52.

Q. Can you account for the difference, as to why it should not be the same in the Public Accounts as it is in this report?

A. I don't know that I am justified in speaking of the affairs of the Treasury Department, but I understand that if the money was refunded in the year in which the expenditure was incurred, it was the custom to deduct it from that year's expenditure in the Public Accounts, and any amount that was refunded on account of expenditure in previous years was put into the ordinary revenue.

Q. You can't speak certainly as to that?

A. No; I am not justified in discussing the Treasury Department. But that is my impression.

Q. You don't know as a matter of fact?

A. No; except so far as it is explained in the Accounts. Of course the lack of harmony in the two sums would be explained in that way.

Q. Now take this \$665.38, on page 265 of the Public Accounts? In the Crown Lands report that appears as \$773.28; what is the explanation?

A. The same explanation applies there.

Q. But the explanation is not one that applies, since you don't know of your own knowledge?

A. No.

Q. Then you can not give any real explanation of the difference?

A. No; as a matter of fact I am not able to do so.

Q. But you are prepared to state that the sums stated in the Crown Lands report are correct?

A. Yes.

Mr. Clancy and Mr. Ross examined the statement that had been prepared by Mr. Ross, and the examination of Mr. Ross was then resumed.

Q. Have you gone over the whole account, Mr. Ross, from 1886 to 1893 inclusive?

A. Yes.

Q. And have you been able to reconcile the receipts of the Treasury Department with those coming into your hands first in the Crown Lands Department as being the same throughout?

A. Yes; with the explanations I have given you.

Q. But they do not appear in the Public Accounts anywhere?

A. Not as receipts.

Q. And the explanation has to be given by deduction as in this case? Thus the sums appearing in the Public Accounts come in two ways; first in some instances by putting them in direct as receipts, and next where payments are made of sums received on account of services as fire ranging, for instance, it is deducted from the expenditure side, and shows that much less expenditure?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you been able to reconcile every case, and found such deductions?

A. Yes.

Q. In every year?

A. Yes; there is no year in which I have not been able to reconcile the two.

This concluded Mr. Ross's examination.

XXVII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 5th, 1894.

Mr. SPROULE, Provincial Auditor, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Have you examined the statement prepared by Mr. Ross with regard to the revenues in the Crown Lands department, commencing in 1886 and ending in 1894 ?

A. No ; I have not.

Q. Have you ever seen such a statement ?

A. No ; I have never seen this statement before (looking at the statement submitted to him by Mr. Clancy). I can look through it and verify it and pass an opinion on it in the course of a day or two.

Q. Mr. Ross was unable to give evidence in regard to one or two items appearing in it ; have you had any conversation with him in regard to the matter ?

A. None whatever.

Q. Will you take this statement and take the items of deductions wherever they occur, and give us your opinions in regard to them ?

Q. I will do so.

This closed Mr. Sproule's examination for the day.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 6th, 1894.

Mr. SPROULE, Provincial Auditor, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Have you examined this statement, Mr. Sproule ?

A. Yes ; I found the first six years entirely correct ; there were some slight corrections to be made for the figures of 1893.

Q. What is this refund in the Crown Lands report of 1886, amounting to \$680 ? Where does that appear in the Public Accounts ?

For A. The explanation appears in writing in the note I have made on Mr. Ross' statement. These amounts are refunds on account of advances made during the year. For instance if the sum of \$500 is advanced to a man for certain services, on account of certain surveys, say, and he expends \$450 and returns the balance, only the actual expenditure is put into the accounts.

Q. Can you tell us where this occurs ?

A. That is a matter of going through the accounts.

Q. Can you turn up the Public Accounts and show us where the advances were first made ?

A. They do not appear in the Public Accounts.

Q. Have you the names of the persons to whom the advances were first made ?

A. I can get them in a few minutes ; it is only a matter of bookkeeping. I can give them in every case.

Q. Take the case of 1887. There is the sum of \$734 for refunds, which does not appear in the Public Accounts at all ?

A. You don't understand, Mr. Olancy. That amount has been deducted, and that is the reason for its not appearing in the Public Accounts at all.

Q. All I want to know, Mr. Sproule, is, have you examined this statement covering the past six years as to revenue in connection with the Crown Lands Department that does not directly appear in the Public Accounts ?

A. Yes ; it is quite correct save for one or two slight differences in the last year—1893. There was apparently a slight oversight by Mr. Ross there. All the other years are quite correct.

Q. You say that on the face of the Public Accounts these items do not appear ?

A. No ; they do not appear in print as deductions at all ; they are absolutely taken away from the advances before they are put into the Public Accounts.

Q. The explanation is simply this ; that instead of making two sums and entering both in the Accounts, you make the deductions first and let one sum appear instead of two ?

A. Yes ; they could not appear as revenue after we had made the deductions.

Mr. Clancy and Mr. Sproule then proceeded to a minute investigation of the figures in the statement under discussion, after which Mr. Sproule's examination was closed.

XIX.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
March 30th, 1894.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, Director of Surveys, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Can you tell the committee how many townships have been surveyed from 1883 to 1893, both inclusive. I mean surveyed into farm lots ?

A. I could not tell you without the reports. I can not give the figures from recollection.

The Crown Lands reports for the years named were sent for, and Mr. Kirkpatrick then made the following statement : We call the lots in the Huron and Ottawa territory "farm lots," and those on the North Shore "lots." They are a hundred acres in the Huron and Ottawa territory, and three hundred and twenty acres on the North Shore. There are some that appear in the Commissioner's report for 1883 that were examined and enclosed in 1882 ; they were in course of being surveyed, but came in too late in 1882 to appear in the Commissioner's report for that year. Of these there were five on North Shore, and four in the Huron and Ottawa territory.

Q. Is there any exception to the case you have mentioned, that in the one case you survey into hundred-acre lots, and in the other case into lots of three hundred and twenty acres ?

A. No ; except in the Huron and Ottawa territory they are all surveyed into 320-acre lots. That is the supposed area ; it may vary slightly. It depends on how they are

broken by lakes. In the Huron and Ottawa territory the block surveyed is 1,000 acres, and in that are ten lots of 100 acres each. Those that I have given you are really for 1882. These are the surveys for 1883. There were three townships surveyed into lots of one hundred acres each, in the Huron and Ottawa territory; and nine in the districts of Algoma and Nipissing, in lots of 320 acres each. That makes twelve townships surveyed in 1883, in those districts, not counting those I mentioned, which really belong to 1882.

In 1884 there were three townships surveyed in the Huron and Ottawa territory, and fifteen in the district of Algoma.

In 1885 there were three townships in the Huron and Ottawa territory, and the residue of North Algoma and Fraser in county Renfrew. There were ten on the north shore of lake Huron and three in Thunder Bay, surveyed into 320-acre lots.

In 1886 the residue of the townships of Maria and Head, in the county of Renfrew, were surveyed, and Deacon and Fitzgerald, also in the Huron and Ottawa territory. They were all surveyed into hundred-acre lots, but Head and Maria only partly. On the North Shore in 1886 there were eight townships surveyed. They were all surveyed into lots of 320 acres.

In 1887 the townships of Anglin, Edgar, and White were surveyed in the Huron and Ottawa territory, three in all, in hundred-acre lots. There were eight surveyed at the head of lake Temiscamingue in lots of 320 acres, and three on the north shore of lake Huron in 320-acre lots.

In 1888 two townships were surveyed in the Huron and Ottawa territory in lots of one hundred acres; and in lots of 320 acres eleven were surveyed at the head of lake, Temiscamingue, and two on the north shore of lake Huron.

In 1889 the township of Niven was surveyed in the Huron and Ottawa territory, and at the head of lake Temiscamingue nine were surveyed into lots of 320 acres, one in the district of Algoma, Scobel on the north shore of lake Huron, and one in the district of Thunder Bay, eleven in all, in 320-acre lots.

In 1890 in the territory of Huron and Ottawa the townships were surveyed into 100-acre lots, and on the north shore of lake Huron twelve were surveyed into 320-acre lots.

In 1891 the township of Clancy was surveyed into 100-acre lots in the Huron and Ottawa territory, and four on the North Shore in lots of 320 acres. Also in 320-acre lots, two townships and the residue of Dorion township in the district of Thunder Bay, and the townships of Carpenter and Dobie in the district of Rainy River; making nine in all surveyed into lots of 320 acres, one of them the residue of a township.

In 1892 there was one township in the Huron and Ottawa territory surveyed into 100-acre lots, and eight on the north shore of lake Huron surveyed into lots of 320 acres; also one in the district of Thunder Bay and one in the district of Rainy River, making in all ten surveyed in 1892 in lots of 320 acres.

In 1893 the township of Stratton was surveyed in the Huron and Ottawa territory. Eight were surveyed on the North Shore and one in the district of Thunder Bay, and three in the district of Rainy River. In all, therefore, one township was surveyed last year into 100-acre lots, and thirteen into lots of 320 acres.

Q. What was the object in surveying in one way in one case and in the other way in the other case?

A. The system of surveying into what are called thousand-acre blocks commenced a great many years ago, when the counties of Huron, Bruce, and Grey were being subdivided. It was continued and carried on from that time down. We thought it was better—at least I suppose the Government thought so—not to change the system in that district. The hundred-acre system applies to all south of French river. On the North Shore the new system was inaugurated in 1857, when what is called Salter's survey was commenced; that is, the system of laying them out in blocks of a mile square was commenced then. That is the American system or an adaptation of it.

Q. Are any of these townships surveyed into 320-acre lots free grant lands?

A. That is not my department. I rather think they are not free grants, but are sold at 20 cents an acre. I speak subject to correction. Mr. White can tell you about that matter.

Q. I presume you could not answer the same question with regard to the townships surveyed into hundred-acre lots?

A. No; it is not in my department.

Q. Do you remember the names of the townships included in the Algonquin Park?

A. Of course I could not name them off.

Q. What district is that in?

A. In the Huron and Ottawa territory.

Q. Then I suppose beyond all doubt they would be surveyed into hundred-acre lots?

A. Yes; and into thousand blocks.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. The system is, I believe, to run lines around the thousand-acre blocks, and then sub-divide by planting posts around each side of the lines without running the lines for each hundred acres?

A. Yes.

Q. The distance is about a mile and a quarter each way?

A. Yes.

Q. I suppose that is a good deal cheaper than if they ran the lines, and had to cut them through each hundred acres?

A. Certainly; that would be four or five times as extensive a piece of work.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. What is the price paid per acre for surveying into one hundred-acre lots?

A. Seven cents an acre.

Q. And what is the price paid in the case of the other?

A. It is all the same. They don't actually make surveys in the case of the hundred-acre lines beyond running outlines. In the case of the 320-acre lots, they run outlines of the townships, and subdivide into blocks of 640 acres, a section, a mile square.

Q. And then they plant posts corresponding to 320 acres within that?

A. Yes.

Q. And get the same price in both instances ?

A. Yes.

Q. One would involve more work than the other, would it not ?

A. It might involve more work to the individual members of the party, but the number of the party is the same. As a matter of fact, it is the chain bearer who generally makes and plants the posts.

Q. It would take them longer to survey into one hundred-acre lots than into 320-acre lots ?

A. Of course it would take longer, because the township is larger in the one case than in the other. The townships in the case of the 320 acres are thirty-six miles square, and in the case of the other lots fifty or sixty miles, as the case may be.

Q. Are the townships uniformly of the same size where subdivided ?

A. Some may be a little less, some a little more, according as they front on the lake. Except from broken frontages they are uniform in size.

Q. Can you tell the committee who gives the instructions from year to year to have these surveys made ?

A. I do, under the direction of the Commissioner.

Q. You receive your instructions from the Commissioner each year

A. Yes.

Q. As to the number of the townships to be surveyed ?

A. Yes.

Q. Does he give you the names of the surveyors to make them ?

A. Yes.

Q. And is more than one township allotted to each man each year ?

A. Very seldom.

Q. Have you written instructions from the Commissioner each year ?

A. No ; no written instructions.

Q. It is verbal ?

A. Yes ; we talk it over with him and Mr. White.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. We talk it over, do we not, at the beginning of the season, and arrange how much is to be done ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Is any object stated at the time of holding this conference as to the necessity and utility of these surveys ?

A. Oh, yes ; we very often have during the year petitions sent in from different townships by different parties asking to have them surveyed. I bring these before the Commissioner in the first instance, because that is where we predicate the surveys to come off. In other cases, during the year or so previous there may have been large developments of mineral findings ; and in other cases again, the surveys are made to advance the interests of agriculture and settlement.

Q. Are there always reports of one kind or another that precede these recommendations of surveys?

A. I don't make any report; there is generally a conference.

Q. But petitions come in?

A. In a great many cases.

Q. Is it the rule to have surveys made in that way?

A. If we can we follow out the prayer of the petition.

Q. But as a rule are no surveys made unless they are asked for by petition in the one case; or unless there is a necessity growing out of its being a mining district; or unless there is a demand made from some quarter for the purpose of settlement? Are there no surveys made where there have been no recommendations of this kind made?

A. Certainly.

Q. What are the reasons given in these cases for the survey?

A. That is according to our judgment. We think it would be a very curious thing to wait until petitions come in; we try to keep ahead of them. We deprecate entirely people going into unsurveyed lands and settling ahead of the survey. It creates utter confusion.

Q. Are there some cases in which you exercise your own judgment when you have no demand?

A. I think there are. We try to survey on by degrees. It is much more difficult and more expensive work to survey a township in the heart of unsurveyed territory. There is more work to do, and the surveyor is more liable to make errors.

Q. Can you speak anything as to what necessity arose for the survey of the townships included in the Algonquin Park?

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. How long ago were they surveyed, Mr. Kirkpatrick?

A. Upwards of ten years ago, many of them; I read out the names of many of them just now. Some of the surveys date back prior to the timber sales, some of them as far back as 1881.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Have they since been settled? Were they ever opened as free grants?

A. I can't tell you that. We find settlers in them when surveys are going on in nearly every case. They are there as squatters.

Q. You don't pay much attention to them?

A. We instruct the surveyors to find them out, and see that they try and return them on the particular lot on which they find them, and we make that return to the free grant.

Q. They have not made application in the regular way to be located there?

A. They don't know where they are.

Q. Do they invariably make application after that to become locatees?

A. Yes; after that.

Q. But supposing they are not in the free grant district?

A. I suppose in that case they would be prepared to conform to the arrangements of the department in whatever township they were found to be.

By MR. HARDY.—Q. As to the selection of the townships to be surveyed; can you call to mind any case since 1889—that is since I have been Commissioner—where the selection has been made by the Commissioner apart from you or your recommendation?

A. I cannot recall any such case since I have been in the department.

Q. They generally come before you; you understand the run of the surveys, where they should be continued, and where not?

A. Yes; sometimes, of course, you don't give quite as many as the surveyors would like. You are not so liberal in that respect as the other Commissioners were.

Q. The Assistant Commissioner, from his general knowledge of the business, is consulted very often upon this, is he not?

A. Oh yes, always.

Q. And the services are regulated as to the numbers and quantity, very largely or wholly, by the vote of the house?

A. Mainly, I should think.

Q. We generally use up the amount of the vote; sometimes a little more, sometimes a little less?

A. Yes.

Q. The surveys are settled after a thorough talking over between yourself, the Assistant Commissioner, and the Commissioner?

A. Yes.

Q. The surveyors who have been doing it are many of them old surveyors who have been on a very long time?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you name some of them?

A. There is Mr. Niven; Mr. Stewart, of Collingwood; he is president of the Board of Surveyors, and Mr. Niven is one of the Board of Examiners. There is Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Sanders; Mr. McLean—he has not had many lately; Mr. Speight, Mr. Burk, of Ingersoll; Mr. McCarry sometimes; Mr. Proudfoot, to this day; Mr. Bolger has not had very many; he used to have them some time ago; he had one this year. Then there is Mr. Baird, and Mr. Laird, of Essex.

By MR. CLANCY.—Q. Is he one of the old surveyors of the department?

A. Yes. Then sometimes Mr. Tiernan did some; Mr. Degourcey also, and Mr. Collins.

By MR. HARDY.—Q. Has Mr. Bowman had any in my time?

A. Yes.

Q. He was on before me?

Q. Yes. There is also Mr. Purviss occasionally. He was on in the old days. And there is Mr. Davis.

Q. They are among the prominent surveyors of the country?

A. Yes.

Q. Some of them are looked upon as amongst the very best surveyors of the province ?

A. No doubt about that.

By MR. CLANCY.—Q. 'Are applications made each year for townships to survey ?

A. Yes.

Q. Is not considerable pressure brought to bear each year for townships to survey ?

A. I don't know anything about that, you know.

Q. To whom are the applications made ?

A. To the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Q. Are they submitted to you ?

A. We get some in the ordinary routine ; of course if it is marked " personal " we would not get it.

Q. Are they all sent in the first instance to the Commissioner ?

A. They are all addressed to him ; I can't say whether they are all sent on to him.

Q. They are submitted to you ?

A. Yes ; I keep them all on file.

Q. Are they considered and decided by you, or generally by you and the Commissioner ?

A. We always talk it over, of course. I don't myself appoint any, of course ; but I instruct them subject to the Commissioner's direction.

Q. If there was a cessation of applications for appointment of surveyors to these townships would you recommend of your own opinions surveys to be continued in this manner ?

A. There never has been a cessation since I have been in the department.

Q. That was not my question.

A. I certainly have never in any way recommended surveys for the sake of giving employment to surveyors who make application.

Q. Have you ever had any idea that that was being done ?

A. No ; that would be a reflection upon the House.

Q. Tell the committee if surveyors are not constantly making applications to the Commissioner for townships to survey ?

A. Every year we receive some written applications.

Q. Are the townships not ordered to be surveyed to some extent in response to these requisitions ?

A. I don't think so ; I never looked upon it in that way.

Q. You said the present Commissioners showed some signs of economy, and refused some of the applicants ? What did you mean by that ?

A. I say that sometimes there are more applicants than could possibly receive instructions. Otherwise there would be more money spent than would be voted by the House.

Q. Who makes up the estimate to be voted by the House for surveys ?

A. It has been always the same for the past few years.

Q. I asked who made it up ?

A. I think the Assistant Commissioner makes it up.

Q. Does he ever consult you ?

A. It has been always the same since I have had anything to do with the department. The same sum has been voted year after year.

Q. What sum ?

A. \$35,000.

By MR. HARDY.—Q. That is for the survey of waste lands ?

A. Yes.

By MR. CLANCY.—Q. Irrespective of the wants of the Province the sum of \$35,000 has been put in the estimates every year for that purpose ?

A. I think that has been the amount so far as my memory serves me.

Q. Then the question of necessity or of the number of townships to be surveyed has never been considered ?

A. Well, I might answer that in this way. If we followed the demand sometimes we would put in double the survey. There has been a tremendous demand for a much larger survey. When there have been mining booms on we might easily have surveyed three or four times the amount we did, and all in response to demands.

Q. You are not leading the committee to suppose that this sum goes to survey mining lands ? The reports would lead us to believe there are other sums expended for mining lands ?

A. Oh, yes.

By MR. HARDY.—Q. All the surveys come out of this \$35,000 ?

A. Yes.

By MR. CLANCY.—Q. Now there was \$39,000 expended last year on surveys. Was there any new service ?

MR. HARDY.—A. That would embrace something carried over for a number of years.

By MR. CLANCY.—Q. The sum of \$39,000 was expended last year in surveys ; can you explain that ?

A. There were surveys of timber berths, outlines of them, a certain portion of which is refunded by the licensees. That is included in the amount.

Q. You set aside the sum of \$35,000 each year to be used for making surveys ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you give out townships to survey each year until you have exhausted that sum.

A. Yes ; I think we practically do that. Sometimes a small balance is left at the end of the year, and sometimes there is a demand for an additional township after the appropriation is exhausted, or almost so, and which, if not surveyed, might cause some trouble.

Q. Do you mean a demand from a surveyor, or from another locality?

A. I don't mean from a surveyor. I mean a necessity for a survey in that particular locality.

Q. Now, take the townships in Algonquin Park (reading them off). Were they all surveyed into one hundred-acre lots?

A. All in the system of thousand-acre blocks.

Q. What was the object of making these surveys?

A. Quite a number of these townships have very good pine.

Q. Was it necessary to survey them in hundred-acre lots to cut the pine?

A. They were subdivided into thousand-acre blocks or sections; these sections of course contained a certain amount of pine. By having lines run around the sections this timber could be estimated by the Government estimators or by the people going to tender to a fraction almost of what the pine was. They could not go out of the lines. They could estimate it very accurately. There is no doubt about it to my mind that an immense sum of money was gained at the sales of these timber limits, by this means.

Q. Some of these were surveyed many years ago, were they not?

A. Yes.

Q. When did the sale of the pine take place to which you refer?

A. Sometime within that period.

Q. How long? Was there a recent sale in that district?

A. There were two.

Q. Can you tell us the year the surveys were made in the townships in which the pine was?

A. On some townships I understand there was no pine.

Q. Can you tell us what townships were considered pine townships?

A. I can't tell you at present; not from recollection.

Q. Can you tell us whether they were made for purpose of estimating the pine?

A. I don't think they were made for that purpose. They were made for the sake of the settlers in Parry Sound and Algoma, who were continually breaking out of the surveyed territory, and passing through all the good land already surveyed. There is always a determination to go beyond and look for better.

Q. Were any of them open for settlement?

A. I can't answer for that; it is not in my branch.

Q. Was any survey made commencing back in 1880?

A. A single township might, with a view to fixing the limits of a timber berth. For the last ten years we have been carefully telling the surveyors if they find any timber lines, to take particular note of them.

Q. Can you name any township surveyed in hundred-acre lots that was surveyed with a view to estimating the pine on it?

A. No; I don't think there were any surveyed in that way. The pine was discovered afterwards.

Q. Then the surveys were not made with a view to locating the pine ?

A. Not mainly.

Q. Is it the business of the bush ranger or the surveyor, to estimate pine ?

A. The surveyors report having seen pine, and then, of course, when the estimators go on, they follow the surveyors.

Q. Are the berths sold in town lots, or in townships ?

A. Parts of townships, guided by concession lines, or side lines that have been run.

Q. You practically sell the timber in the whole township in different berths ?

Q. The subdivision is utilized to make any berths they like. They may make several out of one township. The limit holder will necessarily buy some territory that is not pine, but practically there would be some pine on every berth. It would not be laid out as a timber berth unless there was pine on it.

Q. Are surveys made for the purpose of laying out this timber ?

A. No.

Q. Do they take the original surveys ?

A. There are no surveys ahead of us in the Huron and Ottawa district.

Q. How do you make the outlines of them before the sale is made ?

A. We take a surveyor's plan, and get it located ; then it is visited by the estimators, and it is a very easy thing in the department to draw a line on the plan, and say we will make that concession line the boundary on one side, and the township line on the other. Then the limits are advertised as concession so and so, from such a lot to such a lot.

Q. That applies to the surveys in 320-acre lots as well as to those in 100-acre lots ?

A. In the 320-acre lots they are generally sold as one township. They have been on the North Shore in nearly every case.

Q. What was the object of making them into 320-acre lots, since you sell by the whole townships ?

A. For the necessities of mining and agricultural development.

Q. Was that always pointed out at the time the survey was being made ?

A. It is well understood ; it could not be pointed out that it was being surveyed for mining. Of course we know only of the mining after it has been discovered.

Q. It was then done on petition ?

A. With regard to the hundred-acre lots, it was done without any regard to the timber sale taking place, or their conversion into berths. The idea simply was to survey the province. It was a very large one, and the idea is to gradually survey the whole province. I know that was Mr. Pardee's idea.

Q. The policy of the department is to survey the whole province, so year after year you appropriate this sum for this purpose ?

A. Or more if the Government wishes it ; it is that way in every country, and in every state in the Union.

Q. I want to find out if that is the policy of the department?

A. Of course I can't speak of the policy of the department. I can only give you my idea. It has been the policy of the House.

Q. What does Mr. Dickson do there?

A. He inspects the surveys.

Q. What is meant by that? Does he go over them?

A. He goes over them and sees that the lines are properly run, the posts planted, the trees blazed, and the surveys generally made in accordance with the instructions. He inspects every survey.

Q. Has he a staff with him?

A. He has three or four men with him.

Q. Does he make measurements to see that the posts are properly planted?

A. Not so much measurements as to see that the posts are there. You understand in a township survey it would not make so much difference if the lot were a few links over the given width so long as the posts were there, set in the ground properly, and properly marked.

Q. Then he sees if the lots are marked properly?

A. He inspects them all, in every township; goes right over it. Not every line, but he takes it in sections, visiting this part, then that part, and makes his memoranda.

Q. You say the posts are planted for measurement without running the lines?

A. If the outlines of the township have been run; it is a mere planting of posts without cutting the trees out or blazing them. The posts are on the lines as they are being run.

Q. How do the limit holders taking the posts planted on one side determine the lines between the limits?

A. A line run on the ground is the system adopted, at the side of the concession. Every mile and a quarter a line is run that cuts the section into thousand acres. That is the line adopted for the limit holders. You could not adopt any other.

Q. You adopt the line indicating the thousand acres?

A. That is the only one that is a guide for the limit holders.

Q. What is the object then of cutting it still smaller?

A. Of cutting it into hundred-acre lots? We don't cut them up into that. We only plant posts at the hundred acres as we go along. The idea always was that the hundred acres was given as a free grant.

XX.

MR. KIRKPATRICK'S examination was here interrupted to allow of the explanation of some points by Mr. White, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, who was thereupon examined as follows:

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Will you examine the townships included in the Algonquin Park; how many of them have been opened as free grant lands?

A. None of them.

Q. Are they among the lands set aside to be sold at fifty cents an acre ?

A. They have never been opened for sale.

Q. Is there any settlement in them recognized by the department ?

A. There is none, unless it is a very odd squatter.

Q. Only squatters, if at all ?

A. Yes.

Q. Then these lands are not surveyed with a view to accommodating the settlers ?

A. Yes ; when the settlers came ; of course there were none there at the time the surveys were made.

Q. Do you know in what year the surveys commenced in those townships ?

A. Not without examination.

Q. Has any necessity arisen for making surveys in these townships with respect to what has taken place since they have been surveyed ?

A. There has been no settlement in them.

Q. I understand some of them were surveyed as far back as 1880, and have continued up to the present time, or a year ago ; can you say there was any necessity during that period to survey them ?

A. There was no immediate necessity.

Q. No necessity so far as you know ? There was no demand from settlers being in there, and no demand from settlers wishing to go there ?

A. I could hardly say that. There were no representations from settlers actually wishing to go there. I don't think there was any actual necessity for those particular townships being surveyed. Understand me ; I am speaking of the townships in the park.

Q. Do you know anything of the character of the land included in the park ?

A. The land is broken and rough.

Q. You were one of the commissioners, were you not ?

A. Yes.

Q. I think you stated in your report that the land generally was unfit for settlement ?

A. Yes ; that was the impression we formed from reading the surveyors' reports.

Q. Then you have the surveyors' reports from time to time in past years as to the character of these townships ?

A. Yes.

Q. There was nothing in the shape of a pressure of settlement then, to induce further surveys, judging from the reports before you ?

A. I may say it is the policy of the department to survey generally ; to obtain from the Legislature a reasonable appropriation, having regard to economy, to survey the province.

Q. How long since that fixed sum of \$35,000 has been the appropriation ?

A. Before I was Assistant Commissioner, and I have occupied that position since 1882. For a considerable period before that I believe it was voted. Sometimes there is an over expenditure ; sometimes it is not quite exhausted.

Q. The principal motive for putting in the \$35,000 each year is to survey the province ?

A. Yes. That is the object. The policy of Mr. Pardee was that it was proper that a reasonable expenditure should be made each year in surveying the waste lands of the province, and that policy is being continued by the province.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. We have done less than the states of the Union in that direction, have we not ?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know that we have been urged by prominent citizens to make surveys we could not make, on the general ground that it would be to the interest of the province ?

A. People have often asked me " why don't you make surveys more readily ? " The answer is that a reasonable expenditure is the policy of the department, as I understand it.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. You said there was considerable pressure from outside ; is there not an individual pressure from the surveyors ?

A. Not upon me ; I am not aware of any.

Q. You receive applications for particular townships ?

A. Applications are made for particular townships to survey.

Q. The letters come to you ?

A. I open all the letters.

Q. By whom are the applications made ?

A. They are asking for employment.

Q. I suppose the \$35,000 is parcelled out as nearly as possible to serve those that make the applications ?

A. No ; if we did that we would have to cut the townships in pieces.

Q. But having regard to the townships ?

A. The Commissioner selects the best men, as I understand it. The townships have to be surveyed.

Q. He makes up his mind to spend this money, and then selects the men ?

A. Yes.

Q. Is there not a constant pressure ?

A. I am not aware of any.

Q. Are you aware of the applications ?

A. Yes.

Q. What does that mean ? Does not that mean pressure ?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Do they renew their applications in the same year ?

A. I have no recollection of such a case.

Q. How is it managed then ; those whose applications are accepted, that disposes of them. What becomes of those whose applications are not accepted ?

A. They are notified to that effect.

Q. Is there no further application ?

A. In no case that I remember ; a man might object, but I don't remember any case where they did this ; not to my knowledge.

Q. Would they come to the department ?

A. I don't think it is fair to ask me that.

Q. Who would be able to give that information ?

A. The Commissioner.

Q. Nobody else ?

A. Not that I know of. There is no pressure brought to bear upon any officer of the department.

Q. Do you receive the letters of the Commissioner ?

A. The official letters.

Q. Did you ever receive any letters from members of this House asking that townships be given to friends of theirs ?

A. I have no recollection of it. If it was private it would not come to me. If marked "personal" it would go to the Commissioner.

Q. Have you any knowledge that there is a good deal going on of a personal kind ?

A. I decline to express an opinion.

Q. Do you not know ?

A. I do not.

XXI.

MR. KIRKPATRICK was then briefly re-examined as follows :

By MR. CLANCY.—Q. You hear what Mr. White says, Mr. Kirkpatrick ; do you agree with him ?

A. I can say just as decidedly as Mr. White does that I know nothing of any pressure. The applications come just as one came the other day : "I beg to offer my services as Surveyor ; I know a good deal about original land surveying," and so on. There is an instance of a letter I got just the day before yesterday. I think the gentleman was one of your own constituents, or very near there, at least.

Q. Has it come to your knowledge that members of the House write letters on behalf of surveyors ?

A. Not to the department. If a man writes a private letter to the Commissioner, of course I don't know anything about it. Anything that comes publicly, is made official. I think that for years back you would not find a single letter asking for anything save

for an appointment to a survey. When we are unable to comply with the request, we write a stereotyped letter saying the Commissioner is very sorry he is unable to do so, the surveys having been given out.

Q. That is after receiving instructions from the Commissioner?

A. Yes.

This closed Mr. Kirkpatrick's examination.

IN RE BINDER TWINE CONTRACT, CENTRAL PRISON INDUSTRY.

III.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

March 14th, 1894.

MR. JAMES NOXON was called, and, having been sworn, was examined as follows :

By MR. MARTER.—Q. Will you tell the committee what has been done in the binder twine industry during the past year at the Central Prison?

A. The amount manufactured and sold was 475,865 pounds.

Q. Can you tell how much was manufactured previous to the first of June last?

A. No; I cannot say as to that. We are keeping now a daily record, and a return is made for each week. It was not so last year. We had not then even a monthly return. I had one made for one month only.

Q. What was the last return you had previous to last June?

A. I think I had it for just one month. It may have been for May or for June.

Q. Have you any record of the amount on hand at the 1st of June?

A. I can produce the monthly statement for the month I have, but am not sure for which month it was.

Q. How is it this statement was not regularly kept?

A. I asked for a statement every month, but there was some difficulty about getting it. I don't know exactly what the difficulty was.

Q. How much did you receive for the amount of twine sold?

A. We received \$42,329.71 for the amount sold.

Q. Was all the twine sold for cash on delivery.

A. Yes.

Q. Was anything paid for commission?

A. Nothing was paid for commission or agents.

Q. To what time does that come?

A. To the 30th September, the close of the fiscal year.

Q. Did you take stock on that day; and, if so, how much had you on hand?

A. Yes; we took stock, and there were on hand as follows:—99,703 pounds of twine; Manilla on hand, 175,885 pounds; twine bags, 6,102; tags, 620,000; machine oil, twenty gallons; twine oil, 9,160 gallons; and belt dressing, 4 gallons.

Q. How much twine did you sell to the Brantford Manufacturing Company?

A. We sold them 78,757 pounds.

Q. How many cars would that be?

A. It would take four cars.

Q. Was it put on four cars?

A. Either four or five—it might have been five.

Q. When was that sale made?

A. I have not the exact date. I can get the information. I think it was in the latter part of July.

Q. Were they all shipped?

A. Yes.

Q. Were the funds drawn?

A. Yes; they were paid for.

Q. How many did the Binder Twine Company accept?

A. They accepted one car and perhaps part of another. I can say definitely by the books.

Q. Have you kept track of the expenditure in connection with the industry?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you give us the details of the expenditure?

A. We expended \$59,958 for material.

Q. What does that include?

A. It includes Manilla, oil, repairs to machinery, fuel, and bags for baling the twine. These are the principal items.

Q. That includes all the articles worth mentioning?

A. Yes; all the articles purchased.

Q. Does that include salaries?

A. No; the salaries are given separately. They were \$2,083.20.

Q. Was there anything else in the shape of expenses?

A. That is all.

Q. Did you open a bank account last year?

A. In September last.

Q. Have you got it here?

A. Oh no; I only received this notice to attend the meeting of the committee this morning at ten o'clock. I can telephone for the books.

By MR. CLANCY.—Q. Have you ever compared the amount expended for labor and material used in the manufacture of the twine with what you have realized for the product? You say you have sold it for cash for the year, or for that part of the year during which it was manufactured and sold?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell us what the twine cost, allowing fifty cents a day for prison labor as formerly?

A. The prison labor charged against the industry was charged against it from the time the men went into the shop, to assist in the arrangements necessary for the industry, and that was some three months before the manufacture of twine was commenced. It would be hardly fair to charge the whole of this labor against the product of the industry. You would have to draw a dividing line between the labor expended in the work of equipping the industry, and that expended in actual manufacture. That could not be done with sufficient accuracy to say exactly what the cost would be. We know the aggregate.

Q. Have you kept such an account of the prison labor employed in the manufacture of twine as to be able to know what it costs the province?

A. We have an account of all the prison labor employed since the men went into the shop.

Q. That is not what I asked you. Have you kept such an account as will enable you to tell what it is costing the province?

A. There has been no dividing line. We did not start keeping men at the time the industry was started.

Q. Then you can not say exactly what it costs the province?

A. In the gross we can.

Q. But you can not give the actual cost of manufacture?

A. If you charge against the product the cost of mounting the machinery and all that sort of thing.

Q. But that is not what I ask you. It is not then possible to give the exact proportion of labor that should be charged against the product?

A. I am not able to ascertain exactly what should be charged against the actual manufacture of the twine, but I have the gross.

Q. Then when the information is asked as to the actual cost of the manufacture, you are not able to give it?

A. Nothing more than an estimate.

Q. Have you endeavored to keep your account at different periods in order to be in a position to give that information or to be in possession of it yourself?

A. Yes; we have done that.

Q. Have you been doing that only lately or from the beginning of the manufacture?

A. We are doing so now? We are getting the returns made for every week.

Q. You did not get that before?

A. No; I asked for them, but it was not done.

Q. To whom did you make a application ?

A. I made application to the Warden.

Q. Did you make application in writing ?

A. I made application in writing once, and spoke about it several times.

Q. Did he refuse ?

A. No ; but the men were so fully occupied that I could not get the information in detail. I made the application early in the year, soon after they commenced operations. I think the statement is kept in the book at the factory, from which all the information could be obtained.

Q. Do you not think it was your duty to get that information as a reputed Inspector ?

A. I have tried to do so.

Q. What time did you commence to manufacture ?

A. Some time in June, 1893, the machinery commenced to move. But some part of it was not adjusted and could not be got to work properly. Some time was lost in this way. Some two months after this passed before we were able to begin the manufacture of twine that was at all satisfactory.

Q. That is, the whole year elapsed before you were able to begin keeping accounts ?

A. I could not get things in as satisfactory a shape as I wished.

Q. What was the cost of material ?

A. We paid \$59,567.20 for Manilla.

Q. What was the cost of Manilla per pound ?

A. You will have to allow me to get my books before I can speak accurately as to that.

Q. Did you ever make a calculation of the cost of the twine manufactured to the province ?

A. Yes ; I made a calculation that from the commencement of the industry the twine would cost us eight and three quarters cents per pound.

Q. Does that include packing ?

A. Yes ; it includes everything.

Q. What do you sell the twine at ?

A. At eight and three quarter cents, or to be exact, at eight and seventy-three hundredths cents.

Q. Have you that calculation with you, as to the cost of the article ?

A. No ; but I can produce it.

Q. What do you allow for prison labor ?

A. We are supposed to charge fifty cents a day for prison labor.

Q. Are you selling the twine cheaper than other manufacturers ?

A. I didn't know what they are selling at. I have heard they are selling at less than we are. I think it is safe to say that no other manufacturer can show the sales that we can for the length of time the industry has been established, and the amount realized in proportion to the expenditure.

Q. Does any other manufacturer get labor at fifty cents a day ?

A. I am not able to say exactly. They employ women and boys, while all our hands are adults at fifty cents a day. I think they get their labor cheaper on the whole.

Q. What information have you as to the class of labor employed in other factories ?

A. I have been in them. I have been in the Brantford factory and the Auburn factory.

Q. How did they come out last year ?

A. I can't say.

Q. Yet you are prepared to state as you did that the Central Prison statement compares favorably with theirs. They certainly must have given you some information as to their business ?

A. I got the information from other parties.

Q. Can you not tell us as well whether or not they are making twine at a profit ?

A. I can not say as to that.

Q. Did you include your salary in the cost of the twine ?

A. Not at all.

Q. Why not ?

A. Of course, I had other duties than the inspection of binder twine to attend to.

Q. But was not the cost of the binder twine increased by two or three thousand dollars on account of your appointment as inspector ?

A. Not at all ; my other duties kept me very much occupied.

Q. Did you charge a portion of your salary equivalent to the time which you spent in inspecting the industry ?

A. I did not ; it was not customary.

Q. But the industry did not exist before ?

A. But there were other industries.

Q. But in view of the idea of the twine going to the people at first cost, do you not think it would have been proper to charge to the product the proportion of your salary corresponding with the amount of your time taken up with the work attaching to the inspection of the industry ?

A. I am not aware that it is the custom to charge the salaries of inspectors to the institutions that they supervise.

Q. But as a matter of fact the salary adds to the cost of the production of the article ?

A. I do not know. I have other work to do. I have simply followed the practice that prevails in this respect in regard to other institutions.

Q. But other institutions are not producing to sell at cost. Supposing any man is employed to give his entire time to the work of inspecting the binder twine industry, would you not charge his salary against the product ?

A. If he be served as one of the industrial staff, his time would be charged against the product.

Q. But if he were merely overseeing?

A. The overseer's salary is now charged against the product.

Q. Did you have anything to do with overseeing this industry?

A. Only to overlook.

Q. Did you devote any considerable portion of your time to this work?

A. I visited the prison frequently.

Q. How often?

A. Two or three times a week. Sometimes oftener. I was there oftener when any difficulty occurred. When things ran smoothly, probably not so often.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. How many men were engaged in the manufacture on an average? I mean prison labor.

A. The average up to September was thirty-five.

Q. As to purchases, how are they made?

A. Some are made by the warden, and some by myself.

Q. What purchases are made by the warden?

A. He purchases the general supplies for the woollen mill, machine shop, carriage shop, shoe shop, tailor shop, etc. I purchase Manilla hemp and lumber.

Q. How are they made—by tender?

A. By getting quotations from the different dealers, and comparing the prices. The lowest price is taken, provided the quality is equal.

Q. You do not call for tenders.

A. We do not call for public tenders.

Q. What is this refund of \$1,315.65 that appears in the Public Accounts to John Hallam?

A. We supplied him with twine at the same rate as to other parties, at eight and three-quarter cents a pound. We also allowed him freight on the twine he sent out, just as if we had sent it out ourselves. This was included in the refund.

Q. How much did he sell?

A. 162,930 pounds. We refunded him for freight, and also made him an allowance for inferior twine sent by him to Manitoba. I believe the twine was properly so described. We thought it might be sold in Manitoba. He bought it, and it was objected to, and we made him an allowance equal to that which he had to make to induce parties to take it.

Q. How much of the refund mentioned here is for defective twine and how much for freight?

A. I can not say without referring to the books. I should not like to give the figures from recollection.

Q. Did Mr. Hallam get any commission for this?

A. Not a cent.

Q. Why did he do this work ?

A. It brings him into contact with the farmers, with whom he is dealing very extensively. He secures a connection in this way which he considers is very valuable.

Q. Have not any other dealers in the same line asked for this privilege ?

A. None.

Q. Do the Government buy from Mr. Hallam at all ?

A. Yes : we buy considerable quantities of stuff from him ; they amount to \$12,000 or \$14,000 a year perhaps. I am only speaking from memory. The Public Accounts will show the amount exactly.

Q. Such purchases as you make from him, are they made by tender ?

A. We get prices from the different dealers, compare them together, and buy where we can buy cheapest.

Q. What other dealers in leather, for instance ?

A. All the different dealers, I think.

Q. Perhaps you would quote the names of two or three of them ?

A. I should have to refer to the books to do that.

Q. Do you keep a minute of the different prices you obtain from these places ?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you produce it ? Are they in your office.

A. I keep them at the prison. I can telephone for them.

Q. What has been the principal business you have been engaged in during the year, Mr. Noxon ?

A. I have been exercising supervision over the maintenance and supplies of the different asylums. I have to compare the monthly statements of the different institutions, compare the prices paid for the various articles, and all the different expenses, and check them when I think they are excessive.

Q. What portion of your time was spent in connection with the Central Prison ?

A. I visited it two or three times a week, and perhaps oftener. It took up I should think fully one half of my time.

Q. What do you do at the prison ?

A. During the past year we have been rebuilding the north shop, and equipping it with machinery, and also changing the system of heating, which I took charge of. This work has taken up a large part of my time. Then there is the broom factory, and the weekly output to be looked after. I have to see generally that things there are in satisfactory condition. I have spent a good deal of time in connection with the wood working department, where they are getting into operation. They are still putting machinery in and taking up new lines.

Q. Do you take that under your special care ?

A. Nothing more than to advise as to what to manufacture, and what I think the market will take.

Q. What proportion of your time is taken up with the binder twine industry.

A. Not a very large portion of my time, except to scrutinize the weekly returns as I am now doing. If these are not satisfactory I try and find out why, and see if we cannot increase the output in proportion to the amount of labor.

Q. I thought you were satisfied with the industry in this respect?

A. I think we realize more money than other institutions.

Q. More money for the sales?

A. We get a higher price per pound for what we sell.

Q. What I mean is this—how do the net profits of other institutions compare with the Central Prison in respect to this industry?

A. I cannot say as to that.

Q. Then for all you know you may be running at a loss?

A. No; we are not doing that.

Q. But you don't know what the others are doing?

A. No; but we are realizing more for our twine than they are.

Q. What does the Manilla cost per pound?

A. The notice I received to come here instructed me to bring all books and documents containing information as to the binder twine industry, save and except therefrom such as will disclose the price of materials.

Q. Then you refuse to answer my question?

A. I do not refuse. I simply obey the instructions I have received.

Mr. MARTER asked that the notice received from Mr. Noxon be read, and the notice was read accordingly. After some discussion the examination was resumed.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. What is the cost of Manilla a pound laid down in the institution?

A. The price varies from day to day. I cannot say positively without referring to the books. We have the prices.

Q. What is the cost of twine bags and tags?

A. I cannot say positively without referring to the invoices.

By Mr. Kerns.—Q. What is the meaning of this item "Refund to Farmers"?

A. That is twine that was returned to us by the Farmers' Company.

Q. And what is this item "Refund to Gross and Granger"?

A. They bought a car load of twine from us, and paid cash for it. It was convenient for us to ship from Whitby and we sent some there in their care. We were short of twine at the prison, and we asked them to return what was left.

Q. You stated that you had realized something over eight and three quarter cents per pound—eight and seventy three hundredths—did that take into consideration the rebate to Mr. Hallam?

A. No; that calculation was based on transactions up to the 30th September. Mr. Hallam did not put in his claim until after that.

Q. You did not take that into consideration.

A. No.

By THE CHAIRMAN.—Q. You refer to inferior twine—what do you mean by the expression ?

A. Well, in starting the factory, of course the machinery was new, and the men new to the work. It was impossible to give such attention as would produce really satisfactory twine in the first instance. There was also some difficulty as to balling the twine. The balls had to be of a certain size, or they would not fit the twine boxes. If they would not go into the twine boxes they were useless.

Q. Then when you say inferior twine you mean twine manufactured before the machinery was in proper running order.

A. Yes.

By MR. WOOD, (Brant).—Q. But is it not a fact that the great bulk of the twine gave great satisfaction ?

A. Yes ; a great deal was really excellent.

By MR. MARTER.—Q. What amount altogether was really bad twine ?

A. About thirty tons, I should say, without referring to the books.

Q. How much of that went to Manitoba ?

A. Only one carload ; perhaps ten or twelve tons.

Q. What became of the balance ?

A. Some of it was sold in this province. Some that came back was reballed and sold again. Very little of it is left on hand.

By MR. WHITNEY.—Q. You of course are aware of the cost of the raw material, yourself ?

A. Yes, but it fluctuates a good deal ; I can ascertain the prices from time to time by the books.

Q. But of course you know as you purchase it ?

A. Yes.

Q. In your own opinion, Mr. Noxon, would your disclosure of this information to the committee have the effect of injuring the industry in any way ?

A. It would disclose to our competitors exactly what it cost us.

Q. And in your opinion would the effect of that be that your competitors would take advantage of that knowledge to produce twine cheaper than now ?

A. They would take that advantage of us that one competitor does of another when he knows the secrets of the other. They would probably decide to undersell us.

Q. Then you think they could produce twine cheaper than they do at the present time ?

A. I think they might be willing for a time to do so if they thought the consequence would be to drive the Provincial Government out of the business as a competitor. I don't think they would be likely to do so for any length of time. But if they made the Central Prison industry unpopular or unprofitable, they would be able to go back to a paying basis.

Q. And afterwards do you think they would be able to produce twine at a cheaper rate to the public as a consequence of getting possession of the information which we are discussing ?

A. I do not say that, but if you and I were engaged in the same business, it would not be to your interest that I should know all the details of your methods of transacting your business, the prices you were in the habit of paying for everything that you bought and the places from which you bought. You would consider it a very unfair advantage, and it would seriously embarrass you in your competition with me.

Q. But what would be the effect on the other manufacturers of the disclosure of the information in question ?

A. I think it would be most embarrassing to all interested in the conduct of the enterprise.

Q. Would it be likely to cause the competitors of your factory at the Central Prison to produce twine cheaper to the general community ?

A. I think they are all producing at as low a rate as they can, but it is quite impossible to say just what the effect might be.

Q. You are an expert on the question ?

A. Well, to some extent ; but I am not ready to give an opinion on a point of that kind.

Q. One or two questions more—there is no doubt, I suppose, the duties you perform at the Central Prison are necessary to the institution ?

A. I think they are necessary.

Q. And you say they occupy half your time ?

A. Yes ; roughly speaking.

Q. Then I suppose since you have been occupied in that way, Mr. Massie's time has been so much less occupied ?

A. I think he has had all he could do ?

Q. How were those duties performed before your time which you perform now ?

A. They are new duties to a large extent.

Q. Were they necessary before your time ?

A. There was no binder twine factory before my time.

Q. But that occupies a very small portion of your time ?

A. As a single industry, yes, but there are other industries.

Q. Is it a fact that your duties occupy a very small portion of your time at the Central Prison ?

A. I don't say very little ; it takes up a very considerable portion of my time at the Central Prison ; but as I said, there are other industries besides the binder twine industry.

Q. But how were the duties in connection with these other industries performed before your appointment ?

A. Some of them did not require to be performed at all. The industries were under the charge of the contractors who had made engagements with the Government.

Q. Very well ; so all at once, about a year ago, a new necessity arose for additional duties to be performed ? Is that what we are to understand ? And the instrument by which they were to be performed was found in yourself ?

A. I will try and make it clear. In 1892 the wooden ware shop was under the control of the Brandon Manufacturing Company, who contracted for the whole of the supply and found their own material. Of course the cordage factory is entirely new, and since then the Government has taken the wooden ware shop under its own control.

Q. But I don't understand how you can make it out that Mr. Massie has as much to do now as before you went there. Was not the brick industry dropped in consequence of the establishment of these new industries, and had not Mr. Massie charge of that previously ?

A. Yes ; to that extent they are lessened, I suppose.

Q. You will remember that Mr. Massie stated last year that the binder twine industry was under his special supervision ?

A. So it is.

Q. And you say his duties are just as much as before your time ?

A. Yes ; on the whole I should say that his duties have increased.

Q. I assume that you do not agree with Mr. Massie's opinion, that an inspector was not necessary in connection with the work at the Central Prison ?

A. That is a matter for the Government to decide. I think there is plenty for both of us to do.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. I see an item here "sundry persons attending county fairs," in the binder twine account—what does that mean ?

A. We had a binder twine exhibit at several county fairs, and had to pay persons for looking after it.

Q. Is that included in the cost of the product ?

A. Yes.

Q. Last year, in referring to Mr. Wheeler, you told us you could get no settlement of his account—is it paid ?

A. Some portion of it is paid, I understand ; I don't know positively.

Q. Well, you don't know that any portion of it has been paid ?

A. I have simply heard that some portion of it has been paid.

Q. Did you ever hear of any valuation being made by parties in connection with the Central Prison of the plant of the Brandon Manufacturing Company ?

A. I heard there was such a valuation, but I don't know anything in reference to it.

Q. There has been a new house built and occupied during the year ?

A. It is being now built.

Q. Do you know anything of the instructions as to what that house should be ?

A. I think they were given by the Warden. I would have to refer to the letter to know what they were. The appropriation made was for \$1,500, and the house must be built within that limit. It is being put up for the Bursar and the Storekeeper.

This closed Mr. Noxon's examination for the day.

V.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
March 15th, 1894.

Mr. JAMES NOXON, having been sworn, was re-examined as follows :

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. Something was said to you about your duties, and the time spent up at the Central Prison. What works were being carried on there in 1892, and how many men were employed ?

A. There were the carpenter's shop, the tailor shop, the machine shop, the wooller mill, and the brickyard, employing altogether 128 men.

Q. In that year there were contractors who employed men ?

A. Yes ; the Nelsons employed men at broom-making, and the Brandons at wooden ware.

Q. What was the total number so employed ?

A. 115.

Q. In this latter case the province had nothing to do with providing the goods, or handling the goods ?

A. No.

Q. How much money was required in 1892, approximately ?

A. The total amount represented by the industries under contract was \$22,763.89 ; the business carried on, on Government account, \$99,545.66.

Q. How is it in 1893 ?

A. The Brandon Manufacturing have suspended, having abandoned their contract. They employed 73 persons, representing a total of \$16,849. The Government then took up the manufacture of wooden ware. A cordage shop was added to the other industries, also. The average number of men now employed on Government is 148, representing \$363,992.51, as compared with \$99,545.66 in 1892.

Q. How many men in 1893 as compared with 1892 ?

A. 148 as compared with 128 in 1892. Then the north shop was burned down last year and a lot of men thrown out of work.

Q. Now, you have some knowledge of large industries on this continent ; do you know of any free industry, or otherwise, as extensive as ours at the Central Prison, carried on with as few supervisors and inspectors ?

A. I am convinced there is no business in this country or in the United States, so varied in the class of goods turned out, carried on with so little expense as to salaries.

Q. How many men, on an average, is Mr. Massie required to overlook ?

A. The average last year was 331. At the present time there are 454 prisoners under his charge, more than for many years past.

Q. He has in view the reformation of these men, has he not ?

A. That is his primary duty.

Q. It is laid down, is it not, that a man in his position should have, as his main object, the reformation of these men as far as possible?

A. Yes.

Q. He cannot delegate them to anybody else?

A. No.

Q. Now, as to our public institutions—what are the principal differences between our mode of control and that prevailing amongst American institutions?

A. Well, take the asylums as organized in the State of New York. There is, in the first place, a State Board of Charities which has a direct connection with all the charitable institutions of that State. Then there is also a Lunacy Commission that exercises authority over the State Board, and over the institutions also. In fact, it assumes to exercise full authority over them, so much so that it looks as though there has been a clash, and just at present there is great difficulty in having the institutions managed at all.

Q. The expense is very much greater than under our system?

A. Very much more; the State Lunacy Commission cost nearly thirty thousand dollars last year.

Q. What takes the place of that here in Ontario?

A. The Inspectors.

Q. Thirty thousand dollars there as against the Inspectors' salaries here?

A. Yes; and fewer institutions there.

Q. Is the American system otherwise more complicated than ours?

A. Much more so; and as to the expense, it is very much greater.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Where did you gain this information?

A. From reading reports of the different institutions, and from reading reports of the controversy now going on as to the management of the institutions.

Q. Where did you read of that controversy?

A. In the New York *Medical Record*, a recognized authority.

Q. Was it criticising the controversy?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you have given your evidence on the strength of a mere newspaper report?

A. As to the expense of the system, not as to the management; that comes from the official reports.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge as to that portion of your evidence?

A. I have been in the institutions; that is all.

Q. Nothing more than that?

A. No.

Q. Is it possible that the statements made in this newspaper report are not correct?

A. I cannot say as to that; but they are not contradicted.

Q. You stated to the Treasurer that there is no institution carried on so cheaply with so many branches of manufacture, as the manufacturing done at the Central Prison, and with so little expense in regard to salaries. Are you making a comparison with private manufacturing enterprises, or where it is carried on under circumstances similar to that of the Central Prison, with practically free labor?

A. I am taking industries carried on by free labor.

Q. What institutions have you compared with the Central Prison?

A. There are none that can be properly compared with it because there are none that have so great a variety of industries as the Prison. But I have made a comparison with the company with which I was connected myself; I have made comparisons with Noxon Brothers and with the Massey-Harris Company.

Q. You say you have compared the management of the Central Prison industries with that of the Massey-Harris Company?

A. Well, of course, their enterprises are three times as large as ours. I have made such a comparison, however.

Q. Do they manufacture small articles?

A. No; but they employ a certain number of men.

Q. How can you make a proper comparison except in the manufacture of the same article?

A. Well, if you have a certain number of men in your service, no matter what they are manufacturing, it requires a certain amount of supervision to turn out the work.

Q. Suppose one firm makes boots and another makes chairs and tables—how can you compare the one with the other?

A. Of course, in making such a comparison as I speak of you have to allow for the fact that the greater variety of industries at the Central Prison increases the amount of supervision necessary. If the same industry were followed, the supervision would be very much lessened. You must have one expert for each industry in operation. If you have only one industry then one expert is sufficient.

Q. Have you only one expert at the Central Prison?

A. There is one in the woollen mill, one in the machine shop, one in the north shop, one in the cordage shop, one in the shoe shop, and one in the tailor shop.

Q. Only one?

A. Yes.

Q. No others have charge under these?

A. Well, in the wood shop we have a turner, for instance.

Q. How is it with the Massey-Harris works?

A. There is a foreman for each department, but not with the salary of an expert. The general manager has a knowledge of all the industries carried on, blacksmithing, painting, etc.

Q. Who is the general manager?

A. Mr. Johnson.

Q. What is his trade?

A. I don't know what his trade is, or if he has any trade.

Q. But does it not mean that a man must be a mechanic to be an expert?

A. He must have a knowledge of mechanical methods, but he may not be able to do a particular thing with his own hands.

Q. You spoke of one man being employed as a turner; that is his special qualification?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it necessary in his case?

A. Yes.

Q. Then why not in the case of the other industries you have spoken of outside?

A. Because they employ mechanics and we use only raw labor. They stay there only until they acquire skill. This would not be the case in an outside establishment. The apprenticeship system is practically abolished in the Massey-Harris Company's works.

Q. Have you visited the Massey-Harris works for the purpose of arriving at those conclusions?

A. I may say my knowledge came to me in the ordinary course of business. I used to be pretty intimately connected with their business. It was I who carried out the amalgamation with the Patterson Company. Consequently I was bound to know all the details and salaries of their business. There is no comparison at all between the salaries paid at the Central Prison and those paid by the Massey-Harris Company.

Q. But this was a long time ago, was it not, and things may have changed since then?

A. I left there in 1892; I don't think the salaries have been reduced since then.

Q. What was the manager getting?

A. Mr. Johnson gets four thousand dollars a year.

Q. How do you know this?

Q. I know it from the report of the Massey-Harris Company.

Q. What report was that?

A. The report prepared at the time of the amalgamation.

Q. When was the amalgamation?

A. It took place in 1891.

Q. Then you are speaking of the knowledge you obtained some years ago; have you made enquiries recently for the purpose of being able to give this information?

A. No; I have not specially enquired.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. What prisons or institutions have you visited?

A. I have visited the St. Lawrence State Hospital and other places.

Q. Any industries going on there?

A. Oh, no.

Q. What institutions have you visited for the purpose of making enquiries or comparisons in the matter of industries?

A. I have made no recent visits to penal institutions; but I have been at different times to Auburn, the Detroit House of Correction, and any number of places.

Q. How are matters managed at Auburn ?

A. I was not there for the purpose of making enquiries.

Q. Then where have you obtained the information you have been giving us ?

A. The information I have been giving you is so far as I know. I do not profess to know everything.

Q. Then you can't make any proper comparisons between these institutions and our own in the matter of cost ?

A. I can't say what salaries are being paid there ; I know the cost of maintenance.

Q. You were telling us a short time ago that the work performed here by Inspectors was done there by State Boards ; and that what costs here \$3,000 or \$4,000 costs on the other side \$30,000 ?

A. No ; the salaries of the three inspectors should be compared.

Q. Now, Mr. Massie stated in his evidence last year as follows : (quoting from Public Accounts evidence of 1893). " Q. Do you know of any institution similar to yours requiring an inspector to devote his time to it ? " A. I know of no institution similarly situated to the Central Prison. Q. Do you know of any prison that has an inspector definitely set apart to look after that particular prison ? A. At the moment I do not know of any." Now, you see Mr. Noxon, Mr. Massie says he knows of no institution where there is a separate inspector for that institution ? A. They are not known as inspectors in the States.

Q. Do you know of any institution where a separate inspector is set apart to look after it ?

A. I have a report in my office giving information as to where boards of management are employed.

Q. You should give the committee more definite answers. The only object of Mr. Noxon it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, is to take up the time of this committee and to load up the evidence with useless matter. I want an answer to the question. Do you know of any institution similar to the Central Prison where an inspector is set apart to look after it ? Say " yes " or " no."

Mr. DAVIS. —Mr. Chairman, I submit Mr. Marter has no right to dictate the answer the witness should give.

Mr. MARTER.—I ask him does he know of another institution such as the Central Prison where there is an inspector. I want him to say " yes " or " no."

Hon. Mr. HARCOURT.—This committee will uphold me, I am sure, in refusing to have the motives of witnesses impugned.

The CHAIRMAN.—If you ask the witness whether he knows of any institution on the other side where there is an inspector set apart, and he replies " No, but they are inspected by boards of management," I think the answer is perfectly satisfactory.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Do you know of any similar institution to the Central Prison where an inspector is employed and set apart to look after it ?

A. There are inspectors known as boards of management ; it is their duty to inspect.

Q. I want the answer " yes " or " no ?"

A. There are certainly men who inspect.

Q. Then do I understand these boards of management devote their time to looking after these institutions?

A. So far as their inspection requires.

Q. Now here is what Mr. Massie says again (quoting from Public Accounts evidence of last year.) "Q. You told us about visiting several prisons in the United States; are there any that you have not mentioned? A. I visited the prisons of Illinois. Q. Just give us a certain one? A. I have visited Sing Sing. Q. How many prisoners are there there? A. The average is from 1,400 to 1,600." Q. (Resuming examination). How many prisoners are there in the Central Prison on an average?

A. For last year, 321.

Q (Quoting again from evidence of preceding year) Mr. Massie goes on. "Q. Do they have a person occupying the position of warden? A. Warden or agent. Q. What are his duties? A. To entirely manage the institution. Q. There is no inspector to look after the management of the industries specially? A. Not that I am aware of. Q. It is simply as you have at the Central Prison; a manager for each department. A. In most of the prisons of the United States there is a board of supervisors that meets monthly with the heads of the institutions and all matters connected with the previous month's proceedings and the coming month are considered. Then to the warden is left the entire management." (Resuming examination) Is that correct or not, Mr. Noxon?

A. I can't say exactly, but it is practically the same as an inspector. The manager no doubt consults with his board.

Q Where do you get your knowledge of these matters?

A. From the reports.

Q. What reports?

A. From the various prisons of the United States.

Q Can you produce some of them to the committee?

A. Yes.

Q Can you do so now?

A. Well, I am not sure whether they are in my office; they may be at my house. They are at one place or the other.

Q. Do these reports say what are the duties of these various boards of management?

A. They simply state that the State Prison is under the board of management. They do not go on and give details. How could they be a board of managers unless they exercised the duties of managers?

Q I ask you do they say what are the duties of these men?

A. No; that is not set out, but they are exercising management over the institution.

Q. Now, listen again to what Mr. Massie said last year, (quoting from Public Accounts evidence of 1893). Q "But still the warden is manager? A. Yes. Q. Instead of the board of supervisors, you have the Minister and the Inspector? A. Yes." Q. (Resuming examination). Do the inspectors take the place of the supervisors, Mr. Noxon?

A. They perform the same duty.

Q (Continuing to quote from evidence of 1893). "Q. Can you mention another institution? A. Auburn Penitentiary, in New York State, is similarly conducted.

Mr. DAVIS.—Q. You speak of a board of supervisors meeting and consulting with the warden as to the work of the institution. Is the board appointed by the state, or how is it appointed? A. By the state. Q. Mr. MARTER.—You have already said that your duties are not any more onerous now than what they have been in the past. Is that correct? A. That is correct so far as the manufacturing is concerned. Q. Then you do not want help in the management of the industries of the Central Prison, nor have you asked for it? A. I repeat that I never asked for it.” Q. Now, (resuming the examination of Mr. Noxon), in view of what Mr. Massie says are you still prepared to compare the system of boards of management on the other side with the management of the Central Prison under Mr. Massie?

A. There is no institution of the character of the Central Prison on the other side managed wholly by one man.

Q. Then when he says that this Auburn Prison is managed by one man he is incorrect?

A. His statement does not reveal the whole truth, the whole circumstances. The board of managers performs the same duties there as the inspectors do here.

Q. You observe that Mr. Massie says his duties are not “any more onerous now than what they have been in the past” Then where is the necessity for this extra inspector to look after the Prison industries?

A. I think because of the extra work that has to be performed, but that is a question which you should put to the Government, not to me.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. You say the board of managers performs active duties?

A. They perform whatever duties are necessary in managing the institutions.

Q. But Mr. Massie says “To the warden is left the entire management.” You don’t agree with him?

A. I don’t think he has more authority for his statement than I have. He was, I presume, speaking from his general knowledge.

Q. Have you any authority for contradicting him?

A. I think the reports show what I have said to be correct.

Q. Is there anything more than an inference to be obtained from the reports?

A. I do not remember any definite statement on the matter.

Q. Then you have nothing more than a loose general knowledge gathered in a general way as to this point?

A. I got it from reading of the whole system of American prisons.

Q. What report was it that you particularly read from?

A. A synopsis of all the reports.

Q. There is a publication of that kind?

A. Yes.

Q. What is it called?

A. I forget its exact title.

Q. Have you read it all?

A. I have read portions of it.

Q. Did you gain from that book your information as to the expenditure of the institutions, and as to the relations between the board of management and the heads of the departments?

A. I got that in a book on penal institutions.

Q. Had you any notion of the kind of information you would be asked to give here to-day?

A. Not the slightest.

Q. Did you ever make any personal enquiries into the relations between the boards of management and the heads of the institutions?

A. When I visited the St. Lawrence State Hospital I enquired what duties were exercised by the board of management. I was told the board had frequent meetings, at which everything was submitted to them. All the accounts were audited by them, and all appointments were made through them.

Q. Can you produce that report of which you were speaking at the next meeting of the committee?

A. I think I can.

Q. You have relied on that report for the information which you have been giving us to-day?

A. The information I obtained at the St. Lawrence State Hospital corresponds with what I have read.

Q. You have spoken very generally?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you produce that book?

A. Yes; I will try and produce it.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. Of course you give a great deal of time to the reading of official reports on all kinds of institutions of different countries?

A. Yes.

Q. And your information is therefore, to that extent, the information of an expert?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you say anything as to the cost of maintenance at different institutions that might be compared with the Central Prison?

A. In the Manitoba Penitentiary, for instance, after deducting all revenues, the cost per day per capita is \$1.15 $\frac{3}{4}$. In the British Columbia Penitentiary the charge is \$1.35 per head. In the Kingston Penitentiary the charge is 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; in the St. Vincent it is 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; in the Dorchester, 66 $\frac{3}{4}$, and in the Central Prison 34.35 cents.

Q. What is the total cost of salaries at the Central Prison, taking guards and all? You can see the figures on page 183 of the Public Accounts?

A. The total amount is \$20,821.97.

Q. Now, take the Dominion volume; what is the total cost at Kingston?

A. For salaries and guards, \$24,663.

Q. And how much for the same at Dorchester, a very much smaller institution ?

A. \$43,916.64.

Q. Can you give approximately the number confined at Kingston ?

A. No ; I cannot do that.

Q. How many institutions do our inspectors visit to report upon ? In 1871 there were 59. Do you know what the number had grown to in 1893 ?

A. I should say there were nearly 200.

Mr. HARCOURT.—The exact number at present, I believe, is 155. I think, omitting Sundays, it will be found the time of the inspectors is fully taken up.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. In making a comparison as to the cost of maintenance of prisoners in the different institutions with that of the Central Prison, you deducted the revenue ; why did you do that ?

A. Because they do it in their report.

Q. Are they the same class of prisoners in the institutions you compared with the Central Prison ? In Kingston, for instance ?

A. They are a more valuable class ; they are long term prisoners ; ours are short term prisoners.

Q. Then they are a more desperate class of prisoners at these other institutions ?

A. Well, they are a better class of prisoners so far as being productive goes.

Q. But you compared the salaries paid to the guards there with the salaries paid here—how do they compare ?

A. Some are higher ; some are about the same ; on the whole there is little difference ; but their's are a little higher, I think.

Q. There is a larger number of guards in these other institutions ?

A. Larger in proportion to the population, I have no doubt.

Q. Now, in making first the deduction of the revenue, is it not possible that they employ very little labor at these prisons, or none at all ?

A. They are doing their best to employ it through all industrial prisons. That is their whole policy.

Q. Are they all similar as to productive labor to the Central Prison ?

A. The statements made are identical with that of the Central Prison in their reports.

Q. Are the industries in these institutions similar to those carried on in connection with the Central Prison ?

A. They are carrying on industrial operations in all those prisons. They are not all alike.

Q. Are they all as productive, or likely to be so, as that of the Central Prison ?

A. I cannot say as to that.

Q. What industry is carried on in the Manitoba Penitentiary, for instance ?

A. I can't say. There is a revenue derived from the industry of the prison.

Q. Don't you think it is misleading to take the guards here at the Central Prison for one class of prisoners—short term prisoners—and compare their number with those in an institution where the prisoners are sentenced for long terms and are of a more desperate character? Do you think the comparison a fair one?

A. The comparison will tell against the Central Prison.

Q. In what respect?

A. We have men there only for a few months. It takes time to teach them anything, and as soon as they begin to be a little valuable, they are sent out.

Q. Have they short term prisoners in the Manitoba Penitentiary?

A. I don't know.

Q. If not, where would the short term prisoners go?

A. I suppose they would go to the county gaols.

Q. Have they county gaols there?

A. I suppose so. I don't know. If I had known this information was wanted I would have looked it up.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Please turn to page 183 of the Public Accounts; you gave just now the amount of money paid for guards, etc., as \$20,821. Right below are a number of items for salaries and wages. Are they not included?

A. No.

Q. Why not?

A. There is a certain charge against the prison for rent allowances, etc.

Q. Now turn to page 188; what do you find?

A. A number of salaries in connection with the industries of the prison.

Q. What is the total amount?

A. \$9,998.19.

Q. Should not that be included?

A. No; those figures do not include the official staff; only the industrial staff.

Q. What about the guards; they are doing a certain amount of industrial work. Should not they be included?

A. There are certain charges made against the industries.

Q. Now, as to the comparison with Kingston; what are they manufacturing in the Kingston penitentiary? Anything that comes into competition with other industries?

A. I cannot say without looking at the report.

Q. Do you know that there are any industries at Kingston?

A. Nothing more than what the report says.

Q. Will you find out when you come again?

A. Yes.

This concluded Mr. Noxon's examination for the day.

VIII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

March 20th, 1894.

Mr. Noxon, being re-examined, deposed as follows :

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. I want to ask you some questions in regard to the statement which you will find on page 352 of the Public Accounts. That statement would make it appear that the transactions in regard to the binder twine industry were confined entirely to the months of October, November and December ?

A. That is when the special account was opened.

Q. Take the first item \$45,418.87, paid for Manilla to Cox, Paterson & Co. Is that bought during those months ?

A. No ; all purchases from Manilla ports were made in June and July.

Q. Does that apply to the other two amounts as well, \$13,492.16 to Robinson, Fleming & Co., and \$656.17 to W. H. Hindley ?

A. The same answer applies, except that I have no doubt the smaller amount was purchased in London.

Q. But except that, the \$59,567.20 was purchased in June or July ?

A. Yes.

Q. Who made the purchases ?

A. I made them.

Q. Have you made all the purchases of fibre since you have been in your present position ?

A. All save the first 750 bales ; I am not sure whether or not I purchased them. I think I purchased all represented here.

Q. Have you made further purchases since then ?

A. I think that includes about all that was purchased.

Q. You have purchased none since then ?

A. I think not.

Q. Are you sure ?

A. I am quite sure.

Q. Have you made any purchases for delivery ?

A. Not yet.

Q. How much of the fibre represented in these purchases have you now left ?

A. Enough to carry us through the coming harvest season. That is, enough for this year's manufacture.

Q. There is enough to supply you for the manufacture of goods for 1894 ?

A. Yes.

Q. Now what is the average price you have paid for that ?

A. It varies with every purchase. It ranges from twenty-four pounds, seven shillings and sixpence to twenty-nine pounds, seventeen shillings.

Q. But what would be the average price in dollars and cents ?

A. As nearly as I can compute, it would be six and an eighth cents.

Q. You have gone through that, have you ?

A. Yes.

By MR. HARDY.—Q. That is for raw material ?

A. Yes.

By MR. CLANCY.—Q. What would that grade be called ?

A. It would be called "good marks." It would of course be pure Manilla.

Q. Now, you say you purchased in the months of June and July last, enough Manilla to last you for the purpose of manufacture for twelve months. At whose suggestion did you do this ?

A. The matter was talked over by the warden and myself, and we came to the conclusion that it was a good time to purchase.

Q. You say you purchased it all ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did the figure you have named include freights ?

A. Yes.

Q. It means delivered here at the Central Prison ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what you can purchase the same kind of fibre for at the present time ?

A. Yes ; on the 7th of March it could be bought in London for twenty-six pounds, ten shillings. Winter freights are higher than summer freights, and you would have to add to that for freight from one pound, fifteen shillings to one pound, seventeen shillings and sixpence.

Q. What would that be per pound laid down here in the Central Prison ?

A. It would be twenty-eight pounds, five shillings or twenty-eight pounds, seven shillings and sixpence. The market covers a range of marks ; you might buy some individual marks for less, but that is the average price.

Q. I want to have the average price per pound in dollars and cents. Can you tell the committee what it could be purchased for per pound, and laid down here at the Central Prison in the same way as that which you purchased last summer ?

A. That would require a calculation which I could not make off-hand. It requires some calculation to bring sterling into silver. The present price is twenty-eight pounds, five shillings, including freight. I might say these are the prices quoted for shipment in July next, and would not arrive here for four or five months after that date. I can tell what that would be in dollars and cents, after some calculation, with the exception of exchange.

The witness was requested to prepare such a statement to submit to the committee on the following day.

Q. What kind of Manilla did you purchase?

A. We bought what are called "good marks," but we purchased some at a lower grade, and that made a reduction in the price.

Q. Are you prepared to say, comparing the figures which you have just given us with what you have paid previously, which is the higher of the two?

A. Some marks can be bought now for less than what I paid. The low grades have been reduced very much; there has been a reduction of eight per cent. in the higher grades, and of nearly thirty per cent. in the "marks."

Q. Are you prepared to say whether or not pure Manilla fibre could be purchased in June and July last cheaper than now?

A. No; what I say is that by buying a certain quantity of good marks and a certain quantity of lower marks, I got an average last year of six and one-eighth cents. If I bought good marks alone I would get them for from ten to fifteen shillings less than I did last year.

Q. Is that pure Manilla?

A. Yes; it is all pure Manilla, but there is various grades. You see it depends to some extent upon the parties who bring it out, how clean it is, and on various things of that kind. Then some of the islands produce better fibre than others.

Q. What is meant by pure Manilla?

A. Manilla produced from the Phillipian islands.

Q. Is there any mixture of any other material with it?

A. No.

By MR. HARCOURT.—Q. How many pounds do you count to the ton in purchasing?

A. 2,240 pounds.

By MR. CLANCY.—Q. Have you kept yourself in touch with the market all the time?

A. I have done so.

Q. Had you any object in doing so, since you had made your purchases?

A. Yes.

Q. These are the latest quotations that you have given?

A. Yes.

Q. When do you get them.

A. Every week.

Q. Would it surprise you to learn that other manufacturers are buying at a less price than you bought at?

A. They are buying low marks. Some of them I know are buying New Zealand Manilla. I have seen it quoted in the market reports. I have known them buy it.

Q. Have you ever seen it used in any place?

A. Yes; I have seen it used in at least one place.

Q. Where?

A. Brantford.

Q. Have you seen it in any other place?

A. No.

Q. How low can pure Manilla be bought?

A. You can buy New Zealand as low as sixteen pounds. That is called pure Manilla. Of course it is not so.

Q. I am speaking now of pure Manilla understood as you understand it in purchasing?

A. It would perhaps make things clearer to you if I were to explain that a large amount of twine is placed on the market as pure Manilla, without having a particle of Manilla in it.

Q. I have asked you would you be surprised to learn that pure Manilla—I am assuming my informant to be as well informed as yourself—is being bought for very much less than the prices you paid for it?

A. Fair Current Manilla is twenty pounds in March. There are lower grades they call seconds. St. Mauritius and a number of grades could be got considerably lower, but they could not be used for twine making.

Q. I presume every manufacturer in this country aims at turning out good twine?

A. I presume so.

Q. Would other manufacturers be in a position to use inferior fibre, and then go into the market and compete with you?

A. Well, they do it.

Q. Do they make just as good twine?

A. No; they can't do that. They select, too, the poorer portions of the material they purchase and reject them for twine-making.

Q. You say they can't make as good twine out of inferior fibre as out of good fibre?

A. Certainly not.

Q. But they have to compete in the same market?

A. Yes.

Q. Would they have to buy as good an article to produce as good a twine as you are doing?

A. No.

Q. How is that?

A. Well, the Consumers' Cordage Company, for instance, are engaged in the manufacture of rope as well as twine. They are therefore able to buy a lower mark than we can, and by separating the poor fibre from the better, make a better twine out of that mark than we could by using both good and poor fibre in the lot. Then they can use for rope making what they reject for the purposes of twine making. We, of course, could not do that. There is always in every cargo of fibre a large amount damaged in coming across. The more information you have on this subject, the better you will understand it. They bought at the same time as myself. We had to buy to come out by steamer. They bought to come by sailing vessels. The freight on steamers is of course higher than

that on sailing vessels ; but they are able to take advantage of the lower rates, because it matters less to them if a certain proportion of the cargo is more or less damaged on the way over. There is always more risk of damage by sailing vessels than by steamers, particularly damage by water. They can, as I said, work up the damaged material into rope.

Q. What would be the case of other manufacturers of twine ?

A. They would have to buy material to suit the quality they produced in twine.

Q. Have you any reason to believe they do not produce as good a quality as you do ?

A. Yes, I have. I have in my office a statement of a test I made as to how we stood as compared with other manufacturers.

Q. Who made the test ?

A. I made the test myself, with Warden Massie.

Q. Were any persons there representing the firms whose twine you compared ?

A. No.

Q. How did you proceed in the comparison ?

A. We took balls out of our bales at random, without selecting them and ran them off with those of other manufacturers.

Q. Supposing some other manufacturer did that with your twine, would you think they were correct if they came to that conclusion ?

A. I would not doubt it if I had confidence in the people.

Q. Have you any other reason, or any other test, for coming to that conclusion ?

A. Yes ; we sent samples to the Patrons of Industry and others, and they made tests with other twine, and reported that ours was the best that was spread. It had a greater number of feet to the pound, which is the true test, while having equal strength for the work.

Q. Have you any testimonials to that effect ?

A. Yes ; I have letters to that effect.

Q. Did you ask for them ?

A. I asked no questions, and they simply wrote them after having received samples of the twine.

Q. This did not affect the price ?

A. No ; we had fixed our prices.

Q. How can manufacturers of twine in this country, other than the Consumers' Cordage Company, which is a very large concern, manufacture twine cheaper than you can ?

A. I don't think they can, running the same number of feet to the pound. If we had free labor, boys and girls, such as they have, we could manufacture more cheaply than when we have to charge our labor at the rate of fifty cents a day for each man.

Q. Would you be surprised to learn that all the twine manufacturers in this province are buying pure Manilla for twine making at a very much lower price than you are ?

A. I know the Consumers' Cordage Company bought Fair Current Manilla at the same time as myself. They bought through dealers in London, and paid the same price as I did for it.

Q. But I am speaking of purchases now ?

A. Well, those quotations are for Manilla delivery, and would not arrive for nearly five months.

Q. I don't care about that ; can it be purchased anywhere ?

A. Not at those prices, except as I said for delivery in the fall.

Q. I have information that the best pure Manilla can be purchased and laid down here for four and three quarter cents per pound or very slightly over that figure, and that the different factories in the province are buying at that figure ?

A. I cabled not three days ago, and the price for Good Current, laid down here, was twenty-two pounds three shillings.

Q. I am afraid that shows you are not in touch with the market ? Are you prepared to say from your experience and from the enquiries you have made that pure Manilla cannot be bought below five cents ?

A. I have been trying to explain that there are various grades of Manilla, some as low as eighteen pounds, not counting New Zealand. But you can not make good twine out of them.

Q. But this is bought for making good twine ?

A. You are under an entire misapprehension. You can buy that grade of fibre and make very fair twine out of it by mixing it with sisal. No fibre bought at that price could be used alone, and good twine made out of it. I know something about binder twine. I have been handling and selling it for the last fifteen years.

Q. I don't think that gives a man any special information on the subject of its manufacture. I have been using it myself for a good many years ?

A. I know this, that there is nothing we can use in making twine except pure Manilla, or else inferior Manilla, and a mixture of sisal.

Q. Then you adhere to the statement that pure Manilla can not be bought at less than five cents ?

A. I repeat that it can not be used alone to make twine ; it would have to be mixed with sisal.

Q. I think we can show that it is being used alone. What does it cost alone for the manufacture of binder twine at the Central Prison ?

A. I would have to make a computation.

Q. You have been there over a year now ; you have had some experience ?

A. Yes ; but we have been working under such conditions that it would be perhaps hardly fair to judge by our tests.

Q. But you gave us the cost the other day at eight and seventy-three hundredths cents, including of course the cost of the raw material ?

A. Yes.

Q. How did you arrive at that ?

A. I took the cost of the material at the invoice prices, and divided the amount of cost by the amount produced ; then I added the cost of labor, estimating it at the rate of fifty cents per day.

Q. Then you have no exact information as to how much it costs you to manufacture the twine ?

A. Well, you would have to put it between six and one-eighth cents, and eight and seventy-three hundredths ; that is the outside mark.

Q. Have you ever taken that view of it before ?

A. Not in that way. I estimated the cost at the beginning of the season as eight and seventy-six hundredths, but I found it worked out to eight and seventy-three hundredths cents.

Q. Do you mix any other material with pure Manilla ?

A. No ; it is all pure Manilla.

Q. But you said just now that a very fair twine could be made by mixing sisal with an inferior grade of Manilla ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do other manufacturers do that ?

A. Yes.

Q. And do they compete in the same market with you ?

A. Yes.

Q. Can they sell cheaper than you ?

A. Yes ; as to the price per pound ; not as to the number of feet in the pound.

Q. Still it is cheaper ?

A. It is cheaper to all appearances in the first place, but ours is the cheaper in the end.

Q. Is there any object in your mixing it at the Central Prison ?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Are you more experienced in the manufacture of twine than these other manufacturers ?

A. No ; but we have to regard the conditions of the prison. Sisal throws off a sort of prickly dust that causes irritation, both internally and externally. Many of the men are in anything but the best condition of health, as a consequence of excesses previous to their being confined, and some of them are suffering from diseases of various kinds. We are, therefore, practically excluded from the use of sisal. Otherwise we could probably make a second grade of twine by using it, which would compete with that on the market of a similar character.

Q. But you are obliged to use a kind of material that will not endanger the health of the prisoners ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you are therefore at some disadvantage ?

A. We are in that way.

Q. Other manufacturers find it a considerable advantage to mix the material ?

A. Yes ; as long as farmers do not understand the difference in the twine. If they simply take the price per pound the mixture is a little cheaper, but if you take the number of feet in the pound then the pure Manilla is the cheaper. They supply 450 feet to

the pound, whereas pure Manilla runs 600 to 650 feet to the pound. The higher price paid is the cheaper in the end. You get more feet to the pound out of a material that you can spin fine.

Q. You said there were certain advantages possessed by other manufacturers over you in the making of twine. There are two things, as I understand you to state, that prevent your making twine as cheaply at the Central Prison as it can be made elsewhere; one is that you are compelled to use a certain class of material to protect the prisoners' health; another is that you are not able to spin so cheaply as manufacturers can with free labor. Am I correct in stating this to be what you have said?

A. I think that applies to all prison labor. I think they can spin a little cheaper with free labor than we can.

Q. Do you wish to withdraw your statement as to their being able to spin cheaper with free labor?

A. No; it is true so far as it goes.

Q. And as to material?

A. I wish to say this—that some material can be spun cheaper than others.

Q. Do you adhere to the statement that you are compelled to use pure Manilla, because you are not able to use the other?

A. I say it is not desirable to use the other.

Q. You have no intention of making a change?

A. No.

Q. You see no necessity for making a change?

A. No; we could use the sisal by having an exhaust pipe constructed to take the dust out of the room, but not very well otherwise, and then the result would be a quality of twine inferior to that which we are producing at the present time.

By the CHAIRMAN.—When you say that by introducing sisal into the manufacture, the price of the twine would be cheapened, you mean cheaper per pound, but though cheaper per pound it has not so many yards to the pound as yours, and therefore is not cheaper in reality?

A. Yes; it is cheaper per pound, and dearer per foot. Ours is the cheapest to the farmer in the end.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Take the twine made out of the same kind of material as you use. You have said they can spin cheaper than you can so far as the labor is concerned. Now if they use the same material at the same price and spin cheaper than you can, how is it that yours is the cheaper of the two, as you claim?

A. We spin finer than they do.

Q. Could they not do the same?

A. They could do so, I suppose, but they don't. The finer it is the cheaper it is.

Q. Then if they spun it as fine as you do, it would be as cheap?

A. I don't know. Given the premises of free labor being as cheap as or cheaper than prison labor, it should be so.

Q. Please don't make a speech ; you have undertaken to impress upon the committee that you spin finer than they do. Now, if they spin it as fine would it cost them as much as it costs you ?

A. I think they can spin it cheaper than we can with the class of labor they employ.

Q. Then they should be able to sell cheaper than you can ?

A. They should be able to do so, if they are satisfied with the profits.

Q. What manufacturers do not spin as fine as you do ?

A. The Consumers' Cordage Company, for one.

Q. What others ?

A. I would not like to say ; we have made comparisons, but I don't care to give them out.

Q. Have you made any comparison with Brantford ?

A. Yes.

Q. With any others ?

A. No.

Q. There are others, are there not ?

A. Well, they are all controlled by those two, I believe.

Q. What about the Binder Twine Company ? The Massey-Harris Co., I mean ?

A. They are only selling twine ; they are not making it.

Q. You have made a comparison with Brantford ?

A. Yes.

Q. And your twine is finer than theirs ?

A. Yes ; I don't want to say much about it, because we have not used the information.

Q. But you are sure it is finer ?

A. Yes it is finer ; it was last year, at any rate.

Q. At what period of the year did you make the comparison ?

A. It was either early in July or in the latter part of June.

Q. What was the character of that twine you sent to Manitoba ?

A. That was the first twine we made ; it was not spun so fine or made so well as what we made subsequently. It was made out of Fair Current, which was not good enough to make good twine out of with our machinery.

Q. Have you a different class of machinery to Brantford ?

A. No ; it is almost identical in construction. There is a difference in some details.

Q. And from the same material and the same machinery you can not make as varied a class of twine as they are able to do ?

A. Not at the start. We are doing much better now. We have made a change in the machinery, which has had the effect of improving matters. I think we can make as cheaply as they can now.

Q. With the difference of prison labor ?

A. Yes ; probably allowing for that.

Q. Is there any waste in the process of manufacture ?

A. Yes ; it is estimated at three per cent. in the case of the ordinary manufacturer ; we have less than that.

Q. That would be added to the cost of labour ?

A. Yes ; but we take the waste and work it up again into twine, and keep on doing this until the final waste is not over one-half of one per cent.

Q. That is on all your purchases ?

A. Yes.

Q. You said the Consumers' Cordage Co. had an advantage over you because they could use in the manufacture of rope what you would have to throw away. But you say now that you have worked the greater part of this back into twine ?

A. But this is the waste only from good fibre.

Q. But you said there was necessarily a good deal of damaged fibre ?

A. There would be in buying Fair Current. We have bought "good marks" principally. The Consumers' buy Fair Current chiefly, and so the waste is greater, and is used by them in the manufacture of rope.

Q. What material do they use at Brantford ?

A. They use sisal with New Zealand Manilla at Brantford.

Q. They do not buy the same kind of material as you ?

A. No ; they purchase a cheaper material.

Q. They are making twine out of an inferior material, and yet are able to compete in the same market with you ?

A. Yes ; but with a very inferior twine.

Q. Are they selling at the same price as you are ?

A. I don't know.

Q. Have you never made any enquiry ?

A. I got a list they sent out. It was higher than ours.

Q. Do you send out a list ?

A. No ; we advertise in the newspapers.

Q. Do you think they sell under the price in the list ?

A. I don't know about that.

Q. Then you say they are making an inferior article, and selling at a higher price than you are ?

A. I only know the prices on the list that I saw.

By Mr. HARTY.—Q. There may be a trade discount that you don't know of ?

A. There may be.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. But they appear to be selling higher than you are ?

A. Yes.

Q. And it is inferior ?

A. Yes. It is inferior of its kind, but it is of a different kind to ours.

Q. Does it make a good twine ?

A. I prefer the pure Manilla.

Q. Are you prepared to say that it will not make good twine ?

A. It will not spin so long to the pound.

Q. But they are selling it alongside of yours ?

A. Yes ; and it does not prevent the sale of ours.

Q. Have you made any comparison with twine spun from the same material as you use made by any other manufacturer ?

A. Yes.

Q. And do you spin finer than they do ?

A. Yes.

Q. Now I want to make this perfectly clear. You are prepared to make a statement that pure Manilla fibre can not be bought at five cents a pound or less, of a quality good enough to make good twine ?

A. Not good enough to make the standard of twine we are selling. We have to make a better twine than other manufacturers, in order to hold our position in the market. Otherwise the prison taint that attaches to all prison-made articles would prevent our selling in the same market.

Q. Then it is impossible for you to manufacture as cheaply as other companies ?

A. We have to make a better class of twine to make a difference in favor of prison twine with those who are buying it.

By Mr. KERNS.—Q. Then you would have to give them better twine for the money ?

A. Yes ; we do. There is always a prejudice against prison products, and unless we can satisfy a man that he can get more value for his money from us, he will not as a rule buy it. Then again we can not put agents on the road in the same way as other companies can. We simply have to put our twine on the market, and let it sell upon its merits.

Q. Then that adds another difficulty to those you have to encounter in producing and disposing of your twine. They can spin cheaper than you can ; you have to use a material which costs more than that which they can use ; and then you have to labor against a prejudice which exists against twine manufactured in prison, and in consequence have to give a better article for the same money ?

The CHAIRMAN.—And your answer to that, as I understand it is, Mr. Noxon, that after all these difficulties your products are the cheaper because of the greater number of feet to the pound ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Did you sell twine to whatever parties wanted to purchase ?

A. I don't know what the Government may intend doing in the matter this year. Last year we sold direct to farmers. That was the practice.

Q. But when an application came to purchase so much twine, did you enquire as to the occupation of the applicant?

A. Yes; we had to know whether it was for a farmer or otherwise. We would send their names to the club of the district, and find out if they belonged to the club.

Q. Do you know of any circumstances where considerable quantities were sold to others than farmers?

A. I don't think we made any sales to others than farmers until after the farmers were satisfied.

Q. How long did you wait before you were satisfied that they were done applying?

A. When we found that we could produce as fast as they ordered and faster, we began selling generally; not before.

Q. Then you began selling to anybody?

A. Well; I don't know that anybody applied. Mr. Hallam was almost the only man we sold to. The twine he bought was the first made, and the last to go out.

Q. Was he the only man you sold to outside the farmers?

A. There may have been some sold to dealers. A few dealers sent for it on account of farmers around them.

Q. Did you sell to the farmers and other applicants at the same price?

A. Yes; all at one price.

Q. What does your best twine run to per pound in the number of feet?

A. It went 640 feet last year on the average; sometimes it went as high as 700 feet to the pound.

Q. What is the average?

A. Save in what we made at first—640 feet.

Q. And that you sell at eight and three quarter cents?

A. Yes; and nine and a quarter cents for small quantities.

Q. You say you compared your twine with that of the Consumers' Cordage Company. How much did that run?

A. I have a statement of it, but not at hand. I can give the tests? They are all in my office, but I can not give them off-hand.

Q. Did you try Brantford?

A. Yes; but not particularly. As soon as we found it was not so good as ours we proceeded no further. We did not want to embarrass them or to give out any statement. We did not feel their competition. It was necessary in the case of the Consumers' Cordage Company. They were competing actively with us.

Q. Are you prepared to say that your twine is better than theirs?

A. Yes.

Q. And you say that without making any examination?

A. No; we made an examination.

Q. But you say you made no comparison?

A. I made a comparison with Brantford, but not with the same exactness as in the case of the Consumers' Cordage Company.

Q. Did you make it with sufficient exactness to enable you to come to that conclusion?

A. Yes.

Q. You have made a statement that on comparing your twine with that of Brantford, you found yours the better of the two. Now you say that you made only a partial examination?

A. This is the point. The information which we sought to obtain from the comparison with Brantford was simply to satisfy ourselves; that which we sought to obtain by the comparison with the Consumers' Cordage Company was to satisfy our customers. We did not use the information obtained by the Brantford comparison with our customers.

Q. Did you not use the information at all?

A. No.

Q. Do you think you were acting in accordance with the duties of your position in the service of the province in withholding information that would have been of benefit to the farmers?

A. We did not feel the competition of the Brantford factory. We did feel the other.

Q. Are they not selling in the same market with you?

A. Yes.

Q. And you knew that the manufacture that was being carried on at Brantford was inferior to yours, and you had the information, and were not disposed to use it in the interest of the farmers?

A. We did not wish to take a position of hostility to the Brantford people.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Did you sell out altogether last year?

A. Yes; we sold as fast as it was made during the harvest season.

Q. And you were perfectly satisfied?

A. Yes.

Q. Is the same course to be pursued this year?

A. That is for the Government to say. It will be so far as I know. I think it would be very desirable to do so.

Q. Very desirable to keep to the same course as last year—that is in placing it on the market, and selling at cost to the consumer?

A. Yes; I think it would be.

Q. What profit was made in the binder twine business last year?

A. The only profit made by us was the pay for the prisoners' labor.

Q. Do you consider that profit?

A. It was more profitable than keeping them in idleness.

Q. But they had not been in the habit of being idle, had they?

A. We cannot make them earn as much at anything else as at twine making.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. You are not trying to make a profit, are you Mr. Noxon?

A. No.

Q. You are trying to give cheap twine to the farmers?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. You said the other day that it cost you eight and three-quarter cents a pound to produce the twine; what do you sell at?

A. It costs us eight and seventy-three hundredths, I said. We sell at the same price.

Q. How do you arrive at the cost?

A. I would have to go through the books and make out a statement for you.

Q. You have made out a statement?

A. Yes, to satisfy myself; I cannot give it to you off-hand.

Q. Will you do so to-morrow?

A. If that is the decision of the committee, I will do so as soon as I can.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. A price was quoted to you just now at which it is said raw materials can be bought now. Could the material for which this is quoted be purchased in time for this season's business?

A. The earliest delivery would be in September or October.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Where would that be purchased?

A. The order would be cabled from London. Purchases are made through Manilla houses in London. They are asked for quotations, and they give them, and then if an offer is made, they cable it to Manilla for acceptance.

Q. You stated to the committee that no fibre can be purchased for delivery earlier than September or October at a price of less than five cents per pound?

A. I am sure of that.

Q. Are you prepared to say that no fibre can be bought to make twine at a less cost than you have quoted?

A. It can be bought as low as sixteen pounds a ton, but not to make such twine as we are making.

Q. Are you prepared to say that no fibre can be bought to make good twine at a less cost than you have quoted?

A. We can't do it.

Q. Can it be bought?

A. I don't know.

Q. Then the statement you have made before me is not correct?

A. The figures are the lowest market quotations. Manilla quotations.

Q. I am speaking of all markets. Have you quotations other than Manilla?

A. I have others, but not here.

Q. Where do you get them ?

A. I get them from the weekly market reports. I keep setting them down as they come in.

Q. Have you made any personal enquiry ?

A. Yes ; I cabled to know what I could buy Good Current for. That is the lowest grade we can use. They quoted twenty-two pounds three shillings from Manilla ports. That would be for delivery in July next.

Q. Did you enquire anywhere else ?

A. I made enquiry of two or three London houses.

Q. Having made those enquiries can you tell me whether a man can buy in any market as low as five cents a pound or lower, fibre suitable for making good twine ?

A. I think they can buy fibre as low as 4.81 to make good twine, as our machinery now is.

Q. And that would be good twine ?

A. Yes ; but not quite as good as we made last year.

Q. You think it would answer the purpose ?

A. I think we could satisfy our customers with it. But it would not be delivered here at that price until next September or October.

Q. How much have you on hand for manufacture for this season ?

A. I bought 375 tons.

Q. And you paid six and one-eighth cents for it ?

A. No ; we had made other purchases before that at that figure.

Q. Well, take altogether the stock on hand, what did this 375 tons cost you ?

A. About six and one-eighth cents, possibly.

Q. And now you say you can buy the fibre at 4.81 cents per pound.

A. Yes ; but for delivery in September.

Q. Can it not be bought elsewhere ?

A. Not at that price.

Q. From whom have you enquired ? Give me the name of a firm.

A. I have enquired of W. F. Malcolm & Co.

Q. When did you make this enquiry ?

A. I cabled last Thursday or Friday. Twenty-two pounds three shillings was the lowest.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. What other places ?

A. Cox, Patterson & Co., and two other houses, (giving names).

Q. These are all London houses ?

A. Yes.

Q. What kind of material is this 4.81 fibre?

A. It is called Good Current. It would not be as good marks as we bought previously.

Q. When would it be delivered?

A. About September.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Do you say you cannot buy from Malcolm & Co. to be delivered before September next?

A. Yes; you can buy for delivery on the spot, but not for 4.81.

Q. What is the lowest price per pound you could buy for now for delivery immediately, or very shortly?

A. I am only guessing, of course. The price I have given you was the lowest offer.

Q. If that could be bought now, for delivery immediately, a great saving would be effected?

A. I think that we can say that it would not. It would not make as good twine as that which we have been in the habit of producing.

Q. Would it not make a good enough twine to put in the market?

A. I think we might perhaps risk it now. We have improved our machinery, and might venture on a lower grade of hemp.

Q. Do you state that it was necessary for you to buy in June and July to have a stock to manufacture now?

A. We could get it cheaper. Prices for many years have ranged lower during these months than at any other season of the year. There have been very few exceptions to this rule.

Q. Then this was the reason you bought?

A. Yes; the marks almost invariably reached their lowest point during these months.

Q. Do you know that there has been a great decline in prices lately, amounting to a collapse?

A. There has been a falling off.

Q. You bought before that?

A. Yes; but the marks we bought have held almost uniform. The collapse occurred during the past two months. During the past ten days, in fact, in the case of the higher grades. To some extent in the lower grades before that.

Q. Why did not you tell us that before?

A. I was not asked the question.

Q. Do you think it was a wise transaction, in the light of what we have seen, to make such a large purchase?

• A. We are always wise after the event.

Q. You think it was a mistake?

A. I don't even think that. The price of good marks that we bought—

Q. Never mind that. Are you prepared to say that it would not have been a better thing to have waited and made your purchase now, than to have made your purchase last year?

A. We might be able to buy now at a trifle less than then, but we should not be able to get delivery in time.

Q. Can you say that after the collapse you could not have bought for delivery within two months, cheaper than you did buy?

A. I think we can buy cheaper.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Suppose you had made no purchases, and desired to make purchases now for this year's consumption, could you buy any cheaper than you bought last July?

A. It would be a mere fraction less, and you would have to count on two months to get here.

By Mr. GARROW.—Q. Can you give us the prices of Manilla during the past few years, showing the variations, and particularly the prices during June and July?

A. In January and February, 1880, the figures were £34 10s. for Fair Current. All the prices I am giving are for Fair Current. That is the standard value. The marks go above and below it. They have a relative value to it. In March and April, 1880, it was £30 10s.; in June and July it was £26; in September and October it was £28. In January and February, 1881, £34; in March and April, £40; in June and July, £39 10s.; in September £45 10s. In 1882, January and February, £41 10s.; March and April, £40; in June and July, £42; in September, £45. In January and February, 1883, £45; in March and April, £41; in June and July, £41; and in September, £41. In January and February, 1884, £36; March and April, £35; June and July, £32; September, £38. January and February, 1885, £34; March and April £34; June and July, £32; September, £38. In January and February, 1886, £29; March and April, £24; June and July, £26 10s.; September, £28. January and February, 1887, £29; March and April, £28; June and July, £26 10s.; September, £38. January and February, 1888, £35; March and April, £36; June and July, £28 10s.; September, £34 10s. January and February, 1889, £55; March and April, £56; June and July, £44; September, £45. January and February, 1890, £43; March and April, £32; June and July, £33; September, £38. January and February, 1891, £36 10s.; March and April, £35; June and July, £31 10s.; September, £29. January and February, 1892, £30; March and April, £28 10s.; June and July, £25; September, £28. January and February, 1893, £30; March and April, £28 10s.; September, £26.

Q. With only one or two exceptions during all these years the prices have ruled lower in June and July than at any other period of the year?

A. Yes.

Q. So any person judging from past experience would have done just as you did?

A. Precisely.

Q. Can you give us any reasons for the present collapse?

A. There are various reasons. In the first place there was an over-production last year. The amount produced was seven hundred and fifty thousand bales. The world's consumption was only six hundred and fifty thousand. Then silver went all to pieces, and it is the measure of value in the Phillipian islands. They could therefore buy cheaper. The Spanish imposed an export duty on the 15th of August. Parties having lower grades shipped without waiting for orders. The financial stringency made it impossible to hold it on the market, and the lower grades of hemp collapsed. The higher grades were held for a time, but parties were crippled by holding it, and could not hold it any longer. So during the past ten days the prices of the higher grades have gone down also.

By Mr. W. B. WOOD.—Q. But you should be able to foresee all these things, Mr. Noxon.

A. Unfortunately I am not.

By Mr. MACKENZIE.—Q. From what you have told us it has been the practice in purchasing Manilla, to purchase at certain periods of the year?

A. Yes.

Q. And nobody would ever think of waiting to within a month before it was needed before purchasing?

A. Certainly not.

Q. Are you aware or do you know that several manufacturers purchased heavily at the same time that you did?

A. Yes; they bought heavily at the same time that I did.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Were the manufacturers making higher profits during the time these prices prevailed?

A. I don't know about the manufacturers; we made more profit in selling. I was selling myself.

Q. What did you get a pound?

A. A cent to a cent and a half; sometimes two cents.

Q. Has there not been a general decline in the price of twine?

A. Yes; since we started the price has come down.

Q. Are you prepared to say the starting of this industry at the Central Prison has brought down the price?

A. It has had the effect of compelling manufacturers of twine to sell closer to cost than they ever did before.

Q. But there was a decline in material also?

A. Some, as I have shown.

Q. Did it bear any large share in the reduction?

A. Some share. In 1891, Manilla sold at £31 10s.; that would be for the season of 1892. In 1892 it was quoted at £25 a ton. That was for the season of 1893. Of course that would have some effect in reducing the price of twine, but not the whole effect.

Q. And you say that, in spite of your manufacturing twine at a greater cost than other manufacturers, and of the prejudice existing against it on the part of the farmers, you have brought down the price?

A. Yes.

Q. The farmers are anxious to get your twine?

A. Well, some fourteen or fifteen thousand applied for it.

Q. Why are you under any prejudice? It all goes to the farmers, does it not?

A. Yes.

Q. If they are not prejudiced against it why are you under any difficulty on that account?

A. Well, the dealers are prejudiced. There is a prejudice against prison-made twine, or for that matter against anything else made in a prison. It works this way. They say to a man who buys the twine, "Oh you are buying prison twine; that's the kind of man you are, is it?" That kind of thing is being constantly used against prison twine; and not against twine only, but against all prison goods.

Q. I was not aware before that the farmers are the slaves of the dealers?

A. I did not say that they were.

Q. Were you able to sell all you manufactured last year?

A. Yes.

Q. In Ontario?

A. We sent one car load to Manitoba. All the rest went to the farmers in Ontario.

Q. Then the farmers were willing to buy and use your twine?

A. Yes; we won them against their prejudices by reason of the better quality of our twine.

Q. Are they not sufficient to consume all your manufactures?

A. That has been the case in the past.

Q. Then there is no prejudice?

A. We have overcome it. But we must always make a better twine than our competitors to satisfy the farmers.

By Mr. HARTY.—Q. Perhaps it would be well for you to instance how this prejudice comes to exist?

A. The prejudice is created in the first place by those interested in selling free twine. They say to our customers, "How can you expect to get good twine made by those tramps whom you pick off the streets?" Then another ground of prejudice lies in the fact that these men are doing work that freemen should do, they say, and while you have lots of people idle in the country, you have these men occupied in manufacturing in the prison, and their product sold in the open market. There is a taint to the whole thing of the most undesirable character. It creates, almost imperceptibly, a prejudice against products of that kind.

Q. But you have overcome this prejudice by giving them better twine?

A. We shall always have to give them better twine.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. That applies to prison products the world over?

A. Yes; no matter what they may be.

Q. You were asked to prepare a comparative statement of the cost of maintenance in the various institutions in the country as compared with that of the Central Prison. Have you been able to do so?

A. I have it here.

Witness then read the statement in question.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. At whose instructions did you make this statement?

A. At the instructions of the committee, I believe. They disputed a statement that I made, and for my own satisfaction I worked it out.

Q Where do you get your information in this statement ?

A. From the report of the Minister of Justice for the Dominion for 1893, and, so far as the Central Prison is concerned, from the Public Accounts.

Q. Where do you get the figures as to Manitoba ?

A. From the same report—that of the Minister of Justice.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Did you work this out yourself ?

A. I have a clerk who does that class of work for me.

Q. Then you did not make it out yourself ?

A. I did not work out these computations myself. I have a clerk who does that class of work for me.

Q How do you know that it is true ?

A. I can point to the items in the Public Accounts and in the report of the Minister of Justice.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Is it tabulated in this form in the reports to which you refer ?

A. No.

Q. Then is this working out of the results yours ?

A. No ; but the figures are taken from the reports.

Q. Do you know whether this is correct or not ?

A. I don't know ; if the Public Accounts are correct, they are.

Q. Did you compare it after it was made with the reports ?

A. No ; I can't say that I did.

Q. Then you neither made it yourself or compared it after it was made with the original reports ?

A. No.

Q. Do you know that it is correct ?

A. No ; I assume that it is.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Did you instruct your clerk in preparing this report to take the number of officers from the report of the Minister of Justice ?

A. I did, and pointed them out to him.

Q. Do you believe what he says is correct when he states that the total staff at Kingston is 89 ?

A. I do.

Q. Would the same answer apply to all the other institutions that are named here ?

A. It would.

By Mr. GARROW.—Q. The material is public property, and Mr. Clancy can verify it if he wishes to do so ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. You were asked to compare the aggregate salaries of our three inspectors with the aggregate salaries of the three similar officers in New York. Are you able to speak authoritatively as to this matter?

A. Yes. The salaries of the three inspectors in Ontario aggregate \$7,500; their expenses for travelling, etc., aggregate \$1,157.98; making a total of \$8,557.98; as against \$19,565.77 as salaries and expenses of the three Commissioners of Lunacy of the State of New York.

Q. More than twice as much?

A. Yes.

Mr. Noxon's examination was then adjourned.

X.

Public Accounts Committee,
March 21st, 1894.

Mr. Noxon was re-examined as follows:

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Will you show the committee how you arrive at the cost of this binder twine?

A. I have not yet had time to prepare the statement; I have had my time taken up in verifying the statement that I submitted yesterday.

Q. That will do; I have no more to ask you if you are not in a position to give us the statement.

Mr. Noxon then produced the comparative statement of the cost of management of different institutions.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. There was a statement submitted yesterday comparing the cost of different institutions: Kingston Penitentiary, St. Vincent, Manitoba, British Columbia and others, with the Central Prison. You were asked to verify that. Have you done so?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you find it to be correct?

A. Substantially correct.

By Mr. OLANCY.—Q. You produced a statement here yesterday purporting to give the number employed on the staff and otherwise in the several penal institutions of Canada. Is this the statement you had here yesterday?

A. It has been recopied.

Q. Is it the same statement?

A. It has been changed in one particular, in regard to classification of some of the officials of Kingston Penitentiary.

Q. Was the statement you produced here yesterday correct?

A. Yes; substantially.

Q. And is the statement you now produce also correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And it is not the same as that which you produced yesterday ?

A. Well, there was a difference of opinion between myself and the clerk who compiled it as to the classification of some of the officers. I did not know of it until I came to verify the classification, and then I had the change made.

Q. You said yesterday that it was correct ?

A. I said yesterday that I thought it was correct.

Q. You were wrong yesterday ?

A. I was wrong in my opinion on that point. The statement was substantially correct. The only difference is a slight change in the manner of classification of some of the officers. The statement I submitted yesterday was absolutely correct in total results.

Q. Have you had any conversation with any member of the committee on the subject since yesterday ?

A. No ; the young man who made out the statement classified Kingston Penitentiary differently from myself. I think I am right, not the young man.

Q. Did you work this out yourself ?

A. I went over the figures with him, and compared the statements with the reports.

Q. Since yesterday ?

A. Yes.

Q. And found one instance where you think he was wrong ?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the object of this statement ? It was not ordered by the committee, was it ?

A. I think I was asked to furnish this statement. I made a statement before the committee, and was asked where I got my information. I replied that I obtained it from the reports, and I was asked if I could produce them. I said I thought I could. The reports on which these statements are based are in the department.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. You were asked yesterday as to the relative value of twine manufactured from the different kinds of material. You instanced twine that was manufactured from the pure Manilla, some that was mixed with sisal, and some that was made from another material, which you designated as New Zealand. Would you now state to the committee the difference in the number of feet per pound of the different kinds of twine ?

A. There are three kinds of twine here on the table that I will first speak of. This is Central Prison pure Manilla, made from that is termed "good marks" of hemp ; then there is the Blue Ribbon or Blue Cap, made by the Consumers' Cordage Company, and represented as being made from pure Manilla ; and there is also the Red Cap twine which we represent as being made of part sisal and part New Zealand hemp ; that is also made by the Consumers' Cordage Company. Then here is another ball, a sample of what is made by the Plymouth Cordage Works, at Plymouth, Mass. ; that is made from pure Manilla hemp. And here is a sample of twine made at the Central Prison from Fair Current.

Q. Now take the ball manufactured at the Central Prison from the quality of hemp known as "good marks." How many feet to the pound are there in this ? That is according to your test ?

A. I tested three balls as to lengths, and as to breaking strain ; the average length was 634 feet to the pound, and the average breaking strain 121 pounds.

Q. Now take Blue Ribbon—what was the average ?

A. The average length for three balls was 557 feet to the pound, and average breaking strain was $86\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Q. And now as to Red Cap ?

A. The average length per pound of three balls was 510 feet, and the average breaking strain $101\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Q. By whom is Red Cap manufactured ?

A. By the Consumers' Cordage Company.

Q. Did you test the pure Manilla or "good marks" manufactured by the Massachusetts Company ?

A. Not at the same time ; I did so subsequently. It runs 640 feet to the pound.

Q. What strength ?

A. I did not test it as to strength.

Q. Now what is the difference in the value of hemp ?

A. Fair Current is the standard mark. Unless otherwise specified the market quotations always refer to it. The prices revolve around it according to quality. The best "good marks" will sell for sixty shillings more than Fair Current ; other marks of Manilla will fall 125 shillings below Fair Current.

Q. And are all these known as Manilla hemp ?

A. Yes ; we have thus a wide range of choice for Manilla, and we have to be guided in our choice by the quality of twine that we desire to produce. We commenced manufacturing at the Central Prison from Fair Current Manilla, and found the quality of twine produced so inferior that we were afraid to continue it, and to get out of the trouble I purchased "good marks" at a much higher price, from which we have been able to produce twine that compares favorably with the finest produced in the United States or Canada.

Q. What is the difference as to price ?

A. "Good marks" such as we use, sold, at the beginning of 1893, at least on the 20th of March, for £34. In June it had dropped to £29. It continued throughout the early part of June at that figure. On the 19th it dropped to £28 10s. ; on the 26th it was the same. Through the early part of July it was £29 ; on the 17th July it was £29 10s. ; on the 8th August £28 10s. ; on the 28th August it was the same ; on the 11th September it was the same ; on the 15th November it was £29 ; on the 13th November it was £28 5s. ; on the 4th December it was £28 10s. ; on the 11th December the same ; on the 18th December the same ; on the 8th January it was £28 15s. ; on the 15th January £29 2s. 6d. ; on the 29th January it was £28 ; on the 5th February it was £27 10s. ; on the 12th February it was the same ; on the 19th February it was still the same ; on the 26th February it was £28 10s. ; on the 7th March it was £26 10s., and still stands at that price.

Q. So that it would have been impossible to have bought that fibre at less price than you paid last June and had it arrive in time to make twine for the present harvest ?

A. No ; if we ordered in June it would come in November. You have to allow five months for shipment.

Q. You can buy at the lowest prices in London, I suppose?

A. Yes; I have a letter this morning, in which they quote the price of Fair Current at what would be equal to five and seven-eighth cents for shipment from England not Manilla. I had a telegram last night quoting the same hemp that we use at £22 10s., shipped from Manilla; that is equal to 4.78 cents per pound.

Q. What is that twine (pointing to one of the balls)?

A. That is another twine made from pure Manilla.

Q. So there is a difference in the grades of pure Manilla?

A. Yes; my contention has always been that you had better pay a cent and a half or even two cents a pound more and make that twine (pointing to the best quality of Central Prison twine) than pay the lesser price and produce only that quality (pointing to the inferior quality manufactured at the Central Prison) at the start. We could, no doubt, do a little better now than when we tried before, but we can't make a really satisfactory twine except out of good marks of Manilla. The factory that made that twine (pointing to the Plymouth, Mass., manufacture) is running night and day.

Q. Do you know what Blue Ribbon twine was sold at last year?

A. The car load price was ten and a half cents.

Q. What was the car load price of yours?

A. Eight and three-quarter cents.

Q. How many feet per pound more in yours at eight and three-quarters than in the Blue Ribbon at ten and a half?

A. There are 77 feet more to the pound in ours.

Q. And what is the difference in the breaking strain?

A. The difference is 26 pounds in our favor.

By Mr. WOOD (Brant).—Q. Do you propose to use any quantity of Fair Current in this year's manufacture?

A. No; we can't produce twine good enough out of it. I think we should make twine superior to any other that is in the market, and we can't do that out of Fair Current hemp. To buy Fair Current hemp and to be able to use it in an economical way we would require to have a rope factory to use what would be rejected for the purposes of twine making.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. You said this sold at ten and a half cents?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did you get your information?

A. From the quotations.

Q. They are the list prices?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you enquire if they sold at less than that?

A. No.

Q. Can you swear it was the list price?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you not know that every dealer was selling it at nine cents for the single bale during the entire season?

A. I know they sold for less after the season opened.

Q. Do you not know that dealers commenced selling it by the single bale of 100 pounds for nine cents a pound?

A. I don't know, but I have no doubt of it. Twine was sold at less than cost by some of the manufacturers last year.

Q. Yet you led the committee to believe that you were selling your twine at eight and three-quarters, and that this was being sold at ten and a half cents?

A. I am simply taking their quotations.

Q. Were you persuaded when you gave that evidence that it was the price at which it was generally sold?

A. It was sold at that price in the early part of the season by the Consumers' Cordage Company to dealers.

Q. Do you know of anybody who got any?

A. I might mention that I bought some myself.

Q. I can name a hundred men who bought at nine cents from dealers after allowing for a profit?

A. I was in need of some of their twine and got some of it from a party who had bought it at ten and a half cents, and I paid him the same price for it.

Q. Now, do you wish the committee still to believe that the Central Prison twine is being sold at eight and three-quarter cents and the Blue Ribbon at ten and a half cents?

A. They started out at that price, but they had more than could be consumed, and so they dropped the price, I suppose.

Q. Do you know of any transactions other than your own where it was sold for ten and a half cents?

A. I think the same person who bought the lot I speak of got a lower offer at the end of the season.

Q. You can't say that it was not sold at nine cents by retailers during the whole season?

A. Perhaps it was sold at less than cost.

Q. You are satisfied that they sold at nine cents?

A. No; I never knew of a case personally.

By Mr. MACKENZIE.—Q. You say you made the price of your twine eight and three-quarter cents?

A. Yes.

Q. And that brought down the price of other manufacturers to a price approaching yours?

A. That is our impression; they could not sell against us.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. You tell us this sample of Central Prison twine was made out of Fair Current; is that a fair sample of twine to be made out of Fair Current?

A. We could do better than that now.

Q. Can other manufacturers do better than that?

A. I think they can. I believe they have done it.

Q. Did you ever see it?

A. I am not sure; you can't always tell, so much of the twine is made out of mixtures.

Q. You can't tell what is made out of Fair Current when you are examining other manufacturers' twine?

A. There are ways of adulterating the fibre that make it very difficult to detect. Twenty-five per cent. of sisal cannot be detected in twine; it makes a smoother, nicer twine; to all appearances, as if it were made out of good marks.

Q. Sisal is cheaper than Manilla?

A. Yes.

Q. And it makes smoother and nicer twine?

A. Yes; but not so many feet to the pound.

Q. Do you know any manufacturers that make exclusively out of this?

A. No.

Q. Do you know any that mix it?

A. The Consumers' Cordage Company sell twine as being mixed, but you can scarcely tell them apart. It is also said there is a mixture of sisal in the Blue Ribbon.

Q. What is this sold at (Red Cap) by retailers?

A. I don't know.

Q. What is the wholesale price?

A. The Consumers' Cordage Company say, I believe, nine cents.

Q. Was this Blue Ribbon manufactured by the Consumers' Cordage Company?

A. Yes.

Q. What is it made of?

A. They sell it for pure Manilla, but experts say there is a mixture in it.

Q. Are you prepared to say as to those two twines which has the greater number of feet to the pound, Red Cap or Blue Ribbon?

A. Red Cap twine has 510 feet to the pound, and Blue Ribbon has 557.

Q. And Red Cap is not pure Manilla?

A. They do not pretend it to be.

Q. And Blue Ribbon is pure Manilla?

A. They sell it as such. Experts say it is not. I don't know myself.

Q. They sell it as such?

A. Yes.

Q. How many balls did you use in making this test with the Central Prison twine and these two twines?

A. Three of each.

Q. What is the reason there are fewer feet in the Red Cap than in the Blue Ribbon?

A. The Red Cap is mixed with sisal, and when you mix with sisal you must spin coarser.

Q. Did you ever examine any of these and see if they were loaded with any foreign material to give them weight?

A. I don't think that is done in Canada; it is not done to my knowledge. I have heard that it is done in the United States.

Q. Is there no oil used in any of them?

A. Well, all use oil; the twine could not be worked without oil.

Q. Does that twine (Red Cap) run as readily in the binder as Blue Ribbon?

A. I think it will.

Q. And Red Cap was sold at nine cents?

A. I am speaking only from recollection, but I think it was. If you wish me to speak positively I must get the prices quoted in the correspondence.

Q. From the information you have there is a difference of a cent and a half a pound between the price of Red Cap and the price of Blue Ribbon?

A. That is as far as my recollection goes.

Q. And Red Cap runs 510 feet and Blue Ribbon 557 feet?

A. Yes.

Q. Now which is the cheaper of these two twines, considering there are a few more feet in the Blue Ribbon than in the Red Cap, and that there is a cent and a half a pound difference in the price?

A. I would have to figure that out to get the exact results. I am not sure how the comparison stood between these two twines, but I am sure of the comparison between the Central Prison twine and these two twines. You ask me to speak from recollection of a computation made eight months ago; I would have to make the calculations.

Q. Are the calculations that you made at hand where you can get them readily?

A. I believe I have them in my office.

Witness then left the room to get certain documents, and on his return the examination was resumed.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Have you these calculations now, Mr. Noxon?

A. I find that Red Cap was sold by the Consumers' Cordage Company at eight and three-quarter cents per car load, and Blue Cap, as they call it, not Blue Ribbon, at nine and three-quarter cents per car load. For less than car loads Red Cap sold at nine and a quarter, and Blue Cap at ten and a half cents.

Q. What date was that?

A. On the 26th April, 1893.

Q Now, which is the cheaper of these two for the farmer, allowing for the difference in price and the difference in the number of feet to the pound?

A. I think the Red Cap is the cheaper of the two.

Q. And Red Cap is made out of mixed material?

A. Yes.

Q. And Blue Cap is made out of more nearly pure Manilla?

A. Yes.

Q. Would that show that twine made out of mixed material could be made cheaper, keeping in view the number of feet to the pound, than the pure Manilla twine? Which is the cheaper twine to the farmer?

A. As a rule the one that gives the greater number of feet to the pound.

Q. But which of these two would be the cheaper to the farmer?

A. I think the Red Cap would be the cheaper. It would be so according to this statement here (referring to a calculation handed him.)

Q. Then would it not be in the interests of the province that you should manufacture twine from mixed material?

A. Not at all. We run 640 feet to the pound; Red Cap runs only 510 feet, and Blue Cap only 557.

Q. But if of two farmers one bought a hundred pounds of Red Cap, and one a hundred pounds of Blue Cap, which twine would prove the cheaper?

A. I think Red Cap would be the cheaper.

Q. And you said it is made out of mixed material?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, if these reasons be good for manufacturers using mixed material, why not for the manufacturer at the Central Prison, presuming you can make it?

A. If Manilla can be spun as fine as I believe it can be, and made to run 650 feet to the pound, then it would not be in the interest of the province to make twine out of mixed material.

Q. Is the same kind of Manilla used in the Blue Cap that you use at the Central Prison?

A. They say it is; but ours is much the better quality.

Q. If they use the same quality of fibre could they spin as fine as you do?

A. They could.

Q. If that is the case will you tell the committee the utility or wisdom of pure Manilla over mixed material, when the mixed material can be produced to sell cheaper to the farmer than the other. As it has been produced in this case?

A. Well, we have demonstrated the reverse.

Q. Did you ever try mixed material?

A. No.

Q. Then how have you demonstrated the reverse?

A. You must take into account the strength and length of the twine.

Q. But how can you tell?

A. It just depends on how fine you can spin your material.

Q. But you have never tried to spin mixed?

A. No; but we know it from other manufacturers.

Q. But they sell mixed cheaper to the farmers than pure Manilla? I am taking twine manufactured by the same company and in the same factory, I suppose. One is produced from mixed material, and is cheaper than that produced from the pure Manilla?

A. I think it is a trifle cheaper, not very much. I have not made a very close comparison as between those two.

Q. Would it be half a cent a pound cheaper?

A. I don't think so. (After making a calculation), I don't make quite forty cents on the hundred pounds, in favor of Red Cap.

Q. Let us say forty cents, in round numbers. Now then the twine manufactured from the mixed material is cheaper for the farmers?

A. In that particular case it is.

Q. What do you call the material of which Blue Ribbon is made?

A. It is called pure Manilla.

Q. And what is this of which the Central Prison twine—the best quality—is manufactured?

A. Pure Manilla, but the Blue Cap is an inferior grade of pure Manilla. The difference is in the quality of the marks.

Q. You say you first undertook to manufacture from the same kind of material as Blue Ribbon is made of. How many feet to the pound could you make?

A. About 500 feet; it might run 525 feet.

Q. Then they make a greater number of feet out of the same material than you can? You say it is the same as you used?

A. It is sold as the same. But Fair Current embraces half a dozen different kinds of marks.

Q. Have you not told the committee you used the same kind of material?

A. Yes; but theirs is selected; they reject a certain quantity for twine making, and use it for rope making.

Q. Have you seen them do it?

A. I have not seen them do it, but I was told they did it.

Q. You don't know yourself? You can't swear they do it?

A. I can swear they do it if you can believe what they say.

Q. You don't know it of your own knowledge?

A. I was not in the factory.

Q. Then you don't know it of your own knowledge ; you know it of mere hearsay, not practically ?

A. I suppose so.

Q. Then they have not succeeded in making a greater number of feet per pound than you have ?

A. They have selected the poor fibre out of the material, and laid it aside for rope making ; I believe it is true.

Q. We don't want hearsay ; you are here to give your experience. You must answer " Yes " or " No."

Mr. CALDWELL.—That is hardly fair ; he knows as an expert who has compared the two twines. He can't be expected to give absolute proof to the committee.

Mr. CLANCY.—He says they select the better material out of the fibre, and use the rest in the manufacture of rope. I want to find out how he knows they do that. What is the difference between the fibres of these two, the Blue Ribbon, and the poorer quality you made at the Central Prison in the first instance ?

A. They have selected the best out of the Fair Current for the Blue Ribbon.

Q. Then there is no difference in the quality of Fair Current ?

A. No ; unless it is damaged on the voyage.

Q. Now, taking that into the case, do you know they have made selections ?

A. I know from what Mr. Morris told me.

By Mr. MACKENZIE.—Q. Who is Mr. Morris ?

A. He is the President of the Consumers' Cordage Factory.

Q. And he told you this ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. What is the case of the Brantford factory ; what class do they use ?

A. I have some of their twine here. I was in their factory and saw them using sisal and New Zealand hemp.

Q. Do they make any twine from Fair Current ?

A. I don't know ; I saw them doing as I said.

Q. Did you ever enquire ?

A. No.

Q. And you never heard ?

A. No.

Q. Was it owing to inferiority of machinery that you could not make better twine out of Fair Current ?

A. No ; it was good machinery, but it was new.

Q. Have you bought any new machinery since you undertook it ?

A. No.

Q. You first started to manufacture Fair Current ?

A. Yes.

Q. And your machinery would not manufacture that and make good twine ?

A. If we had taken the best bales of the fibre only it would have done very well ; but if we had to use them all, it would not be good.

Q. Did you make any selections in what you made at the Prison ?

A. No ; we took the marks as they were.

Q. How do you know that this difference would arise if you had made a selection ?

A. Well, some bales were better than others.

Q. Did you try them separately ?

A. No.

Q. Could you have selected better bales and made better twine ?

A. Yes.

Q. How do you know ? You have not tried it ?

A. It all depends on the strength of the fibre and the cleanness. Some of it is not of good color.

Q. Is this Blue Cap ball of good color ?

A. Yes.

Q. Sufficiently so to place on the market ?

A. Yes.

Q. And to warrant the twine being called fairly good ?

A. Yes.

Q. Could you take a fair sample of Fair Current and make a twine suitable for the farmer to use ?

A. No ; I don't think it would be satisfactory.

Q. Is that the fault of the machinery you use ?

A. No. It is in the way we should have to proceed. To make satisfactory twine out of Fair Current you have to reject the poor fibre from the material, and you cannot afford to do that unless you have machinery for using it in the manufacture of rope.

Q. Have you the same machinery as the Consumers' ?

A. Yes.

Q. And they can make better twine than you out of the same material ?

A. We used good and bad together, and they only used the good fibre.

Q. In estimating the cost of your twine did you take in anything besides labor ?

A. Yes ; I included hemp, oil, fuel, water and gas, and salaries.

Q. What salaries?

A. The wages of the prisoners at fifty cents a day. There were other things, I dare say. These were the principal items.

Q. Did you include your own salary?

A. Not my salary.

Q. Did you advertise in newspapers? And did you take that into account?

A. Yes.

Q. What does it cost to manufacture per pound after having taken all this into account?

A. I think a factory running well could manufacture at one and three-quarters to two cents per pound. Two cents should be the maximum. It should be all good hemp. Poor hemp would cause more waste. There is waste in buying poorer fibre, too. There would be four per cent. of waste on Fair Current, owing to less weight, while in good marks you get full weight. Hemp is sold 208 pounds to the bale, and the weight is not guaranteed. You get better weight in the better grades.

Q. What would the Consumers' charge for your best quality pure Manilla?

A. I cannot say. They don't sell as good twine.

Q. Does any manufacturer you know of make from pure Manilla, the same grade as yourself?

A. There is no twine that I have seen or heard of made in Canada from the same grade of fibre that we use.

Q. The price of the twine in the first instance will certainly be a guide for fixing the price of the twine after manufacture?

A. Ordinarily. All that one particular mark made, for instance, would fix the price for the twine made from that mark.

Q. Do you know of any other manufacturer in the Dominion that uses as high a grade as you do of fibre?

A. I don't know of any.

Q. Did you ever enquire?

A. I have seen all their products.

Q. You are a new man in this business, are you not?

A. New in manufacturing; I have been selling and handling twine for many years.

Q. You have a good deal to learn?

A. Yes; I am learning all the time.

Q. You don't know as much about the business as men who have been in it all their lives?

A. No.

Q. And do you mean to say that out of your limited experience you are able to produce twine out of a higher priced material and put it on the market against men who are skilled in the manufacture, and do not buy as high a class of material?

A. I think so; but there is this—they must have profit, and we sell at cost.

Q. When manufactured it costs more to you, does it not, than to the other manufacturers?

A. About the same.

Q. But you have first an increased cost of material?

A. Yes. But there is very little waste.

Q. Then you have another difficulty; you cannot spin as cheaply as outside firms with free labor?

A. I don't think there is very much difference.

Q. But they would have an advantage?

A. Yes.

Q. If it is to the interest of the manufacturer to make twine out of the lower grades of material, keeping in view entirely the first cost, why should it not be to the interest of the province to manufacture at first cost from lower grade material?

A. If you use a low grade material, you would run below strength.

Q. Is this Red Cap below strength?

A. No; 80 pounds is the standard; that is, 86 and a half.

Q. Then Red Cap is strong enough?

A. I think so. That is the lowest grade of the three.

Q. Now, if Red Cap is strong enough, what is the object of having twine above the required strength?

A. You can't always work exactly to the strength. There is a fluctuation. It would amount to 25 or 30 pounds in the twine of this stamp. You must have it strong enough at its weakest point to stand the strain.

Q. You don't think that uniformly Red Cap is strong enough?

A. No.

Q. And it is made out of cheaper material?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it not to the interest of the farmer if he can get it cheaper and strong enough?

A. Not if he can get more feet to the pound by paying a slightly higher rate per pound.

Q. But he gets it forty cents a hundred pounds less than Blue Cap?

A. But you are comparing two twines made in the same factory for a certain purpose.

Q. What would be the first cost of manufacturing Red Cap?

A. The quotation I had last night was £22; that is, 4.78 per pound.

Q. And what was the material in your case?

A. Six and an eighth.

Q. A cent and a quarter a pound difference ?

A. Yes. But we would get four per cent. less of weight for Red Cap than for the grade we buy—what is called “ Good Marks.”

Q. How much of this inferior material did you buy ?

A. We bought 750 bales ; we mixed Fair Current with this. We made a fairly satisfactory twine, but we could not spin fine enough.

Q. Red Cap is the lowest grade you have here ?

A. Yes.

Q. And what does it run to the pound ?

A. 510 feet to the pound.

Q. How many feet did you make to the pound out of the mixed ?

A. About 525 feet to the pound.

Q. Would not that be cheaper for the farmers than the best ?

A. No ; the best runs 640 feet to the pound.

Q. Which would be the cheaper for the farmer—Red Cap or the better quality that you make ?

A. Ours is much the cheaper.

Q. How do you make that out ?

A. Here is a statement showing exactly what the difference would be. At nine and a quarter cents a pound, ten dollars would purchase 64,800 feet of Central Prison twine, and the same sum would purchase 56,750 feet of Red Cap. This would give a difference in favor of the Central Prison of 8,050 feet, which would be equal to fifteen and a half pounds of Red Cap ; in other words, there would be a saving in favor of the Central Prison of \$1.43 on ten dollars.

Q. What are you selling yours at ?

A. At nine and a quarter cents for less than a car load ; at eight and three-quarter cents for a car load.

Q. And Red Cap is sold at the same price ?

A. Yes.

Q. One is sold at cost and the other at a profit ?

A. Yes ; I suppose they are selling at a profit.

Q. You are a manufacturer ; do you consider that a fair comparison ?

A. My instructions were to compare the two.

Q. Do you consider that a fair comparison ?

A. So far as the farmer is concerned ; I do not see that it matters to him whether we are selling at a profit or not.

Q. He is concerned in knowing you are manufacturing twine at a cost above that at which other manufacturers can produce it. So you think that is a fair comparison ?

A. I think it is fair as between the value of the two parties ; ours is much cheaper than theirs.

Q Does the price you charge include all the cost of manufacture?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you give any attention to the manufacture of twine yourself?

A. I see the progress made from time to time.

Q Would they not do as well without you?

A. I don't think so.

Mr. HARCOURT :—That is not a fair question.

Mr. CLANCY :—Q. What do you do in regard to the making of the twine?

A. I see they don't fall off in the manufacture. For this purpose I go over the daily product of the factory; I do this every Monday morning.

Q. Are you responsible?

A. No; I am not responsible, but if there is any serious falling off I expect to know the reason why.

Q. If you did not look at it would Mr. Massie allow it to go behind?

A. I think he would give what attention he could to it.

Q Would he not be able to do all that was necessary?

A. I don't think he could; I have had to call his attention to a falling off and other points in connection with the making of the twine.

Q. And you only go out once a week?

A. Oh, no; two or three times a week; I get the statements once a week and go over them.

Q How many times a week do you go out there?

A. I am not sure; two or three times; I usually run out in the evening after office hours, and occasionally in the morning before office hours.

Q. What do you do all the rest of the week?

A. I am working in the department the rest of the day, reviewing the statements made from the different institutions. These come in every month.

Q. Are you engaged reviewing the statements of the month past?

A. That is part of my duty.

Q. Do you not purchase material for the binder twine industry?

A. Yes.

Q. And carry on correspondence in connection with it?

A. Yes; the greater part of it.

Q. And attend to the selling of twine and so forth?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you have to attend to the selling of the twine, the purchase of the material, and machinery, I suppose, to some extent, and give a general oversight, and to do this you have to visit the prison very nearly daily? Now, is not this part of the cost of the twine to the province?

A. Not more than the other inspectors' salaries add to the cost of the institutions they inspect.

Q. Should not any portion of your salary be charged to the binder twine?

A. I think not; it depends on the way in which you arrange the accounts.

Q. Is it any portion of the cost of the twine to the province?

A. My services should be no more charged to the twine than my departmental services to the institutions.

Q. You devote your attention to the Central Prison in part, and yet say that no part of your salary should be charged against the binder twine?

A. I don't think so.

Q. If Mr. Massie were to run the industry entirely alone, and you had nothing to do with it, would it not be somewhat less cost to the province?

A. Somebody would have to perform my duties.

Q. And you would have to pay them?

A. Yes.

Q. Then it would be a charge?

A. Yes, I suppose so; it depends on the way in which you arrange the accounts. If the time of the inspectors is charged to the institutions they inspect, then a portion of my salary should be charged to the binder twine industry.

Q. Would it not be an element in the cost of the twine?

A. It is necessary to have somebody to inspect and to pay them.

Q. Then it is a portion of the cost of the twine?

A. Yes. I suppose so, if you put it that way.

Q. Then why not count it?

A. It has not been the practice. It would be as necessary to charge a portion of the salary of the Minister, and of some of the members.

Q. If you could manufacture a good twine out of lower grades of material, would it not be in the interest of the province?

A. We could not make that we are now making out of lower grades.

Q. Please give a straight answer?

A. If we could as good a twine as that (pointing to Red or Blue Cap) it would be no doubt a good thing.

Q. Would it not be to the interests of the province to follow the example of experienced manufacturers in purchasing cheaper material for the manufacture of good twine?

A. I think not; ours is the cheaper twine.

Q. Then you think they are wrong?

A. They may make more profit; we are giving better value for our money out of our grade. We made a test, and worked it out satisfactorily.

Q. But others do it satisfactorily?

A. But not so satisfactorily as we do ourselves.

Q. Now as to the Blue Cap; you say it is manufactured out of Fair Current?

A. Out of the best grade of Fair Current; the lowest grades are taken out. Mr. Morris told me so himself. He told me they could manufacture twine more cheaply than American twine, because they were making rope, and could put the poor fibre into the rope. That was over a year ago.

Q. Were you engaged in twine manufacture at the time?

A. No.

Q. How did this conversation come up?

A. I was buying twine.

Q. Where?

A. In Woodstock, in 1892.

Q. What factories was he making a comparison with? Yours was not in existence then?

A. No; he was comparing his twine with the Crown brand of twine, made at Brantford. He was saying why it was they could make it cheaper than that, because they bought cheaper than Brantford could, and treated the hemp in the way I have mentioned.

Q. Were you buying from the Brantford people?

A. No, but it was in the market; we bought from the Consumers'; I thought it was the better twine and the cheaper. It is not always the cheapness alone that has to be considered. We used to have to send out new machines and twine with them, and would rather pay a cent or two a pound more for twine we were sure of, than get the article that would perhaps cost a little less, but on which we were not sure that we could depend.

Q. Now as to the information which you have been giving us as to the selection from the Fair Current, and using the poorer fibre in the making of rope; it is based simply on a conversation which you had two years ago, before you were connected with the manufacture of twine?

A. Well, at Auburn factory they told me the same thing. Mr. Bodell, the Superintendent there, told me they could not use Fair Current there because they had no appliances for making rope, and so using up the poor fibre that should not be used in the making of twine.

Q. Are you impressed with the truth of Mr. Morris's statement?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you can not manufacture and compete with them?

A. Not and buy Fair Current hemp.

Q. And they can spin cheaper?

A. I think they can spin as cheap as we can.

Q. You are at some disadvantage in that way?

A. We should be at some disadvantage, no doubt.

By Mr. MACKENZIE.—Q. With regard to the way in which manufacturers use their Fair Current; Mr. Morris is superintendent and general manager of the Consumers' Cordage Company, is he not, with no doubt a practical knowledge of the matter?

A. Yes.

Q. And he is the authority of what you have stated to the committee with regard to their using the inferior grade of fibre in the making of rope?

A. Yes.

Q. And from your general knowledge of the business you are perfectly satisfied that is the way in which they use up this fibre?

A. Yes.

Q. And you know from other manufacturers that they could not use the particular class of material unless they did that?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, as to your using the finer qualities of hemp; you said there were two reasons why you could not use sisal; because of the prickly substance which it throws off, which many of the prisoners being in poor health on account of previous excesses would find injurious to them?

A. Yes, there was objection to the use of it on account of that.

Q. And in the second place, because you found it necessary to produce a finer twine to overcome the prejudice existing against an article manufactured in prison?

A. Yes.

Q. And have you not found that the average buyer of twine will always buy what he can be absolutely sure of, if he can buy approximately at the same price?

A. Yes; that is always the case.

Mr. Noxon's further examination was then adjourned.

XIV.

Public Accounts Committee,

March 28th, 1894.

Mr. Noxon was recalled, and examined as follows:

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Can you give us in detail the cost of manufacture of binder twine?

A. I can give you the statement in gross.

Q. Have you it in detail?

A. I have the different materials separated, and can let you know how much for each.

Q. The labor included?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you in fact all the details necessary to give the cost of manufacture ?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you please give the items separately ?

A. The cost of Manilla on hand is	\$38,606 38
Account paid for Cordage and Machine oil, less quantity on hand	753 43
Cordage bags, and tags, less quantity on hand	973 22
Freight and customs charges on cordage, etc.	2,997 15
Fuel	1,020 59
Miscellaneous, including water, gas, repairs, and advertising	1,112 65
Salaries	2,083 20
Prison labor 5,460 days at fifty cents a day	2,730 00

Totals \$50,276 62

Lbs.

Twine sold	475,862
Used as samples and in other industries	1,500
Amount on hand	99,704

Total 577,066

Cost per hundred pounds, exclusive labor, \$8 23 ; for prison labor per hundred pounds 47 cents, making a total cost of \$8.70 per hundred pounds.

Total amount sold 475,862 pounds; cash received \$42,379.71 ; amount realized per hundred pounds \$8.89.

Q. Have you allowed anything for wear and tear of machinery ?

A. No allowance has been made except for repairing anything broken. That has been charged. We also charged a number of extras to keep the machinery in repair.

Q. What salaries have you included ?

A. Of the manager.

Q. Who is that ?

A. Mr. Magler.

Q. Who else ?

A. Of Robinson and Bell, who are assisting.

Q. What salary do they receive ?

A. They were to receive a yearly salary of \$1,500 for Magler, and \$500 each for Robinson and Bell.

Q. Is that the salary they are receiving ?

A. No ; Magler is receiving \$1,000 a year, and the others \$500 a year each.

Q. Are no other salaries included ?

A. No.

Q. Are there no other persons other than prison labor engaged in the manufacture of the twine ?

A. No others.

Q. Are there no guards for these men ?

A. There is one guard ?

Q. Is his salary included ?

A. No.

Q. How many men are engaged ?

A. An average of 35 up to the 30th of September. There are more machines running now.

Q. And you do not include his salary ?

A. He would be required to maintain discipline and order if there were no industry at all. It would not be fair to charge his service to the industry. He takes them in and out of the shops, attends to the count, and to all matters relating to the discipline of the men.

Q. Did he have charge of 35 men before ?

A. I could not say what number of men he had charge of before. The number of prisoners to guards is of course very much less than the proportion he has under his charge. Most of the guards have ten or fifteen men to a man.

Q. You estimate prison labor at fifty cents a day ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you think it unfair in that case to charge the salary of the guard ?

A. He would be equally required if there were no industry.

Q. You have not yet given us the total cost of the actual manufacture ?

A. I have given you the total.

Q. Is that a fair estimate of what it will cost you to manufacture in future ?

A. It will be a little less in future, I think. The machinery is running more smoothly now, and there are fewer stoppages than there were last year. We can get better results for the labor now.

Q. Now, on the principle that the guard's salary should not be charged, because he would be required if there were no industry, why should not your salary be charged ?

A. Because it has not been the practice.

Q. But what is the reason ? I don't want to know what has been the practice ?

A. The reason, I suppose, is that looking after the different institutions, and inspecting them, is part of the work of administration and not of the industries. I should be there if there were no industries at all in performance of my duties.

Q. Is it a large part of your duties to see that the manufacturing goes on properly ?

A. My duty is to see that the results obtained by the Warden with the means placed at his disposal, are adequate.

Q. Were not you employed on the ground that you were somewhat of an expert ?

A. I am not able to state the grounds on which I was employed ; that is for the Government to say.

Q. Was not that one of the reasons ?

A. That would be one of the qualifications, no doubt.

Q. Then you had other qualifications than those of other inspectors?

A. It would be very important, no doubt, to have other knowledge.

Q. And having that knowledge you are there as an overseer?

A. No; I am not an overseer.

Q. Do you give instructions to the Warden, and he to the men?

A. Where I think he is not making proper use of the means placed at his disposal, I call his attention to the matter. He may change his plan or not.

Q. Then he acts under you as a principal?

A. Just to the extent that the superintendents of all institutions act under the instructions of the inspectors.

Q. He acts under your instructions, does he not?

A. Not always, largely on his own judgment.

Q. He is responsible to you?

A. In regard to the results of the industries that are being carried on, but not as to the way in which they are carried on. That is left very much to his own judgment. He may change or improve his methods, without changing his results.

Q. But is he subject to you for instructions?

A. I simply call his attention to certain matters.

Q. What is the difference between instructing and calling attention?

A. A thing may have escaped his attention.

Q. But is it your duty to instruct him?

A. I expect to call his attention to a point that is not satisfactory. If the twine is not well made, for instance, I would point it out to him.

Q. And leave him to find a remedy?

A. Yes; I don't point that out.

Q. Has your past experience been such as would enable you to point out why you think there is something wrong?

A. I could see where a thing was not properly done, but could not say what was necessary to overcome it.

Q. Then you don't know?

A. No.

Q. Then how can you tell a thing is not right?

A. I have been using binder twine a great many years.

Q. So has every farmer in this country?

A. Yes, and can tell good from bad.

Q. Then he would be able to assume the position of inspector?

A. He might, as regards twine.

Q. Then you are there to oversee in a sense, and to inspect, and can not tell what is wrong?

A. I don't pretend to be an expert in the manufacture of twine. Mr. Massie has opportunities of observing the operations that I have not.

Q. Who sets the matter right that you point out to Mr. Massie?

A. He leaves it to the manager, whom we employ on account of his expert knowledge. The manager applies the remedy.

Q. Do you mean to say that the manager, who allows the twine to go out of his hands in an improper condition, can remedy the fault that you have pointed out?

A. There may be a reason for it.

Q. But what is the use of Mr. Massie pointing out that something is wrong to the expert himself?

A. He might have been able to do no better with the material in his hands.

Q. Then what is the object of your pointing it out?

A. If the product is not good, I say so.

Q. Does he not know better than you whether it is good or not?

A. No; probably I know better than he whether it is suitable to use or not.

Q. Better than the expert?

A. Yes; he is an expert in the manufacture of twine; I am an expert in the use of it. I have spent days and weeks in the harvest field myself, setting up machines and using them. I don't profess to know more than an ordinary farmer.

Q. I hardly think an ordinary farmer would presume to say he knew better than an expert what were the defects in a piece of twine.

A. He could say better than the expert whether it was fit for his machine to use.

Q. Any man could do that if he had had experience?

A. If he had used it; not if he had only seen it. I was brought up on a farm.

Q. Are you a farmer?

A. I am not farming now; I am inspecting.

Q. Have you farmed for twenty years past?

A. Not except ten or fifteen acres.

Q. I suppose a farmer using twine for many years would know more of it than you?

A. No; I have frequently spent nearly the whole harvest following the machines, right from the beginning until the close; and in this way have seen more grain cut than any farmer could possibly cut on his farm.

Q. Do you employ any agent for the sale of twine?

A. I can't say what may be done for the coming year; we did not do so last year; I do not know if the same policy will be pursued. That is for the Government to say.

Q. You had a considerable quantity on hand last year?

A. Yes; but not at the close of the harvest.

Q. But you had it on hand at the 30th September ; that was the close of the harvest ?

A. Yes ; but the consumption for the year ceased before that ; it ceased about the 15th of August. We had 99,009 pounds on hand at the stock-taking.

Q. That was about a fourth of all you manufacture during the year ?

A. Yes ; we did not get started until late. The machinery troubled us a good deal.

Q. What quantity will you manufacture this year ?

A. We expect to manufacture some 600 or 700 tons. We have more machines now than before.

Q. Do you pay freights on this twine ?

A. The freight is taken out of the price. We pay the freight here.

Q. Have you included freights in this statement ?

A. Yes.

Q. Where is the item ?

(Witness shows the item to Mr. Clancy in the statement filed.)

Q. You have for freight charges, \$2,997.15 ; is that right ?

A. That is the freight charges on fibre and other stuff coming in, and twine going out.

Q. Will you let us see the account ? It is very important.

A. I can get the books. The clerk who is familiar with the books could turn up the amounts better than I could.

Q. Did you prepare this statement yourself ?

A. It was prepared under my instructions.

Q. Is it correct ?

A. Substantially it is correct.

Q. Are you prepared to swear that this sum includes all the freight charges both ways ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you examine the books ?

A. Yes.

Q. Are these men engaged constantly in the manufacture of twine ?

A. Yes.

Q. The year throughout ?

A. Yes.

Q. There are thirty-five men engaged ?

A. Yes ; there were besides that at first a number of men engaged in making partitions and other work in connection with the fitting up of the shops.

Q. You say the average number of men engaged in the manufacture of binder twine was thirty-five ?

A. Yes. We have more machines now. We have twenty-five jennets now, and should require more men.

Q. You have given 5,460 days ; how do you make that out. There are 300 days in a year ?

A. We only estimate that we are running from the 1st of April, when we got the machinery running so as to produce a proper article.

Q. When did you commence to run ?

A. The latter part of January. We made some twine the last of January, but it was not very good.

Q. How many men had you then ?

A. Thirty-five, or perhaps a few more than that, as I said.

Q. And in February you had thirty-five men ?

A. Yes.

Q. What month did you commence running with full force ?

A. In the month of April.

Q. From what day do you commence to count the 5,460 days ?

A. The 1st of April.

Q. Did you count in the labor before that in the cost of manufacture ?

A. No.

Q. Why not ?

A. We had not the machinery running. We were trying to get it in order.

Q. How much twine did you manufacture before the 1st of April ?

A. A very small quantity ; I think it all went into baling ; it was not fit to send out.

Q. You were making a lot of bad twine ?

A. The machinery was not running well.

Q. You had an expert there ?

A. Yes ; it was not his fault.

Q. Whose fault was it ?

A. Chiefly that of the machines. One or two of the machines through which the fibre had to pass were not working. We had to make some material changes before they would work.

Q. Then you were at work in the months of April, May, June, July, August, September ; are these the months you count ?

A. Yes.

At this point Mr. Noxon's examination was suspended, that Mr. Williams, his book-keeper, might be examined on some points that had arisen in the above examination. Mr. Williams' evidence is given elsewhere. The examination of Mr. Noxon was then resumed, as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Have you any statement to make, Mr. Noxon, after having heard this statement by the witness Williams ?

A. Mr. Williams was instructed to take the time of the men from the 1st of April, and to make a correct account of the expenditure of cordage, with the receipts from the sale of the twine ; and to take the amounts from the transactions that actually occurred, so that nothing should be left out. I wanted a correct statement for my own purposes as well as for that of the committee. I did not care whether it told for or against the manner in which the industry had been conducted so long as it was correct.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Is that the first time you have had a statement, Mr. Noxon ?

A. I have had a general statement before, taken out of all the industries, but that is the first time I have had it in detail. I was asked to give the committee a fuller statement than I had the other day. I had the results of all the industries combined then.

Q. Do you know if all the material used up to the 30th September had been paid for ?

A. Yes ; the books were kept open for the sake of getting in all the accounts.

Q. Is this payment for manilla a separate transaction from that appearing in the Public Accounts ?

A. Yes.

Q. No portion of the material mentioned in the Public Accounts is included in this statement ?

A. No.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. You heard Williams say that he had to take the original accounts to arrive at this statement. Is there a different system now ?

A. Yes ; the old system is by receipts and expenditure, single entry ; the expenditure would embrace the account of John Smith, say, for various industries ; we would credit him with \$1,000 say for items on account of these industries, charging the bulk sum. To get the analysis it would be necessary to go to the accounts paid by each department. I have now a double entry system for each department, and we can see immediately by turning up how much is paid for each article.

Q. That system has been adopted since you were appointed inspector ?

A. Yes ; since the 30th September. I could not make a change until the close of the year.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Do you pay anything for insurance ?

A. No ; we have automatic sprinklers, and the floor is concrete. It was thought they could safely carry insurance themselves. I am myself rather inclined to think it would be prudent to carry insurance, and am thinking of recommending it.

Q. If you were to add the labor from the time you first commenced until the 1st of April, what would be the cost of the twine ?

A. I can of course only estimate, but I think only a fraction of a cent more.

Q. What were those persons doing during the time in question ?

A. Putting up machinery, erecting shafting, tightening the pulleys, putting the machines, and doing things of that kind.

Q. Were you not largely experimenting up to that time?

A. We were with some of the machines, which gave us a good deal of trouble. The fibre would not pass through them.

Q. Was it after the 1st of April you made this bad twine?

A. Yes; we made some bad twine after that.

Q. Now, about your measurements that you have produced here? The twine you used to represent the Central Prison industry was your best twine?

A. Yes.

Q. How many balls of it did you measure?

A. Three of our own.

Q. Did they all measure the length?

A. They were not all the same weight.

Q. Did they all give the same number of feet to the pound?

A. We measured them continuously, not separately. We weighed three balls, and tied the ends together, and strung them out.

Q. You made no other test?

A. That was the most correct test that could be made.

Q. What did they average?

A. The average was 634 feet to the pound.

Q. How did you measure the others?

A. In the same way.

Q. Is it possible to pick out three balls of your twine, or of any other twine that would measure more to the pound than three other balls?

A. You might perhaps take three balls that would vary, but those we picked out were taken entirely at random. We made no selection. We took them out of the sacks at random. The sacks themselves were not selected.

Q. When did you commence to manufacture this high grade twine?

A. In April.

Q. Did you ever measure this American twine (pointing to a ball manufactured by a Plymouth, Mass., factory)?

A. No; except in short pieces; we tested two or three hundred feet. Approximately it ran 640 feet to the pound. It was not a very accurate test.

Q. That twine is very similar to yours?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it made out of the same material?

A. Yes; perhaps ours is the best; ours is the best color.

Q. The American went higher than yours?

A. The short piece we measured went 640 feet to the pound. The ball might not run as high as that quite; possibly it might go higher, a little.

Q. Where did you get it?

A. I bought it from the hardware company. I bought it merely to see it and compare with it, as it was competing with us to some extent.

Q. Can you say you did compete with it in every sense?

A. I think so.

Q. But as far as you made the tests theirs was longer than yours?

A. It was an imperfect test.

Q. Why did you not make the same test as in the case of the others?

A. We were not so much in competition with it. It was sold eleven and a quarter cents a pound, and not much of it is sold. The price is against it.

Q. Is not high price always against the sale of twine?

A. Farmers prefer ours rather than a lower grade of twine.

Q. But a lower grade cheaper twine, supposing it to run well, would not that be better for them?

A. No; they prefer the best twine.

Q. Did you ever enquire as to Red Cap or Blue Ribbon, which of them is sold in the greater quantity?

A. I have sold hundreds of pounds of Blue Ribbon to one of Red Cap, and I have been selling twine for years. I sold for twelve years up to 1892, and I sold in '92.

Q. And you state that you had always been able to sell Blue Ribbon in preference to Red Cap?

A. Yes; farmers asked for the best. We sometimes had a reason for pushing the sale of another variety.

Q. Would you be surprised to learn that other dealers now sell two bales of Red Cap to one of Blue Ribbon?

A. Red Cap runs longer than it used to do. It used to run 450 feet and 475 feet to the pound only. It is longer now.

Q. You don't know what proportion of the one is sold now as compared with the other?

A. No; not since 1892.

Q. Now, have we made it clear that if a greater quantity of Red Cap is being sold to-day than on Blue Ribbon it would be a fair indication of what farmers think of it?

A. I think they show that they prefer it.

Q. Then would not you think it your duty to manufacture somewhat similar twine in the prison?

A. No; they would prefer the present twine, because it gives greater length of feet to the pound for the money than Red Cap or Blue Ribbon. Ours would do the same.

Q. But the Red Cap is cheaper at cost to the manufacturer than a higher grade of twine?

A. Yes.

Q. If you were charging profit on the twine you are now manufacturing, could you sell it alongside Red Cap?

A. Yes; if we made it clear to the farmers that they got more feet to the pound in our twine than in the other. There is a difference between the two of thirty per cent. We could still give greater length, and afford to sell at a profit.

Q. But they are selling as cheap as you are, and selling at a profit?

A. I don't know what they are doing; I know what we are doing.

Q. Then you don't conclude that it would be in the interest of the province for you to make this Red Cap?

A. I think it would be in the interest of the province for us to continue to do as we are doing.

Q. I suppose the relation is much the same between Red Cap and Blue Ribbon as between Blue Ribbon and your twine?

A. No; there is a difference of sixteen per cent. between Red Cap and Blue Ribbon, and there is a difference of forty cents a hundred pounds between Blue Ribbon and our twine. The Red Cap is cheaper than Blue Ribbon because of the lower price at which it is sold; but Red Cap is being sold at nine and a quarter, and we are selling at nine and three-quarters.

Q. But Red Cap is sold at eight and a quarter?

A. The manufacturer's price is nine and a quarter cents, and ten and a half for Blue Ribbon.

Q. Were those circular prices?

A. These were the prices charged at the beginning of the season; I think they reduced the prices after the prison twine began selling.

Q. You stated here that the twine is being sold at eight and a quarter cents; you have that statement in evidence?

A. I said I had no means of knowing. They might have sold even cheaper than that. I know what their list prices are. They were selling at nine and a quarter cents, and we were selling at the same price.

Q. You say you sold at eight and three-quarter cents?

A. That was per car load; small quantities sold for nine and a quarter.

Q. You say the price throughout averaged \$8.89 per hundred pounds?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you sell much at nine and a quarter?

A. Yes; retail.

Q. Can you sell at less than nine and a quarter and cover cost?

A. Yes.

Q. How much?

A. I don't care to say without making a calculation?

Q. How do you arrive at the cost?

A. I take the cost of the fibre and add 47 cents per hundred pounds for the cost of prison labor.

Q. Does that include everything?

A. Yes.

Q. What does it cost to manufacture per pound?

A. It costs \$8.70 per hundred pounds, including everything.

Q. Then when you sell at nine and a quarter you sell at a profit?

A. The car load is cheaper.

Q. But you sell retail at that?

A. Yes.

Q. In future that is what the farmer will pay for it?

A. I don't know as to that. It may be less. If you make it appear that we are losing money now it may be more. We can sell at that price without losing money.

Q. Can you sell at less?

A. That depends; we may have to employ an organization to sell this year. If we do, that would increase the cost. If we have to pay nothing for distribution it would not cost so much. We could sell at that price.

Q. Then so far as you know that is what it will cost the farmer?

A. I don't say that. The probability is it will be less. Everything will depend upon the cost of distribution.

Q. But you said the cost of distribution would be added to the present price?

A. It would be added to the cost; not necessarily to the price of nine and a quarter.

Q. If it costs you \$8.70 per hundred pounds to manufacture and you sold at the prices you have named, you have been selling to the farmers at a profit?

A. Yes; if it had not been for the allowance to Mr. Hallam we should have made money. That allowance wipes out the margin.

Q. But you have not counted that?

A. No; it is not in this statement.

Q. But it grew out of these transactions?

A. The matter had not been closed during the time this statement covers.

Q. Why was it not included?

A. When you once close your books you cannot open them again?

Q. But you could have included it in this statement?

A. Yes; it would have shown a loss of two or three hundred dollars on the whole thing.

Q What was the allowance ?

A. Twelve hundred odd dollars ; that included some freights. The exact amount of the allowance was \$1,222.80.

Q. And you say that after taking that out you made a loss of somewhere about \$300 ?

A. Yes.

Q. That includes transactions prior to September 30th ?

A. Yes ; after the books had been closed.

Q. Now, if we take this \$300 from the \$1,200 you gave back, you would have made in the neighborhood of \$900 ?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you were not selling at cost to the farmers ?

A. We were as nearly as we could calculate. We had to make our price at the beginning of the season.

Q. How much did you make during the whole year ?

A. As we have stated ; if we had not had the loss to Mr. Hallam we would have made a profit of \$900 ; that put us on the other side of the balance to the extent of \$300.

Q. If you had not made a rebate to Mr. Hallam you would have made a profit of \$900 ?

A. Yes ; the rebate to him left us three hundred dollars on the other side.

Q. What proportion of the whole did he handle ?

A. About 62 tons, I think ; I am speaking from memory, however. The exact amount is given in the returns made to the house.

Q What proportion was that to the whole outfit ?

A. We sold about 235 to 237 tons.

Q. Then he handled about one-fourth.

A. Yes.

Q. This allowance, then, was only a very small part of what he would get ?

A. I don't understand.

Q. You made the same profits on the twine you sold to farmers as on that you sold to him ?

A. Yes.

Q. Then if you had not sold to him you would have made three or four thousand dollars ?

A. No.

Q. By not letting him have the allowance you had to make him you would have made \$900 on a fourth of the twine; now, if you made that sum out of one-fourth of the twine, you would have made four times that sum out of the whole of the twine?

A. We made the same out of him as out of the rest that we sold; no more no less. The sum of nine hundred dollars is the amount we would have made out of the whole of the twine manufactured if we had not had to make the allowance, not the amount we would have made out of what we sold to Mr. Hallam.

By Mr. MARIER :—Q. What do you intend doing this year about placing twine on the market?

A. We have not yet decided; the situation has not yet developed.

Q. Last year you sold for cash?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you sell on the same terms this year?

A. I don't know what may be determined on, but I should hope so.

Q. As far as you know that will be the course pursued?

A. That would be my aim.

Q. I understand you now to state there is a loss on last year's transactions of three hundred dollars?

A. Yes; after making the allowance to Mr. Hallam.

Q. Now, will you listen to what Mr. Dryden states in this speech as reported in the *Globe* newspaper of January 27th?

The chairman objected to this being included in the evidence, and after some discussion the matter dropped, the examination being continued as follows :—

By Mr. CLANCY :—Q. Are you able to produce twine now to be sold at a reasonable profit cheaper than other manufacturers of the province?

A. I don't know what they can do; I know what we can do.

Q. How can you or Mr. Dryden or anybody else speak for the province and say you are able to do this, unless you have this information?

A. I am not speaking for Mr. Dryden; I say we can produce this twine for the price we are selling at.

Q. At cost?

A. Yes; there is no doubt of it.

Q. Can you say there are no other twines of a lower grade, quite as cheap as yours?

A. There has been nothing on the market so cheap.

Q. What is that sold at (pointing to the Plymouth, Mass. twine)?

A. That is sold at eleven and a quarter cents.

Q. That includes duty?

A. Yes; I suppose a duty of twelve and a half per cent.

Q. Deducting the duty, could it be sold as cheap as yours?

A. No; it would still be higher.

Q. What does it cost to manufacture twine after the material is laid down?

A. You can take the statement you have there; I would have to calculate to tell you.

Q. Other manufacturers tell me they know just exactly what it costs?

A. They give from one and three quarter cents to two cents a pound as being the cost of everything that goes into the cost of the manufacture.

Q. I am informed that the cost of manufacture is only from half to three quarters of a cent per pound?

A. That is not true; it can not be done. Manufacturers themselves give the cost as one and three quarter cents per pound; the other can not be done.

Q. You would be surprised if experts were produced to show that on both the American and the Canadian sides the cost of manufacturing does not exceed three quarters of a cent per pound, for manufacture of material?

A. It can not be done. It is impossible. You don't understand the secrets of making twine.

Mr. MACKENZIE.—Q. That is for labor only, Mr. Noxon?

A. Yes.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. You said there was a loss on the transactions covered in that statement of \$300; does that mean after charging for the wages?

A. Yes.

Q. After charging up the wages and everything else, there has been a loss of \$300

A. Yes.

Q. That would reduce the wages down to how much per day?

A. A mere trifle. I don't know exactly how much.

Q. How many prisoners were engaged in the manufacture?

A. Thirty-five.

Q. And the total charge for wages is what? \$2,800?

A. \$2,800.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. That would reduce the price paid for prison labor to forty-four and a half cents per day, would it not?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. In this statement you have put in here, are you strictly accurate in every detail as to the cost of the twine?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you include any portion of the twine manufactured before the first of April, in the statement you have here?

A. As I said, there was a small quantity of twine made that we did not use, while we were experimenting with the machinery.

Q. Did you include that in your sales?

A. It is charged against the industry as wrappings. We have charged ourselves with it.

This concluded Mr. Noxon's examination for the day.

XXV.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 5th, 1894.

Mr. NOXON appeared before the committee, and was re-examined as follows :—

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. You told the committee on a former occasion that you would sell twine during the coming year at nine and a quarter cents to cover full cost to the province, including the cost of handling and commission if any, after the twine is shipped from here?

A. I said it could be sold at nine and a quarter cents, and cover all cost.

Q. Then that is the figure it will require to be sold at?

A. That would cover the cost; but a less amount would cover it probably.

Q. What amount would cover it?

A. I have not yet been able to settle; it has not yet been decided.

Q. You don't know?

A. I have not yet gone into a careful calculation, to see how much less it could be sold for.

Q. You have all your material?

A. Yes.

Q. You gave a statement a day or two ago, showing the price of your material?

A. Yes.

Q. Will it be cheaper this year?

A. Yes; we shall be able to effect some economy this year over last year in manufacturing.

Q. How much cheaper will the twine be?

A. I can't say.

Q. How do you know it will be cheaper?

A. From the work that is being done. We have saved some expense, and we have obtained a larger product from the machines.

Q. Have you been able from your experience since last year to produce twine at a less cost than you stated in your former evidence?

A. It can be produced at less than nine and a quarter, I think.

Q. How much less?

A. I don't know how much. It will be something less.

Q. So far as you know yourself at present it will be sold for about nine and a quarter cents?

A. I say it can be sold for that and cover all cost.

Q. You are not prepared to say, speaking off-hand, that it can be done for less?

A. I am not prepared to say how much less it can be done for.

Q. Practically you are selling at the same price as last year?

A. We are not selling at all at the present time; we are not offering any, at present.

Q. You are not going to offer it at less than cost?

A. No; we shall fix the price to cover the cost.

Q. Then the price you sold at last year was fixed at cost?

A. Yes; and the same will be done this year.

Q. And it was about nine and a quarter last year?

A. Yes.

Q. And as far as you know it will be the same this year?

A. It will be somewhat less, I think.

Q. Will other manufacturers this year sell at less than they did last year?

A. I think so.

Q. Will they undersell you?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Have you seen any prices quoted?

A. Yes.

Q. Where?

A. I have seen the prices of American manufacturers.

Q. What did they quote?

A. Seven cents and a quarter, pure Manilla, subject to freight and duty.

Q. Then if the duty were off, they could undersell you by two cents a pound.

A. The price quoted is for hundred ton lots, not for car lots.

Q. What is the price quoted for car lots?

A. I can't speak positively as to that. I was told it would be half a cent more for car lots.

Q. Have you seen any Canadian quotations?

A. No.

Q. Have you seen the quotations of McCormack & Co.?

A. Yes; it is their quotations I was referring to.

By Mr MACKENZIE.—Q. That is a Chicago firm?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. How many feet to the pound?

A. They represent 600 feet to the pound.

Q. And you represent 600 to 650?

A. Yes; in the test we made it 634.

Q. Do you think it will show the same length on a test this year?

A. We expect it will show fully as much.

Q. Then taking those respective lengths into consideration, their twine is cheaper than yours?

A. I don't think so; we have not made our price this year. As I said, I have made no exact calculation on which to form an opinion. I say, however, it will cost less than it did last year.

Q. In what way will it cost less?

A. We are spinning more.

Q. How much less will it cost?

A. I can't say, without having made a careful calculation. I know it will be less.

Q. Can you tell the committee to-morrow how much less it will cost?

A. I don't think I shall be able to do so.

Q. Are you prepared to say that the twine sold at $7\frac{1}{4}$ cents, freight and duty added to that price, and 600 feet to the pound, is not cheaper than what you sold at $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents?

A. I can't say how they will compare when your price is made.

Q. But taking last year's price?

A. It would not be a fair comparison.

Q. What did it cost you a pound last year?

A. I think the statement shows \$8.70 per hundred pounds.

Q. You allowed a $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 cents per pound for manufacturing?

A. Yes; to cover the whole expenses.

Q. You stated that under no circumstances could it be done for less?

A. That is accepted as the cost of manufacturing.

Q. Now, have you new light, that you say now that it can be manufactured for less?

A. We can manufacture more cheaply than we did last year. There is a saving in various ways, and there are larger products from the machines.

Q. But you stated the other day that you took all the waste back and used it over again, so that there was hardly any waste at all in manufacture? How did you effect a saving then?

A. That is what we are doing now; we were not doing that at first.

Q. Now, in considering the cost of your twine for the present year did you take into consideration the interest on your investment for six months ahead?

A. No.

Q. Why not?

A. We bought it six months ahead, to allow for delivery. We did not pay for it until it was delivered.

Q. Have you yet received that which you ordered in June?

A. Yes; I think it came in December; some of it after the beginning of the present year.

Q. You bought it at an average of six months before it was required?

A. It takes about that time to get delivered.

Q. Do all manufacturers do that?

A. If they buy in Manilla they have to do that. It takes that time to be delivered from there.

Q. Don't they buy from London and New York houses?

A. We can do that; but we would have to pay higher prices.

Q. How much higher are the prices there?

A. It would be about ten shillings a pound more for quick delivery.

Q. What would that be per pound?

A. Each five shillings represents about six cents a hundred pounds; ten shillings would therefore represent twelve cents on the hundred pounds.

Q. Then it is less than one-eighth of a cent per pound?

A. Yes.

Q. If you were buying your material now in New York or London, could you not manufacture a good deal cheaper or produce it a good deal cheaper to the farmer than you can having bought your twine six months ago?

A. I don't think so. I have a quotation from New York, now, wanting five and five fifteenths for Fair Current; but we want better than that to make our twine, and the better grade would bring it up to the same figure about.

Q. Do you mean to state, after the collapse to which you referred the other day, that you can't buy any cheaper now than you did then?

A. The reduction has been principally on low grades, "seconds" and "browns."

Q. What was 600 feet to the pound Manilla quoted at last year?

A. Manilla cost us for last year from \$6.45 to 7.34.

Q. What I mean is what were McCormack & Co.'s quotations for pure Manilla twine last year?

A. I have not the figures here.

Q. What were the Consumers' Cordage Company's figures this year?

A. I don't think they are quoted yet; I don't think they are fixed.

Q. Now, as to this American twine that you state was sold to the farmers at eleven and a quarter cents; are you sure of the price?

A. It was sold to the farmers at that.

Q. This is Central Prison twine (taking the better grade of Central Prison twine)?

A. Yes.

Q. And this (taking the American twine) is Plymouth, Mass., twine?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, this 600 foot twine, sold at seven and a quarter cents, is pure Manilla?

A. I think they style it so.

Q. And it is made from the same material as you make yours?

A. There are probably fifty or sixty grades of the same Manilla that would all be called pure Manilla; it just depends on the grade of hemp that they use. It may be pure Manilla, but not as good Manilla as used in the manufacture of our twine.

Q. Is there any difference between the highest grade quoted by them and the grade used by you as to the character of the material used?

A. It would be very difficult to judge that; there are so many grades in the same brand.

Q. Do you know there is any difference?

A. I can't say I know there is any difference; it would be only a matter of judgment; I should have to judge from the appearance of the twine.

Q. Have you seen any of the McCormack Co.'s twine?

A. This (pointing to the ball described previously as the manufacture of the Plymouth, Mass., house) is said to be made for them in a Plymouth factory.

Q. This is their high grade twine?

A. It is reported as such.

Q. This is the twine quoted here at seven and a quarter cents?

A. That was the highest grade twine last year.

Q. Now, you have the two twines side by side; is American twine not made out of the same material as yours?

A. That is last year's twine; they may be making a cheaper grade of twine this year.

Q. Have you any reason to know that it is not the same twine?

A. I have no reason to know whether it is the same twine or not?

Q. This was the highest grade last year?

A. Yes.

Q. And they quote their highest this year at seven and a quarter?

A. That is the highest I have seen.

Q. Then the reasonable assumption is that it is the same twine?

A. Yes; in the absence of samples.

Q. What was the price quoted last year ; I think you said eleven and a quarter to farmers and nine and three-quarters in less than hundred ton lots ?

A. Yes ; I think that was it.

Q. Then the McCormack Company are selling at two and a half cents a pound less than last year, and so far as you know you are selling at the same price ?

A. I don't say that.

Q. Are you prepared to sell two and a half cents less than last year ?

A. No ; I don't say that.

Q. Can you sell half a cent less ?

A. We can.

Q. How do you account for that reduction ?

A. We bought the fibre for the twine we sold last year at \$6.71 to \$7.34 a hundred pounds. This year we bought at six and an eighth.

Q. What was the average price last year ?

A. Very close to seven cents ; a trifle over or under.

Q. You gave in evidence that that fibre cost six and an eighth ?

A. That is the Manilla we purchased for last year's product ; we are using that for this year's manufacture.

“ Q. Are you buying any lower grades this year ? A. We bought Good Marks and a small quantity of lower grades.” That is what you say in your evidence here ?

A. Yes ; that is what I bought last year for this year's output. We bought sum in the fall of 1892 for the output of 1893.

Q. And last year you got it down to six and an eighth cents ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. MACKENZIE :—Q. The basis of your cost this year, therefore, is six and an eighth cents for raw material ?

A. Yes.

Q. And the purchases you made last year are for the output of 1894 ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY :—Q. Practically you bought at a higher grade for 1894 than for 1893 ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you paid more for the fibre than you paid for that of 1893 ?

A. No ; I don't think so, we paid as high as £32 for some of the fibre of 1893—that is, for the output of that year ; I don't think we got any for less than £31.

Q. Would that be more than six and an eighth cents per pound ?

A. It would be very close to seven cents per pound ; it would average that.

By Mr. MACKENZIE :—Q. Let us understand this clearly ; your purchases for the output of 1893, which you bought in 1892, cost you on an average seven cents a pound ?

A. Yes.

Q. And your purchases for 1893 for the output of 1894 cost you on the average six and an eighth cents per pound ?

A. Yes.

Q. And the price of six and an eighth cents as the cost of raw material is the basis of the cost to the farmer for 1894 ?

By Mr. CLANCY :—Q. The statement you made before was that you had reduced the price to six and an eighth cents by buying lower marks and higher ones together, and taking the average price ?

A. Yes.

Q. Now you have said you bought all high grades ?

A. Principally ; not entirely. Out of four thousand bales we bought three hundred lower grades for the purpose of experimenting.

Q. Did you buy lower grades in the first instance ?

A. Yes ; that was where our trouble lay.

By the CHAIRMAN :—Q. But you say it is all pure Manilla that you bought ?

A. Yes ; but there are forty or fifty grades of pure Manilla.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. How many grades of pure Manilla are you buying ?

A. Well, there are different marks.

Q. But how many grades ?

A. We confine our purchases principally to two grades of hemp ; but there are different marks in these. We bought two grades, one of them good marks, and the other a cheaper grade than good marks. The price of good marks is about the same, sometimes showing five or ten shillings difference in the mark. The lower grade of Manilla that we bought was for experimental purposes.

Q. What did you pay for the highest grade of Manilla that you bought for the output of 1894 ?

A. From £27 to £29.

Q. What was the average ?

A. Six and an eighth cents.

Q. What did you pay for the lowest ?

A. I think it was as low as £23 10s. or £23 15s.

Q. Was that the same kind that you bought when you commenced to manufacture ?

A. No ; it was one of the best marks of fair current. The other was made up of ten or a dozen different marks. We selected in working it up one of the best marks of the lot.

Q. Now, if other manufacturers are in position to sell two and a half cents cheaper than last year, then in order that the people of the province should not be asked to pay too much, you should be able to sell two and a half cents cheaper also. Is not that the case?

A. Not at all; we were selling at cost last year, and they were selling at a profit.

Q. That does not affect the case; if you sell at cost this year you should be able to sell two and a half cents cheaper than you did last year, just as they are able to sell at a profit two and a half cents cheaper this year than they did last?

A. But if they are selling at four cents profit, say, it is an easy thing for them to throw off two cents, and content themselves with two cents profit, and sell that much cheaper.

Q. But if they are doing this in order that the farmers may get the benefit of the reduction, then in order that the farmers may get the same reduction from you, and be able to purchase it proportionately cheaper, you also should be able to sell two and a half cents cheaper than you did last year?

A. They sold last year at eleven and a quarter, and this year they are selling at two and a half cents less than that; they would have to do that to come down to our price.

Q. Who bought at eleven and a quarter cents?

A. We bought some ourselves; I bought three or four bales to supply customers. I wanted to see what it was like; I did not believe the representations made to me in regard to it. I wanted it for my own satisfaction.

Q. You did not believe it was offered at so high a price?

A. No.

Q. Did you sell it again?

A. Yes.

Q. To whom did you sell it?

A. I don't know; it was all taken out; it was only a small quantity.

Q. You sold it at the same price as your own?

A. Yes.

Q. And what did you pay for it?

A. We paid the regular retail price for it; eleven and a quarter cents. We bought two qualities, the Sheaf and another quality—I forget the name; there were two qualities, anyway.

Q. What is the duty on the twine?

A. It was twelve and a half per cent. last year. But the government make an arbitrary valuation, and the duty of twelve and a half cents would be levied on the arbitrary valuation.

Q. The freight and duty would bring the price up to \$8.40 per hundred pounds, allowing 90 cents for duty?

A. That would depend on how the duty is levied. If it is levied on the seven and a quarter cents, the duty would amount to 91 cents.

Q. Now then, as to freight ; but that is a matter that I suppose might be left out, and you would both compare alike ?

A. But our price of nine and a quarter of last year includes freight charges.

Q. Well, exclusive of freight, that would make the price \$8.16 per hundred pounds, would it not ?

A. Yes, if the duty is paid on seven and a quarter cents ; not if it is paid on eight cents, as it most likely would be.

Q. Now what do you calculate for freight ; half a cent a pound ?

A. That depends on our arrangements ; we hope to make very close arrangements for distribution. I think we could not expect to distribute for less than half a cent per pound.

Q. Well, we will put it at half a cent ; that would bring the price of the American twine freight and duty added to \$8.66 per hundred pounds. And yours is \$9.25 ?

A. But that is the retail price of ours, and the wholesale price of theirs.

Q. But you can't sell at less than cost, retail or otherwise ?

A. But nine and a quarter cents does not represent the wholesale price ; if we sell a car load of twine, we make some saving on the freight.

Q. What is the difference to the farmer, when he buys in hundred ton lots or otherwise ?

A. When he buys in the car load he gets the twine at eight and three quarters ; when he buys less than a car load, he pays nine and a quarter cents.

Q. It costs you \$8.70 to manufacture, and you sell it at \$8.75, and the purchasers do not pay freight ; then the province would lose ?

A. But we sold it to the farmers at nine and a quarter, in small quantities.

Q. But if a farmer bought in the car load ; you say that it cost you \$8.70 per hundred pounds to manufacture, and the cost of the freight was about half a cent per pound ; at that rate, would not the province lose by the transaction ?

A. I said half a cent all round might be the cost per pound, but I am not sure ; some of our shipments went very short distances.

By Mr. MACKENZIE — Q. If a man bought a car load, it would not cost you half a cent a pound to distribute that ?

A. No.

By Mr. CLANCY. — Q. The price to the farmer is just what it costs you to manufacture with the cost of the freight added ?

A. Yes ; we have tried to make that the basis of our price. We have to get as close as possible.

Q. You don't sell for \$8.75 in large quantities and pay freight on it, if it costs you \$8.70 to manufacture ?

A. But we realized an average of \$8.89 per hundred pounds.

Q. But you sold by the car load at the rate of eight and three quarter cents the pound ; did you pay for the freight out of that ?

A. Yes.

Q. Then was the freight only five cents a hundred pounds?

A. The average would be more than that.

Q. Was any as low as five cents a hundred?

A. I could not say; we shipped some very short distances.

Q. You can't recollect any case?

A. No; I think the highest charge for small lots was thirty-five cents; that was for lots of fifty pounds. The larger quantities come cheaper.

Q. You said it cost you \$8.70 to manufacture; then are you right in saying that the province would lose nothing by selling after paying freight at \$8.75?

A. We had to make our calculations beforehand.

Q. But it cost you \$8.70 to manufacture, and you paid freight and sold at \$8.75; then the province must have lost?

A. If there had been no other twine sold, it might have lost.

Q. You said you knew no case where the freights were as low as five cents the hundred pounds, yet that is all you allowed for freight?

A. We lost nothing on freights.

Q. But you lost on the twine?

A. No; the rest helped us out.

Q. But you manufactured twine at \$8.70 per hundred pounds; some of that very twine you sold at \$8.75 per hundred pounds, and paid the freights which came to more than the difference?

A. Yes; we sold some of it at that price, and some of it at nine and a quarter.

Q. In every case where you sold at eight and three quarters you paid the freight?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you get freight on any of it or all of it as low as five cents a hundred pounds?

A. No; I don't think so.

Q. Then you must have lost?

A. No; we made no loss.

Q. But you must have done so?

A. No; we have to take the whole output into consideration. We made a larger profit on that which we sold at nine and a quarter. If we had been confining ourselves to the larger quantities we would have figured to realize at cost price.

Q. Why did you sell at less than cost?

A. We made arrangements at the beginning of the season; we could not tell there would be any loss.

Q. Then on the twine you sold at \$8.75, there was a loss?

A. We had to make an allowance to Mr. Hallam for inferior twine.

Q. Is that allowance counted in this statement?

A. No; I am not correct in that; it was not made until the close of the year's account. According to that statement we made a profit of \$900 on the transactions of the year.

Q. Is there any loss on inferior twine counted in this statement?

A. No.

Q. And when you made that statement you counted in no loss whatever?

A. No. According to that statement there is a gain of \$900.

Q. But it turned out there was a loss on all the twine you sold at eight and three quarters?

A. I would not like to say that.

Q. What were your average freights?

A. I could not say.

Q. What would be the lowest freight?

A. I could not say.

Q. Your shipments were generally in small lots, were they not?

A. I have a statement showing what proportion were in small lots.

Q. Were not the greater proportion in small lots?

A. No; I think the greater portion were in car load lots.

Q. But you say that you sold to fifteen or sixteen hundred farmers?

A. Yes; but some of them bought in the car load.

Q. How much did you sell at eight and three quarters?

A. About 160 or 170 tons, I should think.

Q. That would be one-third of your whole output?

A. I think one half of our whole output would be a fairer statement. I am only speaking from recollection.

Q. What was your average freight on car load lots?

A. I can't give it.

Q. Would it be twenty cents a hundred?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Have you no notion of what it would be?

A. It would be only a mere guess.

Q. Can you give to-morrow the number of pounds you sold at nine and a quarter cents, and the number at eight and three quarters, and the freights you paid on them respectively?

A. There would be some difficulty in getting at the freights; we would have to look at the railway books; it is difficult to get at them.

Q. Do you think a quarter of a cent a pound would cover the cost of freight?

A. I think we could do it for that, not including anything for distribution; no doubt that would cover it, taking large and small quantities.

Q. Now, taking the twine you sold at eight and three quarters, would twenty-five cents a hundred cover the cost of freight?

A. I think probably it might.

Q. Then you lost twenty cents a hundred on all you sold at eight and three quarter cents a pound?

A. Oh, no; I did not say that.

Q. You say it would cost twenty-five cents a hundred for freight?

A. Yes.

Q. Then if that be the case, and it cost you \$8.70 to manufacture, you should have sold at \$8.95 to come out even?

A. I don't say that was the average cost of freight. I have no means of knowing just now. It is simply a guess.

Q. Have you as manager of the institution no notion whatever what it costs you for freight on the goods you send out?

A. I can speak positively within certain limits; it is not less than twelve and a half cents and not more than twenty-five cents.

Q. Supposing we take it at the lowest figure you have given, then you have lost seven cents a hundred pounds on what you sold by the car load?

A. Yes; taking that by itself.

Q. Are you sure it does not cost twenty cents a hundred pounds?

A. That is guessing again.

Q. Are you prepared to say that it costs you as low as twelve and a half cents for freight?

A. As a guess, I would say that it cost more.

Q. And all that it cost above five cents a hundred on all the twine you sold at eight and three quarters would mean a loss on all you sold at that price?

A. There would be a loss on that alone. It does not, however, exhaust the amount we set apart for cost of distribution.

By Mr. MACKENZIE.—Q. You say that it cost you \$8.70 to manufacture, and you realized \$8.89 per hundred pounds for your output; your average price showed no loss, but a gain?

A. Yes.

Q. In car load lots taken by themselves there would be some loss, but taking the average price for all you sold there was a gain, which was reduced by an allowance you had to make for bad twine?

A. Yes.

Q. And your statement showed a profit of \$900, which was reduced by the allowance you had to make for inferior twine?

A. Yes.

Q. Now as to the cost of this American twine ; this twine which is said to be quoted at seven and a quarter cents, costs \$8.16 when the duty is paid ?

A. That at least.

Q. If it costs that to buy wholesale from the manufacturer, and pay duty, it can not be sold for that to the Canadian farmer ?

A. No.

Q. There is no probability that it would be sold to anybody for less than a cent a pound more than that ?

A. No ; and not for that.

Q. And a cent a pound more would make it \$9.16 ?

A. Yes.

Q. And our material costs this year six and eight cents per pound ?

A. Yes.

Q. That is a saving of seven-eighths per pound on the fibre you bought for the output of 1893 ?

A. Yes.

Q. When you started last it was the first year you had manufactured twine at the prison ?

A. Yes.

Q. You have some experience as a manufacturer, Mr. Noxon ?

A. Yes.

Q. You have had experience that any new industry starting must of necessity work at great disadvantage with new men and machines, and that it is utterly impossible to expect the best effects the first year ?

A. Yes.

Q. That is the universal experience ?

A. That has always been my observation.

Q. You were therefore justified in saying that this year you will make a distinct saving in the cost of production ?

A. Yes.

Q. And there has been also a saving in the cost of material ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you say you will be able to produce for half a cent less a pound this year than last ?

A. Fully that.

Q. According to that you will still be able to compete with the lowest quotation you have for this year, this at seven and a quarter before the duty is paid from the American side ?

A. Certainly.

Q. And you will be still in a position to offer the farmers of this country pure Manilla twine equal to any on the market, so far as present quotations go, as cheap or cheaper than any other?

A. Yes.

By Mr. OLANCY.—Q. How do you arrive at the cost of the fibre bought for the output of last year; how do you place it at seven cents?

A. From the prices we paid for the fibre.

Q. Can you tell from any memoranda or data that the fibre cost you seven cents for the output of last year, and six and an eighth cents for that of last year?

A. I can produce the invoices.

Q. Did you ever go over them and see what it cost you?

A. I did so at the time I was making up the selling price last year.

Q. Did you buy your material cheaper for the manufacture of '94 than for that of '93?

A. We did.

Q. Was it a falling market when you bought for '94?

A. The market held steadily until March of the present year.

Q. Was the market as steady when you bought in 1893 as when you bought in 1892?

A. We bought lower. The market was lower.

Q. Was it a declining market?

A. It did not decline after I purchased.

Q. But it had declined from the previous year?

A. Yes.

Q. And in face of a falling market, did you buy for the whole year?

A. The market declines every year; it did not decline after I bought, until I think about March of this year. Last week in fact.

Q. What was the highest price you paid for last year's output?

A. I paid £32 for some.

Q. Was that the highest price you paid?

A. I probably paid as high as £35 for some in small quantities.

Q. Did you buy good marks, the first material you bought.

A. The first material I bought in 1892 was Fair Current. That is a low grade compared with what we are using now. I paid £31 for that.

Q. How much did you buy of that?

A. 750 bales, I think.

Q. What was the next fibre purchased?

A. I bought some good marks in the spring of 1893.

Q. What did you pay?

A. £32 or £32 15s.

Q. How much did you buy ?

A. Probably ten to fifteen hundred bales.

Q. What would be the average price between the two ?

A. About £32.

Q. What would the average price in dollars and cents ?

A. That is rather a difficult calculation to make off-hand. I think it costs somewhere about \$7.10 a hundred pounds. I bought some at even higher prices still.

Q. You have no data to show exactly what ?

A. Except by the invoices.

Q. Now, this American twine can be bought quite as long as yours ?

A. About the same.

Q. And it can be bought for \$7.25 the hundred pounds at the place of manufacture, in large quantities ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. MACKENZIE.—Q. Did I not understand you to say that that was on a guaranteed length of six hundred feet ?

A. Yes ; that is the length they represent.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Did you make any test of this twine ?

A. No.

Q. None whatever ; I understood you to say that you had tested some of it ?

A. We did not make any real test of it.

Q. This is the twine in question (picking up a ball of the Plymouth, Mass. manufacture). It is the same twine, is it not ?

A. Yes.

Q. And so far as you made the test, it was as long as yours ?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it not a little longer than yours, according to the test you made ?

A. Yes, a few feet ; but we only tested a hundred feet or so.

By Mr. MACKENZIE.—Q. This point is very important ; you stated to the committee that this quotation of Messrs. McCormack & Company for seven and a quarter cents the pound is for hundred ton lots, on a guaranteed length of six hundred feet ?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you must compare that price at seven and a quarter on a basis of six hundred feet and no more ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Are you prepared to say that your twine will not run less than 634 feet to the pound, in hundred ton lots ?

A. I think it will average that.

Q. Do you know it will ?

A. No man can know such a thing. :

Q. Are you prepared to say it will go over six hundred feet ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever make a test to show that ?

A. I can show tests on several hundred tons. ,

Q. Now there is a man who will come here and swear that this ball of blue ribbon will run over 700 feet to the pound ?

A. It may have been made for the purpose.

Q. What right have you to say that ?

A. Simply because you can't find any stock sent out like that.

Q. Have you examined this year's stock of the Consumers' Cordage Company ?

A. No.

Q. Are you making better than you did last year ?

A. I think we are making a nicer twine.

Q. Have you any reason to believe this is not their ordinary stock ?

A. Yes.

Q. What is it ?

A. Simply this ; that the stock of hemp they bought would not produce it.

Q. How do you know what hemp they bought ?

A. Because I was offered some of the same quality on the same vessel.

Q. How do you know it was the same ?

A. I think I have letters showing it. If I have not got it here I can produce it. They sold at £23 15s. to the Consumers' Cordage Company, and wrote to me offering a quantity at the same price.

Q. What were the contents of this letter ?

A. In the first place it was a cablegram, offering me Fair Current at £23 15s. by sailer to Halifax. Afterwards we received a letter confirming the telegram, and stating that they had quoted this price so low because they had sold a large quantity to the Consumers' Cordage Company.

Q. Are you sure they said the Consumers' Cordage Company ?

A. Yes, quite sure ; the letter was marked " confidential." They went on to say that as the ship was sailing direct, almost fully loaded, they had put in a small quantity for me.

Q. That was Fair Current ?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that made from Fair Current ?

A. It might be made from a selection of the best marks of Fair Current.

Q. Is this blue ribbon twine that I have here made from Fair Current Manilla?

A. It might be made from Fair Current by picking out the best brands of it. It is better than Fair Current would be if you did not do this.

Q. But you said this was made from the same class of material that you were offered?

A. It might be made from a selection from the same class.

Q. No matter what it is made of, if it contains 700 feet to the pound it would be a cheap twine?

A. There is no twine put on the market that runs 700 feet to the pound.

Q. How do you know that?

A. I am satisfied no manufacturer will supply it.

Q. This Red Cap is said to run 650 feet to the pound?

A. We have some balls that will run as high as 700 to 900 feet to the pound.

Q. But you make these specially, to see how fine you can spin?

A. Yes; I think they have done the same here.

Q. And do you think the same with regard to this American twine?

A. No; that is from the regular stock.

Q. Do you think that (the American twine) will run less on an average than the twine made at the Central Prison?

A. No; I think not.

Q. Now the twine quoted by them at seven and a quarter will run quite as long and is quite as good twine as yours?

A. I think so; but we can not demand a twine running over six hundred feet.

By Mr. MACKENZIE.—Q. This twine is sold on a guarantee of six hundred feet to the pound, and you have no right to demand any more?

A. No.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Do you give any guarantee to the farmers that your twine shall run 634 feet?

A. We make representations that it is equal to that.

Q. Have you ever guaranteed 634 feet?

A. No.

Q. Then you stand in the same position as the others?

A. We stand in the position we have represented.

Q. Is there any guarantee by the McCormack Company that their twine shall run 600 feet?

A. There is their representation. If it does not run that length we should have the right to demand repayment.

Q. Have you given any guarantee, the same as that, that yours will run 634 feet?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever sent out any representation as to the number of feet?

A. Yes; six hundred feet.

Q. That is the same as the McCormack Company?

A. Yes.

Q. Then in all respects the twine quoted by them at seven and a quarter at the factory, and that quoted by you at eight and three quarters is the same?

A. That is comparing their price of this year and our price of last year, which is not fair.

Q. Is this twine from the American factory, being the same in all respects as that at the prison as to length and quality, quoted at seven and a quarter at the factory?

A. I don't know that it is; there is a twine called pure Manilla quoted at the factory at seven and a quarter, but I have not seen it. That is last year's that you have seen there. I am not sure that it is the same twine.

Q. Do they quote their highest at seven and a quarter?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that a higher grade than they might quote?

A. That is the highest grade they made last year; but I don't know what they are doing this year. I am not sure that it is the same.

Q. The presumption is that it is the same?

A. I don't think so; the presumption is the other way, if they have made any serious reduction.

Q. Have you any right to say it is not the twine quoted?

A. No.

Q. Assuming that to be same twine, you get it for seven and a quarter cents, pay 91 cents for duty, and get it for \$8.16 per hundred pounds?

A. According to that calculation.

Q. Now what should be added for freights on the basis you pay freights?

A. Of course they have to pay on a greater distance, and then distribute here again. It would probably be 50 cents a hundred

Q. If they pay fifty cents a hundred for distribution from the United States, what should you pay here?

A. It would cost less, of course; I can't say how much.

Q. Would the proportion be fair to say that it costs a quarter of a cent a pound to distribute here, and half a cent a pound from there.

A. I think that might be about fair.

Q. That would add fifty cents the hundred pounds to the price of the American twine, and bring it up to \$8.66, would it not?

A. Yes.

Q. Now how much does yours cost for freights ?

A. Of course we pay nothing for distribution ; that has to be added to the American twine. I can't speak with exactness as to the freight charges ; as I said before, they will not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred pounds.

Q. Twenty-five cents would be as fair in the one case as fifty cents in the other ?

A. Well, in our case the freights and distribution are identical ; in the case of the American twine you have to allow for the distribution in addition. We pay no commissions.

Q. That is you have not done so in the past ; how much is the freight in your case ?

A. I have put it between twelve and a half cents on the one hand and twenty-five cents on the other.

Q. It is within twenty-five cents ?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it less than twenty-five cents a hundred, as you shipped in large and small lots through the whole year ?

A. I think it would be somewhat less.

Q. Would it be less than twenty cents ?

A. That brings me back to guessing again ; I could not say.

Q. Well, we will put it at twenty cents ; if we add that to the cost of your manufacture, that makes the price of your twine \$8.90, and nothing added for distribution in either case ; is that correct ?

A. The price will be less this year.

Q. How much less ?

A. I can't say at present ; but the fibre cost eighty cents less than that bought for last year's output.

Q. What does this statement that you have prepared cover ?

A. The cost of manufacturing the twine sold last year. It shows this to have been 8.07 ; 8.23 for the fibre and everything entering into the manufacture, except the prison labor ; we allowed 47 cents for that.

Q. Where is your statement showing the cost of material going into the manufacture of the present year ?

A. We have not made one.

Q. Do you undertake to swear that the fibre has cost less than for the year before ?

A. We have saved on the purchase of Manilla eighty-seven and a half cents on the hundred pounds.

Q. Here are your purchases mentioned on page 352 of the Public Accounts ; are these items the same as those mentioned in your statement ?

A. Not at all. The statement in the Public Accounts covers the purchases made for the manufacture of the present year ; this statement that I have prepared shows the material purchased for the output of last year.

Q. How much did you buy to make up this sum of \$59,657 ?

A. I can't give that from recollection ; it can be obtained.

Q. Have you got the invoices for them?

A. Yes; for all.

Q. Did you take that statement in the Public Accounts and divide the money paid by the number of pounds to arrive at the cost of the fibre for the present year?

A. I have done it for my own information, to know what the average cost would be

Q. Can you tell us what the number of pounds was?

A. I can get it.

The invoices were handed to Mr. Noxon by the clerk of the Committee, and Mr. Clancy continued:

Q. Now just take those invoices, and give us the number of pounds going to make up this sum of \$59,657 appearing in the Public Accounts as the amount paid for fibre to be used in manufacturing twine this year at the Central Prison?

A. These are the invoices for 1893, not for 1894.

Q. Then give us 1894?

A. The purchases of Manilla were as follows:—

On the 17th of January, 1893, ten bales, a small lot of "browns," at 26s. 3d. per hundred pounds; 25 hundred weight in all, costing.....	£	s.	d
	36	5	11
On the 15th of March, 1893, 300 bales; each bale weighing 280 pounds, gross weight, eight bales to the ton, costing in all.....	1226	5	0
On the 16th of May, 250 bales, costing.....	968	15	0
On the 23rd of May, 200 bales (they were seconds).....	675	0	0
In May again, 250 bales at.....	1015	12	6
In May again, fifty bales for.....	168	15	0
In July, fifty bales.....	207	16	3
On May 16th, 150 bales at.....	550	16	8
On May 2nd, 500 bales at.....	2031	5	0

That is all the invoices I have.

Q. That does not make up the full amount, does it?

A. No; there is another invoice, which I will try and get. I have not got it here.

Mr. Noxon's examination was then adjourned for the day.

XXVII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 6, 1894.

Mr. NOXON re appeared before the Committee, and was examined as follows:

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Have you been able to complete the statement with regard to the purchases of Manilla in 1892 and 1893?

A. There is only one invoice missing; that is for 1892, for the purchase of 750 bales.

Q. Have you the entry of it anywhere ?

A. Yes ; the entry will appear in the Treasury Department.

Q. Have you the original account ?

A. No ; I supposed it would be here.

Q. Do you know where it would be ?

A. I suppose it would be in the Treasury Department, as it is not here.

Q. Will you try and get it ?

Mr. Noxon visits the Treasury Department. On his return Mr. Clancy proceeds :

Q. Have you got it ?

A. No ; I can't find it.

Q. When will you be able to find it ?

A. If it is not there, or mislaid in any way, I can get you the copy of the invoice from the Custom House.

Q. Have you all the invoices since that date ?

A. All the others are here.

Q. Have you the invoices of 1893, that is, relating to the output of 1894 ?

A. Not here.

Mr. Noxon's examination was then adjourned.

XXXXVIII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 11th, 1894.

Mr. Noxon reappeared before the Committee, and was examined as follows :

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Have you brought the balance of these invoices up to the end of the period covered by this statement ?

A. Yes ; there was only one invoice missing, I believe ; it is for the 796 bales of Manilla hemp.

Q. Was that the only one ?

A. That is the only one I suppose.

Q. Now, according to this statement, the freight seems to have been deducted from the gross sum paid ?

A. Yes.

Q. Why was that ?

A. They make arrangements to have it delivered here with the freight paid by us on delivery, and they deduct what they assume to be the freight.

Q. The total sum paid for this invoice was £3,084 10s. ?

A. Yes.

Q. And how much was the freight ?

A. £126 9s. 8d.

Q. I see there is banking commission ; is that deducted ?

A. No ; that is added. We paid actually £3,084 10s., plus £24 9s. 8d.

Q. The arrangement with regard to the purchase was that it was to be delivered here, you paying the freight ; it would be delivered free of freight at the invoice price ?

A. Yes.

Q. Were there no other charges ?

A. None ; except the interest charges.

Q. Have you a full statement, Mr. Noxon, in dollars and cents covering all the invoices given here the other day, and that which you have put in this morning, showing what you paid per pound for the fibre mentioned in this statement ?

A. It is contained in that statement.

Q. How many pounds are there in the 796 bales named in this invoice which you have just produced ?

A. There are 99½ tons, with 2,240 pounds in a ton, making 222,880 pounds.

Q. And what was the number of pounds contained in the invoices you submitted the other day ?

A. I can't say from recollection. The total number of pounds in all the invoices is 759,640.

Q. Now, the total you gave us the other day amounted only to 492,800 pounds, which, added to what you have given us this morning, makes a total of 715,680 ; not 759,640, as you say ?

A. The correct figures are 759,640 pounds ; the number of bales is 2,713.

Mr. Clancy requested the shorthand writer to read from the evidence of a previous sitting of the Committee the number of bales named in the invoices then submitted to the Committee. The figures read out were then checked by the clerk of the Committee with the actual invoices in his possession. Mr. Clancy then asked :

Q. Are those figures correct ?

A. They are correct so far as they go, but there is another invoice besides those given there. There is another invoice for 157 bales, which would bring the total number of pounds up to the figures I gave you, 759,640. I don't know where the invoice is ; I thought it was here in the possession of the clerk with the others.

Q. What was the cost of that 157 bales ?

A. It cost £28 7s. 6d. per ton ; the total cost in dollars and cents (after making a hasty calculation) was \$2,849.15.

Q. That would not agree with your statement here ?

A. That statement is correct ; I may have made a mistake now.

Q. Can you get that other invoice for us ?

A. I think so ; I will try to do so.

Q. Now, you say in this statement that the cash received for the sale of twine down to the 30th September amounted to \$42,329.71 ?

A. Yes ; those are the figures.

Q. Does that include all ?

A. Yes ; that includes everything from the sale of twine.

Q. Does that include the rebate you made on twine brought back ?

A. Nothing paid back was deducted from that, or should be, except \$1,200 to Mr. Hallam.

Q. On page 353 of the Public Accounts John Hallam gets \$1,315 as an allowance ?

A. Some of that is not in connection with twine ; a little of it is for wool and other things. The actual amount allowed for twine was twelve hundred and odd dollars, and there was a little besides for freight.

Q. Can you tell us the exact amount paid him as an allowance for bad twine, and the amount allowed for freight ?

A. The exact sum (after looking over the accounts) was \$1,200 for inferior twine and \$54.81 for freight. The total would therefore be \$1,276.81.

Q. Have you included in your statement the freights paid on twine sent to other parties ?

A. Yes ; the freights are included in the expenditure, both inward and outward.

Q. Now, as to this item of the Farmers' Binder Twine Company, a rebate of \$5,140.01 ; was not that deducted ?

A. No ; that was carried in suspense. It is represented by the stock on hand.

Q. Did you receive money from them ?

A. Yes.

Q. How much ?

A. \$5,140.01.

Q. And did you receive money from Gross and Grainger ?

A. Yes.

Q. How much ?

A. I have not got with me a separate statement of that. I think they got ten tons from us in the first place.

Q. Is this statement in the Public Accounts correct ?

A. Yes ; I believe it is perfectly correct.

Q. Does it represent the exact amount received from them ?

A. I think it does.

Q. Then both these sums, the \$5,140.01 received from the Brantford factory, and the \$1,136.28 received from the firm of Gross and Grainger, are included in the sum of \$42,329.71?

A. I think so.

Q. Then it would appear that while you received for the sale of twine, according to this statement, the sum of \$43,399.71, you paid back to John Hallam \$1,226.81; to the Farmers' Binder Twine Company \$5,140.01; and to Gross and Grainger, \$1,136.28?

A. Yes.

Q. That would be a total of \$7,553.10?

A. Yes.

Q. Why did you not take that from the gross sum?

A. Because we carried it in suspense, and have the stock on hand representing the amount.

Q. Is it included in the amount given in this statement as the quantity of stock on hand.

A. No; that statement does not include the twine returned by those people. It was carried in suspense. We could not count it as paid for, and also as stock on hand.

Q. But you have here a statement based on your own calculations, to the effect that the cost of the twine is \$8.70 per hundred pounds?

A. Yes; including the cost of the labor.

Q. And according to the same statement, you have received for twine sold the sum of \$42,329.71, realizing on that basis an average of \$8.89 per hundred pounds?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, if you had made the proper deductions, what would you have realized?

A. After making all deductions, we should have realized 42 cents for prison labor instead of 50 cents. The price of the labor would have been reduced by that amount.

Q. What was the value of what was returned you by the Farmers' Binder Twine Company?

A. They returned nearly the whole of what we sold to them; at least a great part of it, three cars, I think. We did not include it in this statement; we could not count that and the cash too.

Q. Now, then, is it proper to say that after making all proper deductions, the sum realized is \$8.88 per hundred pounds; is that statement absolutely correct?

A. Yes; that is absolutely correct, less the amount we made to Mr. Hallam.

Q. You have not made deductions for the amount returned by Gross and Grainger?

A. No; we have the amount in stock.

Q. You received some money from them?

A. Yes.

Q. How much?

A. I forget the amount; it is in the Public Accounts.

Q. What is this amount of \$1,136?

A. That is the amount we refunded to them, when they returned the twine to us.

Q. You said these refunds referred entirely to transactions before the 30th September?

A. Yes.

Q. Then why do you include in the sum which you say you have received for the sale of twine, the sums which you have refunded, both sums relating to what took place before the 30th September?

A. But we have the twine representing the money refunded.

Q. Why was the twine returned?

A. Some of it was returned because we wanted it back; we were short ourselves.

Q. Was it good twine?

A. It was not the best twine, but it was fair.

Q. Did they make application to you to allow them to return the twine because it was inferior?

A. I don't know that they did. We were short of twine ourselves, and were sending our customers to them for orders. At least we sent them the orders, and had the goods shipped from their place.

Q. Had you no twine on hand?

A. No.

Q. What date was that?

A. Some time in August.

Q. And you had none in hand?

A. No; it was picked up as fast as the balls came off the machines.

Q. And do you say that was the only reason?

A. The chief reason.

Q. Did you sell it again?

A. A great part of it was sold, I think.

Q. Before the 30th September?

A. Yes.

Q. Then where is the twine on hand representing it?

A. You don't understand me. The Brantford twine was sent back because it was faulty; but that was not so with the other. The other we sold again as fast as we could.

Q. But it was sold to the farmers?

A. Yes.

Q. Then why not include it in the sales?

A. The first sale is included here; we could not include the second sale very well.

Q. But it must have been sold before the 30th September?

A. Yes.

Q. Then if you have not included it in the sales, and have not got it in stock why do you not deduct from the amount of money received the sum you received for this twine that was sent back?

A. It would have come to the same thing.

Q. I have asked you, since you demanded this twine back, and sold it again and got the money—

A. (Interrupting) We sold a large part of it; I am not speaking positively; I can't say exactly how much.

Q. Are you sure it was demanded back?

A. I know it was sent back, and that we were short at the time.

Q. Why was not that deducted from the \$42,329?

A. We kept out of our stock the amount of twine representing the second sale.

Q. You have stated that certain twine was sold to certain parties. Some of it was returned to you for supplying your customers?

A. Yes.

Q. What difference does it make whether it was sold direct and included in this first statement of the amount sold, or you took it back and sold it again and got the money by a second sale?

A. We could hardly undertake to explain that the money was got for twine sold a second time over.

Q. Is it not a matter of fact that you have made only one cash sale of that twine?

A. Yes.

Q. Then why not deduct the sum you received on the second sale?

A. We deducted it from our stock on hand. We kept out of that statement that you have the twine sold a second time. We could not make a clear statement of the year's business otherwise.

Q. You sold twine during the whole year, for which you received the sum of \$42,329?

A. Yes.

Q. That included twine shipped to Gross and Grainger?

A. Yes.

Q. Subsequently that was sent back to you?

A. Some portion of it.

Q. The amount represented by the refund was sent back to you?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, if you had not sold that over again you would have it on hand?

A. Yes.

Q. You have not got it?

A. I believe not.

Q. To the extent that you have not got it the money representing it should be taken from this sum of \$42,329?

A. Not at all.

Q. What became of the proceeds of that twine?

A. The proceeds are included in that \$42,329.

Q. Then you put it in the first time as sold to Gross & Grainger?

A. Yes.

Q. And you put it in the second time as sold to the various parties who purchased it when you resold it?

A. Yes; some portion of it. But while the statement shows we had 99,000 pounds on hand, we had stock on hand not only to that amount, but also to the extent of what had been returned by those two parties.

Q. Will you bring that statement with you to-morrow?

A. I will try and do so.

Q. Now, is the amount named in this statement the total of what has been purchased since September 30th, 1893? (Showing Mr. Noxon a statement prepared by him and printed above.)

A. That is a correct statement of all the hemp purchases made since that time.

Q. Do you include in this statement of fibre bought at 6.04 a pound the twine you had on hand?

A. No.

Q. If you had taken into account the amount you had on hand on September 30th it would have materially changed the price estimated, would it not?

A. No; whatever stock we had on hand would vary the price of the season's stock. The average price for the season for fibre was 6.79 per pound.

Q. Then the proportion which you carried over at a cost of 6.79 and put in with what cost you 6.04 would raise the average above that?

A. Slightly.

Q. Now, to what extent would it vary the cost of the whole season's output?

A. It would be very slight.

Q. That includes freight, exchange and interest?

A. These are the total sums paid.

Q. How much interest do you pay? Have you an account with the bank?

A. Yes.

Q. How much interest do you pay?

A. None.

Q. Do the banks loan you money without interest?

A. They treat the money of the province and of the Central Prison as a unit. When we overdraw our account for the Central Prison they do not charge us interest while the province has a current account that is not overdrawn.

Mr. HARCOURT: I may say that I insisted with the banks that this was due to the province and that it was only the fair thing for them to do. We have large sums on hand constantly as current balances, not drawing interest, and I insisted that it would not be fair to charge interest on a special account that might be overdrawn, while these sums remained in the bank without drawing interest.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Do you include the interest charged in the invoices?

A. Yes; there is very little; only once or twice for thirty days, I think.

Q. But you say it takes several months after you order to have it delivered?

A. We have paid no interest except in the case of this invoice, I believe. We made an arrangement that we were not to pay interest.

Q. Then you have made no calculation or allowance for interest except in the case of this Hindley invoice?

A. Wherever any interest has been charged it has been charged.

Q. What sum of money have you drawn at one time for the purpose of carrying on this business?

A. Our account stands to-day at \$97,000 drawn in payment of the hemp purchases and other expenses.

Q. And you have been charged no interest on that?

A. No; the principal part of that has been drawn within the last six months.

Q. You have an account with the bank for \$97,000 and no account for interest?

A. Yes.

Q. And you include in the estimate of the cost nothing for your own salary?

A. No.

Q. Had you any persons exhibiting this twine last summer before the 30th September?

A. Yes; We sent samples of the twine to different parties to be exhibited in their locality; we sent nobody out. We sent it that they might exhibit at their own Fair.

Q. Has that been returned?

A. Yes; except in one case, where the man thought it was so good that he bought it.

Q. Have you the twine that was sent back to you from Brantford?

A. We have either that or the identical quantity in weight.

Q. Have you any on hand unfit for sale?

A. A very small quantity. We reballed and cleaned all that was found to be faulty. We had about fifteen or twenty tons in the first instance and we did a good deal in the way of cleaning it, reballing it and generally putting it in good shape. We set the men picking it out.

Q. Will you show to-morrow how much twine these parties got from you and how much they returned to you?

A. Yes.

This closed Mr. Noxon's examination for the day.

XXXI.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 13th, 1894.

MR. NOXON reappeared before the Committee, and was examined as follows :

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Have you the original statement of the stock account ?

A. Yes.

Q. The statement that you gave us in evidence was that the total purchases to the 30th June, 1893, amounted to 759,640 pounds ?

A. The statement shows that ; I can not speak as to the exact figures from memory.

Q. That was the total amount purchased to that date (showing statement to Mr. Noxon).

A. Yes.

Q. That included all fibre for the manufacture of twine ?

A. Yes.

Q. And that cost \$51,565.85 as shown by your statement ?

A. Yes.

Q. Now you dispose of that in this statement, showing the cost of manufacture, exclusive of labor, and the cost, with the labor included ?

A. Yes.

Q. The twine sold you have as 475,865 pounds ?

A. Yes.

Q. You have down there as used in samples, 1,500 pounds ?

A. Yes.

Q. You rather lumped that, did you not ?

A. That is not the exact weight ; there was some stuff used about the place.

Q. Then twine on hand you have down as 99,701 pounds ?

A. Yes.

Q. How much fibre was in stock ?

A. It amounted in value to \$11,473.17.

Q. And that cost \$8.23 per pound ?

A. No ; that was the cost of the twine ; the fibre cost \$6.79.

Q. What did it amount to in pounds, as shown by this statement ?

A. This statement shows it in bales ; there are 142 bales, then 20, then 150, then 24, then 172, then 70 ; and hemp opened 14,000 pounds.

Q. Is that guess work ?

A. No ; it is all here.

Q. How much rope was on hand ?

A. Forty-five pounds.

Q. Do you make rope ?

A. Yes ; for balling the twine.

Q. Is that all ?

A. Yes.

Q. How many pounds is that altogether ?

A. You will have to multiply the bales by 280 ; there are 578 bales. They contain therefore 161,840 pounds ; then add 14,000 pounds for opened hemp ; that makes a total of 175,840 pounds ; or if you add 45 pounds for the rope on hand, it makes a total of 175,885 pounds.

Q. That is the whole of the stock you had on hand up to the 30th September, 1893 ?

A. I don't include oil, or anything. There is twine in stock besides, 171,487 pounds.

Q. But you gave us twine on hand as 99,701 pounds ?

A. We retained out of the amount on hand the amount that was returned to us by the Farmers' Binder Company, and Gross & Grainger. That was carried in suspense.

Q. Then the twine on hand was not really 99,701 pounds ?

A. It was so far as that statement is concerned.

Q. But as to the facts ?

A. This we carried in suspense.

Q. I don't want to know what you carried in suspense ; how much was on hand ?

A. There was, according to that statement, 99,701 pounds.

Q. The total number of pounds purchased was how many ?

A. 759,640.

Q. And there was sold, and twine on hand, and twine used for samples, how many pounds ?

A. 577,066 pounds.

Q. And of Manilla or hemp on hand, how many pounds ?

A. 175,840 pounds ; and 45 pounds of rope.

Q. That is a total of 752,951 pounds of twine and Manilla ?

A. Yes.

Q. That constitutes all that is accounted for here. Now how do you explain the difference between the amount purchased, 759,640 pounds, and the figures we have here, 752,951 pounds ? There is a difference of 6,689 pounds. Where did that go ?

A. That was waste.

Q. In arriving at the cost did you take that into account ?

A. I think not. We took really what we had on hand. I would not be positive whether we took it into account or not. We charged the loss on the other side of the account.

Q. But there is a waste of 6,689 pounds that you have not accounted for?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it charged?

A. Yes; it is charged in the cost. It is included in that statement. Paid for Manilla fifty thousand and some odd dollars; the waste is there.

Q. Was this (showing witness an item in the written statement) the cost of the 759,640 pounds?

A. That is the total cost.

Q. What do you give as the total cost in this statement? (In the Public Accounts).

A. \$51,556.85.

Q. Then how do you come to charge \$50,276 in this statement?

A. The freight would make up the difference between the two amounts.

Q. That shows you did not charge the waste; show me any item that would represent the waste.

A. It does not change the statement; we had paid for it all. If we had lost the whole of it, it would simply reduce our profit by that amount.

Q. How do you arrive at this statement of \$8.23 for the cost of manufacture?

A. From the total cost of the Manilla and the labor, and other things included in the manufacture.

Q. Did you include all the wrapping material in this when you were arriving at the cost of the twine?

A. Yes.

Q. How do you give \$8.23, when it is sold for \$8.25?

A. I was asked to make out a statement showing the cost of manufacturing the twine. That statement gives it.

Q. What was this 1,500 pounds used in? Was it sold to any one?

A. We did not sell it by the pound.

Q. Did the province realize anything on it?

A. Yes; it was sold in with the twine. It was sold as wrappers. We put the price of the twine so as to include the cost of wrappers.

Q. But the province got nothing for this?

A. Yes; for the whole of it except what we gave to the Industrial.

Q. If it was sold, is it included in this amount of 475,865 pounds?

A. No.

Q. Then there was more twine than that sold?

A. Well, in reference to the fifteen hundred pounds for wrapping I might explain for a moment. We put up fifty pounds of twine in a bag and sell it for that. The wrapping that does up the bag we make no charge for. The price is calculated on the net amount of twine.

Q. This fifteen hundred pounds of twine is practically composed of wrappings for which you get nothing?

A. We got as much paid for it as for the twine. We calculate the price on what it costs to produce, including the wrapping. It is considered in the price.

Q. It is weighed out when you call for some?

A. The bale and the wrapper altogether weigh a pound and a half. We know what it takes to wrap.

Q. You have arrived at \$8.23 as the cost of producing the twine, taking the whole thing; and you included the twine sold and the twine on hand. Now there is fifteen hundred pounds that are not included in this statement. They cost as much to produce as the rest?

A. If I was making out a balance sheet, I would take that out; but that would not make a correct statement of the cost.

Q. Do you mean that it cost \$8.23 to produce the twine exclusive of the wrappings, or inclusive of them?

A. The wrappings are there; the cost is inclusive of them.

Q. Was that amount 475,865, all twine?

A. Yes.

Q. And was that amount 150 pounds, all twine?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you any record of this 1,500 pounds?

A. Of a great portion of it.

Q. How much is represented as being on hand here?

A. 171,467 pounds.

Q. How much was returned from these parties?

A. The Farmers' Binder Twine Company returned 58,743 pounds, and Gross & Grainger returned 13,041 pounds.

Q. This sum \$42,329.71 represents the whole cash received?

A. Yes.

Q. Now since you have shown this was all the stock you had on hand of every description at that time, why have you not deducted from that statement the quantities returned by those parties? You have given the whole amount in there now in the statement of cash. You have not deducted the allowance to John Hallam?

A. No; this is not a balance sheet.

Q. Why have you not deducted the money representing the amount of twine returned to you, from this \$42,000?

A. Because we have in stock an amount equal to what was returned. In showing what it costs to produce the twine that had nothing to do with it. Of course in showing the results of the year's business it has. It would be necessary to deduct the allowance to Hallam. The statement would then be as follows: We sold 475,865 pounds of twine, for which we receive \$42,329.71; the cost of production, exclusive of prison labor, was

8.23 per pound, representing \$39,163.68; the receipts over disbursements, therefore, were \$3,166.03. We made an allowance amounting to \$1,276.81 which will leave us an excess of receipts over expenditure of \$1,889.22, equal to an average of 42 cents per day for prison labor.

Q. Where does the \$39,163 come from?

A. That is the cost of production at 8.23 per pound.

Q. Now you represent this 1,500 pounds as twice sold?

A. Oh, no.

Q. Then it cost you more than that because there is 1,500 pounds not sold?

A. But it is included in the cost of producing.

Q. Now at fifty cents a day for the man what would the twine cost?

A. It cost 8.70.

Q. But after making the allowance to Hallam?

A. That is equal to eight cents.

Q. Then allowing fifty cents a day for the prisoners; that is the usual rate, is it not?

A. Yes; we are trying to make them earn that; we are doing very well for the first year.

Q. What ports was this twine purchased from?

A. Manilla ports.

Q. Have Hindley & Company a house in London?

A. Yes.

Q. You correspond with that house?

A. Yes.

Q. You bought from them?

A. I bought through the London house; they cable the orders to Manilla.

Q. What about Robinson, Fleming & Co.?

A. That is a London house too.

Q. And Cox, Patterson & Co.?

A. A London house, too.

Q. Did you make contracts with each of these houses?

A. Yes; for the amounts stated in the invoices.

Q. All one class of Manilla?

A. Nearly all one class.

Q. You made a contract with Hindley & Co.?

A. Yes.

Q. At one price?

A. At one price for one purchase.

Q. Did you make more than one purchase from them since September, 30th?

A. Only one.

Q. What about Robinson, Fleming & Co.?

A. There were as many contracts as there were invoices. Each one was a separate purchase.

Q. There was no uniform price?

A. You can not make one. It varies from day to day, and almost from hour to hour.

Q. Did you buy all at one time?

A. No; it was spread over nearly thirty days during the months of June and July.

Q. What about Cox, Patterson & Co.?

A. It was the same.

Q. Take the case of Cox, Patterson & Co., the first invoice, £24 9s. That was the first purchase you made, was it?

A. I could not say. The date of the invoices will show that. They may not be entered in this statement according to date.

Q. Was there not a declining market during the time you purchased?

A. No; it was as low as it was up to the first of February last. It stood at £28 at the time I bought the greater part of these purchases; it advanced by the 20th January to £29 2s. 6d. The market had declined before I purchased; and it held steadily from then to the 20th January.

Q. You say it held steadily?

A. Yes; for good marks. They advanced a pound sometimes, fluctuating between £28 and £29 2s. 6d.

Q. Had you bought later you would have lost money?

A. Yes. There would have been also the winter rates for freights, and heavier insurance, etc.

Q. Mr. Massie states that the market dropped after you bought, and that you could have bought cheaper if you had waited?

A. Mr. Massie was speaking of Fair Current; it dropped from £30 to £18 9s.; we could not use a single pound of it; it gave us so much trouble.

Q. You state there was no decline?

A. I can bring proofs to show it.

Q. You say from the time you purchased in June till the first of January there was no decline in the class of fibre you bought?

A. I bought from the good marks.

Q. Was there no decline from the time you first purchased in June, 1893, in the class you bought, up to the first of January, 1894?

A. The decline did not at any time go below £23; the market fluctuates.

Q. Really, Mr. Noxon, you are a very refractory witness ; did the market decline from the time you made your first purchase in June, 1893, to January, 1894, in the class of goods that you purchased ?

A. £28 was the lowest, and there was no lower point till after the 20th of January. I am speaking of Good Marks. The Currents and lower grades went down, of course.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. When Mr. Massie said the province lost \$1,000 by purchasing in the way you did, he was speaking only of Fair Current ?

A. Yes.

CENTRAL PRISON INDUSTRIES—SALE OF BRICKS.

By Mr. MARTER :—Q. I see an item here in the Public Accounts Commission on a sale of brick made by John Scully ; can you explain that ?

A. He had been engaged in connection with somebody at the Drill Shed, the contractor, Col. Stewart, I think his name is, trying to negotiate a sale of brick, and had a made a bargain at a certain price. We tried to step in between Scully and the contractor, to make the sale ourselves and save the commission, but Col. Stewart refused to have anything to do with us, unless the arrangement was carried out through Scully ; therefore we paid him the commission.

Q. Was that done before with Scully ?

A. Not in my time.

Q. Do you know the amount of this commission ?

A. It was five per cent. on \$4,750, amounting to \$237.50.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Did you see Mr. Stewart, the contractor ?

A. Yes ; I met him at the prison ; Scully brought him there.

Q. Was he there to purchase bricks ?

A. He was there to look at them.

Q. Did you see him when Mr. Scully brought him there ?

A. I think I did. I have not had time to think of it. I saw him, I think, and talked with him about them.

Q. Who brought him there ?

A. He might have come with Scully. I think he was there with him ; I am not sure.

Q. Then Scully brought him there ?

A. I can scarcely say. My mind is very confused on the subject ; I know I met them both ; perhaps they were not there together ; very likely they were.

Q. Was the sale effected on that day ?

A. I tried to do so.

Q. Where did you meet him after that ?

A. Not at all, I think.

Q. Did you write to him on the subject of the sale ?

A. I don't think so ; I did so on several other matters.

Q. When did you try to make the sale?

A. At the time I saw him.

Q. Was anybody present when you tried to make the sale?

A. I think the Warden was present; I don't remember Scully having anything to say about it.

Q. What reason did Mr. Stewart give for not concluding the bargain with you?

A. He said he would let me know.

Q. Did he do so?

A. I don't think he did.

Q. But you said he refused to carry out the bargain unless it were made through Mr. Scully?

A. That is what I understood.

Q. How did you understand it?

A. I think it was through the Warden, or it may have been through Dr. Chamberlain.

Q. What had Dr. Chamberlain to do with it?

A. He had charge of the industries before I had.

Q. But this sale was made during your time?

A. It was made just at the close of Dr. Chamberlain's duties.

Q. Do you know this was the reason for his refusal to take the bricks?

A. This was the reason given to me.

Q. By whom?

A. By one or the other of them. It must have been one of them.

Q. That reason was that he refused to take the bricks unless the sale was made through Scully?

A. Yes; they had been talking; Scully got him to go out and see the bricks; Mr. Stewart supposed it was all right; Mr. Stewart thought we were tricking Scully out of what he was entitled to in trying to sell the bricks straight to him; he thought we were humbugging him, and trying to cut Scully out.

Q. What price did you quote to him?

A. \$5.75, I think.

Q. Is that the price at which they were sold?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any arrangement with Scully to sell bricks for you?

A. Nothing more than when we found we could not sell without his intervention we gave him this commission.

Q. But Scully brought him there?

A. I met them almost simultaneously; I am not sure.

Q. And \$5.75 was the price, you say ?

A. I think that was the price.

Q. At what time did your duties commence at the prison ?

A. I don't know just what time I took it over from Dr. Chamberlain ; I commenced as Inspector on the first of October ; the prison was subsequently allotted to me, and Dr. Chamberlain turned it over ; I can give the date.

Q. This was done through Dr. Chamberlain, was it not ?

A. I think he was the active party in the matter.

Q. Is it a usual thing to pay agents for making sales of bricks ?

A. It is a common thing for agents to make sales ; I don't know about bricks.

Q. Was it done in case of making sales in the city ?

A. I think it was in making sales at other points.

Q. When Mr. Scully brought Stewart there did he tell you he was acting on an understanding with Dr. Chamberlain ?

A. I understood he was trying to sell brick to Stewart ; I don't know that he said he was to get anything for it ; we discussed prices, and Stewart said he would let me know.

Q. There was no conversation that day as to his refusal to take the bricks unless they were sold through Scully.

A. No.

Q. You said that he refused to take them except through Scully ?

A. I understood afterwards that he did so.

Q. You don't know of your own knowledge ?

A. I was told so by Dr. Chamberlain or Mr. Massie.

This concluded Mr. Noxon's evidence for the day.

EVIDENCE RE BINDER TWINE RESUMED

XXXIII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
April 17th, 1894.

Mr. NOXON reappeared before the Committee, and was examined as follows :

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. I would like to ask you some general questions. It is in evidence how and when you did buy. If you had bought from month to month, instead of buying as you did buy, what would have been the financial result to the province ?

A. If we had bought from month to month, spot London prices, we would have paid more than we did by \$2,874.29.

Q. If you had made your purchases as seems to have been suggested by Mr. Clancy and some others, from month to month, instead of buying as you did buy, the province would have lost by the sum you state ?

A. Yes.

Q. Now take another way of looking at it; the material you have been using you have styled from time to time and all others have styled Good Marks?

A. Yes.

Q. You have given as a reason for using Good Marks that you wanted to produce good twine?

A. Yes.

Q. Had you used Fair Current, as Mr. Olancy suggested, what would have been the result to the province financially?

Mr. OLANCY.—I repudiate that I suggested using Fair Current.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. If instead of buying Good Marks you had bought Fair Current, a lower grade, what would have been the result?

A. Had I bought Fair Current, which is the quality of Manilla on which Warden Massie gave evidence, had I bought month by month of that quality, as much as I bought of Good Marks in June and July, the gain to the province would have been \$123.

Q. What about manufacturing from it?

A. We could not use a large part of it.

Q. To effect a gain of \$123 we would virtually lose our whole trade, and have our entire manufactured product thrown on our hands?

A. Yes; we could not sell the twine made from a large part of it. I have here the analysis of the 796 bales contained in the first lot of one hundred tons. Fair Current, that was bought, it contained 236 bales M.S.B.B., which is good quality; 64 bales W.P.L., not quite so good; 147 bales P.H.M.G., a very poor class; 69 bales P.S. Diamond R., also a very poor quality of seconds; 180 bales T.R.W.S., also very poor quality; 58 bales C.R.W.S., also poor quality; and 40 bales C.P.C.S.M., also a very poor quality of seconds, which could not be used at all; it was simply composed of bands used for tying up the stuff and bringing it to the coast. That is what we got as Fair Current; only 449 bales fit to use out of the 796 bought. That is, I mean, of course, fit for our purpose.

Q. Now, in a general way, we understood Mr. Massie to say that you unwisely or imprudently bought on a falling market. You heard the statement. Now, will you explain what the facts are?

A. The market, in the early part of 1893, was high. It commenced to fall and descended until June, 1893, when the market for all "good marks" became stationary, but Fair Current continued to descend, Good Marks remaining stationary from then until February. It fluctuated from £27 10s. to £29 2s. 6d.

Q. So that Mr. Massie's statement is true of the grades that we did not buy, but not of the grade that we did buy?

A. Yes; I bought S.B.B., Good Marks, when the market stood at £27 10s., the lowest point at which the market touched at all. It had advanced to £28 when I bought the balance. But it never went below that. If we had bought from month to month, the result would have been as I suggested, a loss to the province of \$2,874.

Q. So that the results prove beyond doubt that the purchases you made were wise purchases?

A. Not only that; but were we buying in that way, we could not get the quality we want now at any price. You can't buy Good Marks in the market now. I got a cable yesterday in reply to a message I sent trying to see what we could do now. They

could not offer me any in London, and only 90 bales afloat. It has been impossible to get the marks we are using since about the 22nd of March, 1894. It would be impossible to get any until June or July.

Q. So that had we been buying from month to month, we would have been compelled to use an inferior article to make the twine, or to shut down the factory?

A. Yes; as I said the other day, I was asked to buy some Fair Current at the same time that the Consumers' Cordage Company bought a ship load. That was on the 20th July; the price quoted to me was £23 15s., by way of Halifax. I did not buy; I bought better marks. There is less waste with them, and they are better to use; we get greater waste with the lower qualities. The bales hold out better in the higher grades. There is four per cent. difference in the weight. We buy by the bale without regard to its weight. Each bale is estimated at 280 pounds, but it may weigh 280 pounds, or it may only weigh 265; but whatever it weighs we must accept. In the higher qualities the bales run higher. In January of last year, to show what others are doing, the United States Cordage Company bought 30,000 bales in London, on spot and also to import. At that time the market was at £29 2s. 6d. A large portion of their purchase was composed of good marks.

Q. So that the largest purchasers in the world are in a worse position than we are?

A. Yes; they paid more than we did for their freight also. Summer freight rates to Toronto are only 38 cents; winter rates are 48 cents per hundred pounds. If we had bought after July we would have had to buy at winter freights. They could not make contracts after July to ship at summer freight rates.

Q. The market had touched the lowest point of the year when you bought, and there was also a certainty of having to pay increased rates for freights if you bought later?

A. Yes.

Q. Going back for some years, and taking the market, in what months invariably has the bottom been reached in prices for fibre?

A. Almost invariably in June and July; there are a few exceptions.

Q. Generally in buying one would look at the past?

A. Yes; where the committee is likely to be misled is in this fact; all the inferior qualities of hemp have simply dropped out of sight. Fair Current carries so many inferior marks that the manufacturers are abandoning it. They can't use it. They are now spinning a better article of twine, running more feet to the pound, and they are using Good Marks, as they are called. The demand, therefore has been for them, and purchasers of Fair Current have fallen off so that the price has fallen almost out of sight. It is not used. The prices of the higher marks have been almost stationary. In my cable yesterday I asked about S.B.B. Usually they will ask you to accept P.C.A., if they have not S.B.B. The cable I got in reply was that they could import for shipment in April or May, to arrive in August. That would be entirely too late for us. As I said, therefore, there has been an actual saving over the plan of buying from month to month or week to week according to the market reports. I want the Committee to understand we have been carrying on this business with the best judgment we possessed, with all the care and thought that it has been possible to exercise. I have been in business all my life, and have maintained a fairly honorable record, and I have felt while I have been on the gridiron here that the thing has descended into—I won't say into little petty matters.

Mr. CLANCY objected to this statement on the part of the witness.

Witness, continuing, said : What I have felt has been that while I have been on the ground here, concerning these matters, the whole thing would have been very simple indeed to business men. It would be an easy thing to get at the state of affairs as revealed by the reports

Q. What have you to say regarding the statement made the other day, that, as a result of imprudent purchases, the province has lost \$10,000?

A. That is most absurd.

Q. That statement is a delusion ; a myth?

A. Yes. These are the facts : Fair Current was quoted in July at £23 15s. Let one figure out the results for himself.

Q. The Minister doubtless sought advice as to these matters from yourself and Mr. Massie?

A. The first matter I had to deal with after I assumed charge was a recommendation to purchase five hundred tons of twine, laid down here at six cents per pound. It was Fair Current. That was in 1892. Here is the letter, written on the 19th of August. That is Fair Current, such as we could not use, the great bulk of it.

Q. If you had bought it, how long would it have taken you to use it up?

A. We would not have used it yet. It would have been worth more to sell unmanufactured than if we had used it in the twine.

Q. That is the recommendation of whom?

A. Of the Warden. I advised that we should buy only fifty tons ; it would have been enough to test the quality and fitness of the goods. But fifty tons looked so small besides the 500 tons suggested, that we finally bought 100 tons, to our sorrow. We escaped a great blunder by not buying the 500 tons.

Q. How long did that hundred tons last?

A. We commenced using it at the beginning, but we found it very difficult to use the lower grades. I bought some S. B. B. to mix with it, and so carry it off into the twine without degrading it too much, so as not to make it unsalable. Had we bought 500 tons, we should have been several years using it.

Q. Comparing that purchase, then, with what you made in June, it was larger than you made then?

A. Human judgment will err. I don't charge it as anything against Warden Massie ; I believe he is anxious to do the best thing for the Province. I would like to say this : Good Marks are well known in the market, and when you speak of certain letters, it denotes certain qualities. In the same way fair current embraces a wide range of marks. It is the central quality of the whole Manilla market. The quotations made have reference to it. The higher marks are grades above it. Good current is selected from fair current ; it is composed of the good marks of Fair Current. If you buy good marks you get all these above in quality. Then you have "prime marks," which embraces the best in good current. If you buy prime marks, it means only the best marks, the very good marks. When you get below fair current you get into seconds ; there are all classes of seconds. And then you get into browns, of which there are again a good many classes. The prices for all these varieties run all the way from £16 to £31 ; all pure Manilla.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Will you show us any of these market reports quoting the price of good marks?

A. There is fair current, and good seconds, and fair seconds, and good browns.

Q. But what kind of goods in which good marks are included ?

A. There is fair current quoted £26 5s. on spot, in London ; sebu is quoted at £28 ; fair seconds at £21 10s ; and fair to good browns at £20. Good marks are quoted at £30.

Q. In what are good marks quoted ?

A. Good marks stand by themselves.

Q. What is meant by spot sales of 1,500 bales, including good marks ?

A. They come to us that way. The good marks sell at £30.

Q. What do the others sell at ?

A. At the prices quoted.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. I suppose this 1,500 bales means that there was that amount on the market at the time of all kinds ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. This is the 7th of June ; give us the prices for December ?

A. The sales reported are good seconds, £20 ; current £22 to £22 5s. : sebu £27 10s. ; good marks £29 5s. to £30.

Q. Are you quoting New York or London houses !

A. London.

Q. Are those spot sales ?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, comparing spot prices in December and June, they were £30 in June and £29 10s. in December for good marks ?

A. Yes.

Q. Then the price was slightly lower in December ?

A. Yes.

Q. But you said in evidence it was higher ?

A. I said it fluctuated slightly.

Q. Give us the prices in July ?

A. July 17, hemp to arrive ; good marks £29 to 29 10s. ; spot, good marks £30 10s.

Q. Give us August ?

A. Good marks £28 10s. ; spot not quoted.

Q. Well, let us have them again, all to arrive ?

A. On the 7th June, to arrive, £27 10s. to 28 10s. ; spot £30. July, to arrive, £29 to £29 10s., and spot £30 10s.

Q. Are you quoting from the same authorities throughout ?

A. No ; but from the same market.

Q. Have you any other reports?

A. No; I don't think I have.

Q. How did you come to get one of these from Cox, Patterson & Co., and another from W. F. Malcolm Co.?

A. I get the reports from different houses in New York and London, and when I find they are the same, I don't keep them all.

Q. Have these been the prices uniformly quoted?

A. Yes; on the same market.

Q. There are several grades of good marks you have explained?

A. Yes; some good marks, of course, include prime marks. That is, they make another grade out of the good marks by selecting the best of them.

Q. Do good marks include as many grades as fair current?

A. Not so wide a range. There are one or two good marks that are not very desirable for twine makers.

Q. I want to know if there is more than one grade in good marks?

A. Well, we grade it.

Q. Will you be good enough to answer my question?

A. The market only makes one grade; but some marks bring less price than others.

Q. I have not asked you that; will you answer my question? Is there more than one grade in good marks?

A. There is only one grade known in the market as good marks.

Q. Then there is really only one grade of good marks?

A. You ask me a question, and you will not allow me to answer it properly. There are marks of different letters that do not command as high a price as other marks. That is, they are inferior for certain purposes; for twine making, for instance.

Q. Is there more than one grade so far as price is concerned?

A. When you select a bale, it will be at a premium or a discount from the average of good marks.

Q. What have you bought?

A. Most of them high grade or good marks.

Q. What are they called?

A. There is P. O. A., S. B. B., P. O. and P. C. I.

Q. These are amongst the highest grades?

A. Yes.

Q. In other words they represent the highest class of goods, equal to good marks.

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know whether that was the case or not with regard to all classes?

A. It was stated the other day that there was a class higher than that used by some manufacturers? Well, I bought that 50 bales of white stuff at £33, to make twine for exhibition purposes. I simply told him to send me along the best Manilla, and this high-priced goods. It was not so good for our purpose as what we have been using, though a much higher price.

Q. Can you show me the quotations for this class?

A. It is known as prime. You see it sometimes quoted, but very rarely. I should have to go over all my lists to find it quoted.

Q. Now take for instance the lists you have here; in the quotations here for good marks, do they include all the marks from the highest to the lowest?

A. In good marks, yes.

Q. Does it include the class of goods you have mentioned?

A. No.

Q. Why not?

A. I would have to show you that through private correspondence.

Q. The class of goods you mentioned is £4 higher than the class you have quoted; how can you show it is not included in what you quoted?

A. Well, that high-priced quality would be prime; it might be quoted in these market reports.

Q. You said you could show it by correspondence?

A. You never get these marks in good marks. When I say this I rely on general information that I have obtained in regard to the matter. I was discussing the matter with Mr. Goodchild, of England, and with Mr. Morris, of Cox, Patterson & Co. They had made special enquiry into the point. My information and correspondence is all to the same effect.

Q. Will you get it to-morrow?

A. Yes.

Q. For the higher grades of twine, take for instance, the Boston, I think you said it was quoted at $10\frac{1}{2}$?

A. No; it sold at $11\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

Q. What is it quoted at now?

A. I could not give you a quotation now.

Q. But you said it was selling at $7\frac{1}{2}$ now?

A. That was McCormack's. The McCormack will only run 600 feet; the Plymouth will run 650.

Q. You give evidence on having produced a ball of McCormack twine?

A. I suppose it was.

Q. And was it not?

A. I got it from the Hobbs Hardware Company. Since then I saw Mr. Hobbs, and he told me it was not McCormack's twine, it was made at Plymouth.

Q. I hope the rest of your information is not as unreliable as that. What is the quotation from McCormack Company for the class of twine produced here the other day?

A. To the trade of the United States, it is 8 cents per pound. At least this is the quotation made to the dealers of the State of New York.

Q. Is the high grade of twine not much cheaper throughout the world this year than last?

A. It is somewhat cheaper. Last year the highest price for pure Manilla was 10 cents, this year it is 8 cents.

Q. How do you reconcile your statement that goods were cheaper in June of last year than now, with the fact that twine is two cents cheaper in price?

A. The price last year did not rise in time to affect last year's output.

Q. But the material is higher now than in June last?

A. Not just now; there has been a drop in the market; yesterday, for instance.

Q. The price of Manilla was higher in June than in the December preceding it?

A. Yes.

Q. The reason that you could not buy profitably for this year's manufacture after June and July would hold good also with other manufacturers?

A. Yes.

Q. To buy conveniently they would have had to buy last June?

A. Not the whole supply. We could have bought from month to month, but it takes from four to five months from Manilla; and by sailer it takes seven or eight months.

Q. If they were buying in June at a less price than they could buy at in December how is it that they are selling two cents a pound less?

A. They are selling at less profit.

Q. Do you ascribe the fall in price entirely to that?

A. Most decidedly.

Q. But if the hemp costs less?

A. By whatever difference in the fall of the fibre and the fall of the twine, the fall of the twine is due to decreased profits. I would not want to say it was entirely owing to less profit.

Q. Then it is partly owing to a fall in the price of fibre?

A. They have abolished duty on the fibre in the United States also. That did not affect us.

Q. Did they abolish duty?

A. Yes.

Q. When?

A. I don't know when. I would have to give you my authority. I have it.

Q. Did it affect the output of 1893?

A. No.

Q. Then why state it?

A. It will affect the output of 1894. It will partly account for the drop in the price of the twine or two cents.

Q. Then they were paying a duty on fibre while you were getting it free?

A. We never paid for it.

Q. But as compared with yourself, since yours is duty free, your argument has no force? You stand both on the same level when they become duty free?

A. But it would be a reason for their reduction in price.

Q. They are quoting the same kind of twine as yours to sell at $7\frac{1}{4}$?

A. Theirs is shorter than ours.

Q. How do you compare?

A. We occupy rather a delicate position. We can't afford to make any guarantee without it is a generous one.

Q. You send out a guarantee of 600 feet?

A. Yes.

Q. And McCormack does the same thing?

A. Yes.

Q. Then, so far as the public is concerned they would understand you are on the same footing?

A. No; we can't take the risks that they can. Our position is a delicate one. We have our political friends and foes. Supposing we represent ours as 600 feet, and it happens to run only 550 feet, what a tremendous howl would be raised all over the province about it.

Q. When you say 600 feet you mean to make an honest statement?

A. We try to give about 650 feet.

Q. What does McCormack do?

A. He says about 600 feet. He does not guarantee it.

Q. Then he stands on the same footing with yourself?

A. No; because his is a private enterprise.

Q. So far as your statements go to the public they are the same?

A. Yes.

Q. And what is he quoting it over there?

A. The price quoted by McCormack is $7\frac{1}{4}$ cents to the Canadian purchasers, freight and duty added of course.

Q. And what to the American?

A. Eight cents to the New York dealers.

Q. How do you account for their selling less here than in their own country?

A. They come here to push the sale, and have to contend with the duty.

Q. I am afraid that you are breaking down the Grit doctrine that the consumer pays the duty. Where is your quotation to the American consumer?

A. It is a letter from a large manufacturer, who buys a good many tons of twine.

Q. Where is McCormack & Co.'s quotation to the American dealer?

A. I have not got it. I have a letter, as I said, that gives it.

Q. Have you any proof of your statement that McCormack quotes 600 feet twine at 7½ cents here and 8 cents in the United States?

A. That same class is quoted 7 cents in the United States; 650 feet twine is quoted at 8 cents.

Q. Then you are not dealing with the same length when you say it is quoted higher there than here? It is quoted less on the American side than on the Canadian?

A. Yes.

Q. Then the statement you made a moment ago that they were bringing it in here at a lower price to push the sale was wrong?

A. It was a lower price as compared with the 650 feet twine.

Q. Now, you say they are quoting that high class of twine 600 feet to the pound, at 7½ cents; how do you account for their quoting it so cheap alongside of you?

A. They have to do it to sell. They are trying to get the market here. But they can't sell at 7½ cents alongside Central Prison twine, and pay freight and duty.

Q. But they are asking a quarter of a cent a pound more than in their own country; how do you account for that?

A. Perhaps they pay freight; I don't know.

Q. Will you bring a statement showing that good marks do not include the highest class of Manilla?

A. I will try and do so.

This closed Mr. Noxon's examination for the day.

XXXVI.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
April 18th, 1894.

Mr. NOXON was recalled and examined as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Will you take that letter (handing witness Mr. Massie's letter) and tell me what you understand by the terms used there as to the quality of the fibre. What do you understand by Fair Current?

A. It is the central quality of the whole Manilla range.

Q. What quality do you use?

A. We use good marks above good current.

Q. Is Good Marks a finer grade of fibre than Fair Current?

A. Decidedly better.

Q. With Fair Current quoted at £24 per comparatively, what would be the price of Good Marks?

A. Fair Current at £24 would be \$5.21 4-10. Good Marks would then be quoted at £26 or £26 5 shillings, which would be equal to \$5.64 8-10 per 100 pounds; probably \$5.64 to \$5.75.

Q. What is the average at which you purchase?

A. \$6.04.

Q. Can you give me any quotations for Good Marks in August, 1892

A. Not for that month.

Q. You have no data from which you can obtain it?

A. Not here; I can get it.

Q. What is the hemp referred to in that letter?

A. That hemp is the first we bought; that is, part of the first we bought.

Q. What is the quality of that hemp?

A. Fair Current; 100 tons; containing 796 bales with 230 bales of M. S. B. B. good current.

Q. Is that equal to what is now being used?

A. It is not so good as we are now using. It is not so good a hemp. When we want to make the best twine we strike above that.

Q. So when Mr. Massie says M. S. B. B. would be the same quality as we are now using, in your opinion it is not a warranted statement. He is in error about that?

A. The other marks always command a higher price in the market, but the 796 bales contained in the 100 tons included also 147 bales of P. H. M. G., good seconds, and good enough to mix; 69 bales of P. S. Diamond R., very poor. We have not had much of it since; 180 bales of T. R. W. S., also poor seconds; 58 C. R. W. S., also poor seconds; 40 bales C. B. C. S. M., also poor seconds.

Q. So if Mr. Massie made the statement that he desired to continue the use of the same fibre would you say it would be of an inferior quality?

A. Yes.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. Did I not understand you to say there was no purchase of fibre before this?

A. We purchased 796 bales; 100 tons instead of purchasing 500 tons.

Q. This is the first purchase?

A. Yes; I think the Warden will agree with me in that.

Q. Is that the material you now declare was of an inferior quality?

A. There were a great many bales of it unfit to use. We have not bought any since.

Q. When was the first purchase of fibre made in connection with the Central Prison?

A. In the autumn of 1892.

Q. Based upon the recommendation contained in this letter?

A. Yes.

Q. And 100 tons was purchased?

A. Yes.

Q. Of the quality recommended in that letter?

A. Yes.

Q. And you state here that it was of an inferior quality?

A. 200 bales of it were inferior.

Q. When Mr. Massie makes a statement that this purchase would be about equal in quality to what you are using now, it is not correct?

A. It was far inferior to what we are using now.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Were you in the Department in your present position on the 19th August, 1892?

A. No.

Q. Was this 100 tons bought during your time?

A. It was bought after I came in.

Q. How did it come to be reduced from 500 tons to 100 tons?

A. I thought it was unwise to buy so largely till we had tested it. I advised purchasing only 50 tons.

Q. Who made the purchase?

A. The Warden.

Q. After consultation with you?

A. After being instructed to get 100 tons.

Q. Afterwards did he buy the quality stated in this letter?

A. He bought none subsequently.

Q. Did he buy the quality stated in this letter "Fully fair current the best." This letter remember is the thing in question. That is the statement made here?

A. He bought on that letter. I did not see the correspondence; I don't know what he bought, except that I know what came.

Q. It seems you have been giving evidence on what you have not seen?

A. The invoice is here. It is represented as being fair current, a bill of 100 tons.

Q. Was it all of one kind?

A. It contained different marks.

Q. You say some of it was inferior, was that "the best?"

A. Inferior grades are not the best.

Q. Then what do you mean by saying "Fully fair current the best" was bought?

A. I say it was bought on the representation of that letter.

Q. Does it correspond with this letter ?

A. It is the best fully fair current.

Q. Didn't you give evidence yesterday, there is more than one kind of fair current ?

A. There are three grades.

Q. They are all called current ?

A. Yes, generally.

Q. You say some of this was very inferior ?

A. Yes.

Q. Then it was not "best current ?"

A. It was so invoiced. Fair current is what it is invoiced at. Let the invoice speak for itself. It is sold at fair current Manilla. There is no such term used in the market as "the best." There is good current and fair current.

Q. What is meant by best quality, the highest grade in fair current ?

A. Fair current is fair current and nothing else. There is no quotation for the best quality of fair current.

Q. Does it mean the highest grade ?

A. There is only one grade of fair current.

Q. Did more than one grade come to you ?

A. It embraced a number of marks.

Q. What I asked is did more than one grade come to you ?

A. It came as fair current.

Q. Was it the same grade throughout ?

A. There were differences in it.

Q. I repeat the question : If it was bought upon the suggestion in this letter and fair current were purchased "the best." : Would it mean the highest grade coming in fair current ?

A. It would not be all one mark.

Q. Why not ?

A. Because fair current embraces a number of marks.

Q. But if he asked for the best ?

A. He would get a number of marks.

Q. Why ?

A. Because it is so handled in the market.

Q. Could you not get 100 tons of one mark ?

A. Not in fair current. If you bought M.S.B.B. only, you would pay a premium of twenty shillings.

Q. You say on your oath that 100 tons of particular mark cannot be bought as fair current?

A. Not under the head of fair current.

Q. Is there more than one mark coming under the head of fair current?

A. M.S.B.B. and W.B.A. are about the same, they would be the best of fair current.

Q. Mixing them up would it be possible to get a 100 tons equal to M.S.B.B.?

A. It would not be possible to buy them as fair current at fair current prices.

Q. Now you instance these as being amongst the best marks of fair current; how many marks are uniformly equal to these?

A. There are the two I have mentioned; I don't recall any others just now.

Q. You say it would be impossible to get 100 tons of these two?

A. You could not buy them at fair current.

Q. Could you buy them under any other name?

A. You could buy them as good current or superior good current. They carry other low marks with them in fair current; you could not get them in that way.

Q. These two you mentioned include the best in fair current and you say you could not order to-day a hundred tons composed of both of these?

A. No; they are embraced in fair current by carrying other low grades with them to make an average of fair current.

Q. But he fixes the price for "the best"?

A. This may be the best, but it carries lower grades with it.

Q. You got 100 tons and if they were not "the best" they would not correspond with this letter?

A. I think they did.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Was Mr. Massie instructed to make this purchase in accordance with that letter?

A. His recommendation was accepted limited to a 100.

Q. He was instructed to purchase 100 tons instead of 500, of the quality recommended by him to be purchased?

A. Yes.

Q. So if he did not purchase what was recommended it is his own fault?

A. It certainly rests with him. The 799 bales include, as I have said, 147 bales P. H. M. G. which are good seconds, and 238 bales of M. S. B. B. good quality which would really rate as superior current; 69 bales P. S. Diamond R. and so on, as I said before, making 796 bales in all.

Q. At how much per ton?

A. £31.

Q. £31, you say, after having been instructed according to his recommendation in this letter, in which he says it can be purchased at £24?

A. I don't quite understand. Oh, yes, this was it; the market advanced from the time the letter was written until the purchase was made. When the purchase was made it could not be made at the price here quoted, the instructions were the same as regards quantity and quality, but the advance in the market made a higher price.

Q. So the invoice shows no inferior quality to what is recommended here?

A. No.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. Have you bought any more of the same quality since?

A. We have bought M. S. B. B. and P. H. M. G., but no fair current.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Where is the original of this invoice?

A. In the custom house.

Q. Did you not get it in triplicate form?

A. We did not get it in that way at first.

Q. Who made this copy?

A. It was made at the prison.

Q. Is it a certified copy?

A. No; but I had the original. I know that the two agree.

Q. Where did you get your figures that you used there?

A. From the original.

Q. Before it was sent to the custom house?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you there when this came?

A. Yes.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. Can you tell us how many cents per pound that 100 tons cost delivered here?

A. Six dollars and seventy-three and a half cents per 100 pounds.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. What is the date of the order?

A. The Warden has that; I do not know.

By Mr. CALDWELL.—Q. Would that purchase of 100 tons be made as early as it could have been made?

A. No; it was delayed, the machinery did not come on as soon as expected; it did not come until some time after first of October, when we expected it. The purchase was consequently delayed.

Q. Then if you had agreed to the purchase according to the recommendation and purchased 500 tons, instead of the 100 tons that was bought, it would have been bought at £31?

A. I suppose so.

Q. The purchase you did make for 1893 amounted, I think you have said, to \$6.79 per 100 pounds; how much would that be per ton?

A. That would be £31 5s.

Q. And it is a very much superior grade?

A. Yes.

Q. What success had you in the twine made from this 100 tons?

A. Very little until we got some of the better marks to mix with it. We bought a lot of the best marks and mixed one bale of the poor fibre to five or six of the better and worked it off in this way. That was the only way we could make good twine with it.

Q. So by itself without mixing it would not have made good twine?

A. No; it would not have given satisfaction.

Q. Did you have any trouble with some that you did make from it?

A. We had trouble with some twine that we made before we got the better mark; the twine was not good, it may be attributed to some extent to the new machinery and to the fact that the prisoners were new to the work. We certainly could not do as well at first as afterward even with the same hemp, but even now it would not make satisfactory twine.

Q. So you considered it necessary even after this to mix it with the better mark?

A. Yes.

This closed Mr. Noxon's examination for the day.

LX.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
April 25th, 1894.

Mr. JAMES NOXON recalled.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. In your evidence, Mr. Noxon, given on the 28th of March, you make a statement among other things, that there are 99,704 lbs. of twine on hand; you are asked to produce subsequently a statement, showing the way you arrived at the stock on hand on 30th September. Is that the general statement?

A. That is the statement.

Q. In that you gave the quantity of fibre on hand and the twine disposed of; then you found that you had still left unsold, 99,704 lb.; is that correct?

A. After deducting the total amount on hand, the quantity of suspense—

Q. Never mind suspense. How much twine did you have on hand on 30th September?

A. Altogether 171,487 lb.

Q. You are sure this statement is of 30th September?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now you had on hand in reality 171,487 lb. on 30th September; had you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Besides having that on hand, you had received for sale of twine, \$42,329.71 ?

A. Not at all ; forty-two thousand for the twine we were carrying in suspense.

Q. Well, now ; let us come at it in a shorter way. The quantity of twine you carried in suspense should be deducted from that, should it ?

A. From the total.

Q. From the forty-two thousand ?

A. No ; not at all.

Q. You carried a portion of that in suspense ?

A. We carried in suspense what was returned.

Q. Did you have on hand 171,487 lb. of twine ?

A. We had.

Q. Then you state that you received \$42,329.71 ?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, is the statement correct that on the 30th September you had sold twine to the extent of \$42,329.71, and that you still had twine manufactured on hand to the extent of 171,487 lb. ?

A. That is correct.

Q. You are sure about that ?

A. That is correct.

Q. Now, as to the quantity you have had returned. What is the total amount you had returned from Gross & Grainger, and the Brantford Binder Twine Co. ?

A. The amount returned by them taken from the gross amount ? 71,853 lb.

Q. That was the quantity returned ?

A. That is the quantity returned.

Q. Now, then, the total quantity sold was how much !

A. 475,862 lb.

Q. Now, in order to know the actual amount disposed of, you would have to take away the 71,873 ?

A. No ; we took what was actually sold ; what was delivered to them.

Q. There was 71,786 lb, that you have on hand ?

A. Yes

Q. Well, so far as that was concerned, it was not sold ?

A. No.

Q. Then you must take that from the 475,865 ?

A. Not at all. That twine came back in August ; we were short of twine ; we were taking from the mill as made ; we borrowed from the stock to keep our customers supplied, and we put it back again.

Q. You made yourself very sure about there being 171,487 lb. as the total quantity?

A. On hand on 30th September.

Q. That you had besides that cash forty-two odd thousand dollars?

A. Yes.

Q. That the twine returned as being unsold, that went up to make the forty-two thousand dollars; that was seventy-one thousand?

A. Seventy-one thousand.

Q. Therefore you had to reduce your cash sales to the extent that it was returned?

A. Not at all; not cash sales; reduce the stock.

Q. You say that the 71,786 was returned out of the 475,865?

A. Not out of that; that was returned—

Q. You sold in the first place 475,865 lb?

A. Yes.

Q. You say 71,786 were returned?

A. Yes.

Q. You had ninety-nine thousand besides what was returned?

A. Yes.

Q. You add 71,786 to that, and you have stock on hand on 30th September amounting to 171,487?

A. Certainly.

Q. That includes all of it?

A. Yes.

Q. We have accounted for all the twine?

A. We have.

Q. Now, then, since there were 71,786 lb. of twine returned out of the 475,865 lb. sold, then the amount still has to be reduced to that extent?

A. Not at all.

Q. Why not?

A. We replaced that seventy-one thousand pounds.

Q. Where did you get it?

A. We made it.

Q. You say that this is a statement made up to the 30th September?

A. We sold this seventy-one thousand—

Q. You state this is a statement made up to the 30th of September?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there any twine on hand at that date other than what you have already stated?

A. That is all.

Q. Well, now, you have accounted for that much on hand?

A. Certainly.

Q. You did not replace it by any other twine, because that is all you had?

A. We sold 475,865 lb., for which we received \$42,329. Some of that twine came back, and we sold it again and replaced it from stock we had made to replace it, that we might have it on hand whenever the accounts were adjusted. For instance, that seventy-one thousand came back in August, and we held it as being twine belonging to the parties we had sold to. We borrowed from this seventy-one thousand and sold it again, and replaced it from the twine we had made.

Q. Therefore you must take the 71,783 from the gross amount?

A. Not at all.

Q. Therefore leaving the 40,398 pounds?

A. To make this thing very simple, that is still in the country and 171,000 pounds we have got in the prison.

Q. Did Gross & Grainger keep the 70,000 pounds

A. No.

Q. That is not in the country

A. The portion they kept is in the country.

Q. How much did they keep?

A. The difference between what we sold them and what they returned.

Q. That would be.....?

A. Yes.

Q. Then the Farmers Binder Twine Co. You sold 18,748 pounds?

A. We sold more to them.

Q. The actual amount you sold to them was 78,758 pounds, and they kept 18,976?

A. Yes.

Q. Now taking the quantities you sold yourself including all others, according to your statement you sold them 40,598, and now to whom did you sell the balance?

A. The balance was sold to them.

Q. Does this include the whole sale?

A. That includes all the sales up to the 30th September.

Q. Your statement was made up to that date?

A. Yes. This statement is 31st December, Public Accounts.

Q. Did you have anything to do with making it up?

A. No, not this; this is taken from the Public Accounts and contains the payments up to the 31st December.

Q. Is there any such statement as that in the Public Accounts?

A. I think there is.

The witness is here handed the Return of the House which he reads.

Q. Now, what is the total amount sold in there ?

A. 475,865.

Q. Is that correct ?

A. That amount is correct.

Q. So far as the sales are concerned, that covers all the sales that were made up to the 30th September ?

A. That is all up to the 30th September.

Q. Includes all the sales.

A. Yes.

Q. When was this twine returned ?

A. That twine was returned in August and sold again ; a greater portion of it goes to make up that 475,865 pounds.

Q. Now were any of these sales made to the farmers after that twine was returned ?

A. I presume some of it would.

Q. Was there any of it ?

A. I presume some of it, I cannot say what.

Q. Do you swear that that twine was sold after ?

A. I think it was ; the principal part of it, however, was sold to John Hallam ; he took the greater part of it that came back from Brantford, and I think the Farmers Binder Twine Co.

Q. Now this includes what was sold to the farmers. Now tell me who is M. E. Sanderson ?

A. I could not say ; I do not know him.

Q. Who made that sale to M. E. Sanderson ?

A. It was made through the post, sent in to the Bursar.

Q. Do you know who Kitchen is ?

A. I have no personal knowledge of him.

Q. Lockhart ?

A. I don't know him personally.

Q. Are they dealers or farmers ?

A. I think Lockhart is a dealer.

Q. Are you sure Sanderson is not a dealer ?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did you ever hear anything about him ?

A. I cannot recollect that I distinctly remember anything about him ; I think Sanderson is the organizer of a club.

Q. Do you know where he lived ?

A. I am only speaking from a very hazy recollection.

Q. Is he a dealer ?

A. I think not.

Q. Do you know Love ?

A. I know of him.

Q. Is he a merchant ?

A. I think he is either a merchant or he is organizing a farmers club.

Q. Did you make an allowance to this man for sale of twine ?

A. No.

Q. None whatever ?

A. No.

Q. The quantity you sold to the farmers, you charged how much ?

A. $8\frac{3}{4}$ for a carload.

Q. How much was a carload ?

A. A carload was ten tons.

Q. Now I see Love 11,150 pounds ?

A. Yes.

Q. He is charged $8\frac{3}{4}$, that is not ten tons ?

A. He paid full freight ; he paid the freight on a carload and we charge him $8\frac{3}{4}$.

Q. But he is charged only 8.75 for the twine ?

A. That may be the case ; if he did not get the carload and choose to pay the rate on the carload, it was all the same to us.

Q. I am going back as to the question of the quantity on hand ?

A. That is correct.

Q. How much did you sell Mr. Hallam in the first instance ?

A. Really I could not say.

Q. Did this twine come back to Mr. Hallam, was it all sent to Mr. Hallam ?

A. The greater portion of it was.

Q. Then a sale was made of this twine finally to Mr. Hallam ?

A. The greater part of that twine that came from Brantford principally was sold to Hallam.

Q. Mr. Hallam had it in his possession ; I suppose you considered that as a sale to Mr. Hallam ?

A. We got the cash for it.

Q. Now, how do you come to include that 71,000 if you sold it to Mr. Hallam ; you know you only had this 71,000 pounds on hand. Now, if Mr. Hallam had it, how could you have it at the same time ?

A. That is part of the 475,865.

Q. You had his money for it ?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, will you reconcile this statement that you sold first 475,865 pounds of twine, a portion of that went to the farmers ; a portion of it went to Gross & Grainger, and a portion of it went to the Farmers' Binder Twine Co. ?

A. Yes.

Q. You sold Mr. Hallam a quantity ?

A. Certainly.

Q. Then a portion of that sold to the Farmers' Binder Twine Company and Gross & Grainger was returned to you and went to Mr. Hallam ?

A. Certainly.

Q. Now, that being the case, the return never came back to you ?

A. Some of it did.

Q. You said it all went to Mr. Hallam ?

A. It came to us to be returned.

Q. Now, the greater part of that having gone to Mr. Hallam, then you could not include that in your 71,000 ; it takes that to make 475,000 ; how could it have gone to Mr. Hallam and you have it in stock ?

A. We gave it to Hallam, and we replaced it with twine that we were making.

Q. But you state that is the whole quantity of twine you had on hand.

A. Certainly it is.

Q. If it was sold to Mr. Hallam how could you have it on hand ?

A. We could not have it on hand. That twine came back from the Binder Twine Company and Gross & Grainger ; that was part of the 475,000 pounds that we got the \$42,000 cash for, and because we had taken pay for it that belonged to these parties until we had a settlement of the matter.

Q. Well, now you say that 475,000 pounds of twine sold altogether you got \$42,000 for.

A. We did.

Q. How did you come to say that if that were sold that you had in reality on hand the quantity of twine that was returned to be added to the 99,000 ?

A. It was not the identical balls. We had 175,000 pounds on hand on 30th September, and there was some which stayed in the country for which we got our pay.

Q. That is the quantity that was in store at that time. Now, then, you have taken that from all the twine that was made up to that date ?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you had 171,000 on hand ?

A. Yes.

Q. How much was the total amount of material you purchased that you included in this statement of 30th September ?

A. All that was purchased and paid for to that date.

Q. Just say what the quantity is, 759,942 ?

A. I cannot say.

Q. What is the total quantity in that statement of 30th September.

A. 759,640.

Q. You sold all that was returned of that 475,865 pounds ; is that right ?

A. Yes.

Q. You had on hand, according to the statement, 90,704 pounds ; is that right ?

A. 99,701.

Q. You used for other purposes 1,500 pounds ?

A. Yes.

Q. You had Manilla on hand 175,885 pounds ?

A. It don't show the amount of Manilla on hand.

Q. You gave it in evidence 175,885 pounds ?

A. I don't know ; I have not got the figures here.

Q. Well, if that be correct, we will assume that is correct, 175,885 pounds of Manilla on hand ; then you wasted fibre to the extent of 6,989 pounds. Now, if the statement I have made, that you say in evidence that the Manilla was 175,885 pounds, be correct, that would account, would it not, for all the fibre ?

A. Account for all the fibre that we bought ?

Q. All the fibre that you had bought, and that was included in the statement in arriving at the cost of the twine, statement of 28th March ?

A. I don't see what the statement involves.

Q. It involves the twine sold (475,865 pounds), twine on hand according to the statement you made then, not including that to be returned (99,704 pounds) used for other purposes in wrapping and so on (4,500 pounds), Manilla on hand (175,885 pounds) and fibre lost in the manufacture to the extent of 6,987 pounds. Now, then, if we add the 71,783 we find that the whole fibre used must be 841,725 pounds ?

A. There would be a greater amount of twine than of hemp. The reason for that is, of course, we do not care to give away the technical knowledge regarding the manufacture of twine ; we were putting from ten to fifteen per cent of oil in weight in our hemp in manufacturing.

Q. Does that account for it ?

A. That would account for it.

Q. Is that the only way you have of accounting for it ?

A. That is the business way.

Q. Now, do you put 71,886 pounds of oil ?

A. It must be done.

Q. Do you tell the committee now, since you discovered the error in the statement, that there are 71,000 pounds of oil that are gone into the manufacture ?

A. About fifteen per cent. of oil.

Q. You think that would account for the 71,000 ?

A. Yes.

Q. How did you charge this oil up in the statement you made of the cost ?

A. Just as you find that.

Q. And in arriving at the cost of the twine you counted the cost, basing it upon the cost of the material and also the cost of the oil ?

A. Certainly ; that is part of the expense of manufacturing.

Q. Well, now, that being included, your twine will cost a good deal more now than what your original statement was ?

A. We are using it still.

Q. The twine will cost a great deal more ?

A. The oil is included in making up that statement ; oil is included as part of the expense, machine oil as well as cordage oil ; you cannot make the fibre work without the oil ; it is a necessity to put in a certain amount of all.

Q. Then in the twine you sell to the farmers, it just takes about 10 per cent. ?

A. We use as little as we can.

Q. There is 10 per cent. of the twine you sell composed of oil ?

A. Ten per cent.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. Of the binder twine manufactured by other companies, does it require the same amount of oil ?

A. Yes, some use 26 per cent.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Who told you that ?

A. Bodell, of the Columbia Cordage Co.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. You don't use any more than any other company ?

A. We use as little as any other company.

XXIX.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 12th, 1894.

Warden Massie, of the Central Prison, appeared before the committee, and was examined, as follows :

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Will you tell the committee, Mr. Massie, what were your duties last year, and in what respects they differed last year from former years ?

A. Well, the only difference would be that the binder twine industry was introduced last year, which was extra.

Q. That is the only difference between last year and previous years ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have this industry to look after ?

A. I had to look after the manufacturing of the twine, and carrying on the work within the prison.

Q. Have you seen this report—that of Common Gaols, Reformatories, etc., for last year ?

A. No.

Q. Well, let me read a few lines of it to you. That portion of it relating to the Central Prison, reads as follows : " In presenting this, the twentieth annual report of the Central Prison, the most noticeable feature to be submitted is the important industrial changes that have taken place as compared with the year 1892. In that year the industries carried on by contractors on the piece plan extended to broom making and the manufacture of wooden-ware, employing an average of 115 prisoners, and the receipts and expenditure connected therewith, as shown by the prison accounts, amounted to a total of \$22,763.89. By the piece price plan the contractors contract for prison labor only, while they furnish their own material, and sell the manufactured products of the labor they employ. The industries carried on in the same year by the prison authorities on government account, were a carpenters' shop and cabinet shop, tailor shop, shoe shop, machine shop, woollen mill and brick yard, employing an average of 128 prisoners, and the total receipts and expenditure in this connection amounted to \$99,541.66. In the industries conducted on government account, the prison supplies all material and sells all manufactured products. As indicating the importance of the change, it is only necessary to point out that in the present year broom-making is the only industry on the piece price plan, employing an average of seventy-three prisoners, and the total receipts and expenditure, chiefly for prisoners' labor and repairs to machinery, amounted to \$16,809.40, while the industries on government account are a wooden-ware shop, cordage shop, woollen mill, tailor shop, shoe shop, carpenter's shop, machine tinsmith's and engineer's shops, and the closing work of the brick yard, employing an average of 148 prisoners, the receipts and expenditure for which amounted to \$363,992.51, as compared with \$99,541.66 of the previous year." Now, Mr. Massie, according to this report, the prisoners last year realized on the piece plan so much ; a sum altogether out of proportion, taking the average, from what was realized in the following year. Can you explain the difference ?

A. I can not explain it. I have not seen that report, so I don't know anything about it.

Q. Will you look at it and explain it ; it is a report of Mr. Noxon's ?

A. I could give no explanation of these figures without the necessary documents to guide me.

Q. You see a marked difference between the other industries this year, and those carried on by the piece plan ; \$363,992.51 in the one case, and \$16,809.40 in the other ?

A. Yes ; I don't understand it at all.

Q. Has there been any change in regard to the work, so far as the broom industry is concerned, between this year and formerly ?

A. No ; it is carried on the same as formerly, on the piece price plan.

Q. And at the same price ?

A. Yes ; and the output is about the same.

Q. I suppose the difference comes from the large sales of binder twine, in part, would it not ?

A. I don't understand where the difference comes from ; it would not amount to so much. At least I think not ; I have nothing to guide me but the round figures.

Q. Did you do the purchasing for the institution this year ?

A. I did not do the purchasing for the north shop, or for the fibre.

Q. That is the fibre for the binder twine ?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you been consulted as to these purchases of binder twine ?

A. To some extent.

Q. Well, it is said that in the purchase of binder twine for this year a mistake has been made by the purchase of too large a bulk at one time for the necessities of the institution. Is that a fact ?

A. Well, that is practically putting me to judge the department in which I am working.

Q. You are held responsible apparently for what is done ?

A. Oh, no ; not for purchases ; I have made no purchases, and was not particularly consulted.

Q. In your judgment has there been too large quantities of fibre bought at one time ?

A. I would not have bought so much at one time had I been responsible for the working of the industry, and the matter left to myself ; I think I would not have done so.

Q. Why not ?

A. Well, it happened at a very critical time in the market ; it was just after the failure of the National Cordage Company, when the trade was completely paralyzed, and the market for fibre was broken. I should have been cautious in buying.

Q. You would have been cautious ?

A. I would, as an old merchant, have refrained from making purchases on a falling market.

Q. Can you tell what was done ?

A. I only know when the fibre was delivered at the prison along through the year, and up to the end of the year.

Q. When were the purchases made ?

A. I can't tell you from any positive knowledge of the matter.

Q. How can you say then that too much was purchased?

A. At the close of the year we had a large stock on hand.

Q. After the purchases were made, what did the market do?

A. The market has dropped altogether from the first of March last year to the first of March in 1894, taking it for the year, about two cents a pound; about that.

Q. Then from the first of March till the first of March were we in position to take advantage of the drop in the market?

A. I think the fibre we had was not bought until along about the month of June or July.

Q. At the price paid then, do I understand that in June and July the quantity was bought for the year's consumption?

A. I think so; I am not speaking positively in the matter.

Q. Do you know what prices were paid then?

A. No; the invoices did not pass through my hand.

Q. Do you not know the prices that were paid?

A. Nothing more than from the statement made the other day before the committee by Mr. Noxon. Also, I saw some of the invoices, but not for the whole.

Q. Can you tell us what was the loss to the province on these purchases?

A. I could not do that.

Hon. Mr. HARCOURT: I object to that question; it has not been shown that there was any loss.

By Mr. MARTER — Q. Has there been any loss to the province by these purchases?

A. If the fibre we are working on to-day could be bought to-day, we would save considerably; about two cents a pound.

Q. What would that amount to?

A. We are now making when we are running—unfortunately we have had another breakdown; but at the time of the stoppage we were making five thousand pounds per day. Up to the first of March we were only producing 3,300 pounds per day.

Q. Has that work all been on fibre purchased two cents too high?

A. Don't misunderstand me; the market has been gradually falling since the first of March last year, or rather since the middle of May, about which time the National Cordage Company failed. Of course after that the market became to a large extent broken; in fact it was broken in the United States and in England and the price fell rapidly.

Q. Have you anything to give you the price of what it was in March last?

A. It was worth on the first of March last year, in the New York markets, six and a-half cents for Current Manilla.

Q. And how much in April?

A. There would be no change in April.

Q. And how about May?

A. There would not be much difference in the month of May.

Q. How about June?

A. In June the market was broken. That was after the failure of the National Cordage Company.

Q. It was broken then?

A. Yes; what I mean is this. The company had cornered the market for sisal and Manilla here and in England. They desired to float a million of additional bonds, and for that purpose kept the market up; they failed to float the bonds, and the market burst in the United States and in England.

Q. At what period of the year, last year, was the lowest price prevailing?

A. The markets were constantly receding from the month of May or June up to the first of March this year.

Q. What is the date of this invoice (handing witness an invoice)?

A. This is dated March 15th, 1893.

Q. And what is the price named on it?

A. £32 14s. I see on the invoice it states "in completion of contract."

Q. Do you know anything about the contract that was made?

A. I know nothing about that.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. These are invoices for purchases for goods manufactured before September 30th?

A. This one which you show me is dated February 3rd, 1893. That would apply to the stock worked prior to last year's harvest.

Q. Have the purchases been made from London or New York houses?

A. Speaking with these invoices before me, I can say that Walter Hindley and Company are an English firm having an agency in New York and Manilla. Their headquarters are in London; the shipping port is Manilla.

Hon. Mr. HARCOURT objected to the witness being asked these questions, seeing that he had not purchased the fibre.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. What about the others?

A. There is the firm of Andrew Bell and Company; they are in Liverpool. There is only one purchase from them, the first that was bought. I made that myself.

Q. Did you make any purchases from Hindley and Company?

A. No; I only bought the first lot from Andrews Bell and Company.

Q. What about C. S. Cox & Company?

A. That also is a London house with an agency in New York.

Q. And what about W. F. Malcolm & Co.?

A. I don't know that firm.

Q. Do you know Robinson, Fleming & Co.?

A. I know there is such a firm. I don't know anything more about them. When I was making enquiry about the twine in the first instance, before I wrote to the Department with reference to its introduction into the prison, I went through all these firms in New York in the fibre business and have kept up a regular correspondence with them ever since, except with Walter Hindley & Co. and C. S. Cox & Co., so as to know the state of the market.

Q. Now, as to the quantity of stock to be used daily, does Mr. Noxon consult with you as to the periods at which you require delivery at the Prison?

A. Mr. Noxon consulted with me a few days ago with reference to purchasing some fibre. That is the only instance.

Q. Did he ever previously consult with you as to the propriety of purchasing at that particular date?

A. Back in the beginning, after the purchase of the second lot.

Q. When would that be?

A. That would be in March of last year.

Q. In the case of any subsequent purchases he has never consulted you except in the case you have just mentioned?

A. No.

Q. Does Mr. Noxon spend much time at the Central Prison?

A. He is there very often.

Q. How often?

A. On the average, I should say, three or four times a week.

Q. Does he remain there long each day?

A. Perhaps sometimes a longer period, sometimes a shorter. Possibly an hour or an hour and a half.

Q. Does he direct you as to what you are to do in regard to the manufacture of twine?

A. I have had several letters from him on the subject.

Q. Have you had any personal conversation with him?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Have the directions from Mr. Noxon been generally by letter?

A. Pretty much so.

Q. Has he approved of your course generally in the management of affairs?

A. He has found no fault.

Q. Do you consider yourself in your present position subject entirely to the direction of Mr. Noxon?

A. Oh, yes; certainly.

Q. In every detail?

A. Certainly.

Q. You consider you must answer to him for anything that may go wrong in the management ?

A. Yes.

Q. Does he assume any management ?

A. Only in the matter of directing myself as to the management. I don't wish to be misunderstood ; Mr. Noxon directed the reconstruction of the North Shop, with which I had nothing to do, and there are some minor matters that I would have nothing to do with, but nothing of importance.

Q. Did Mr. Noxon oversee the erection of the north shop ?

A. Yes.

Q. Entirely ?

A. Yes.

Q. You had nothing to do with that ?

A. No.

Q. Did he have a foreman acting under him ?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was he ?

A. Hill was his name.

Q. Is he there now ?

A. No.

Q. Was he there for the purpose of overseeing the work ?

A. Yes.

Q. Why was he employed ?

A. I know nothing of that. That was an affair of the department. I knew nothing of it, save that he was there to look after the shop.

Q. Did he look merely after the workmen ?

A. We supplied so many prisoners, and he directed them as to their work.

Q. Who looked after the purchase of material for the North shop ?

A. Mr. Noxon. At least he bought the bulk of it, I think ; I bought none.

Q. Then he has done more than the work of an Inspector ?

A. To that extent, yes.

Q. And with regard to the purchase of fibre, he has been taking the part of a principal rather than that of an Inspector ?

A. He has purchased the fibre and the oil, and has directed the sale of the twine.

Q. What I mean is this. There are two matters connected with the manufacture of twine at the prison ; the purchase of fibre and oil, and the sale of twine. These two articles Mr. Noxon has purchased from the first, I understand ?

A. Yes ; except that I bought the first lot of twine.

Q. Who directed sending out the twine for sale? Who has charge of that?

A. I direct the shipments of it.

Q. But who effects the sales?

A. They are made by the department.

Q. By whom?

A. The arrangements for the sale of the twine were made through the department, not by me.

Q. Do you know by whom?

A. I presume by the Inspector.

Q. Mr. Noxon purchased the fibre, and so far as you know, he effected the sales?

A. Yes; there were a few sales made otherwise than through the department after the price had been fixed. I made them myself. I sold one or two lots in the county of York to parties who had been through the prison in connection with the visit of the Grand Jury, and who afterwards sent in a request for some of the twine. That is the only case, so far as I know, where the sales were not made through the department.

Q. Then Mr. Noxon has assumed the whole business management, so far as relates to the purchase of material, and so far as concerns the sale of the twine after manufacture?

A. Yes.

Q. Has he consulted you in any case with regard to either of these matters; as to the price you should sell at, or as to the price you should pay for fibre?

A. No; I have had nothing to do with that, except what I have said with reference to a recent conversation, and save for occasional remarks about the state of the market as to twine. There was nothing that you could call a consultation. They arranged that themselves.

Q. Then if all the purchases have been made during a falling market, he would be solely responsible?

A. I am not responsible.

Q. And as to the sales—is Mr. Noxon responsible for that?

A. That matter is arranged by the department.

Q. By whom would that be?

A. I mean by the Minister and the Inspector.

Q. Do you know any person in the whole transaction besides Mr. Noxon and the minister in charge?

A. No.

Q. Do you know whether the minister has given any directions?

A. I don't know.

Q. As to the quantity of fibre purchased, you said you would not have purchased such large quantities if you had been purchasing yourself?

A. Speaking candidly, I think I would have exercised more care. I would have bought in a falling market more on the hand to mouth principle. That is a long established principle.

Q. Was there any reason for purchasing in such large quantities unless there was a prospect of a rise?

A. There was no prospect of a rise.

Q. You don't understand; was there any pressing demand for the making of these large purchases?

A. There was no pressing demand, so far as I know.

Q. Of the fibre that was bought last June and July, how much has been delivered?

A. I think most of it was delivered before the close of the year; a few bales came in this year after the first of January.

Q. In what months did the greater part of it come?

A. It would be along from September to December.

Q. Do you know whether that purchase was made from New York or London houses?

A. (Looking at the invoices handed him by Mr. Clancy). Cox, Patterson & Co. is a London house; Robinson, Fleming & Co. I don't know; the invoice is dated from London. It seems to be mostly from Cox, Patterson & Co. and the other firm named. All the invoices are dated from London.

Q. What ports of shipment are they from—these different shipments?

A. That I don't know.

Q. Can you not tell by the shipping bills?

A. Yes, if I had them.

Q. Have you no recollection?

A. No.

Q. Were the bills given to you?

A. No.

Q. Who received the goods to see whether they were in good order or not?

A. One of the foremen in charge of the industry receives them and keeps count of them.

Q. At whose instruction does he do this?

A. He is instructed by myself, but he supplies the count to the bursar, and then it reaches Mr. Noxon; or Mr. Noxon gets it direct from the foreman if he happens to be there at the time.

Q. Who gives the order for the payment of freight?

A. That passes through in the usual way, through the inspector and the bursar.

Q. Through Mr. Noxon?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you have really nothing to do with the business management of the industry?

A. I have nothing to do with the purchases or the sale of the material.

Q Your duties are confined entirely to the manufacture?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you unable to say in any instance from what port this fibre was shipped?

A. I don't know from what port any was shipped. It may have been bought in transit or through steamers. You can make your contracts to suit yourself pretty much. A cargo of Manilla is shipped from Manilla, and is afterwards sold in crossing the ocean, to be delivered in Boston or New York. But you can purchase from stock in Liverpool, or London, or Dundee.

Q. Would there be any appreciable delay in buying from stock on hand or in transit?

A. You would get more prompt delivery in buying from Liverpool, unless you bought in transit from a steamer; but the bulk is brought here by sailer.

Q. What would be the difference in time?

A. Well, in the case of a purchase in transit there would be the uncertainty of knowing when it would be within British waters. In the case of a steamer you could count absolutely on the day it would leave Liverpool, and on the day it would arrive.

Q. Do you know how much fibre has been bought from the first of June to the present time?

A. I could not tell you that, I only know the quantity we had at the close of the year and at the beginning of the present year.

Q. You don't know how much came in during that time, between the first of June and the 31st of December?

A. No; I could not answer with any certainty.

Q. Have you an approximate idea?

A. The only information I could give would be the quantity in hand at those dates and the amount manufactured between them. I have not the figures, not knowing what would be required of me. We commenced the year with 800,000 or 900,000 pounds of fibre, and at the 31st of December we had about 500,000 pounds of twine.

Q. We have a statement here showing that on the 30th September, 1893, 759,640 pounds of fibre had been bought?

A. But of course a quantity came in after that to the end of December.

Q. This statement in the Public Accounts purports to be the fibre received from September 30th to the close of the year, and of course this would be in stock at the close of the year either as fibre or twine; do you know how many pounds there are in that? (showing statement)?

A. I can't tell without a calculation.

Q. Now here is a statement prepared by Mr. Noxon of the fibre purchased for the output of 1894, not included in the former statement of the amount purchased up to the close of September. Now you say there has been a decline of two cents a pound?

A. Yes; between the first of March and the first of March.

Q. In what months did it occur?

A. It commenced about the beginning of June.

Q. What was it in July?

A. I could give you every month's quotations if I had time to bring the letters.

Q. Has there been a gradual decline?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it still declining?

A. No; the market is a little firmer. I had a letter on Monday saying so. There is no increase in price, however.

Q. If these purchases were made just as you required them, and made from London or New York houses at such times as you required them, what would be the difference in the average price then paid and that which was paid in those large purchases?

A. That would require calculation. You would have to take the price for each month.

Q. But speaking from the knowledge you have, you think it would be about two cents a pound?

A. Yes; that is the difference between the first of March last year and the first of March this year.

Q. What would be the difference between the 1st of March last year and the 31st of December?

A. About a cent and a quarter or a cent and a half.

Q. Now, upon the whole purchases shown in this statement, amounting to 1,091,440 pounds of fibre, there would be a loss of something over \$16,000 at that rate?

The Chairman objected to the form of this question.

Q. (By MR. CLANCY): Then I will ask him to make the calculation, if he will do so. (To the Witness): You say the decline between the 1st of March and the 31st of December was a cent and a half a pound?

A. But you must remember that the market did not break until the middle of May, and the price was gradually declining from the beginning of June till the end of December.

Q. Did the prices commence to break in May?

A. Not till after the failure of the Cordage Company. That was about the middle of May.

Q. And after that, with a falling market, these purchases were made?

A. They were made about June or July, I think.

Q. And was there a gradual decline since?

A. Yes.

Q. And at that time as well?

A. Yes.

Q. If this fibre had been purchased as you required it, other than as you purchased it, what would the province have gained?

A. It would have gained a little.

Q. How much—you have the figures of the amount purchased?

A. There would have been a saving of at least a cent a pound.

Q. What would that represent on the purchase of a million pounds?

A. That would represent on that amount ten thousand dollars.

Q. I suppose you are putting it at the lowest figure when you say a cent a pound?

A. Yes; I should say that.

Q. How many prisoners are employed?

A. This winter we have had more prisoners than we have had employment for. Consequently we have put them into the shops and two or three men have been working where we would only employ one if we were to please ourselves. This is the most economical way of looking after the men when we have no other employment for them.

Q. Have you more prisoners than usual?

A. The number is higher than for some years past, but we have had more in some years.

Q. How many prisoners were employed between the commencement of the manufacture of the binder twine and the 30th September? A. The average would be about forty up to that time; after then a good many more.

Q. Would there be more than forty in the summer months employed in the work?

A. Let me explain our position at the prison in regard to men. We begin in August to increase our numbers. Men begin to look out for their winter quarters. They increase from then until about the middle of February or the end. Then they begin to decrease and this continues until June, when they reach their lowest point. In the summer months we never have as many men as in the winter.

By MR. DAVIS. Q. How long since you gave up the purchase of material.

A. I only bought the first lot.

Q. When was that?

A. I think about the month of October or November, 1892.

Q. You simply bought the first lot. How much was that?

A. One hundred tons.

Q. Who made all the purchases after that?

A. Mr. Noxon.

Q. Have you studied the market as carefully from then to the present time as you would have done had you been responsible for the purchase of material?

A. Just as closely.

Q. Would you consider then that your evidence as to the purchases and the reasons for purchasing at a particular time are just as good as Mr. Noxon's, who has been in touch with the market all the time. Would your judgment be as good to-day as that of a man who has had the whole responsibility of making the purchases?

A. I think so.

Q. As to the sale of the binder twine, have you anything to do with that ?

A. Nothing whatever.

Q. You laid down the general principle in your evidence that purchasing in a falling market was not the correct thing ?

A. Merchants usually figure not to buy beyond their wants in a falling market.

Q. When would you buy if you were in business ?

A. When I was in business there was a well-established rule that in a falling market a man would not buy beyond his immediate wants ; he would wait till the market had touched bottom.

Q. But how would he know when it touches bottom ?

A. Of course he would have to judge as to that. For instance the last advices I have as to the market is that Manilla is firm.

Q. Did you ever hear of a man who thought the market had touched bottom, and bought largely, and then found it went lower ?

A. Of course they may be mistaken ; such things occur.

Q. Then even in this case if a mistake has occurred it would be only a mistake in judgment as to the time to buy ?

A. That is all ; certainly.

Q. And the most experienced man is liable to make such a mistake as that ?

A. Yes.

By the Chairman : Q. You have made a statement here just now to the effect that if we could buy what we are using now at the prices now quoted we would save two cents a pound ?

A. What I said was that there was a difference of two cents between the price quoted when the market began to fall and the present time.

Q. But is it not an utter impossibility to buy now for present use ? you could not get it here ?

Q. Oh, you can get it any time.

Q. But how long would it take to deliver ?

A. Thirty days.

Q. That would be from London or New York ?

A. Yes.

Q. But can you buy there as cheaply as from Manilla ?

A. It depends on the accumulation of stock.

Q. But generally in purchasing a supply for a factory is it not an advantage to purchase from the first point of shipment ?

A. It does not follow.

Q. It is assumed to be the correct way to purchase, is it not ?

A. I suppose so, as a rule.

Q. In making your calculation that the province has lost one cent per pound do you know when this fibre was purchased ?

A. I only know from the invoices.

Q. How much has it fallen from the time when this purchase (showing Mr. Massie a particular invoice) was made, in July, and the present time ?

A. I should say a cent and a half a pound, speaking roughly.

Q. Now, you as a business man, with a large establishment, would you consider it a good plan to buy from week to week just as you wanted the material you were using, and run the risk of delivery and of running short ?

A. Of course you must purchase to some extent ahead.

Q. How much so, would you think, in the case of the Prison ?

A. About a hundred tons.

Q. How many tons have been used ?

A. I could not tell you that ; something in the neighborhood of four or five hundred tons.

Q. Then you would have made three purchases instead of one ?

A. That would be about it.

Q. Would you have purchased any at the time Mr. Noxon did ?

A. I can't answer that without knowing what stock we had on hand at the time.

Q. What has been the fall in the price of the material you use ; you use a better kind of material, do you not ?

A. We use the Current quality. There are higher grades than we use, but we use a good strong clean fibre.

Q. Has the fall in prices been as great in the quality you use as in the cheaper qualities ?

A. The higher grades have fallen as much as the lower. The finest quality may not have fallen as much.

Q. Don't you call yours a fine grade of fibre ?

A. It is a very good fibre, but it is not the highest grade.

Q. Do you know any binder twine made out of better fibre than you use ?

A. Some of them use finer, I think.

Q. Can you tell us any ?

A. Travers Brothers, of New York, do so, I believe ; and the American Cordage Company use a very fine twine. The Plymouth, Mass., people do the same thing.

Q. Now, here is a ball of of the Plymouth manufacture, and another manufactured at the Central Prison ; which do you think is made out of the most expensive material ?

A. I am not going to give an answer as an expert.

Q. But you have expressed the opinion that they use better fibre than we do ?

A. They use a very fine grade of fibre ; they use something to make it lay better. I don't know that there is very much difference in these two balls, as to quality.

Q. Now, one of these is manufactured by the company you have mentioned as using better fibre than we use ; do you think the material entering into its composition is finer than that which you use ?

A. I don't speak as an expert ; the matter is new to us. But I do know this, that the Plymouth people make a very pretty quality of twine, and I have always understood that they use a very fine quality of fibre. The oil has something to do with this.

Q. You have stated that they use more expensive material ?

A. I don't wish to be understood as saying so in all cases.

Q. How do they sell their twine ?

A. I can't say that.

Q. Do you know nothing about the price of twine ?

A. I know nothing as to this year ; last year they sold higher than we did.

Q. Now, you say, as a business man, you would have purchased in three instalments instead of one ; taking that statement as your basis and as your judgment are you prepared to say the province has lost ten thousand dollars by purchasing in one instalment instead of three ?

A. I am not prepared to say. The province might have gained money if the market had gone up.

Q. But taking the prices as they were then and as they are now ?

A. There has been a loss.

Q. But you are making the statement on the understanding that we could purchase now for the purpose of manufacturing during the present season ?

A. You must purchase as you require to manufacture, of course.

Q. How long would it take to purchase material at Manilla and have it delivered ?

A. It depends on how you have it delivered. If delivery is by steamer, you would have to allow two months ; If you bought at Manilla to be delivered by sailing vessel, you would have to purchase at least three months ahead. I should say it would be about that.

Q. Now, purchasing at Manilla, how many of these purchases could you have delayed so as to have been able to take advantage of the fall in price ?

A. The purchases were made in June, some of them.

Q. But you would have had to buy some in June ?

A. Yes.

R. Then you could not count any loss on the portion that you would have had to pay ?

A. No.

Q. How many purchases could you have made other than were made ?

A. To be able to answer that intelligently I would require to make an estimate of the amount that was needed from time to time.

Q. But when you made this statement that the province has lost a cent a pound by the purchases having been made as they have been, you had made no calculation ?

A. I only had the figures as they were given to me. I want to be perfectly clear. The market has fallen steadily from the first of June last year to the present time. If

the purchases had been made following the market, of course the province would have had a cheaper material ; but having purchased all at once, and the market having dropped, which no man could have foreseen, the province has lost. If the market had risen, the province would have gained.

Q. But in reply to Mr. Clancy you said the province had lost a cent a pound. Mr. Clancy submitted a statement to you, showing that a million pounds of fibre had been purchased last June, and asked you how much of a drop there had been since then in the price ; you replied there had been a drop of from a cent to a cent and a half ?

A. Yes ; that is clear.

Q. And then he said, "Now, there having been a million pounds purchased, how much is the loss to the province ?" And you said in reply, "Ten thousand dollars ?"

A. Exactly.

Q. That is assuming you could have purchased the fibre from Manilla just as you are using it ?

A. If we had been purchasing the fibre from month to month just as we required it we would have saved money. No doubt the party who made the purchase thought he was doing the best thing in the interests of the province.

Q. What is the latest date at which you could have purchased fibre for the output of the factory for 1894 ?

A. You could buy some as late as November.

Q. That would be from Liverpool or London ?

A. Yes ; there is not much difference between the two places aside from the difference of freight. Sailing vessels carry for nineteen shillings a ton, and steamers for twenty-four shillings a ton. It generally depends on whether they have any cargo or not.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. What would the difference per pound be between the freight charge of a sailing vessel and that of a steamer ?

A. It would just be five shillings divided over 2,240 lb. ; a very slight difference.

By The CHAIRMAN.—Q. Mr. Clancy asked you in regard to the number of men employed. How many men would you require to operate the spindles ?

A. As we have things now, with twenty-five jennies, we could work those jennies if we had smart fellows—we get a few of them, not very many ; we could let each man work four ; but there has been no object in doing that.

Q. But it is a question of what charge should be made for the labor used in the manufacture of binder twine ?

A. The Committee will all understand, that in the winier months it is not fair to put the same estimate on their time, as if we were running as close as possible. It is better to have them there at work, than to have them sitting doing nothing under the care of a man. We have been doing that all through the winter.

Q. But in making a charge as to the cost of the labor used in the manufacture ; the labor of how many prisoners should be charged ?

A. Only that of those actually required.

Q. How many would that be ?

A. We have never put it to the absolute test ; we have always had more than we actually required.

Q. So it would not be fair to count in the labor of all the men whom you employ?

A. No. Moreover, this industry was intended to take the place of the brick-yard, where we worked the poorest class of prisoners, and, as a consequence, we have the short term men employed in the industry. That does not matter for much of the work, which can be done by any man if he is strong, but we find some difficulty in doing the balling, because that requires an expert; or a clever, smart young fellow. In the States they do it with girls. A girl would run four balls and two machines; some men have difficulty in balling for one machine; that was one of our great troubles in the beginning.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. Have you been increasing the output of your factory lately?

A. There was no increase until the beginning of March, this year, when we got our additional jennies, and had all the machinery working. We had increased a little before that. In defence of the Institution and of the twine, it should be remembered that when we began to manufacture there, the foreman we had, had never run or seen the machinery, although the first foreman was a practical worker. The machinery was quite new, and the firm that built it had never built any before. The prisoners were of course, entirely new to the work; and we lost considerable time in one way and another. Everything had to be adjusted properly before we could begin working properly. Now, but for this unfortunate breakdown, we would be making five thousand pounds per day.

Q. During the last six months your output would be larger than for the preceding six months?

A. There would be more; perhaps from five hundred to a thousand pounds per day more.

Q. That would not be twice as much?

A. No.

Q. So your purchase even from that statement, of a hundred tons, as at first purchased by you, would last longer then, than it would last you now?

A. It would last somewhat longer, certainly.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. From your experience, Mr. Massie, taking the year through, would you buy from month to month, taking your chances of the prices, or would you buy in large quantities, considering the convenience of getting the material?

A. My advice all along, was to go with great caution. I advised that all through. It was a new matter.

Q. Did Mr. Noxon consult with you in any way as to the kind of fibre he was to buy?

A. In the beginning.

Q. Has he bought the class of fibre now in use at your suggestion?

A. Well, we were agreed as to the class we should purchase. That had been considered between us, and the class of fibre we are working is what we had arranged. I made the first purchase from Andrews, Bell & Company. I had determined we would use that class of fibre that was then bought, but afterwards Mr. Noxon made the purchases, and we dropped out of that; but we are buying part of that mark still. The first purchase I made was not all of one mark; some was better, some worse.

Q. In other factories they are using a different kind of fibre. For instance (picking up a ball of Red Cap) here is a ball of twine manufactured by the Consumers' Cordage Company with a mixture of sisal in it?

A. I apprehend that is New Zealand mixed with sisal. They are both the same price, but New Zealand flax mixes better with sisal than Manilla does.

Q. Here is another class of twine (picking up a ball of the Blue Ribbon) manufactured by the Consumers' Cordage Company?

A. That is finer than the other; it looks finer.

Q. Now, since you have got your machinery in operation properly, are you still convinced that for all governing reasons you should use the high grade of fibre that you use?

A. I think it is better to do so.

Q. On what ground?

A. If we were to continue to manufacture from one class of fibre I would reduce the working of the industry to the same principle that I introduced into the broom shop; and give every man a task, and pay him for his over work. To do that you would require to work upon one uniform class of fibre. If you change the qualities of the fibre the men would find fault with the material they were working, and the same results would not be produced.

Q. Could a low grade of fibre, and that mixed necessarily with sisal, be introduced into the prison without any injury to the health of the prisoners?

A. I would not like to introduce the working of sisal into the prison; I would rather introduce the working of New Zealand flax. There is less dust, and the price is the same.

Q. Then your object in using the higher priced material would be to be able to give the men tasks, and to produce a uniform twine?

A. Yes.

Q. Now here is the Central Prison twine and the Plymouth, Mass. twine; which of them is the more uniform?

A. The Plymouth people cut off the tops and the butts of their fibre, and therefore their twine is the better. You see the plant is simply a stem with long branches. They may cut it anywhere between two and five years growth, and the quality of the fibre depends on the growth to which the plant has attained when it is cut. Five years is the full growth of the plant. You can understand that if it is cut at two years it is short. If it runs to five years it may run to eleven feet in length. Where they want to produce a very fine quality of twine they cut the tops and butts off, and use only the very best portion of the fibre. We work everything into the twine, and have practically no waste.

Q. Did you ever compare the number of feet per pound in the Plymouth twine and your best twine?

A. We spun them both on a wheel at the Prison.

Q. Which was the longest?

A. There was very little difference.

Q. The Plymouth is supposed 650 feet, is it not?

A. Yes; we are running about the same, with a tensile strain of about 90 feet to the pound.

Q. This (the Plymouth) is guaranteed at 600 feet to the pound, I believe?

A. Of course, I can't tell; I should judge it would be about that.

Q. Would yours exhibit that on the average?

A. What we are manufacturing now would; it would run close to 650.

Q. Would it be more likely to do so than this (the Plymouth)?

A. The Plymouth is the heavier twine. Whatever they have in it, it lays the fibre better than ours.

Q. Do you use American or Canadian oil?

A. American.

Q. The American does not evaporate like the Canadian does it?

A. We have not used any.

Q. But I understand they use the American oil in preference to the Canadian in twine making because the American oil does not evaporate and there is no loss afterwards?

A. No; the reason is that the American oil is prepared for the manufacture of cordage and is free from acids; to use oil with acids in it rots the twine.

Q. How many balls of the Plymouth twine did you reel off?

A. Not more than half a dozen.

Q. Was this twine brought from the Central Prison?

A. I don't know.

Q. Your test told you that it was longer than your twine?

A. Yes; at the beginning.

By MR. CHAIRMAN.—Q. Not longer than what you are manufacturing now?

A. No; we had at first a great deal of difficulty in getting our machinery adjusted, and in getting the men to realize the importance of close attention. Everything was new, and consequently not so good twine was produced as afterwards.

By MR. CLANCY.—Q. This (the Plymouth) is a finer twine than yours?

A. I apprehend they have, as I said, cut the tops and butts off. If you had it on a reel you could tell; it is loaded a little I think.

Q. Mr. Noxon gave evidence that the finer the material the greater the length you could spin; is that your experience?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Does it follow in this case?

A. It may do so.

Q. How does this Blue Ribbon compare with your twine?

A. It is very uniform; we tested it.

Q. It is stated to run 650 feet to the pound?

A. It is a little better loaded; that is in the spinning. I venture to say if this ball were put on the reel it would have a different appearance to what it has now. You would see the difference between the two.

Q. Here is a still lower grade of twine (Red Cap); is that good?

A. That is a good twine.

Q. Is it as uniform as yours so far as appears there ?

A. There appears to be very little difference.

Q. Have you made any comparisons with the twine made now by the Boston people and your recent manufacture as to length ?

A. No ; I have had no samples except shortly after we commenced to manufacture at the prison.

Q. They may spin as great or a greater number of feet to the pound than you for all you know ?

A. I have not tested.

Q. Have you tested Blue Ribbon or Red Cap recently ?

A. Not since the beginning of last year.

Q. This Red Cap is said by the manufacturers to run 600 feet ?

A. Well, sisal, if it is in it, is heavier than Manilla.

By MR. HARCOURT.—Q. Viewed from the two standpoints which I conceive to be the most important, namely, the absolute necessity in the interests of the province of keeping the prisoners employed, and secondly viewed as to the quality of the article manufactured, do you consider the binder twine industry has proved successful ?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. No doubt about that ?

A. No.

Q. Whether we look at the manufactured product, or from the point of the necessity of keeping our men employed, you consider it has proved successful ?

A. Yes.

Q. Further ; have those in charge of the industry been able to manufacture the article at what you would consider reasonable cost ?

A. Yes ; the actual cost of manufacture is $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Q. This third point ; the industry is even yet new. Have the drawbacks, or disappointments, or whatever we may term them, been just such as you would expect because of its being new ?

A. Yes ; we have had the same difficulties in everything else when we have started.

Q. Those same difficulties would be met with in regard to every new enterprise, whether public or private ?

A. Yes.

Q. You must learn by experience ?

A. Yes.

Q. Is there a moral certainty that the article will improve as to the finish of the article and in all results ?

A. We may not improve on what we are doing now since the first of March ; the men have got into the way of working it, and the machinery is adjusted nicely. We can improve a little in the laying of the fibre.

Q. So even now you have improved from the initial stages ?

A. Yes.

Q. We must employ the prisoners ?

A. Yes.

Q. Have they been earning something satisfactory per day ?

A. Yes.

Q. Approximately what have they made per day, deducting all expenses ?

A. There you come back again to the matter we were discussing just now. We have always had more men than we required. Reducing them to the actual number required, their earnings would be very much greater. We estimate fifty cents per day.

Q. The general result is then that the prisoners have earned something for their labor ?

A. Certainly.

Q. From that standpoint then it is very satisfactory to keep them employed ?

A. Yes. I just wish to say this ; the Central Prison in its management has always striven to be a reformatory rather than a penitentiary. You can't accomplish this without giving the men employment. We have tried to do this, and have fairly well succeeded. We have sometimes been disappointed, but on the whole I think the Central Prison will compare well with any institution of the kind on this continent.

Q. It is an accepted maxim that idleness and reform cannot go together ?

A. Yes.

By MR. WHITNEY.—Q. Besides those two points which you have mentioned to Mr. Harcourt the binder twine industry has not been a success ? It has been a success so far as finding employment for the prisoners is concerned, and so far as the quality is concerned, but from a business standpoint it has not been a success ?

A. That would depend on the price you sell at this year.

Q. The effect of your evidence is that save for those two points it has not been a business success ?

A. I would not say that. The binder twine of this year has not been sold.

Q. But speaking of last year ?

A. It would be unfair to speak of last year only ; we were only learning.

Q. If it was a success because of those two points last year, it was not a success from other causes ?

A. It was not a failure last year.

Q. You say it was a success from the finding of employment for the prisoners and in the quality of the article produced. Now was the binding twine industry a business or failure last year ?

A. It did not pay last year.

Q. Was that a business success ?

A. It might be a business success and yet not a business ; it was a venture, and we had not got settled down to work.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. If it were a private concern just starting and you had succeeded as well as you have done, as a business man would you not say it was a success?

A. All things taken into account it was a success. You must not lose sight of the fact that we had a foreman to teach, and the new machinery to adjust; and we had to teach men who had never seen twine made. Now we are open to fair criticism.

By MR. CLANCY.—Q. You have been speaking entirely of the internal management?

A. Yes.

Q. You have not had in view at all anything in relation to the purchases of material and sale of twine?

A. As I understand it I am speaking of the effect on the prisoners.

Q. Yes; and the necessity of keeping them employed and so on; and having managed this as well as you think it could be done during that time, considering all was new. Taking all these things into consideration, you think the results are as good as could have been looked for?

A. Yes.

Q. That had relation entirely to the employment of the prisoners and your management so far as their employment is concerned?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, the business part outside of that you did not consider?

A. You must not ask me to pass judgment on the department.

Q. But what was the purport of your answer to Mr. Harcourt? What had you in your mind?

A. An answer directly and truthfully to Mr. Harcourt's question; that the industry was beneficial to the prison, aided us in the work we sought to accomplish there, and that the quality of the twine produced was as good as we could make until we had got straight down to work.

Q. You don't know anything as to the business part of it, outside of that?

A. I would rather not discuss that. I had just those things in my mind when I was replying.

Q. You confined yourself to that alone?

A. Yes.

Q. Had you in your mind anything in relation to the financial management, when you were replying to the questions asked you by Mr. Harcourt?

A. I don't think it is fair to ask me to pass judgment on the department. I answered Mr. Harcourt's questions correctly. I don't wish to pass an opinion on the financial management.

Q. If the financial management had been under your control, would you have conducted it in the same way in which it has been done?

A. I don't know; I would not like to answer that question, I don't think it is fair.

Q. I think it is a fair question. If the management had been left entirely to you, and no person had been sent there to take charge of it in any way, would you have conducted it in all respects as it has been conducted?

A. You are asking me to pass judgment on the action of the department.

Q. Would you have conducted it in the same way?

A. I may say frankly, I would not have purchased so much material at the time this supply was purchased.

Q. If it has not been a success in all respects, is this due to the management in the prison or to the financial management outside?

A. You must not expect me to condemn my own management. The management of the prison is faultless.

Q. The failure, then, would be in the business blunders and in the purchases of material?

The Chairman objected to the form of this question.

Mr. CLANCY.—I assume Mr. Massie is a gentleman of long business experience; his evidence on a former occasion was a clear indication of that. I am not asking him to condemn anybody.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. How long would it take you to make up a statement, showing the exact loss on the purchases of the present season, between the prices that were paid, and those that might have been paid?

A. I have not the documents to make up such a statement. The difficulty that presents itself to my mind in making up such a statement is this: The purchases were made from the beginning of the industry on to the close of the year, December 31st. The stocks continually overlapped each other. I could not definitely determine what quantity was on hand at any particular time. I would have great difficulty in doing it correctly. I don't think that I could do it. We did not in the beginning keep a daily record of the amount on hand as we do now.

Q. When did you take stock?

A. On the 30th September.

Q. When were the purchases made for the supply that you are now using?

A. In June and July, I understand.

Q. My question is this; taking the amount of material purchased from June until the present time, could you not make out a statement showing the loss to the province?

A. I don't think I could do it with any degree of correctness.

Q. Could you not take the invoices?

A. Yes; but that would not be sufficient.

Q. By ascertaining the contract price paid, and then afterwards getting the market price, could you not make out such a statement?

A. You see the market was continually falling.

Q. But I understand the quantity was bought at once?

A. I don't know.

Q. Then how can you speak about there having been a loss—ten thousand dollars. for instance?

A. I arrived at it from the quantity on hand on the first of January.

Q. Can you not make up a statement showing the difference between the contract price and the price quoted in the market?

A. I could do it from the first of January.

Q. Not beyond that?

A. I have no record of the different marks and the price at which they were purchased. The purchases were coming in continually, and we were running at the same time. I have no recollection of the marks that were used from June to December. I don't know what particular marks were used, or what price they cost. Coming to the first of January, we know what would be on hand, and there would be no difficulty in making up a statement, so far as that is concerned.

Q. What do you require to make up that statement?

A. I would require the invoices, and to go into the stock book and see what was on hand on the 30th September. It would mean a lot of work.

Q. Having the invoices in your possession, and having kept yourself posted as to the market, can you give us any information as to the loss to the province?

A. Would it not simplify matters if I were to give you the price on the first of each month?

Q. No; I understand your delicacy, but it is an important matter. You are here as an officer of the institution.

A. I am quite willing to give you any information in my possession.

Q. Is there any difficulty in the way of you getting all the papers necessary to getting the information I have asked for?

A. I do not know that there would be.

The Chairman and Mr. Harcourt remarked that Mr. Noxon had made the purchases, and it would be more reasonable to require him to make out such a statement.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Now we will leave the binder twine industry for the present. You have a woollen industry at the Prison, have you not?

A. Yes.

Q. What do you manufacture?

A. Blankets for public institutions, and our own tweeds, and so forth.

Q. What kind of blankets do you manufacture?

A. Some whites, and some greys; more white than grey; the greys are for the county gaols and ourselves, and the whites for the inmates of the lunatic asylums.

Q. What quality of wools do you buy?

A. Until recently our own Canadian Southdown wool.

Q. Is that known as any particular brand?

A. It is a clothing wool; we got it specially for the class of goods we desired to manufacture.

Q. What quality would that be called?

A. It is a good quality.

Q. No particular brand ?

A. No ; clothing wool.

Q. Do you use what is called " rejects " at all ?

A. Very little ; I don't approve of them.

Q. What else do you manufacture ?

A. Tweeds for males in the lunatic asylums.

Q. What quality wool do you require ?

A. The same ; Southdown.

Q. What else ?

A. Flannels for the women's skirting, and flannels for our own skirting and for the skirting in the county gaols.

Q. All made of the same wool ?

A. Of course some of the shirts are all wool and some of them are " Union." The " Union " washes better. It is all pretty much one quality.

Q. What price do you pay ?

A. We buy some at 26 cents per pound, and others from 15 to 18 cents per pound. In some classes of goods we can use a lower grade.

Q. Who makes the purchases ?

A. The foreman of the industry, with my approval.

Q. Are the purchases made by tender ?

A. We have gone to different places where the goods are sold that we require. You cannot purchase to advantage by tender.

Q. You have gone to other places, you say ?

A. We generally look around the market.

Q. Will you give us some instances ?

A. We have gone to Leadley's.

Q. When have you gone there ?

A. It may be six months ago.

Q. Do you know this of your own knowledge ?

A. Yes ; I told him to go there.

Q. How do you know that he went there ?

A. I have no reason to doubt his word.

Q. Then you don't know it ?

A. I was not there personally.

Q. Have you personally gone elsewhere for prices ?

A. I don't profess to know anything about it personally.

Q. Now, as to this shop that has been rebuilt under the direction of the foreman. I think you said last year that you had rebuilt every building on the grounds in connection with the prison under your superintendence?

A. With the exception of the walls of the main building and the blocking of the cells, I may say every part has been reconstructed under my own supervision during the fourteen years that I have been there.

Q. Was there any exceptional reason why you should not have looked after this other?

A. No.

Q. What was the name of the foreman?

A. Hill.

Q. When was he there?

A. Last year.

Q. Is this the man whose name appears on page 273 of the Public Accounts—W. A. Hill?

A. I think that is his name; I am not positive.

Q. What amount was paid to him according to that?

A. \$561.85.

Q. That would be up to what time?

A. The end of the year.

Q. Was he there during this year?

A. I think he was during January and a part of February.

Q. At whose orders was he there?

A. I presume by those of the department.

Q. Do you mean by the orders of the Minister, of the Inspector, or whom?

A. He was sent to the Prison by the department—by the Inspector.

Q. You had nothing to do with him?

A. No.

Q. You don't know why you could not have done as formerly and looked after the construction of the building?

A. We were not agreed as to the character of the building that was to be erected. I declined to have anything to do with it. Mr. Noxon volunteered to carry it out himself.

Q. As to the broom factory; have you pursued any different course to that of former years?

A. No.

Q. Have you in any other part of the institution?

A. No.

Q. Then, so far as Mr. Noxon is concerned, he has not interfered in that department and whether you have done well or otherwise he does not receive any credit or blame. It rests upon you. So far as the woollen mill, the tailor shop and all the other industries, except that of the cordage shop are concerned, things are going on as before?

A. Mr. Noxon has directed matters in connection with the fitting up of the north shop.

Q. But there has been no difference in regard to the others?

A. No.

Q. And the internal arrangements in regard to the binder twine are absolutely in your hands?

A. Yes.

Q. And if it is a success in this respect you would be deserving of the credit, and if it is the reverse you would be the party to blame?

A. Yes.

Q. You said last year that you had asked for clerical assistance. Has that been furnished you?

A. No; we are just the same as before.

Q. What amount of time do you put in in your work?

A. I may as well state to the Committee that I have been putting in more than I am going to do hereafter. I have been working from six o'clock in the morning until half-past ten o'clock at night and I am not going to continue doing so. I have been doing it to keep matters in good shape. I would not have been laid up recently but for that.

Q. Have you made application?

A. Yes; once or twice. I do not wish to find any fault.

Q. What did the Inspector say?

A. One of the difficulties is to find a suitable party.

Q. Supposing they said to you "Get a party," would you be long?

A. They are not very plentiful. That is, of the class I require. We could not take a woman.

Q. What do you want him to do?

A. To attend to the correspondence and make out the orders from one shop to the other. There is a great deal of work to be done.

Q. But what is there that any ordinary typewriter could not do?

A. There are many things you could not ask a girl to do.

Q. But I am speaking of a man?

A. But girls have displaced the men in type writing, have they not?

Q. But there are plenty of men who could do it?

A. Not very many.

Q. If you had this help you would not be required to put in these long hours of which you complain?

A. I do not wish to be considered as complaining; but I think the Warden's time is very much more important amongst his prisoners than doing clerical work.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Regarding Mr. Noxon, has he not the same duties as Inspector that Mr. Chamberlain had before him?

A. Yes.

Q. He is acting just as Dr. Chamberlain did?

A. Yes; with this difference, that he has made the purchases of material.

Q. So that to all intents and purposes he is the Inspector who has charge of the Central Prison?

A. Yes.

Q. He has the same power regarding the work in the machine shop, for instance, that Dr. Chamberlain had?

A. Yes.

Q. And if things did not go right he would have the right to say so?

A. Yes.

Q. And the only reason he has not interfered is, I suppose, that everything has gone right?

A. I suppose so.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. Why have you not purchased wool by tender?

A. I do not think you could do it; we do not buy large quantities at one time. I told the foremen to make enquiries as to the different prices paid.

Q. It would not be in the public interest to do so?

A. No.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. You use grey and white warps?

A. Yes.

Q. What number?

A. The most we use is number nine, 1,400 ends.

Q. What is the width?

A. We require it for both broad and narrow looms. For narrow about half that number. We require very little narrow.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. You said that Mr. Noxon had full charge of purchasing material for the binder twine factory, and also of the selling arrangements for all the output?

A. Yes.

Q. If he did not do that, and you had to do it, would not that increase your work?

A. There is no more in buying a thousand bales of one thing than of another.

Q. But as to the selling?

A. All the sales must pass through my hands in any case.

Q. But the arrangements are made before they come to you?

A. Yes.

Q. You say you are overworked now?

A. No; I have never said I was overworked. I complain of being tied down to clerical work when it is, as I consider, in the interest of the commonwealth that I should be able to look after the prisoners.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Following Mr. Davis, if you had been furnished with somebody as an assistant to do this work that you require to have done, could you have performed all the duties that are now performed by Mr. Noxon in connection with the binder twine industry, including the purchases of material for manufacture, and the sales of the article after manufacture?

A. I think so. But may I give an explanation to make myself clearly understood? There is no more difficulty in purchasing a thousand bales of fibre than in buying a thousand barrels of salt; you only have to keep in touch with the market. But my recommendation to the department was to put the entire product into the hands of one party, and relieve the prison of the responsibility of selling. From that opinion I have not changed. I think it is the best way to do so as not to antagonize the public. The Government thought otherwise. If they had accepted my recommendation we would have delivered it over to one party, and that party would have attended to the selling of it. If that had been done, of course I would have had no more work to do than before.

This concluded Mr. Massie's evidence.

XXXII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 17th, 1894.

WARDEN MASSIE, being recalled, was examined as follows:

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Were you asked to prepare a statement showing the purchases made from June 1893, to January, 1894, the amount of the purchases and the prices paid at those times?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you that statement?

A. No; I have not been able to prepare it. I had no documents at the prison and I have been unable to prepare it. The truth is I have not had a moment to myself since then.

Q. You say you have not the data from which to prepare it at the prison?

A. No; but I understand they are all here. The clerk tells me that the invoices are all here. I intend taking them with me when I return.

Q. Are you prepared to give evidence in regard to these matters this morning without having gone over the invoices and examined them?

A. I don't think that I could give any different evidence to what I gave the other day. If I had time to examine the invoices I could speak more intelligently on the matter.

Q. Mr. Noxon was asked this question on Friday last: "Did the market vary from the time you made your first purchases in June, '93, to January, '94, in the class of goods you purchase?" And Mr. Noxon replied: "No; £28 was the lowest price and there was no lower price till after the 20th of January this year." He added: "I am speaking of good marks." Now have you been acquainted generally with the prices paid for the class of goods purchased at the Central Prison?

A. The invoices have not, of course, passed through my hands. I think I have not seen them all. The invoices have not come to me. I would not say positively that I have seen them. I don't think I have.

Q. Have you any other source of information regarding the current prices affecting these goods?

A. I receive the monthly reports from several brokers. I receive also the *Cordage Trade Journal*, which gives an account of the market in Manilla, in Great Britain and the United States

Q. Have you those with you?

A. I have a few copies of them here.

Q. Have you all of them at your office?

A. I have all the copies of the *Cordage Trade Journal* there, I think, but I don't get the reports regularly. There are brokers who are not speculators. They keep themselves in touch with the market and issue semi-monthly reports, regarding the market generally, the quantity on hand, and the price.

Q. They are somewhat similar to the *Monetary Times* in this country, independent?

A. Somewhat similar.

Q. Have you found the prices quoted in those journals to be approximately correct?

A. I think so; the *Cordage Trade Journal* is edited by one of the brightest journalists in New York.

Q. Will you get those journals that you have here so far as they tally with the dates required?

A. The Committee will understand that I brought these not knowing what questions were to be submitted to me, and to be a guide as to any statements that I might make in reply to questions that might be submitted to me.

Q. We supposed you would have here the statement that you were asked to prepare; it is only in the absence of the statement that I ask you for these. What dates have you there?

A. I brought these for the purpose of assisting myself in my replies, not for the purpose of submitting them to the Committee. I ask the Committee would it be right and proper on my part to submit these without having been asked for them. You will readily understand my delicate position.

Q. We asked for a statement. You are here to give evidence. I presume you, as well as any other witness, would want to fortify yourself with all the information possible to enable you to give a correct statement. If you can give evidence without them, we don't ask you to use them at all. I view them in the light of their assisting you to give your answers as correctly as possible?

A. What I wish is not to be placed in the position of one volunteering information not asked for. I don't come here to volunteer statements or to give evidence other than

is asked for in the questions submitted to me; and in order that I might speak intelligently and by authority in regard to these matters, I put these in my pocket this morning.

Q. Have you any information as to the price of Manilla fibre—I desire to keep in view throughout this examination the class you use at the prison—say on the 1st of April, 1893?

A. I have W. S. Dalland's report, from New York, for the first of March, 1893. current quality, that date, in New York, 7 cents. For shipment from the United Kingdom, $6\frac{3}{4}$ to 7 cents; from Manilla, $6\frac{3}{4}$ cents. That corresponds with the report I have also from Charles A. Hanson. As to April, I have no reports. I have nothing between March and June, 1893. In June, the price quoted was current quality, New York, $6\frac{1}{8}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$; for shipment to arrive $6\frac{1}{8}$. That is the report of Chas. A. Hanson. I have no other reports for that month with me. I have nothing more until September. In September the price quoted for current quality on the spot is $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$; from the United Kingdom, prompt shipment, $5\frac{3}{4}$; from Manilla $5\frac{1}{4}$. That is Dalland's report; it corresponds also with the quotations given by Charles A. Hanson's. Then on October 1st, 1893, current quality, on the spot, $5\frac{1}{4}$; prompt delivery from the United Kingdom, $5\frac{1}{4}$; from Manilla, $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{8}$. That is the report from Dalland and Hanson both. In November the price quoted is current quality, spot, $5\frac{1}{4}$; prompt shipment from the United Kingdom, $5\frac{1}{4}$; from Manilla 5 to $5\frac{1}{8}$. Hanson's report corresponds with this; I am quoting from Dalland's and Aaron D. Weldon Sons, of Boston. They are the same thing. In December the price for current quality, spot, was $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{8}$; from the United Kingdom, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$, and from Manilla $5\frac{1}{8}$. Hanson's report corresponds with this.

Q. Have you any later reports?

A. I have a report of the 1st of February, 1894. Current quality then was $5\frac{1}{8}$ spot; prompt from the United Kingdom, $5\frac{1}{8}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$; from Manilla, 5 5-100. I have the quotation for the 1st of March, 1894. Current quality then was $5\frac{1}{8}$ for spot; $4\frac{7}{8}$ for shipment from the United Kingdom. The 1st of April is the last I have. It gives $4\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{7}{8}$ for spot; from the United Kingdom the same; for shipment from Manilla $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{5}{8}$.

Q. Do those prices relate to the class of goods you are now using in the prison?

A. We are using current quality of good marks, or good marks of current quality.

Q. Do these quotations relate to that class of goods?

A. Current quality is the standard of the market to go by; there are higher and lower marks.

Q. Have you any quotations for a class of goods other than what you have given us as to the prices at those periods. It has been stated the decline was in a cheaper grade of goods, and not in such as you use at the Central Prison?

A. The lower line of goods in any line of business is usually more difficult to sell, and consequently more unsteady as to price than the standard articles. Current quality is the standard and is what I have been quoting.

Q. Have you any quotations for a class of goods higher than that?

A. The *Cordage Trade Journal* gives quotations for the finest grade used.

Q. Is that generally used by you in the prison?

A. May I make it clear? The high grades, which are white in color, or very fair, are not generally used for the manufacture of twine. You have more strength in the current quality than in those high grades.

Q. You are using standard marks ?

A. We are using good marks of current quality.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. You gave us your quotation in June as $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{8}$. Will you give us your quotation for higher than Current quality for the same date ?

A. I could not do it from the reports I have here. I have the 1st of March, 1893, here.

Q. Give me the price of good marks for that date ?

A. On that particular date there are no marks specified.

Q. Then give us the different grades ?

A. Fair current and White Hemps are quoted in London on Feb. 8 at £28 15s. to £29 and are quoted in the Journal of March 1st.

Q. Now the same grades in June and July, if you can ?

A. I am afraid that I can't do that.

Q. Have you no data from which you can give those figures to show if the grades in question were any cheaper in those months ?

A. I have nothing to quote from.

Q. Then you can't say whether that quality depreciated in value from February to June or July, 1893 ?

A. I have quotations, of course, for the marks we are using up to the middle of last month.

Q. Can you give us quotations you were using in March, 1893 ?

A. I have given you the quotations for fair current.

Q. But those you have given us relate to the standard quality, and not to the kind you are using. Are you prepared to say if the kind of fibre you are using is the same as you quoted ?

A. I don't wish to be misunderstood. These are the standard quotations for the standard marks. We buy either lower or above. We are using good marks of current quality.

Q. And you have not given us those quotations this morning ?

A. Well, I simply read from the market reports the state of the market with reference to what is known as the current quality.

Q. But there are half a dozen grades of them ?

A. No ; there are good marks of current quality ; when you go above them you go into a higher grade.

Q. Have you been quoting good marks ?

A. This makes no reference to any marks.

Q. So your evidence, so far as making a comparison is concerned, is of no use, unless you can swear that the prices you are quoting are for the same quality as you use ?

A. I have been reading the market reports for current quality ; we are using selected marks of current quality.

Q. But do those quotations apply to good marks, or only to the standard from which they are judged?

A. I understand it would apply to the current quality of the fibre.

Q. Then there is more than one grade?

A. There are good marks.

By Mr. OLANCY.—Q. Have you any reason to believe that the quotations you have given us apply to a lower grade than you are using, or a higher grade?

A. We have a number of marks; some lower than the quotations, some worth more.

Q. Upon the whole, would the quotations that you have given fairly apply, in your judgment, to the class of goods you are using?

A. If you take the higher class we are using, then they are worth more than those figures.

Q. Worth more?

A. Yes; when you come to choice marks. There are some marks that are favorites. There is the S. B. B., the B. H. L., the P. C. A., and some others. People always take them in preference to others when they can get them on the same level.

Q. Now, taking the different classes you are using, and have been using, and putting them all together, would that fairly represent the prices quoted by you?

A. Ours are worth a little more, because there has been a large proportion of the better marks.

Q. Can you say how much more? How much above the prices you have quoted?

A. No; I could not do that; I should have to take each specific date, and take the letters making the offers of fibre to speak intelligently.

Q. I think we had better let you do that before going on?

A. I can assure you that with the amount of work lying before me, I would like to dispose of my evidence. Of course I am at the service and command of the Committee, but mine is a busy life.

Q. Can you prepare that statement embodying such information as you say you can get by referring to the letters making offers to the fibre, and give it to the Committee to-morrow?

A. If I had the invoices I should be able to give it.

Q. We have the invoices here; can you go on if you have them?

A. I think I can give you the information.

Q. But I understand these purchases were all made under contract; they were all bought at one time, and the invoices only indicate the time of shipment, not the price current at the time of the purchase. Therefore the invoices are no guide to you?

A. That is why I said I saw great difficulty in preparing such a statement as you have asked for. The fibre was delivered at different times, and I kept no record of what was received.

Q. Then the invoices would be no guide to you?

A. Not if it is for the purpose of comparison. I may not have in my possession quotations for the marks specified here. For instance, here is an invoice for fifty bales, S. C. E., £33 5s., C. I. F.

By Mr. HARTY.—Q. Delivered where?

A. In Toronto; it is a through bill of lading. I may have no quotations for that specific mark; consequently I would be unable to say whether there had been a fall or rise in the value of a specific mark.

By Mr. CALDWELL.—Q. Is that mark you have named a high one? How does it rank?

A. If I remember rightly, this fifty bales were distinct from anything else we bought; they were white fibre.

Q. But as to quality?

A. Not so good; the white fibre will not make strong or good fibre twine.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Is that a high priced fibre?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CALDWELL.—Q. What is really a higher priced fibre? What mark does it go by?

A. You must understand there are a very large number of shippers. Every shipper has his own specific mark for his high grades.

Q. Then of what value at all are these marks?

A. They are of every value to the manufacturer; he knows what he is getting by them.

Q. But if it is a new mark, not known by the manufacturers?

A. Then it would be known by its quality.

Q. Do you mean in buying Manilla those marks go by the sellers' own notions, and mean nothing in the market?

A. The market refers to the quality. When a man buys a certain mark he knows just what he is buying. Redpath, of Montreal, has certain marks for his sugar, and if you buy a thousand barrels of sugar from him, of a certain brand, you will know what you are getting. The same thing runs all through trade.

Q. I can understand a standard in the trade, but not if it is confined to the seller?

A. The buyer understands these marks. If a new mark is introduced in the market the trade will determine its value.

Q. Then it is the trade that determines the value?

A. Yes; the trade determines the value of the mark.

Q. Then what is the highest mark of the trade marks? What they call the highest of all?

A. It would be whatever mark that shipper put upon his grade of goods.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. Of all the different shippers, what is considered to be the highest?

A. I don't know that.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Who is that purchased from? (showing an invoice).

A. C. B. Cox & Co.

Q. What is their highest mark ?

A. They are not shippers, only speculators.

Q. What are the marks of the shippers ?

A. I don't know any of the shippers.

Q. What is the highest mark you know.

A. I don't know any marks.

Q. You say this is a high mark ?

A. It is a high priced mark.

Q. What is that mark ?

A. That is S.B.B.

Q. Is that a high mark ?

A. I have the quotation for it. I have a letter here. This (showing the letter) is a quotation for Manilla equal to S.B.B. It does not say what the marks are, but simply that they are equal to S.B.B. That is of equivalent value. This invoice quotes S.B.B. 250 bales at £31 per ton, C.I.F. Toronto. It is dated May 16th, 1893. This offer in the letter I have is 4 and 13/16 £31 is equal to 6.75. The quotation in the letter is from New York, and there would be the difference in the freight between New York and Toronto.

Q. But you have not answered the question I asked ; is that a high grade ?

A. That (S.B.B.) is a high mark.

Q. Here is another S.B.B. (looking over the invoices) dated March 15th. Here is one P.C.A. dated May 2nd, 1893. Is that high ?

A. That is the best grade we have.

Q. What is W.D.C ? What grade is that ?

A. Current quality.

Q. That is dated May 25th ; now here is May 23rd, W.S.B. and D.O.P. ; what are they ?

A. These are all of one quality, not equal to the others.

Q. What is this H.M.S.B.B. ?

A. That is about equal in quality to P.C.A.

Q. May 16th, 1892, C.S.L. what quality is that ?

A. Medium ; not as high as the quality of the 23rd of May.

Q. Then here is S.B.B. on the 29th of May ; that is the same as before ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. HARTY.—Q. The prices in the invoices include everything for the fibre delivered in Toronto ?

A. Yes.

Q. Does not the price of freight vary sometimes?

A. We have nothing to do with that; if we purchase at £31 in Great Britain, we have nothing to do with the freight.

Q. What does the price quoted in the letter include?

A. Freight, exchange, and goods delivered in New York.

Q. What is the freight from New York here?

A. 18 cents per hundred pounds.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Have you quotations there for any time after June this year?

A. I have the market reports. I have December and February.

Q. What is P.C.A. quoted at in December?

A. The market reports do not specify any particular marks. Current quality is the standard of fibre, and these quotations are for current.

Q. Then can't you figure out what marks would be worth?

A. You can judge from that market report what the others would be worth; they would be higher or lower. There are good marks of current quality; they would bring about a quarter of a cent more than current quality.

Q. Now, you say this P.C.A. is the best; I suppose you can tell us what Current quality was worth at the time it was bought—that was in June?

A. I have quotations for current quality New York, June, $6\frac{1}{8}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$; add a quarter of a cent to that for good marks of current quality, and you have about the value.

Q. But here is one bought about that time—August, $6\frac{3}{4}$ S.B.B., and still not the best; P.C.A., you say is better still. Suppose we put current quality at $6\frac{1}{4}$ and the other at $6\frac{3}{4}$; how would that be?

A. If you add half a cent you will get the highest marks of current quality.

Q. In December what was the price?

A. $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{8}$; that is for fair current.

Q. Then add half a cent?

A. Half a cent would buy the best possible.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Per cent $\frac{3}{8}$ you say for December you say?

A. Yes.

Q. And what was the same in June?

A. $6\frac{1}{8}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Q. You add to that half a cent?

A. Yes.

Q. That would be $6\frac{3}{4}$ in June as against $5\frac{7}{8}$ in December?

A. That would be about it, I think.

By Mr. CALDWELL.—Q. These quotations mean delivered where?

A. I am quoting from the market in New York. You see it is a common thing to reship from New York to Great Britain; there is a larger supply than is necessary especially since the failure of the Cordage Company.

Q. And to these figures you have to add the freight?

A. Yes; the freight from New York to Toronto is 15 cents in summer and 18 cents in winter.

By Mr. HARTY —Q. That December quotation you have furnished us with is from New York?

A. Yes.

Q. And to that you have to add the freight from New York?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CALDWELL.—Q. Now, considering all the grades you have been using at the prison—it appears you have been using different marks—would they fairly represent as an average what you call current quality as quoted in these journals?

A. It would be higher than that.

Q. How much higher on an average per pound?

A. From a quarter to half a cent.

Q. Would half a cent be the maximum?

A. I think it would be.

Q. Then you think you have made full provision for the difference caused by the higher grades you have used by adding half a cent per pound to Fair Current?

A. Yes.

Q. If you deal with the first quotation you gave us in March, 1893, quoted at 7 cents, for the grade you have purchased it would be then about $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents?

A. The price of spot in New York was 7 cents; shipment from United Kingdom was $6\frac{3}{4}$.

Q. That would be $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, adding half a cent presumably for the highest grade that you quote?

A. Yes.

Q. On the first of June, 1893, you quote New York at $6\frac{1}{8}$ cents?

A. $6\frac{1}{8}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$, on the spot.

Q. To that would be added half a cent for the high grades?

A. Yes.

Q. That would be $6\frac{3}{4}$ for New York for June?

A. Yes.

Q. Take December; the price in New York was $5\frac{3}{8}$?

A. Yes.

Q. And adding half a cent for the highest grade it would be $5\frac{7}{8}$?

A. Yes.

Q. Then the same grade that in June, 1893, stood at $6\frac{1}{4}$ with half a cent added for higher grades stood on the first of December at $5\frac{7}{8}$?

A. Yes; that is what these quotations show.

Q. Adding half a cent per pound throughout for the higher grades?

A. Yes.

This concluded Mr. Massie's examination.

XXXV.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
April 18th, 1894.

Mr. MASSIE being recalled was examined as follows:

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Did you prepare that statement?

A. I was asked to prepare a certain statement, I have a copy of the resolution. Yesterday I was furnished with nine invoices of purchases. These were all made between the 17th February and 20th of July, 1893.

Q. Were you furnished with no others?

A. No; these were furnished by the clerk.

Q. Why were you furnished with invoices that related to dates other than the order of the Committee?

A. (By the Clerk, Mr. Rousseau). I gave the documents suggested by the Chairman, these were what the Chairman handed to me. I also wrote him enclosing copy of motion and stating he could have all papers in my possession relating thereto and he did not come for them.

Q. (To witness): Have you any statement from the 1st of June, 1893 to the 31st of December, 1893?

A. No, sir; the only invoice I have dated after June is one of July 20th of fifty bales; I have no invoices for June or July. The fibre represented on these statements was used up before the harvest.

Q. Are there no invoices later regarding the purchases of material bought in June and July covered by your statement?

A. I have, as I said, invoices which are dated from February 17th to July 20th, 1893.

Q. None after that?

A. I have none after that, and I have none between the 29th of May and the 17th of July.

Q. Are there invoices for delivery since that?

A. I have none.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. I wanted to ask you a question. I think in your examination the other day you said that as a business man you would not have made any purchase on a falling market?

A. That is true.

Q. Will you explain to us the nature of that letter (handing witness a letter) This letter is dated Aug. 19th, 1892.

A. That letter was written before the failure of the National Cordage Company, before the market broke.

Q. If your advice had been taken to purchase this quantity of 500 tons, what would have been the consequence?

A. The consequence would have been we would have had cheaper fibre than we are working on to-day.

Q. This that you recommend is not the material you are manufacturing at all?

A. It is the same material as we are manufacturing now. We are working on good marks of current quality.

Q. Is this (referring to the letter) good marks of current quality?

A. Yes.

Q. Is this the same as you purchased first?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you make a success of it?

A. So far as we could at the beginning of the industry; with new machinery and men new to the work.

Q. Do you pretend to tell me that you don't use a better quality of fibre now than you did then?

A. No.

Q. Didn't you have a portion of inferior fibre then?

A. We had a few bales of good brown, but they made a very good twine.

Q. What are you working on now?

A. We are working now on S. B. B. a favorite standard after P. C. A. and M. S. B. B., and about equal in quality to fair current.

Q. What do you mean by good brown? You don't mean the same quality of material you use now?

A. We are not using it now.

Q. That is the kind of material you advised buying?

A. No; I advised purchasing of the best quality.

Q. You say in your letter "fully fair current?"

A. Yes; the same quality as before.

Q. Is that good marks?

A. Yes.

Q. This was to be delivered when?

A. The date is given there, the letter is written in 1892. The prices are there at which I recommended an order of say 500 tons to be placed for delivery about the first of November, 1892.

Q. How long would that last as a material for manufacturing?

A. Well, at that time we were considering the propriety and it was understood we would make an addition to the number of Jennies, making the output 5,000 pounds per day. We were then making only 3,000 pounds a day or so. This was the estimate.

Q. How long do you think it would have lasted you?

A. Perhaps a little less than a year.

Q. That would have been until about November of 1893?

A. Yes.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. That is estimating on the basis of 5,000 pounds per day or 3,000 per day?

A. I was estimating on the increased number of Jennies.

Q. But with the Jennies we have now 5,000 pounds per day is the output already?

A. Yes.

Q. Now is there absolutely no difference between Fair Current and Good Marks?

A. Yes; but those people had furnished us with Fair Current before that.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Remember; I have asked you if it is the same as you are using now—this that you recommend in your letter?

A. Pretty much the same. It is about the same in value and about the same in quality.

Q. What do you mean by about the same?

A. What we are using is a little finer quality; it is very near the same quality. May I give a little further explanation? I had made arrangements with Andrews, Bell & Co. for a supply of S. B. B. the standard mark we are using. I wanted only one quality so as to be able to put the prisoners on task and pay them for overwork. Andrews, Bell & Co. wrote that they had made arrangements for the disposal of their S. B. B., and others were furnished of the quality of S. B. B. or about equal to it.

Q. Did you have a sample of these?

A. Yes; it was M. S. B. B. a good deal of it.

Q. Did you buy it by sample?

A. Not the first. I wrote to Andrews, Bell & Co., told them what I wanted and asked them to send me a class they thought would be suitable.

Q. You say what you are using now is a little finer than what is represented here?

A. It is not any finer than S. B. B. which is included there. I apprehend the others are equal to S. B. B. or about equal.

By Mr. HARTY.—Q. M. S. B. B. would come under the head of Good Marks?

A. Yes.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Why would they not call it by that brand ?

A. "Fully Fair Current" is what they say, and I mark it there "*i. e.* the best."

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. The last purchase of fibre that was made was a large purchase judging from your previous evidence ?

A. Yes ; we are working on it now.

Q. What was the amount of that purchase ?

A. I cannot tell ; I had nothing to do with it. I don't know anything about the quantity. I know that on the 1st of January we had 966,560 pounds of fibre and 475,634 pounds of twine on hand, a total of about 1,400,000 pounds of twine and fibre. We have to-day in stock 831,040 pounds of fibre and 610,184 pounds of twine.

Q. Would it be a thousand or five hundred tons, do you think ?

A. I really cannot say how much.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. You say you have kept yourself in touch with the market. Have you the market quotations of August, 1892 ?

A. I have September.

Q. Have you that comparative statement of the different marks ?

A. No ; I have the market reports of that date for 1891, 1892 and 1893.

Q. I wish you would bring to-morrow those market reports with the quotations of 1892, and any quotations you may have of the different qualities of fibre, Fair Current and the different marks, Good Marks, and so on, and any statements you may have ?

A. I can only bring my correspondence and the letters from the brokers I have corresponded with.

Q. Have you any documents by which you can show the Committee the difference in price between Fair Current and Good Marks ?

A. No ; I have no documents to show that ; all the quotations are for current quality.

By Mr. HARTY.—Q. Do you know the difference in price to-day between the two ?

A. Perhaps $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent. If a choice mark M. S. B. B. of P. C. A. a little more for it perhaps. There are favorite marks in the market of current quality and these belong to them, and S. B. B. is about equal to either of them. There are a few marks that manufacturers have been running upon in the market and they pay a little extra for them.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. What are the favorite marks above M. S. B. B. ?

A. You then go to the selections of the finest quality.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. This 500 tons that you advised the purchase of, it is exactly the same as the last large purchase ?

A. If it had come I apprehend it would have been pretty much of M. S. B. B.

Q. Just the same ?

A. That was what I had written for.

Q. Will you produce to-morrow that letter from Andrews, Bell & Co.

A. I will try and find it.

Q You had purchased previous to that 100 tons ?

A. I had purchased 100 tons, and no more.

Q That was in addition to what you recommended the purchase of it in your letter ?

A. Yes.

Q Was the quality of the 100 tons you purchased and what you recommended, precisely the same ?

A. No ; I wanted a better quality.

Q. This is exactly the same as what you are using now ?

A. Yes.

This closed Mr. Massie's examination for the time, but he was subsequently recalled and re-examined by Mr. CLANCY.

Q. Did this letter relate to the first purchase made ?

A. I can't speak with positive clearness upon that point without referring to my correspondence.

XLI.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
April 20th, 1894.

WARDEN MASSIE was recalled and examined as follows :

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Have you the statement the Committee requested to make ?

A. Yes.

Q. What does it contain ?

A. It embraces the invoices contained in this package given to me the other day ; from the 7th of September to the 6th of December, 1893. There is one a little earlier, but there is no date to the document.

Q. Have you made any comparison with the purchases made in June and July, and the markets that would have followed, on monthly purchases from June, 1893, to the first of January, 1894 ?

A. I have no specific quotations beyond the trade reports from the beginning of 1893 to the beginning of 1894.

Q. Have you carefully examined all the trade journals relating to the cordage and fibre market from June, 1893, to January, 1894 ?

A. Yes ; I have done so from the beginning of the year to the present time.

Q. In what year ?

A. I might say from the commencement of the industry, and long before it, in 1891. I got the New York journals, and reports from the different brokers in New York and Boston.

Q. Has there been any decline since the first purchase made for the prison ?

A. From the beginning ?

Q. Yes ; has there been any decline since the first purchase ?

A. After the first purchase, the market advanced on to some time about the middle of the year 1893, wavering at different times.

Q. In what months ?

A. I think the journals show very little change in the market from the beginning of 1893 till about the month of June or July.

By Mr. HARTY.—Q. The market was stationary ?

A. Yes ; fairly so. The markets in England were very much excited in the fall of the year ; about the time we made our first purchase, in consequence of the action of the National Cordage Company on the English market.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. What time was the burst in the market ; there were some failures, were there not ?

A. The failure of the National Cordage Company disturbed the entire business. That was in May, 1893.

Q. Did the decline in fibre follow that ?

A. Not immediately ; not to any extent until towards August or September. There was no particular difference in it till towards that month.

Q. Has the market declined since that ?

A. It has declined steadily or rapidly till the beginning of this year.

Q. Did it affect uniformly all classes ?

A. The fancy fibres, what are called selections, were not affected to the same extent as the current quality.

Q. You don't use what you term the highest grades, I suppose ?

A. We don't use such marks as P.H.L., running away up into selections.

Q. Those are the ones to which you now refer ?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there any decline in the class of fibre which you now use or have been using ?

A. The market for current quality has declined very materially, affecting current quality and good marks of current quality.

Q. Is that the class of fibre you are now using ?

A. We are using good marks of current quality.

Q. What has been the decline since, say, January of 1893 to January of 1894 ?

A. On current quality and lower grades the decline, as the market reports establish, was about two cents per pound. It is in my statement. On the favorite marks of current quality it was a little above that ; the decline was not so great.

Q. How much was the decline on the favorite marks of current quality ?

A. Take from selections to choice marks of current quality, it would vary from half a cent to a cent and a half a pound.

Q. An average of about a cent ?

A. About that.

Q. Does that apply to the class of goods you are using now ?

A. Yes ; the same class of goods we are now using.

Q. Has there been any decline since the 1st of January, 1894 ?

A. The decline has been more rapid since January 1st than before.

Q. What has the decline been since January 1st last year to the present time ?

A. On current quality and below, the reports show a decline of two cents per pound.

Q. I see a statement made here from the *Trade Cordage Journal*, dated April 15th, 1894. It deals with Manilla hemp. Does this Manilla hemp, in a general sense, cover all classes of hemp fibre ?

A. I believe so.

Q. Looking at this journal, does there seem to be any decline in the hemp market from, say, 14th of June, as stated here, to the 28th of December ?

A. Do you mean taking the spot column, or shipment from Manilla or shipment from England ?

Q. Does the statement give them all ?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, it is immaterial ; take them all from the 14th of June, 1893, to the 1st of January, 1894 ?

A. The quotations were in June, 6 to $6\frac{1}{8}$ for spot ; shipment from Manilla, $6\frac{1}{8}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$; shipment from England, $6\frac{1}{8}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Q. What are the quotations for the following December 28th ?

A. For spot, $5\frac{1}{4}$; from Manilla, $5\frac{1}{8}$; from England, $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{8}$.

Q. Generally, upon the whole range of the hemp market there would be a decline ?

A. By this report, yes.

Q. Are these trade journals reliable ?

A. This is looked upon as giving reliable information to the trade.

Q. Is this a journal edited in the interests of merchants dealing in fibre and cordage, or is it to any extent an independent trade journal ?

A. Judging from the action it took in reference to the National Cordage Company, and from my personal knowledge of Mr. Delane, the editor, I should class it as an independent journal, furnishing information to the trade, and to merchants as well.

Q. How did the quotations you received from the different houses correspond with the prices quoted there at the different periods ; have you made any comparison ?

A. This gives you quotations for current quality without specifying any mark ; quotations from houses will have reference sometimes to specific marks.

Q. For the specific kind that you are negotiating for ?

A. Yes ; or a mark we are acquainted with.

Q. Then, from the information in your possession, are you prepared to say there has been a general decline in the hemp market during the last six or eight months?

A. There has been a decline, of course, more particularly on current qualities and below that.

Q. Could you purchase in London or New York for shipment now to reach the Central Prison in time, say within a month?

A. I believe so.

Q. How long does it take?

A. It would take about thirty days from London or Liverpool, but longer from Manilla.

Q. Suppose we bought from Liverpool or London?

A. Thirty days would be ample time by steamer.

Q. Would it reach the Central Prison in thirty days?

A. I think so; about that.

Q. What is the difference in price from Manilla or Liverpool?

A. Well, that is governed very largely by the stocks that may be on hand in New York or Liverpool. If there is an accumulation on hand in New York it is not unusual for it to be reshipped back to Great Britain. Consequently the stocks determine to some extent the price.

Q. But taking the reports you have in your hand, what would be the difference between buying from London or Liverpool, or from Manilla?

A. On December 28th the quotation for fair current delivered from Manilla in New York was $5\frac{1}{8}$, and from England to New York $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{8}$.

Q. What is the greatest difference shown there in the prices, taking the extremes?

A. The price would be about a quarter of a cent higher if you bought in England than if you bought in Manilla. I find some variations here, but it is about a quarter of a cent all through.

Q. Judging from the information you have and the market quotations there is a difference of about a quarter of a cent between buying at Manilla ports and buying at London or Liverpool?

A. Yes; judging from this there is.

Q. Do you take that as approximately correct?

A. I think it may be accepted as pretty reliable.

Q. I suppose it is quite as reliable as the reports from the houses. They are sometimes inclined to ask pretty stiff prices, are they not?

A. Not the brokers; speculators will as much as they can.

Q. Will you take June 14? What is the price at Manilla?

A. $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{8}$. That is from Manilla.

Q. And from England?

A. $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{8}$; the same.

Q. Adding a quarter of a cent, that seems to be shown then as a general thing as the difference between the two places. What would Manilla fibre cost to be shipped from England on the 14th of June, 1893?

A. Taking the highest quotation here it would be 6½.

Q. Now, how does that compare in price, adding a quarter of a cent, for the 28th of December, '93?

A. There would be just a cent and a quarter difference.

Q. A cent and a quarter less in buying on December 28th, to buying in the month of June preceding?

A. Yes.

Q. That applies to all grades generally?

A. These quotations are for current quality.

Q. Can you tell me what the difference would be at those two dates for the quality you are using?

A. It would not be so much as this.

Q. Would there be a quarter of a cent difference?

A. Well, you see the general decline is a cent and a quarter, and I should say there would be a difference of a quarter of a cent or more.

Q. What I mean is, what would be the difference between the price of the class you are using and the price of the class generally quoted. How much higher would the class you are using be than the price generally quoted?

A. Possibly half a cent, but understand that rightly. You know there are favorite marks and if purchasers want to get them they will pay more than their market value. It is very difficult to determine what a specific mark is really worth at any particular time. If there is a greater demand for it than the supply then it will go beyond its market value for the time. Consequently it is difficult to say what is the relative difference between the market quotations and any particular mark you may name. Supply and demand will to some extent govern the prices.

Q. Now, having examined the whole matter very carefully since you gave evidence here the other day, are you still persuaded there is a cent a pound on the class of fibre you are using of difference between the 1st of January, 1893, and the 1st of January following?

A. This (alluding to the journal quoted from) would show, as already stated, a cent and a quarter difference between June and December 28th of last year.

Q. Now, making allowance for your having used a better quality than that stated there, because that includes many qualities or grades, would a quarter of a cent be sufficient to make a proper difference between the price of the two classes?

A. I would not like to say positively that it would because it is just as I say. If we wanted to purchase specific marks and the quantity in the market was limited they would command a higher price relatively. But I repeat what I have said before that the market has dropped from the 1st of March, '93, to the 1st of April, '94, or from March to March, as I said, for current quality about two cents a pound. That includes the price of all save the fancy selections.

Q. Are you able to say, Mr. Massie, in any definite way, what the difference would be between the price in June last, and say, the 1st of January, in the class that you are using?

A. There is still the same difficulty, you see. The supply and demand regulating the price; it is difficult to say. It might be half a cent and it might be a full cent.

Q. Would it be between the two?

A. I think so.

Q. You think that would be fair?

A. I think that would be fair.

Q. Mr. Noxon states that a great saving has been made; \$2,874, he says, has been saved by purchasing at the time he did rather than by monthly purchases as has been suggested. (Mr. CLANCY quotes Mr. Noxon's evidence on this point, as given elsewhere). Now, having heard that statement, and from the statement you have in your hands, do you think Mr. Noxon is correct in having made the statement I have just read?

A. His information varies from my own to a very considerable extent. On the 21st of February, 1894, I had positive offers of marks at $5\frac{1}{8}$ cents. The stock purchased by Mr. Noxon—I will state nothing but what is susceptible of proof; I wish to dispel any feeling that there is any animosity between us. You have asked me questions that I have endeavored to answer correctly; you ask me questions now that I must answer truthfully to the Committee and to the public at large. I received positive offers by letter as I have said. The purchases made by Mr. Noxon included of P.C.A. 1,500 bales; that is the brightest fibre we have, and usually it is preferred a little in advance of M.S.B.B. or S.B.B., because it is very beautifully handled. It is no better than M.S.B.B. for binder twine, and when the two qualities are put into bales, it will take an expert to tell the difference. The purchase included also 1,400 bales M.S.B.B., 500 P.H.M.G., 250 S.B.L.M., 150 L.B.S.M., and 50 C.S.L. M.S.B.B. is the quality of the fibre we like working as well as anything we have.

Q. Is there some of the M.S.B.B. in there?

A. 1,400 pounds.

Q. Is M.S.B.B. included in what you call current?

A. It is good marks of current quality.

Q. Taking the price of the brand you have now quoted, or the marks, what is the decline from June, 1893, and January, 1894, so far as you have information?

A. Somewhere from half to a cent a pound, depending on the demand.

Q. Again, Mr. Noxon made this statement in answer to a question of Mr. Harcourt: "If, instead of buying good marks, you had bought fair current, a lower grade, what would have been the result?" and he says the province would have made a gain of only \$123. Do you agree with this statement, Mr. Massie?

A. That is very awkward; it puts me in the way of giving my answer directly to the contrary.

Q. What is your answer to that? That is an important statement; he states in the one case that had he bought from month to month of the class you are using there would have been a loss to the province, and in the other case that had he bought from month to month of the lower grades, fair current, such as you were speaking of, there would have been a gain to the province only of \$123?

A. I don't know on what basis he makes up his estimate. The whole of the market reports and all the information furnished show that the lower qualities depreciated more in value than the choice marks. The fall was very much greater upon the qualities of current and under them.

Q. What would it be on the lower grades?

A. Two cents.

Q. And on the grades you are now using, you say the difference in price between June and January is from half a cent to a cent depending, of course, upon the supply and demand for a specific mark?

A. About that.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. Mr. Massie, when you gave evidence the other day there seemed to be a distinct difference of opinion between you and Mr. Noxon as to the first purchase that was made of raw material. You both no doubt thought you were right, but you both cannot be right. You were to see if you could adjust that difference. In regard to that letter in which you recommended the purchase of 500 tons of raw material, do you still hold to the view that, previous to that, a purchase had been made of 100 tons?

A. This letter was written when we had—I will give a clear explanation. We contracted for the machinery in February, 1892. The intention at that time was to put in a plant to manufacture five tons per day. My letter to the department on this point I could not find. When I returned from Patterson, N.J., and reported the matter to the Provincial Secretary, it was decided to take a two and a half ton plant, and to get it into operation, and then to supplement it to make the output five tons per day. I put myself into communication with parties in England and elsewhere, and set about to get as much information as possible with reference to it. I communicated with a firm with which I had done important business when I had been in business myself in Guelph, and one in which I had every confidence. Just at that time the National Cordage Company had appeared upon the market in England, and forced up the price of fibre. We corresponded for some time, and then they reported that if we would wait a little the market would be lower; and then the market partially fell, or became settled, and I got this offer from Liverpool, and wrote the department on the 19th of August, recommending the purchase of 500 tons which I estimated would be about four months' supply. At five tons per day it would have taken us about four months to use this supply of 500 tons. There was no particular action taken in connection with this letter at the time, because, although the machinery was promised on the first of September, and we were ready on the first of October, yet October and November passed by, and we did not get into operation until again in January, 1893.

Q. So that there was only a hundred tons purchased?

A. When I looked at this letter the other day, it misled me. I was under the impression it was written in December. I don't know how I came to make the mistake. I freely and frankly acknowledge the mistake. There was no action taken upon this letter, and no purchase made until later on, when, some time in October, the purchase was made, and the goods shipped on the 15th of October. Actually, therefore, there was no purchase made on this letter, and no action taken on it until the middle of October, two months after it was written.

Q. Then there was really no purchase made until October, or sometime after this letter was written?

A. No; not until the 15th of October.

Q. Then you have been mistaken—we are all liable to be mistaken, of course—and your mistake would alter your evidence of the other day? You said then that previous to recommending this purchase you had bought a hundred tons, which was of a poorer quality than this you now recommend in the letter?

A. Did I say that the hundred tons was of poorer quality; that would require qualification. With reference to this purchase of a hundred tons of fibre which Mr. Noxon and others condemned so severely the other day, and spoke of as being worthless, I would like to say that it cannot be substantiated by facts. As a matter of fact, I have samples of the twine made from this fibre, and every bale of the fibre was worked, and the twine made from this worked altogether will compare with what we are doing to-day. Not a single bale that he condemned was absolutely bad. There was none of it that could be classed as utterly worthless. It was the first purchase I had made, and the matter was entirely new to me, and it enabled me to determine the specific marks of fibre we would use thereafter. I had determined to purchase M.S.B.B., S.B.B. or P.C.A. But I say every bale of this fibre was workable. Some of it was a little dark, but brown fibre makes a great deal stronger twine than the other.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Mr. Massie, when you made that statement the other day, you were mistaken?

A. As to the date of the letter, yes. This misled me; I was under the impression this was written on the 19th of December.

Q. If you stated that the first hundred tons purchased was poor, what have you to say?

A. Only a few bales were poor; it was not all poor by any means. It was mostly the same marks as we are using now.

Q. Then, if as we suppose, speaking from recollection as to your evidence of the other day, you said then that the hundred tons was bought previous to this letter, and was poorer goods, now you say it was as good fibre as you are using now?

A. But I don't recollect saying that.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. I want to ask following that; when you spoke of the first hundred tons as being in any sense inferior to that which you are using now, did you have reference to the general worth of it for twine-making, or only to the difference in color? You had reference to the color more than anything else, did you not, when you spoke of inferiority at all?

A. More than anything else; the brown fibre would make just as strong twine as the white.

Q. Could you take the fibre you then spoke of with the exception of a very few bales, and make as good twine as you are making now?

A. I have samples of the twine we made from it, and if we did not make from the brown altogether you could see no difference in the two.

Q. That hundred tons contained some of the same marks as you are using at present?

A. Yes.

Q. Then any error you may have been in with regard to the date of your letter did not affect either the price or the quality of the fibre of which you were speaking?

The CHAIRMAN.—It would be better to continue the examination after Mr. Massie has seen his evidence on a former occasion.

LIX.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 25th, 1894.

Mr. MASSIE recalled.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. Now in regard to this 500 tons that you advised the purchase of and the previous purchase of 500 tons in that letter which we had before us several times. Now you say that you had made a previous purchase after thinking it all over?

A. I made the statement that I had made the previous purchase under a misapprehension. The morning I gave that evidence I was stunned to the quick by an act of Mr. Noxon's and one or two previous to that, and it was aggravated by the comments of the *Globe* newspaper, and I gave my evidence with some feeling of warmth, and that letter had entirely passed from my memory, so I had no recollection of it. I read it as being under date of 31st of December but it was dated the 31st of August, and I had in my mind the second purchase which I was instructed to make by the Department, and which I entered into negotiations about in January and in February; so that when I say there that it was the second purchase, I made the mistake under the apprehension that that letter was dated the 31st December instead of the 31st August.

Q. Then your evidence now is this answer that you made here, you had purchased the 100 tons, but you did not purchase any more?

A. No.

Q. Then when you were asked the quality of the 100 tons you purchased and what you advised the purchase of by this letter of August, 1892, you say, no, I wanted a better quality. The 100 tons that was purchased would have been the quality of the 500?

A. No. To make myself clearly understood. I opened negotiations with Andrews, Bell & Co., of Liverpool; shortly afterwards I made recommendations for machinery in 1892; I received quotations from them all along at different times throughout the summer. When it came towards the month of September when we were promised the machinery, I wrote to them saying that we would require the fibre by the 1st of November. On September 8th they wrote me among other things; "We notice by our London reports, that the market for Manilla hemp was quite excited about the end of last month, and prices were steadily advancing;" then it goes on to state in this form: "This article has been so gerrymandered by the Americans as between Boston and New York that the prices are being run up quite beyond the merits of the position, and a collapse sooner or latter is looked for, hence our cable advising delay," and no action was taken upon my letter of 31st August; no purchase was made.

Q. Well, this statement that you make here, that you wanted a better quality than the 500 tons first purchased, is that correct or not?

A. This refers to the second purchase, when I specified the exact quality; I had the second purchase of fibre in my mind.

Q. What do you call the second purchase?

A. The second purchase was made in February; I had then given specific marks. Understand me, the first 100 tons I could not specify any particular marks; it was new to me, and so I had specified clearly in my letter that it was to be the best quality of fibre; some of them were partly brown, but not one solitary ball of it was worthless, as Mr. Noxon made the statement of it the other day, but in the first purchase some of it was little darker, but all that fibre was good; I had fixed upon M.S.B.B. out of the brands we got.

Q. Why do you refer to your making the second purchase, when we understand your evidence that you had nothing to do with more than this 100 tons?

A. I didn't make the second purchase, but I negotiated about the second purchase; but it was not made through me.

Q. The first 100 tons the quality was not as satisfactory as you would desire?

A. It was not as uniform quality; some of it was very fine and some of it was dark brown, but it was all good fibre; you could not tell the balls of twine made from it to-day.

Q. It gave just as good satisfaction, only that some of it was a shade darker. It did not sell as well?

A. Yes; if we had the same fibre, only it would be a shade darker.

Q. Your opinion is, that the twine made out of that 100 tons of fibre, would give just as good satisfaction to the farmer as that you are making now?

A. It would be just as strong, and you would have the same number of feet to a pound.

Q. Would it satisfy your customers just as well?

A. Well, if men would not say anything about the color, it would not be objected to.

Q. Were there some objections made to the twine made out of this 100 tons?

A. There was no objection taken to the quality of fibre; there was objection taken to the balls, to the size; it was not well balled.

Q. There were objections?

A. There were objections to the size of the ball.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. You say the twine manufactured from that fibre was as good both as to strength and length, and number of feet, as that you are making now?

A. There was no difference in the quality from what we are now making.

Q. Now, I want to ask you about the inventory that was made on the 30th September; have you got it with you?

A. I have not the statement.

Q. Well, you are aware that stock was taken then?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Noxon states that there were 99,704 lb. of twine on hand. Do you know anything about that?

A. Well, I do not; we sold out all we had in July.

Q. Did you ever see that before (Stock Sheet produced)?

A. No; I have not seen that; that has no date.

Q. I think it was said that that statement was made to the 30th September. Now do you know whether this was the quantity that was on hand on the 30th September—99,704 lb.?

A. I could not say.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. You certainly must have misunderstood Mr. Davis. Did you not say that you preferred a better quality of twine than the first: that you had recommended them to purchase a better quality?

A. Yes; I did that in my letter; I recommended the purchase of a uniform quality that I had selected the brand M.S.B.B.

Q. In response to Mr. Davis, you said the first was as good quality as any you had since. You certainly did not mean by that, that you did not recommend a better quality yourself?

A. I stated the truth, because we had some darker fibre now in stock.

Q. But in your letter you say you would recommend better quality than you had at first?

A. A uniform quality.

Q. You mean to say then that you yourself wanted a more uniform quality than you had at that time?

A. I stated the other day, that in order to do it satisfactorily, it was important that I should get just the one quality, and give it to the hands to make the twine up; so that what I mean by my letter, is that it should be uniform quality.

Q. Then the quality that you would recommend would be a little more expensive than the first quality that you purchased?

A. No.

Q. No more costly?

A. No; very little.

Q. But how much?

A. I do not know that it would be any more expensive. M.S.B.B. is a good quality.

Q. But it was not M.S.B.B. that you had?

A. We had a considerable portion of it; that was what enabled me to decide upon that, because it was in the first we got.

Q. Then your intention was to buy altogether the M.S.B.B, which was the better quality?

A. It produced the best quality of twine, and to-day produces the best quality of twine of anything we have got.

XVI.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

March 28th, 1894.

Mr. OLIVER SMITH, of St. Mary's, having been sworn, was examined as follows:

By Hon. Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. What are you, Mr. Smith?

A. A farmer.

Q. You have had some experience in binder twine ?

A. Yes ; for eight years past.

Q. What twine have you been using for some years past ?

A. I always used Blue Ribbon, considering it the best.

Q. That is made by the Cordage Company ?

A. Yes.

Q. How many years have you been using it ?

A. Eight years.

Q. Do you remember what you paid for it ?

A. The prices differed for different years ; I don't remember exactly how they ran ; I have paid 13, 14, and 15 cents, and have got it as low as twelve and a half.

Q. You have paid as high as fifteen cents and never lower than twelve and a half cents ?

A. That is my recollection.

Q. What year did you cease using this Blue Ribbon brand ?

A. Last year.

Q. The Blue Ribbon works nicely, runs smoothly, and is a good brand of twine ?

A. Yes.

Q. Why did you change ?

Q. Well, we had a Patron lodge up there, and another man and myself were appointed a committee of investigation to see what was the best kind of twine to be used. We got samples of different twines—Blue Ribbon, Blue Ball, and some other brands that I can't remember. We also took some of the Central Prison twine. We took two ounces of each kind, and tested them, and we made our report to the lodge, and it was examined there. We tried as to length and price, and came to the conclusion that the Central Prison twine was most satisfactory to the lodge.

Q. You say you were one of a committee of two selected by a group of farmers with the object of discovering the best twine to be used ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you tested as many as five or six brands as to length and smoothness, working and other qualities that go to make up good twine ?

A. Yes.

Q. And the result was that you selected the Central Prison brand ?

A. Yes.

Q. And your report was acted on ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you ordered twine from the Central Prison ?

A. Yes.

Q. How much did you order?

A. Twenty-five or thirty members of the lodge used the twine; there might be more; there would have been a larger quantity used but some were not there at the time.

Q. It was generally used in your vicinity?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it satisfactory or otherwise?

A. I heard no complaints in regard to it.

Q. What price did you pay?

A. Nine and a quarter cents.

Q. Give us your own experience of the Central Prison twine as compared with the twine you used before?

A. The result was as good as that of Blue Ribbon. That was the cheapest or most profitable we had known before. I have known some of our neighbors use cheaper twine, but it was not satisfactory, and in some cases they had to return it and get other twine.

Q. The best opinion of the farmers in your neighborhood is that the cheapest twine is not the best?

A. Yes; there are some who are penny wise and pound foolish, and they are finding it out.

Q. Was the Blue Ribbon pretty generally used, although more costly?

A. Yes.

Q. You know something of the material that enters into the manufacture of twine?

A. I have had some experience, but it is very hard to test where it is adulterated with sisal; I am not an expert, but I have had some experience in buying ropes, having been a sailor in my time; the only test I have ever come on is to apply a match to the one and a match to the other; the sisal makes darker ashes than the other.

Q. That is, than the Manilla?

A. Yes; they look something alike; very few can detect it.

Q. Where it is adulterated it can be sold cheaper?

A. I don't think it is cheaper; it is spun thicker.

Q. Can you give us, with any accuracy, the results of your tests as to length?

A. The Central Prison was the longest; I don't remember precisely what the difference was.

Q. You know that general fact?

A. Yes; I measured it and weighed it in a drug store scales.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. You say you were a sailor, and therefore a judge of rope how long since you sailed?

A. Thirty years or more.

Q. Was sisal used then?

A. No; I was not speaking of sisal being used then.

Q. Did you ever see any sisal ?

A. I have seen it in binder twine factories.

Q. Never in the manufacture of rope ?

A. No ; but there are different qualities of Manilla.

Q. Is sisal one of the qualities of Manilla ?

A. It is made into ropes.

Q. Is sisal one of the qualities of Manilla ?

A. I don't know if it is ; I don't think so.

Q. Would you know it if you saw it ?

A. I don't know if I would ; I am not an expert ; I could test it by burning it.

Q. Who told you of that ?

A. Men that were experts in it.

Q. Who were they ?

A. I can't give their names.

Q. How long ago—thirty years ?

A. Yes ; perhaps.

Q. Was a particle of sisal used then ?

A. I could not say.

Q. Well, they made a test then by burning it ?

A. We have tested it that way since binder twine came out.

Q. Who told you about making the tests ?

A. I can't remember that ; they said that was the only test, and I have used it myself, and found sisal makes darker ashes than the other.

Q. You can't remember any of the individuals who told you ?

A. No.

Q. How long ago did they tell you ?

A. It might be five or six years ago.

Q. You were then shown how to tell sisal ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you make tests of that kind when you were appointed on a committee ?

A. No ; you could not tell how much sisal was in it ; we came to the conclusion that the Central Prison was less adulterated than the others.

Q. How did you arrive at that conclusion ?

A. By our own judgment.

Q. You thought you could judge without the fire test ?

A. Yes ; if there was not too much sisal in the twine, and it was evenly spun, we were satisfied it was the best twine.

Q. What twine had the most sisal in?

A. I could not say ; we thought there was sisal.

Q. How did you arrive at that ?

A. By our own judgment.

Q. Would you know sisal if you saw it ?

A. I am not going to be sure ; I think I would. If I saw sisal and the other I could compare them.

Q. Is this Central Prison twine the kind you have been using last summer ?

A. That is not Central Prison twine ; it is American twine. It looks like Central Prison twine ; I saw it at Brantford last year.

Q. Did you test between them.

A. No.

Q. Do you know what it sells at ?

A. At eleven cents, it was ; but the dealer could not sell it. He told me he was selling it at less than cost.

Q. How did you measure what you tested ?

A. We took two ounces out of each ball.

Q. Did you make more than one test of each ?

A. No.

Q. You simply tested the two ounces ?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you sure that is a correct test ?

A. That is the test we made. The correct test would be perhaps to take the whole ball. But that might not be correct. Some balls are finer than others. Sometimes manufacturers themselves send sample balls that are finer than the others when you come to get them.

Q. Did you get a sample ball from the Central Prison ?

A. I am not certain.

Q. What other twine did you compare with ?

A. Blue Ribbon and Blue Ball.

Q. Did you try Red Cap ?

A. I think we did ; I am not sure. We had five samples besides the Central Prison.

Q. At whose instructions did you come down here ?

A. Mr. Noxon's.

Q. Did you know him before ?

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. You were summoned by letter ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Are you a Reformer ?

A. No ; I am a Patron of Industry.

Q. Did you have any talk with Mr. Noxon since coming here ?

A. Not on twine.

Q. You never discussed it with him ?

A. No ; he told me I would have to give evidence on twine.

Q. Are you prepared to swear that your test was as correct as if you took a number of balls ?

A. I am not going to say whether it is or not. I might take a whole ball, and it might be the same test, and it might not.

Q. Which is the more liable to be correct, a number of balls, or two ounces taken from each ball ?

A. That would be only my own judgment.

Q. But which would be more liable to be more correct ?

A. You know that as well as me.

Q. Which would be the more correct test, taking a number of balls, and weighing and measuring them, a half dozen of each class, say, or taking only two ounces from each ball, and testing that ?

A. My view is that to take the whole ball would be the more correct test possibly.

Q. Then why did you not do it ?

A. We had our reasons. We would have to pay for the whole ball, and we got the two ounces for nothing.

Q. Why were you selected to give evidence ? Did you have any conversation with anybody in your county on the subject ?

A. No ; I knew nothing about it until Mr. Noxon wrote me.

Q. Did you think it strange for Mr. Noxon to write you to come here ?

A. No ; I was asked to come here and give evidence before the Committee.

Q. You had no conversation with any person on the matter before or since ?

A. No ; except that I saw Mr. Noxon this morning. He asked me if we had used it.

Q. Who is your representative here ?

A. Mr. Ballantyne.

Q. Did you ever talk with him ?

A. No.

Q. How did Mr. Noxon know that you had made this test ?

A. I don't know I am sure.

Mr. NOXON was here asked the following questions during Mr. Smith's examination :

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. How did you know, Mr. Noxon ?

A. I did not know.

Q. How did you know anything about Mr. Smith?

A. His name was given to me as that of one who had used our binder twine. I was enquiring as to who had used it.

Q. Was there the name of any one else given you?

A. Yes.

Mr. SMITH'S examination was then again resumed.

By Mr. ULANCY.—Q Can you tell us whether Red Cap or Central Prison twine is the cheaper of the two?

A. We found Prison twine the cheaper of the two.

Q. But did you test Red Cap?

A. I think we did test Red Cap. It was one or the other, I am not sure which. I did not keep account. I did not know I was going to have to give evidence on the matter. We farmers have no time to keep accounts.

Q. Are you prepared to say that you made a sufficient test to be able to come here and say that Central Prison twine is better and cheaper for all purposes than the other twine you used?

A. According to our experience. It was used by twenty-five or thirty men.

Q. How many feet to the pound did you find in the twine?

A. I can not tell you that. We measured the different twines, and found that the Central Prison twine was the cheapest and best we could get in length and price, according to our judgment.

Q. And you pulled out two ounces of twine from each ball, and went to a drug store, and weighed it?

A. Yes; we wanted to be correct.

Q. What was the smallest quantity the scale would weigh?

A. I could not tell you that. One of those scales will weigh a very small quantity.

Q. You got at precisely the two ounces?

A. Yes.

Q. You weighed it yourself?

A. Yes; it was just as correct as weighing out poison.

Q. Were you able to cut off the two ounces in one piece or did you keep clipping it till you had the right quantity?

A. We kept clipping it; yes.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. You use a great deal of twine? You and your neighbors used a great deal of Blue Cap year before last. This year some twenty or over of you have used hundreds of pounds of Prison twine?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the result of this practical test?

A. There has been no complaint made. I never heard but what it was doing well.

Q. Then Central Prison twine at $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents gave as good results as the twine which you had been previously getting for 12, 13 and 14 cents?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. In making comparison on the relative merits of the twine did you take the prices which you had paid in previous years or those that were then being asked?

A. We took the prices then being asked.

Q. What price could you get Blue Ribbon for?

A. 10 cents. That is the price the agent told us.

Q. What about Red Cap?

A. I can't remember that. I took most notice of the twine I had been using. Some of the others may have been a little less than that.

Q. Are you prepared to say that Blue Ribbon was not sold last year at 9 cents?

A. Not to my knowledge. I enquired at St. Mary's and at Stratford. Last year 10 cents was the least I could get it for at those places.

Q. You made comparison at 10 cents in one case and at $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents in the other?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell us how many feet there were in the Blue Ribbon?

A. No; I can't. We did not make any memorandum.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. Blue Ribbon has been going down in price. How do you account for it?

A. By the Central Prison and the Brantford Company going into the business, and we are very joyful about it, too.

By Mr. CLANCY: Q. Are you aware that fibre has gone down too?

A. We were not enquiring into that.

Q. You say you ascribe the drop in the price of twine to the manufacture at the Central Prison and at Brantford. Did you make any enquiry into the matter?

A. No.

Q. Then how do you know?

A. I only judged that was the case.

Q. You judged without making any enquiry. Your judgment was very valuable I should think?

A. Perhaps it was.

Q. By Mr. HARDY.—Q. You form your judgment by reading the newspapers, etc.?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Did you gather any information from the newspapers leading you to this conclusion?

A. Perhaps I did. I think so. The papers are what we get our information from. If it was not for the press we would be very ignorant.

Q. Do you read *The Globe* ?

A. Yes ; and *The Empire* and *The Montreal Star*, and *The Beacon*.

Q. Do you subscribe to all these ?

A. No ; we change one with the other. That is economical ; we have to economize to live.

Q. Are you prepared to pledge your oath that you based this opinion on what you read in the newspapers ?

A. Perhaps I did.

Q. Do you know or will you pledge your oath that you got your information from any newspaper ?

A. Yes ; both from *The Globe* and *The Montreal Star*.

Q. Not from *The Empire* ?

A. We did not expect it there.

Q. I think it is time you became serious, Mr. Smith ?

A. I have been serious all the time.

Q. You say you made a test of Blue Ball. Is there such a twine ?

A. I can't remember. I think that was it. Perhaps it was Red Ball. I did not take notes. I did not know I was going to give evidence. I will not be sure. It may have been Red Ball instead of Blue Ball.

Q. You don't know how many feet there were in that ?

A. No.

Q. How long have you used the Blue Ribbon ?

A. Seven or eight years.

Q. Are you sure it has been manufactured for that length of time ?

A. I think so. I am giving you to the best of my judgment.

Q. Are you sure it has been manufactured for six years ?

A. I am sure I have used the Blue Ribbon for three or four years past, at least.

Q. What other twine have you used ?

A. I used Red Cap sometimes.

Q. Did you use any other ?

A. I can't remember.

Q. Did you use Blue Ribbon exclusively after you began to use it ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you don't remember the others ?

A. No.

Q. Then you can't compare them ?

A. I got it on the ground that it was the best twine, judging from experience.

Q. You used it for that reason ?

A. Yes ; I always found it giving satisfaction.

Q. You belong to a Patron's lodge, do you not ?

A. Yes.

Q. That is an organization is it not that is always seeking very diligently after the cheapest material ?

A. Yes ; that is one of their objects.

Q. How did you come to the conclusion that the price of binder twine was brought down solely by reason of the Prison beginning to manufacture ?

A. That was our judgment, owing to these two factories. It was said in the papers we would get a reduction. We did not think so much of the Prison factory as of the Brantford factory. We thought that would certainly break the combine.

Q. Then was the fall in price, according to you due to the Brantford factory or the Prison factory ?

A. Part to both ; we ascribed it partly to both.

Q. If the Prison had not started would the Brantford have broken the combine ?

A. Perhaps not so much.

Q. Which are selling the cheaper, the Prison or the Brantford ?

A. It is not the same kind of twine.

Q. Have you stock in the Brantford ?

A. No.

Q. Did you buy any of their twine ?

A. No.

Q. It is maintained by farmers, is it not ?

A. I think so.

Q. Patrons are the principal stockholders ?

A. Yes.

Q. You preferred the province rather than the Patrons ?

A. The majority of our lodge voted to go to the Prison on account of our judging that twine to be the best material.

Q. Is it proposed at Brantford that the farmers shall have twine at first cost ?

A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. And as to the province, do you know anything about that ?

A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. You did not see it in the newspapers ?

A. That is going too far ; I am not going to tell you everything I saw in the newspapers.

Q. You say you gained your information from the newspapers?

A. I don't remember having said so.

Q. You say you have not sworn to that statement?

A. I said I believed I might have done so; I can't remember.

Q. You can't swear you got any information from them?

A. No.

This concluded Mr. Smith's examination.

XVII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

March 28th, 1894.

Mr. ALEXANDER KETCHUN, of Ontario county, having been sworn, was examined as follows:

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. What is your occupation, Mr. Ketchun?

A. I am not doing very much at present; I am a blacksmith, but I have been farming for the last four or five years.

Q. You are farming now?

A. My farm is rented now.

Q. Have you had any experience in the use of binder twine?

A. Nothing more than during the time I was running a farm; about four or five years.

Q. Have you had any experience with Central Prison twine?

A. No further than as one of a committee that endeavored to get it into our section last year.

Q. How many composed this committee?

A. There were three of us.

Q. And you were instructed to gain information for the use of a society of farmers?

A. Yes.

Q. What steps did you take?

A. We ascertained the different prices of the twine that came our way. I got samples of the Central Prison twine; it was exhibited at public meetings, and at our different meetings, and we came to the conclusion that we could use the Prison twine.

Q. Do you remember how many samples you had?

A. We did not have samples of either Blue Ribbon or Red Cap; only the experience of farmers in the past as to the use of these brands.

Q. That was given in the meetings.

A. Yes.

Q. These were the opinions of practical farmers, and as a result of their opinions you recommended the use of the Central Prison twine?

A. Yes.

Q. How has it resulted?

A. In most cases they considered it the best value for the money paid.

Q. Was the question of the length per pound discussed?

A. Not except that I was given to understand it would run 600 feet to the pound.

Q. In reality do you know that it does go further to the pound?

A. Not personally.

Q. Was this twine you sent for from the Central Prison generally used in your neighborhood?

A. Quite a lot of it was used. We got ten tons, and it was very nearly all used. We used very nearly all we purchased. I think there are three packages left with me.

Q. You distributed it?

A. Yes.

Q. So those to whom you distributed it would naturally give you their views regarding it?

A. Yes; in a measure.

Q. And the criticisms in general were favorable?

A. Yes; in the large majority of cases; there were some men who complained that the twine was not uniform. I always made the statement that if the binder twine did not suit, I would return the money on the twine being brought back.

Q. How much was returned?

A. Not a pound.

Q. In other years would you always hear more or less complaint about the twine that was used?

A. Yes; the most complaint was that they did not get value for their money.

Q. Did you hear any complaint of that kind in regard to this twine?

A. Not in any case.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. How long since you ceased farming?

A. Two years last fall.

Q. Did you ever use any of the Central Prison binder twine?

A. Personally I have not.

Q. Were there any tests of any kind made as to weight and length when you were introducing it?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. It was merely a matter of opinion, arrived at from a discussion, rather than from any test, so far as you know?

A. From a discussion on their experience.

Q. It might be possible that they were wrong in their conclusions since they made no test?

A. I could not say as to that.

Q. Could they have been mistaken, seeing that no tests were made?

A. They might be.

Q. They might be entirely mistaken?

A. Of course they might be; but nobody said that to me.

Q. They had nothing to guide them as to tests?

A. They said it went further than any twine they had previously used.

Q. There were no tests?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. How long were you engaged in farming?

A. Six years.

Q. From your experience during those six years are you prepared to say that a man can go into the field and see two classes of twine in use, taking into account the conditions of grade, heavy and light, and, without measuring at all or making any test, say which is the cheaper of the two, provided they both run well?

A. My experience is unless the twine is very fine, it will not hold out to the weight.

Q. That is not what I mean. (Mr. OLANCY repeated his question.)

A. It is only from experience, I judge, he can come to the conclusion.

Q. He guesses at it?

A. Partly, I suppose.

Q. So far as you know, with regard to the Central Prison twine it has been a mere guess, without any measurements?

A. Well, the number of persons that have spoken of it to me leads me to believe that they realize it is the cheapest twine.

Q. That was a matter of opinion without any test having been made to guide that opinion?

A. Yes; they may have made a test, it was never done in my presence.

Q. Were they all satisfied?

A. Not all; but not a single person brought it back.

Q. But they did complain?

A. Most decidedly; and my experience is there are some machines that no twine will work.

Q. But good twine will work in any machine?

A. No; there are machines we have to throw aside because they will not work any twine.

Q. What was your experience last year—that machines were used that would not work any twine?

A. I never worked a machine last year or any other. I am not aware there were any thrown aside.

Q. You said some complained it was not uniform?

A. Yes.

Q. That means it was not all good twine?

A. They may have judged that.

Q. Then they were not a unit in saying it was good twine?

A. The large majority were. I told the others to bring the twine back and I would refund the money.

Q. Did they buy any other kind of twine?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they prefer any to the Central Prison?

A. I could not say.

Q. Did those who commenced to use the Central Prison use any other?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Not those who complained?

A. No; I heard men say perhaps that one bundle was as good as they could wish, and another bundle was not as uniform.

Q. Did you have a meeting to discuss this twine business?

A. There were a number of meetings. There was no special one, except when they acted on the executive's judgment.

Q. You had no samples of other twine?

A. No.

Q. Were you appointed by the people in your locality to receive the twine?

A. Yes.

Q. And you recommended the Central Prison twine?

A. Yes; that was our judgment, and it was purchased on the strength of that.

Q. And you came to the conclusion without having samples of the other twines that the prison twine was the best?

A. Yes.

Q. You cannot say that other twines were not cheaper?

A. I don't know personally.

This closed Mr. Ketchun's examination.

XVIII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

March 28th, 1894.

Mr. JOHN HARLEY, of Burford, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. You are a member of the South Oxford Farmers' Club ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you are a farmer ?

A. I was a farmer until last year, when I retired.

Q. I saw you in Burford a week or two ago one evening ?

A. Yes.

Q. The binder twine question had been discussed at a meeting we were at ?

A. Yes.

Q. That accounts for you being called here, I suppose ?

A. I suppose so.

Q. How long had you used binder twine of any kind ?

A. About six years.

Q. Do you remember what kind you used ?

A. Blue Ribbon and Red Cap. I don't recollect any other brands. These are the principal ones.

Q. Where did you buy last year ?

A. From the Central Prison.

Q. Direct, or from a dealer ?

A. Direct. I saw an advertisement in a paper, and without even consulting my sons who were running my farm, I sent to the bursar and bought direct.

Q. How much did you buy ?

A. I bought about 150 pounds at that time.

Q. Did you see it in use yourself ?

A. Yes ; I live about four miles from the farm, and drove out occasionally. My sons were running it, and I drove out to see how they were getting along.

Q. You saw it in actual use ?

A. Yes.

Q. How did it work ?

A. It worked first-rate.

Q. How did it compare with former twines used ?

A. My sons thought it was ahead of anything we had ever used.

Q. Had the other twines been satisfactory ?

A. I think the Blue Ribbon had always given great satisfaction.

Q. How much did that cost you ?

A. Different prices, but twine is lower now than then.

Q. You paid less than you had been accustomed to ?

A. Yes ; it cost nine and a quarter.

Q. So far as you know it was good ?

A. I heard my sons say they never had a break in all they used.

Q. You are quite satisfied with it ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. You made no test yourself ?

A. No.

Q. You were depending entirely on what your sons told you ?

A. Yes ; and other parties ; I recommended it to several parties, and sent for twine for them, and they told me they were well pleased with it.

Q. You don't know anything yourself beyond that ?

A. No.

Q. Then you are unable to say yourself, from personal knowledge, that it is the better twine ?

A. Well, I have the word of people on whom I can rely.

Q.—But from your own experience ?

A. I never ran a binder myself.

Q. Have you any personal experience that will enable you to give definite evidence as to the merits of the twine ?

A. No ; I can't say I have.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. You have told us what your experience was ; the reaper was run under your observation ?

A. Yes.

Q. That is the experience you had ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Did your sons only use 150 pounds in a year ?

A. They used more than that ; I don't know how much. That was the amount we got in the first place.

Q. Do you know what Blue Ribbon sold at this year ?

A. No.

Q. Do you know which is the cheaper twine—Prison twine or Blue Ribbon ?

A. No ; I know what the Farmers' twine sold at.

Q. Do you know which is the cheaper of the two ?

A. The Central Prison is the cheaper twine.

Q. Could you not get the Brantford twine at nine and a quarter ?

A. No.

Q. No class of twine ?

A. No ; Brantford twine was sold last year for nine and a half cents to Patrons ; and for ten cents to the general public. I got the prices from a man who sold it.

This closed Mr. Harley's examination.

Statement, showing cost per capita of supervision of the following Penitentiaries :

Institution.	Office and Main- tenance Staff.	Industrial Staff.	Keepers and Guards.	Total Staff.	Total Salaries.	Average number of Prisoners.	Cost per capita for supervision.	Average number of prisoners per official total staff.	Cash revenue per capita.
					\$ c.		\$ c.	About	\$ c.
Kingston Penitentiary.....	21	11	57	89	54,491 56	513 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 01	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 50
St. Vincent De Paul.....	16	9	42	67	44,615 65	380	117 41	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dorchester	11	8	22	41	25,081 60	175	143 35	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 39
Manitoba	10	4	13	27	20,492 60	73	280 72	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 14
British Columbia	9	4	16	29	20,623 34	84	245 52	3	10 46
Central Prison.....	8	12	25	45	35,048 71	320	109 53	7 1-9	62 18

At the present time at the Central Prison there are about ten prisoners to each official, and eighteen prisoners to each guard.

		\$	c.	\$	c.
Amount paid for Manilla.....		50,079	55		
Less cost of Manilla on hand.....		11,473	17		
Amount paid for cordage and machine oil		2,419	26	38,606	38
Less value of oil on hand		1,665	83		
Amount paid for cordage, bags and tags.....		1,684	39	753	43
Less value of stock on hand		711	17		
Freight, customs, charges, etc				973	22
Fuel				2,997	15
Miscellaneous expenditure (including) water, gas, repairs, advertising, etc.....				1,020	59
Salaries				1,112	65
				2,083	20
				47,546	62
5,460 days, prison labor, at 50c				2,730	00
Twine sold..	475,865 lbs.	Total cost..		50,27	62
Samples, and used in other industries	1,500 "				
Twine on hand	99,701 "				
Total	577,066 lbs.				
Cost per 100 lbs., exclusive of prison labor.....	\$8 23				
" 100 lbs. for prison labor.....	47				
				8 70	
Total amount twine sold	475,865 lbs.				
" Cash received	\$ 42,329 71				
Realized per 100 lbs	8 89				

Manilla purchased from 30th September to date.

From whom purchased.	Price per cwt. laid down.		Number of bales.	Invoice price laid down in Toronto.		
	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
W. H. Hindley & Co.....	23	6	48	141	15	4
Robinson, Fleming & Co.....	27		82	276	15	0
“	26	9	200	668	15	0
“	27		285	961	17	6
“	27		133	448	17	6
“	26	9	300	1,003	2	6
Cox, Patterson & Co.....	24	9	250	773	8	9
“	24	9	500	1,546	17	6
“	29	9	1,500	5,578	2	6
“	27	4½	227	776	15	4
“	27	4½	73	249	15	11
“	29		300	1,087	10	0
Totals.....			3,898	13,513	12	10

Which equals 1,091,440 lbs. at a cost of \$65,946.57. 100 lbs. cost \$6.04. £1 = \$4.88, to cover exchange.

Manilla purchased for year ending 30th September, 1893.

From whom purchased.		Number of bales.	Price laid down as per invoices.		
			£	s.	d.
Andrews, Bell & Co.....	315 cwt.	796	3,084	10	0
W. H. Hindley & Co.....	2,716 cwt.	10	37	19	10
“	ton, £29 7s. 6d.	150	553	5	5
“	{ 500 at £32 6s. 157 at £29 7s. 6d. }	657	2,619	8	2
“	275 cwt.	200	678	0	6
“	cwt., £32 6s.	250	1,020	3	5
“	275 cwt.	50	168	15	0
C. S. Cox & Co.....	ton, £33 5s.	50	207	16	3
W. S. Malcolm & Co	“ £32 14s.	300	1,226	5	0
Robinson, Fleming & Co	“ £31	250	968	15	0
Totals.....		2,713	10,564	18	7

Manilla purchased for year ending 30th September, 1893.

2,713 bales invoiced at £10,564 18s. 7d.
laid down at Toronto.

Which equals 759,640 lbs. at a cost of \$51,556.85. 100 lbs. cost \$6.79.

XV.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
March 28th, 1894.

Mr. F. WILLIAMS, Clerk of Mr. Noxon's office, being sworn, was examined as follows:

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. What position do you occupy in the service of the Government?

A. I have been a sessional writer, and after Mr. Quinn died at the Central Prison last fall I was put there and made out the statements of the prison—the yearly statements.

Q. When were you sessional writer?

A. Last session.

Q. And have you been in the employ of the Province since that time?

A. Yes.

Q. Continuously?

A. Not all the time.

Q. What were you doing when you were not in the employ of the Province?

A. I was living in the city.

Q. Did you leave off when the session closed last year?

A. Not for a time. There was a very large report that I finished after the session.

Q. And then what?

A. Then I had nothing to do for a while, and when Mr. Quinn died I went to the prison.

Q. What position did you occupy there?

A. I was one of the bookkeepers.

Q. Who sent you there?

A. Mr. Gibson.

Q. You say you were one of the bookkeepers?

A. Yes; I assisted in making up the annual statement.

Q. Who is the bookkeeper there?

A. Mr. Anderson.

Q. What statements did you make out ?

A. The regular annual statement to the 30th September.

Q. Is it the statement that we have here in the Public Accounts ?

A. That is one of them ; page 352 Public Accounts, Central Prison Industries. I made out that statement.

Q. Did you make that out from the books as kept by the bookkeeper at the Central Prison ?

A. Yes.

Q. How long were you making it out ?

A. I can't just say how long.

Q. Have you no idea ?

A. I had to go over all the accounts, and sort them out. That is the different heads ; the Manilla bought from the different parties, for instance. These accounts had all to be classified.

Q. Is that a very extensive thing to do ?

A. It took me several days.

Q. Manilla seems to have been principally purchased from one or two persons ?

A. But there were other things ; I was not alluding to Manilla alone.

Q. Were you sent down to make out this statement ?

A. This was among the things I did.

Q. Who had charge of it ?

A. Mr. Anderson.

Q. Did he make it out or you ?

A. I made it out under his supervision.

Q. Did Mr. Anderson do any part of the work ?

A. Not any more than that I asked him questions as to the form of making it out.

Q. What time of the year was that made ?

A. At the end of the year.

Q. 31st of December ?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you there at that time ?

A. Yes.

Q. How long before ?

A. Three months.

Q. Were you at this three months ?

A. Oh, no.

Q. What were you doing ?

A. When I went there first, stock sheets had just been sent in from the different industries ; I was figuring them out, which was a very long job. The system of book-keeping was being changed from the single entry to the double entry, and it necessitated the taking of stocks in all the different shops.

Q. Did you make out this statement (pointing to that put in by Mr. Noxon as the cost of binder twine manufactured ?)

A. Yes.

Q. Is that your writing ?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did you get the material for it ?

A. From the books and the accounts.

Q. The prison books ?

A. The regular books kept.

Q. Now with regard to freight charges ; there is a sum of \$2,997.15 charged in this statement under the head of freight. What does that include ? Does it include the incoming and also the outgoing freight ?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it all charged in that account ?

A. I went over the accounts and took out the freights.

Q. Did you keep the accounts ?

A. No.

Q. Are you sure they were all charged there ?

A. I think so. I went over all the expenditure.

Q. But did you get all the accounts ?

A. I suppose I did.

Q. You don't know of your own personal knowledge whether they were all charged or not ?

A. I imagine they would be.

Q. Do you know anything of Mr. Hallam getting a rebate on charges ?

A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. But you made out this statement which contains that item ?

A. Yes ; but I know nothing about the arrangements.

Q. You know it to be there ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you transcribed it ?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you any better knowledge of the other transactions mentioned there than you have of that relating to Mr. Hallam?

A. I merely took it from the books.

Q. Have you any better knowledge of the transactions generally?

A. No; I have not.

Q. Are you prepared without having kept the accounts to swear that all the outgoing freight is charged here?

A. It is, unless it was not entered.

Q. Was not some freight allowed to Mr. Hallam; was he not allowed freight on goods shipped to him?

A. I don't know.

Q. Had you any instructions as to the kind of statement you were to make in preparing this statement which is now in the hands of the Committee?

A. I took it from the order, I think.

Q. Where were you when the statement was made out?

A. In the building here.

Q. Did you have the books brought up from the Prison?

A. No; I took it from the annual statement.

Q. Were you here in the building all the time you were making it out?

A. I am not sure; I was out at the Prison one-half day, I think.

Q. Was this made up from an inspection of the books?

A. Partly.

Q. Were you out at the Prison for that purpose?

A. I think I went out there one-half day.

Q. Are you certain you went out there for the purpose of this statement?

A. Yes; I am sure I did.

Q. When did you go out?

A. I can't say.

Q. Do you still swear that you took this statement from the books?

A. Yes; I could not get it any other way.

Q. What annual statement did you refer to a moment ago?

A. I meant the accounts of the expenditure.

Q. Take this item now (pointing to a particular item in the statement); did you get this from the Prison?

A. Yes; from the accounts.

Q. Is there an account kept at the Central Prison corresponding to the different headings here?

A. There is now; there was not previous to September 30th.

Q. Does not this item relate to transactions previous to September 30th?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you go over the whole accounts previous to September 30th to make up this sum of \$2,997.15?

A. Yes.

Q. Since you got notice to make this statement?

A. Yes.

Q. What account is this item for freight charged in?

A. The Grand Trunk Railway bill for freight on Manilla is sent in for instance, and is backed up, and passes through the department.

Q. What account is it charged to?

A. The books were kept by the single entry system, and no freight account was kept. The freight accounts were kept merely in these accounts.

Q. They were not entered at all?

A. No entry was made in the book.

Q. Then no account of freight was kept up to the 30th of September?

A. Only by the accounts being numbered and filed away.

Q. Then no books have been kept up to the 30th September in regard to it?

A. No.

Q. Have they been all entered up since?

A. I don't think they have.

Q. Is there a book in existence showing the entries from the original accounts of the Prison that you know of?

A. I think the monthly accounts are entered up.

Q. Is there no book with the entries taken from these accounts in detail?

A. I think not.

Q. You stated a moment ago that you went down to examine the books?

A. I said the books and accounts.

Q. Did you examine any books to make out this statement or did you examine the accounts?

A. I examined the accounts and then the books to see that they agreed.

Q. But you said there are no books?

A. Not kept in detail, but in bulk.

Q. Did they show the freight in bulk?

A. No; but the expenditure in bulk. Each one of the parties that it was paid to of course are entered in the book; then it is totalled up at the end of the month and agrees with the accounts that are filed away.

Q. Does it show in total what it is paid for?

A. That is not necessary, because you have the accounts on file.

Q. Then so far as you know there is no account kept up to September 30th last showing the expenditure under the different heads as in this statement.

A. No ; I had to sort these out from the accounts.

Q. You don't know that all the accounts were given to you, do you ?

A. Yes ; the accounts are numbered, and as I went over them, I saw that none were missing.

Q. Who numbered them ?

A. Mr. Anderson, the bookkeeper.

Q. Are you perfectly sure there is nothing in connection with the manufacture of the twine that you have not seen and included in this statement ?

A. Not of my knowledge.

Q. What about the cost for fuel ; where do you get that ?

A. From the accounts. The accounts of the persons from whom the fuel was bought.

Q. Were they filed away in the same manner, or was a separate account kept ?

A. They were treated like the other accounts.

Q. How do you arrive at the figures for water, gas, and so on, under the head of miscellaneous, in this statement ?

A. I took it from the accounts.

Q. Is that the whole amount for the Central Prison ?

A. No ; the amount allotted for the cordage factory.

Q. How do you know how much is allotted ? Who made the allowance ? Did Mr. Noxon ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Whose instructions did you follow in naming this sum ? Is this amount plainly on the books ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you mean to say the persons from whom you get these services render particular accounts for each particular branch of the institution ?

A. No ; they are divided at the Prison ; by the bookkeeper.

Q. Did you get your instructions from the bookkeeper as to that ?

A. I got the amount from the analysis of the accounts that is made each month. Each month an analysis is made of the accounts that cover the different departments, and so much is allotted to one shop and so much to another. The engineer, for instance, makes a statement as to how the fuel should be divided ; it is contained in the analysis.

Q. What is the analysis ?

A. A statement of the amounts chargeable to the different shops. It is entered in the book by the bookkeeper.

Q. And that is the portion charged in this analysis to the Central Prison industries relating to twine ? That is as you found it there ?

A. Yes.

Q. How long is this statement spread over ?

A. Since it first started.

Q. You give 5,460 days ; is that from the first ?

A. The labor, as I understand it, was all put in together, including that of the men who were engaged in putting up machinery, and getting things into order.

Q. Is it included in this ?

A. No ; I think not.

Q. What date is the statement from ?

A. I think from the first of March or the first of April.

Q. Was there a statement in the book showing the number of days ?

A. No.

Q. How did you get at it ?

A. I think I took thirty-five prisoners for five or six months.

Q. Did you find a statement commencing at any particular time giving 5,460 days ?

A. No ; I think not. I took so many prisoners for such a length of time. The work was not kept separately.

Q. Did Mr. Noxon tell you how many days to put in there ?

A. No.

Q. Did he tell you how many months to count ?

A. No ; I don't know that he did.

Q. Then, how did you arrive at that ?

A. I think it was five or six months we took thirty-five prisoners at.

Q. How long since you made out this statement ?

A. A week or more.

Q. And you can't tell us how you arrived at that ?

A. I think if you take that number of men for six months, it will come to that amount.

Q. Did Mr. Noxon instruct you to take six months ?

A. I don't remember ; we talked it over and came to that conclusion.

Q. In a general conversation you thought it would be the right thing to do. You had no other data than that on which to base your conclusions ?

A. We thought that would be a fair conclusion.

Q. Had you no better information than that in giving this number of five thousand odd days ?

A. We could not, because the labor, as I have said, was all put together since the factory began to operate, and includes the time of the men spent in putting up the machinery, etc.

Q. Was there a separate account kept by analysis of the various purchases for the prison?

A. I think there was.

Q. And for water and gas, separately?

A. I think so.

Q. Do you know?

A. I think there is.

Q. I think I asked you if you knew. You have made out this statement

A. To the best of my knowledge there is such; I think it is analysed that way; water and gas, and so forth.

Q. Did you find an account there in regard to an amount paid on twine sent to Brantford?

A. There was nothing up to the 30th of September.

Q. You know nothing about it?

A. No.

Q. You repeat what you have already said, that up to the 30th September there were no books kept giving expenditure in detail under each head, as in this statement?

A. The accounts are analysed in the backing of the account. The accounts are entered in the book. For instance, the Grand Trunk Railway bill for freight was entered first in the cash book, and also in another book.

Q. All the entries are first made, I suppose, in the cash book?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you go through the cash book, or another book?

A. Not the cash book, because it is audited with the other book.

Q. What is the other book called?

A. It is not the ledger, because all the goods sold are entered in it. I think it was the journal.

Q. Would not that have to be posted up in the ledger?

A. Not as the books are kept there.

Q. Did you have to go through the ledger and find these items?

A. No; I went over the original accounts.

Q. Then you consulted none of the books?

A. I saw that the accounts agreed with the monthly amounts in the books.

Q. These were not kept in the ledger?

A. No.

Q. Was there no general account up to the 30th September showing that branch of the Central Prison expenditure on account of the twine industry?

A. Yes; for receipts and expenditure.

Q. Under what heading is that placed?

A. Binder twine or cordage factory account.

Q. Such an account as that is kept?

A. Yes.

Q. Are all these items charged in detail?

A. No; in bulk for each month.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Williams, I see here an account for Manilla, \$50,079, less cost of Manilla on hand, \$11,473.17, leaving a balance of \$38,606.38. Did you get that from the books kept at the prison?

A. I did; I took that item (pointing to a particular item in the statement) from the original accounts.

Q. Did you have the original accounts of the manufacturer for payments of Manilla?

A. We had some of them. Some of them, I believe, were paid direct through the Treasury Department, and sent down afterwards.

Q. How did you arrive at the amount of \$50,000?

A. From the accounts or from the notices sent from the Treasury Department of the amounts paid on account of Manilla.

Q. Is it a fact that Mr. Noxon instructed you to prepare a statement as to the number of days employed in the manufacture of twine from the first day of April? Was not that the date from which the factory started. Some date was given you from which to start compiling the statement?

A. I could not say what date the factory was started at.

Q. Were you not able to make your statement from some day. You must have started from some date?

A. I think it was from the first of April; there were either five or six months.

Q. Was it from the date you were told the factory started?

A. There was nothing said about it.

Q. How did you arrive at that 5,460 days?

A. I presumed that was the date from which the factory started.

Q. Now, as to freight, in arriving at this statement did you compare the freight bills with the amounts entered in the book, and see whether the amounts you have here are the same as those charged in the book. Did you make a comparison?

A. There was no freight account kept; I took it from the original accounts.

Q. You said you compared that with the amounts entered in the book in bulk?

A. I compared the bulk expenditure with the amounts entered in bulk.

Q. In regard to the miscellaneous expenditure, including water, is it not a fact that the entire amount of water used at the Central Prison is subdivided among the different industries there? So much goes to one and so much to another?

A. I think so.

Q. And you take the amounts charged in the books against the binder twine industry?

A. Yes.

Q. And the same in regard to gas, etc.?

A. Yes.

Q. Was this statement carefully compiled by you?

A. It was.

Q. It is not a cooked account?

A. No, sir.

Q. You were not instructed to make a good, bad or indifferent statement, simply a statement of the cost?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you instructed to make it as good as possible?

A. Simply to make a correct statement.

Q. Nothing was said about the other matter?

A. No.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q Did you have any instructions of that kind at all? You said you had no instructions as to what kind of a report to prepare?

A. I said I had no instructions as to whether the report was to be good or bad. I was simply told to make a correct statement.

Q. As to this \$59,567 worth of material in the Public Accounts which appears as paid for subsequent to the 30th September; it was paid for after that date?

A. I imagine it was purchased after that.

Q. And this amount that you have in your statement \$50,079, was that purchased and entered, and so far as you know no other purchase was made before September 30th?

A. Yes.

Q. And these are entirely separate items?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you sure there was no portion of this paid for before the 30th September (pointing to the item entered in the Public Accounts)?

A. I don't think so; I think everything was entered up to the 30th September.

Q. Did you go to the 30th September as the date for making up the statement?

A. Yes.

Q. You took the payments made up to that date?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it possible there were some goods used in the manufacture of twine up to that time not paid for?

A. I could not say; I am sure that everything included in the statement was paid for.

Q. Everything?

A. Yes ; I don't know anything to the contrary.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge that these items were included in the transactions ; or did you simply make a statement of what you found there, without any knowledge?

A. I made the statement from the accounts as I found them.

Q. If there had been any unpaid accounts, you had no means of knowing it?

A. No ; but I understood everything was paid.

Q. Did you ask?

A. Not particularly. Mr. Noxon might have mentioned it.

Q. Did he mention it? Are you prepared to say he did so?

A. I have understood—I don't know from what source—that everything was paid.

Q. When did you try to gain that information? When you were making out that statement?

A. No ; when I was there making up the returns. The stock sheets, I mean.

Q. Had they anything to do with this statement?

A. Yes ; considerable.

Q. Did you take it from the stock sheets?

A. I took the Manilla on hand from the stock sheets.

Q. You examined the accounts in detail for all the operations of the year, did you?

A. Yes ; except one or two items for cordage bags, less value of the stock on hand ; and the oil, less value of the stock on hand. These I took from the stock sheets.

Q. The balance is taken from the accounts?

A. Yes.

Q. This Manilla on hand is taken from the stocks?

A. Yes.

Q. And the sum of \$50,079, where did you get that?

A. From the books.

Q. Were there any other items besides those for the purchase of materials?

A. Yes ; the bulk amounts for all the other items were on the books.

Q. Were they all in together?

Q. Yes.

Q. But you said there was an account kept separately for all the departments?

A. I said it was analysed.

Q. What do you mean?

A. Well, every account goes for two or three industries come together. The account is backed up, and on the book appears as so much for each shop.

Q. But they were not charged in the book ?

A. They were analysed the same way in the book.

Q. Were they charged to each shop in this way ?

A. At the end of the year.

Q. Were they charged to the shop daily or weekly, as they occur ?

A. No ; the accounts are made out monthly. There was no account kept for each shop. The accounts were kept by single entry.

Q. But suppose the original accounts were lost ? How would you obtain the original figures ?

A. You would have the amounts in the books. I said the accounts are analysed each month, and entered in the book, so much for each shop.

Q. Then you have no personal knowledge of this statement beyond what you have found ?

A. Not beyond what I have found.

Q. The number of days is 5,460 ; you are not sure how many months you included ?

A. I think it was either five or six months.

Q. You arrived at that after talking with Mr. Noxon ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you include anything for insurance ?

A. No ; there was no account there showing it.

Q. Anything for interest ?

A. No.

Q. As to the salaries, is that the amount you saw charged there ?

A. Yes.

Q. There is a book containing these salaries ?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you sure ; can you produce that book containing these salaries ?

A. No ; I think I took it from the pay sheets.

Q. At whose instructions did you take that amount ?

A. I knew the men engaged in the factory, and went over the pay sheets, and took out their salary.

Q. Is that all the men who were engaged there and paid salaries outside of the inspector ?

A. Yes ; there are no others.

This concluded Mr. Williams' examination.

LXI.

IN RE VALUE OF HIDES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 25th, 1894.

E. T. CARTER, sword.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. What is your position in Mr. Hallam's?

A. Bookkeeper.

Q. Have you the books or a record of the prices paid for hides during 1893?

A. Yes.

Q. You buy the hides from the Government of this Province?

A. Yes.

Q. You buy all the hides?

A. Yes; I suppose I do.

Q. How did you buy them; is it from any competition?

A. No; we have had to tender.

Q. In December, 1892, what price do you find you paid parties other than the Government?

A. I find there are various prices, ranging from $4\frac{1}{2}$ down to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Q. Now, in the account of the purchases from the Government, what is the highest price?

A. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in one case that I see.Q. You paid $4\frac{1}{2}$?

A. Yes.

Q. Now then, take January, 1893; what is the highest price you find there paid to other parties than the Government?

A. I see 5 in one case.

Q. How many times do you find 5 cents?

A. In the month?

Q. Well, is that frequent or not?

A. No; occasionally.

Q. Next price?

A. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Q. Is that frequent?

A. Yes; 4, 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Q Now take the Government account, what is the highest price paid there ?

A. 4 cents apparently, and the lowest price appears to be 3 cents.

Q. Take February, what is the price you find there ?

A. $4\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 5 in one case here, $2\frac{1}{2}$; it appears to be 5 cents in one, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ appears to be the lowest.

Q. Only find one entry of five cents ?

A. Here is another one at 5 cents ; there are not many of them.

Q. How about $4\frac{1}{2}$?

A. Numerous ; $4\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, lots of them.

Q. What is the highest price paid during February ?

A. 5 cents.

Q. In February ?

A. In February.

Q. How many ?

A. One entry so far.

Q. What are the next ?

A. 4.

Q. Nothing between 4 and 5 ?

A. No ; and 3, that appears to be the lowest.

Q. In March. Take your book first ?

A. $4\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$; here is one case of 5, and as low as $2\frac{1}{2}$ and as high as 5 here in March.

Q. How is $4\frac{1}{2}$, is that frequent ?

A. Yes, frequent.

Q. What do you find in the account of purchases from the Government ?

A. From the 1st to the 15th I find 4 cents is the average and 3 —

Q. How many at 4 ?

A. 15.

Q. How many at 3 ?

A. 11.

Q Now, in April what did you pay other parties than the Government for hides according to your book ?

A. $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5 in one case here, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$; 5 and 2 appear to be the outside limits, highest 5 and lowest 2.

Q. Now, then, what did you pay the Government ?

A. 4 cents, and 2 cents is the lowest.

Q. And what is the medium price ?

A. 4.

Q. No ; there is a price between 2 and 4 ?

A. 3.

Q. Then, in May, what did you pay other parties ?

A. $4\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Q. $4\frac{1}{2}$ is the highest ?

A. Here is one at 5 cents ; here is another one at 5, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and as low as 3 ; 5 cents is the highest apparently then, and 2 cents is the lowest.

Q. You find one with 2 ?

A. No ; there are more with two, a great many of them.

Q. What did you pay the Government the same month ?

A. We paid them 4, 3 and 2.

Q. Now, June, in your book please ?

A. $4\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$; here is one at 5, 4, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Q. What did you pay the Government the same month ?

A. 4, 3 and 2.

Q. 4 is the highest ?

A. Hold on, I guess it is ; yes, 4 is the highest.

Q. Now in July, according to your book ?

A. 4, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 3, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Q. Find any 5 at all in July ?

A. No ; not yet.

Q. What is the price paid the Government ?

A. 4 and 3.

Q. 4 is the highest ?

A. 3 appears to be the lowest.

Q. I think, though, you will find $2\frac{1}{2}$ there ?

A. This is only one-half of July ; 3 is the lowest.

Q. Well look at the next half ?

A. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Q. How many at 4 in July in your sheet that you have there now ?

A. 21 at 4.

Q. All right ; August, what price did you pay to others ?

A. 4, 3, 2, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$; $4\frac{1}{2}$ appears to be the highest and lowest $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Q. What did you pay the Government ?

A. We paid the Government $3\frac{1}{2}$; 4 is the highest, $2\frac{1}{2}$ is the lowest.

Q. In September ?

A. 4, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Q. Don't you find any at 5 ?

A. No.

Q. $4\frac{1}{2}$ you paid that month ?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you pay the Government ?

A. $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$; $3\frac{1}{2}$ is the highest.

Q. What did you pay the other parties in October ?

A. 4, 3, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Q. Is $4\frac{1}{2}$ the highest ?

A. Yes ; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ is the lowest.

Q. What did you pay the Department ?

A. We paid the Department in October $3\frac{1}{2}$ is the highest and $2\frac{1}{2}$ the lowest.

Q. Well, now, November, what did you pay other parties ?

A. $3\frac{3}{4}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, $4\frac{1}{4}$, in one place $1\frac{3}{4}$, another place $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Q. Is $4\frac{1}{4}$ highest you find ?

A. $4\frac{1}{4}$ in one case.

Q. Now, then, the Government, what did you pay them ?

A. $3\frac{1}{2}$ right along.

Q. That is the highest ?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, do you have anything to do with the purchase of these hides ?

A. Well, I don't understand you.

Q. Do you see them when they come in ?

A. No.

Q. Are they classified ?

A. Yes.

Q. By whom ?

A. By Government Inspector.

Q. And do you give to Mr. Hunter or the Central Prison a statement showing what his inspection is each time ?

A. Yes.

Q. You know for a fact in these particular cases it has been done ?

A. Yes. The tickets—the Government Inspector's office is open for anybody, and they can get the tickets, and if they are not available the tickets are furnished with the statement at the end of the month.

Q. Generally through the months I think the record shows that you paid from $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to one cent more to other people for certain quality of hides, at any rate ?

A. No ; we did not pay more ; there is a difference

Q. I am not saying the same quality ?

A. There are hides for which we are paying other customers more than we have paid the Government.

Q. How do you account for that ?

A. On account of the weight and quality of the hide. There are certain grades of hide that are adapted for certain purposes, and they are scarce, and they command higher prices.

Q. Where first class steers are bought for different purposes should they not be first quality of hides ?

A. Well, they may be first quality of hides, and yet not command the highest price. There are different grades of first quality ; for instance, the first quality of harness leather commands a higher price than any other kind of leather.

Q. Well, then, from the price paid the Government, it is evident that they have not been giving the best quality of hides ?

A. No ; it does not follow ; the hide may be just as good, but it is not heavy enough ; for instance, a hide that only weighs 59 lbs. we cannot sell it for harness leather ; those are hides for which a higher price can be got ; it does not follow that a hide from a bullock weighing 58 lbs. would be as good as one weighing 60 lbs.

Q. Then you have no other explanation to give for the difference in price than what you have given ?

A. No.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. Will you discriminate against the Government in the matter of prices ?

A. No, sir ; I don't.

Q. What percentage of purchases are made from the Government compared with all your purchases ?

A. Well, I cannot tell here ; I have it at the end of every month ; there is a small purchase during the month. Now, I find the purchases in this are 803, while now we get 500 from the Government about every year ; that would be 40 a month ; that would be a twentieth of those from the city.

Q. Then according to chances there would be 20 chances of getting a first-class hide from the general public to one of getting a first class hide from the Government ?

A. Yes.

Q. The chances are just 20 to 1 ?

A. Yes.

Q. Would that ratio obtain month after month?

A. Yes.

Q. Is there any mystery about?

A. Not at all.

Q. In any one case has the Government received less for any one grade of hide than any member of the general public?

A. I don't see very well how it could happen.

Q. Explain this inspection business?

A. Well, there is a Government Inspector whose duty it is to examine and weigh each hide; he grades them and classifies them.

Q. Upon the qualification of an independent Government Inspector the price depends?

A. Yes.

Q. So that there is nothing haphazard about it?

A. No.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Well, you say you did not buy them all by Government inspection?

A. No, sir; we do not.

Q. Why not?

A. Well, it is not convenient; sometimes a farmer brings in his hide and it is frozen, and it is not possible to weigh it.

Q. Have all these been bought by Government inspection?

A. No, sir.

Q. What proportion?

A. I don't know. In the summer time, when the weather was warm and the hides come in not frozen, they are all inspected and paid for on that inspection, but during the winter time, when they are frozen, we have to do the best we can. Our man, who is an expert, examines the hides as far as it is possible, and he buys them as well as he can; there is a recognized market price, and we know the customers mostly, and we generally pay them the same rates as the market price.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. The rule also with the Government is the same as with the general public?

A. Yes.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Now, upon what terms has Mr. Hallam been handling the binder twine for the Prison?

A. Well, there is no specific written agreement about that; there was an attempt at something of that sort, but it did not arrive at anything, and the only arrangement we had was a verbal one. We bought the twine from the Government on the same terms as anybody else, and the price to other people was 9 cents for small quantities and 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in large quantities.

Q. And were you not to be allowed any commission at all for handling ?

A. No, sir ; the commission we made out of it was what we could make over and above the $8\frac{3}{4}$; we are not allowed to make any extra profit ; all we made out of it was $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. nominally ; we practically did not make anything out of it.

Q. Didn't make anything out of it ?

A. No.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. But indirectly it kept you in touch with your customers ; it gave you an advantage ?

A. The advantage was this, that it brought farmers into our place, and we sold them the wool and the twine.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. There is a refund made to you of \$1,315.56 ; explain that ?

A. Well, to the best of my recollection—I did not come prepared to answer questions on that point—to the best of my recollection there was a large proportion of twine that was delivered to us first that we found from reports of some of our customers objectionable ; the balls had not been balled tight enough ; they were too large for the boxes on some of the machines, and when wound loosely they did not wind off properly, and the farmers found a good deal of difficulty with them, and we had some returns, and we had to make allowances in a good many cases ; then we took back a large quantity of twine that had been sent to Brantford.

Q. What had you to do with the Brantford ?

A. Well, it was returned from Brantford to the Government.

Q. What had that to do with you ?

A. It was binder twine.

Q. Did you buy at a certain price ?

A. Well, we were to do the best that we could with it ; all the twine that was delivered to us was just invoiced to us, sent down at the outside price, $8\frac{3}{4}$.

Q. You say in this amount of \$1,315.56 there is nothing allowed you for sale of twine ?

A. No, sir ; there is no commission ; it is just as I said, there was no bargain ; we were to get the twine at $8\frac{3}{4}$, and we were to make our profit over and above that ; but there was a large quantity of it that came in late in the season, and we had to do the best we could with it.

Q. Does that amount of money there pay you in any shape or form for handling that twine ?

A. None ; the statement is just, straight and right ; there is nothing concealed or hidden in the matter.

XXX.

PRICE OF WOOL : CENTRAL PRISON INDUSTRIES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 13th, 1894.

Mr. P. T. McKAY, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. MARTER —Q. What is your position, Mr. McKay ?

A. I am employed as manager of the woollen department of the Central Prison.

Q. What do you manufacture there ?

A. Full-cloths, blankets and flannels and tweeds.

Q. Full-cloths for the prisoners to wear ?

A. Yes, and tweeds for the discharged prisoners, and for the lunatic asylums through the province.

Q. What quality of wool do you buy ?

A. For what line of goods ?

Q. Give us all.

A. Well, it depends on the line of goods we want to make. For full-cloths we use a coarse grade of "Rejects." Sometimes we use foreign wool.

Q. What do you pay for "Rejects ?"

A. 17 to 18 cents.

Q. What class of wool do you use for blankets ?

A. Selected fleece we are using now.

Q. Is that the brand that it will be known by in the market ?

A. There are different kinds of it. This is the "Selected Canadian Fleece."

Q. That would be the full description of it ?

A. Yes ; by looking over it and seeing if it was what you required.

Q. But if you asked for "Selected Canadian Fleece" the merchant would know what to give you ?

A. Yes, from the sample ; when you write an order there is generally an order passes between the manufacturer and the seller, and the manufacturer orders from the sample. The seller of the wool may say "This is selected fleece ;" there are a dozen grades of this selected fleece ; you must see the style.

Q. What are you paying for it ?

A. I am paying now twenty cents.

Q. What did you pay last year ?

A. For the blankets last year the wools were supplied, and the blankets made for the party who supplied them. You could not call it a direct purchase last year. Under-

stand? About three months in the season we have time to spare, more than we can occupy in making goods. To occupy that three months last year we made some blankets for Mr. Hallam, and made the blankets at so much per pound. We got the difference between the price he put on the wool and the price he allowed for the blankets. Twenty-four cents was the price of the wool, I think, and we charged him forty-one cents for the blankets.

Q. Then you actually paid 24 cents for the wool, and sold the product for 41 cents?

A. Yes.

Q. When you use the wool for yourself for blankets, what do you pay?

A. 22 cents.

Q. Why did you pay 24 cents to him?

A. It was a finer wool.

Q. What wool do you use for flannel?

A. Selected Southdown.

Q. What price?

A. Last year we paid 26 and 28 cents.

Q. What do you use for tweeds?

A. We have different grades. They run all the way from 20 cents to 28 cents. It depends on the quality we are proposing to make.

Q. What is the principle?

A. There are about equal quantities of three or four different grades. I mix them generally to suit myself.

Q. Do you sell tweeds at all?

A. No.

Q. Do you manufacture any fine quality?

A. Yes; a fair kind; there are so many different qualities; some might think it a fine quality, and some might not.

Q. Have you any customers for these tweeds outside of the prisoners and the prison officials?

A. Yes; the different institutions throughout the province, the asylums, the deaf and dumb institute and so on.

Q. You don't do a local trade at all?

A. No.

Q. Neither in making clothes or selling?

A. No.

Q. In regard to warps, you use a lot?

A. Yes.

Q. In gray warps what number do you use?

A. Number four.

Q. Is that the number of the yarn?

A. Yes; for grey blankets.

Q. Do you speak of the "ends" in these?

A. Yes; we use 1440 ends.

Q. What do you pay?

A. Eleven cents, I think; I would not be positive.

Q. What other qualities do you buy?

A. We buy what is called flannel warp; that would be white.

Q. Any other grey?

A. No; only 2,000 ends.

Q. What do you pay for that?

A. Nine cents.

Q. Any other kind?

A. No.

Q. From whom do you purchase?

A. What line do you mean?

Q. These warps?

A. We have purchased from Mr. Hallam. That is, we have purchased from different parties. Last year we purchased from Hallam.

Q. Did you try to get any from anybody else?

A. Yes; from Friend. There are only two representatives of mills in the city; only one makes them in the province. We did not buy from him. His warps are not as good in my opinion as the New Brunswick warps.

Q. Not as good?

A. No.

Q. What is the difference in the prices?

A. They are the same.

Q. From whom do you buy?

A. Last year we bought from Hallam.

Q. Did you try elsewhere?

A. Yes; we tried Leadley's and Friend's. There are these three places. Friend does not supply any Canadian wools.

Q. Did you buy from anybody but Hallam?

A. No; Leadley had just sold, or about sold the line I was looking for. He had contracted with a manufacturer to take his season's clip, as I understand. For that reason he could not state definitely whether or not I could get all I required of that quality or not.

Q. Was that the only application you made to him during the year?

A. Yes.

Q. What about Friend?

A. He does not supply any Canadian wools.

Q. Do you go to him for foreign wools?

A. I am in at Friend's very frequently, and so far as going there is concerned, I am in there every month; and when there I am looking about the prices of wools, but not using foreign wools, of course it would not be necessary for me to do more than ask him what the price is.

Q. What are you there for?

A. We have to buy other supplies, which you have not mentioned.

Q. Did you buy any from him last year?

A. Yes; I think so.

Q. Just take the Public Accounts; do you see any item there for purchases from Leadley?

A. Here is an item for \$54.90 for shuttles, etc., for blanket hemming. We get the needles from Friend.

Q. That is all your purchases there amounted to last year?

A. I would not say anything about that. I know there were some supplies bought there. I have not a list of the exact amount I bought.

Q. Tell me where you bought wool last year for 17 or 18 cents?

A. We did not make any full-cloths last year. We did not therefore use any "Rejects."

Q. Do you ask for tenders at all in the supplies for your branch?

A. No.

Q. And so far as the wool is concerned, the only application you made outside of Hallam was the one occasion when you called on Mr. Leadley?

A. Yes.

Q. You say you buy grey warps at eleven cents?

A. I think that is the price.

Q. Will you turn to the Accounts and show the purchases for eleven cents. Here take these accounts (handing witness a package of accounts). Take January, 1893, I think you will find a warp entered.

A. January 14th, one warp; nine and a half cents; I thought it was eleven cents.

Q. What number would that be?

A. That would be the warp we were speaking of. I think so. I see it is eleven hundred yards; number 9. On February 13th there is one grey warp; 1,600 ends; 16 cents; number 4. On the 17th February there is a white warp; 1,500 ends; 11½ cents; number 4; 1,440 yards. On March 4th, there is 1,600 ends; 16 cents; number 4. On March 9th; 11½ cents; number 4 warp; 1,440 ends. There is nothing for June. In August, the 23rd, there are two grey warps; number 4; 1,440 ends; 13½ cents.

Q. Did you not say you used number nines?

A. On August 31st there is number 9 ; 1,000 yards ; 2,000 ends ; 9 cents.

Q. These prices are as low as you could get?

A. Yes ; in the city.

Q. Do you know any other place where it would be lower?

A. I don't know ; I was not in any of the mills.

Q. Who instructs you as to buying?

A. Warden Massie.

Q. Does Inspector Noxon have anything to do with you?

A. Not last year.

Q. Has he this year?

A. Yes.

Q. What has he done?

A. He told me to purchase wherever I could purchase cheapest.

Q. And what have you done?

A. I keep myself posted by looking round among the different houses.

Q. Have you called on Leadley & Company this year?

A. No ; not in 1894. In 1893 I did.

Q. What steps have you taken? Have you called on Friend & Co. as to the price of wool?

A. Yes.

Q. This year?

A. No.

Q. Did you ask for the prices of warp?

A. Not this year.

Q. Whom else have you been to?

A. Hallam's ; there was nobody else.

Q. As to warp, you have not asked the only other house, Friend & Co.?

A. No.

Q. Then in what is your conduct different this year to last, so far as looking around is concerned?

A. There is no difference ; I have always looked around and kept myself posted.

Q. Are there no other dealers besides Hallam, Leadley and Friend?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. If you had gone three or four doors from Hallam, you would have seen a man named Parsons?

Mr. DAVIS.—They sell leather, not wool.

Mr. MARTER.—Q. Then so far as your purchases have gone, you have gone to Hallam's in buying wool?

A. Yes; and Friend's.

Q. But you have purchased none from him?

A. I have purchased supplies from him.

Q. Did you confine your purchases of wool to Hallam?

A. Yes.

Q. Had you any special reason for doing so?

A. No.

Q. Then why buy there altogether if the prices are the same?

A. There is no reason why; except that I could keep one account, and it saves bookkeeping.

Q. But you do not keep the account, do you?

A. I keep a memorandum of them all.

Q. Were you ever in business for yourself?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you confine your purchases to one man?

A. I always bought from Hallam, except when I bought from farmers.

Q. When first appointed, did you ever say to any traveller that now you were appointed there you would call on them for making purchases?

A. Not that I know of; but I am on my oath, and it is a long time ago; I don't want to go back five years and speak positively.

Q. I think there is some promise as to what you would do when you had some business?

A. I have never heard of it.

Q. What I want to find out is this: why you drift all in one direction in making your purchases. Has anything been said to you about Mr. Hallam's handling binder twine for nothing, and he should get something in return for that?

A. That is not in my line; I have never heard anything about that.

This concluded Mr. McKay's examination.

IN RE SALE OF BRICKS—CENTRAL PRISON INDUSTRIES

XXXIV.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

April 18th, 1894.

Dr. CHAMBERLAIN, Inspector of Prisons, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. MARTER —Q. Will you tell us what you know of that transaction (pointing to an item in the Public Accounts) commission paid to John Scully on the sale of brick ?

A. In the spring of 1892, if I remember correctly, an Ottawa gentleman named Stewart got the contract for erecting the drill shed; hearing that he had the contract and having a large quantity of brick on hand at the prison, three or four millions, that I wanted to get off as rapidly as possible I wrote to him asking him to take some of them. I didn't get any reply for some time if I remember aright. There was nothing definite done between that time and fall for I think he did not commence on the work till the winter following his getting the contract. During that time I met Mr. Scully, who was a commission agent and who had been employed, or at least had been applied to by myself to dispose of old iron and that kind of thing. I said to him one day "I would like you to work off some of those bricks from the Central Prison with some of these parties who have building contracts." He said he would try and do so. I said, "If you succeed I will recommend that you have a commission for doing it." Some time after that he came in and said he thought he could sell to the contractor of the drill shed and promised to try and do so. Half a million of brick was the amount he suggested. A few days later he and Stewart came into my office together; they wanted to know what we would charge them. He wanted to select his brick. I said "You can't do that. There are a number of kilns there, you must take them as they are. I don't want any tag ends left or any trouble to arise in the future as to the kind you are getting. You can select any kilns you like, pay cash for them and have them at such a price as we agree upon." I think the transaction was carried out. I am quite sure it was, because I see here Mr. Scully's account as commission certified by myself and I presume—I know the cheque was sent to the Department for the full amount of \$4,750 or thereabouts. I didn't know what you were to examine me on, or I would have brought the documents to show this. After this we stopped the manufacture of bricks because our bricks were accumulating and the market had become very dull.

Q. You say you wrote Stewart ?

A. Yes; as soon as I heard the contract.

Q. Did you ever see him previous to asking Scully to try and sell these bricks ?

A. No.

Q. You would say then that this whole transaction was brought around by Scully ?

A. Yes; I don't think I could have sold to Stewart otherwise. Scully had some pull on him that I could not get.

Q. Do you remember if ever any commissions were paid for brick ?

A. No; not in my time.

Q. What induced you to offer him a commission ?

A. My anxiety to run them off fast.

Q. Had you any others to sell ?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you do with the balance?

A. I advised putting them out into the market and selling them for what they would fetch; in fact I advised shoving them pretty hard. But the market was very dull, a great quantity had been manufactured around the city along at the Don and up above here in the city and outside for some miles in every direction. A large deputation came and waited on the Government, although the head of the Department was not here at the time; they submitted to the Government that it was unfair for them to push the sale of prison brick during the time of depression, that the prices were low, and they were losing money and had a large quantity of brick on hand. However, they were willing to share with us in the market and suggested fixing a price for the brick and sharing sales with us. So we agreed not to push the sales of brick unduly, because of the number of people in the brick business, who were all interested in trying to get it off their hands; and we simply sold as we could. When we had an opportunity of selling a few hundred thousand we sold them.

Q. Did you employ Scully any more?

A. I gave him instructions to sell all he could; I don't know that he sold any more.

Q. Would you have heard if he had sold more?

A. I might have heard casually, there was no special reason for my doing so; there was nothing unusual in it.

Q. You say Stewart and Scully called on you?

A. Yes; Scully has called often after commission work.

Q. But they called together?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you do?

A. I tried to get the biggest price possible for the bricks. I went at him as carefully as I could.

Q. Did Scully bring him there?

A. Yes; Scully brought him there. I think I had met him on the train once before that and spoken to him about the bricks.

Q. Did you go into the brick-yard?

A. I told him to go and look at the bricks and make an offer after he had seen them.

Q. Did you take his offer?

A. We differed a little and divided up by splitting the difference; I think I asked him about \$5.50 per thousand.

Q. What did he offer?

A. I think he offered about four dollars.

Q. What did you finally sell at?

A. I can't give the exact figures; I can get them. I presume from this bill it would be somewhere about \$4.75 or \$4.60.

Q. You say they were to be paid for on delivery, did you offer to deliver at that price?

A. I think I delivered them at the kilns in the brick-yard.

Q. What would that cost ?

A. That would cost nothing.

Q. They were there ?

A. Yes ; at first he wanted me to put them on the ground for him and then he wanted some special kind of brick. I could not do that and didn't want to enter into any arrangement for delivery if possible. I said " Don't let us have any misunderstanding about the matter, go and mark your kilns and the brickmaker will tell you how many there are there."

Q. That is all you know about the matter ?

A. Yes.

This closed Dr. Chamberlain's evidence for the day.

XLIII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 20th, 1894.

Dr. CHAMBERLAIN, Inspector of Prisons, was recalled and examined as follows :

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Are those copies kept separately or are they bound (referring to copies of correspondence between Dr. Chamberlain and Mr. Scully) ?

A. We don't bind them in a letter book at all ; we file them in places where they are secure. The files are registered, and we turn up the book we want, and the file we want.

Q. You registered that ?

A. We simply entered them in the book.

Q. If you wish for instance to turn up this letter of the Warden, would you have it indexed ?

A. No ; not the letter ; but the Warden's correspondence is indexed in the book, and that correspondence is put into a case made on purpose for it. We look through that file till we find the letter we want.

Q. You would have something of the sort in reference to this ?

A. Yes ; that is a copy. It would be in the Central Prison files. You would see by the index the number of the file dealing with the particular subject to which this letter refers, and you would turn to that file, and go through the letters in it till you came to the one you wanted. There may be forty letters on that subject in the file containing it. We can turn to the subject we want by going to the index book.

Q. Can you bring these files and all that is necessary to show how it is done ?

A. I will bring the file book to-morrow and show how it is done. We could not keep a single file. We should never hunt it up. There must be twenty millions of letters in these buildings.

This concluded Dr. Chamberlain's evidence.

XXXVII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 19th, 1894.

Mr. JOHN STEWART, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. You are contractor for the drill shed ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you purchase a quantity of Central Prison bricks ?

A. I purchased a portion of last year's bricks there.

Q. Will you tell the Committee how you came to purchase it ?

A. Travelling on the railway some time in 1892 I met Dr. Chamberlain and he asked me if I required any brick. I said "Yes, some." He said he wished I would go and see some bricks at the Central Prison ; he would like to sell me some of them. I saw the bricks and purchased a million or about a million of them.

Q. When you went where did you go ?

A. I went to the old office on Front street.

Q. Who did you see ?

A. I am not positive whether I met Dr. Chamberlain the first time or not. If not, I can't tell you the names of those whom I saw.

Q. Were you alone ?

A. Yes.

Q. From the office you went to the prison ?

A. I went there also ; I saw the Warden and Mr. Butwell. I think I saw Mr. Noxon once when I went up to the prison.

Q. Who is Mr. Butwell ?

A. He was introduced to me as the superintendent of the manufacture of bricks.

Q. Did you have any conversation as to price ?

A. I made an offer, I think, to the doctor for the price of the bricks.

Q. Was it accepted ?

A. It was finally.

Q. Not the day you made it ?

A. Not at the time.

Q. There is a Mr. Scully who appears as commission agent in the matter. What knowledge have you of him.

A. Mr. Scully went with me to Dr. Chamberlain's office, twice, I think.

Q. Did you ask him to go with you ?

A. No ; I think not.

Q. How came you to be acquainted with him ?

A. I had been buying some plant, such as rails, horse-power derricks, etc.

Q. Did you ask him to assist you in buying those bricks ?

A. No.

Q. How came he then to get connected with the brick transaction ?

A. I don't know. He came to me or I met him on the street and he said he would go with me to the buildings and he told me afterwards that the offer I made would not have been accepted but for him ; that he represented it to Col. Gibson telling him he thought it was a fair offer and that they had better accept it. The Warden wanted ten cents a thousand more than I offered.

Q. But you adhered to your original offer ?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you did not ask him to interfere for you ?

A. I did not know anything about him at the beginning.

Q. Did you ever say to anyone that you would not purchase without Mr. Scully's intervention. This is Mr. Noxon's evidence with reference to this transaction (reading from Mr. Noxon's evidence on the previous day.) "Q. I see an item here in the Public Accounts Commission on sale of bricks made by John Scully, can you explain it?" The answer is that "he had been engaged in connection with some others at the drill shed, Col. Stewart I think his name is, trying to negotiate a sale of bricks and had made a bargain at a certain price . . . We tried to step in between Scully and the contractor to make the sale ourselves and save the commission, but Col. Stewart refused to have anything to do with it unless the arrangement was carried out through Scully." What have you to say to this, Mr. Stewart ?

A. I think he must be drawing on his imagination. I say I did not refuse to have anything to do with it ; the matter was never brought to my knowledge. Mr. Scully told me, after I had told him that they had asked me ten cents a 1,000 more than I had offered, that the bricks would not have been given by Mr. Massie if he (Scully) had not interfered with Col. Gibson and got an order to sell at the offer I made. I told him I did not care whether I got them or not.

Q. Read this item : "John Scully, contractors' agent, commission on 1,000,000 bricks sold to John Stewart, Toronto, at five per cent on \$4,750,—\$237.50." Is that right ?

A. I have in my own books here what I paid and the bricks I received. The amount seems to be all right. I don't know anything about the commission.

Q. Then you say when you saw Mr. Chamberlain the first time you saw him on the train ?

A. That is as far as my knowledge goes.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. When did you first see Mr. Scully in this transaction ?

A. Really I have no dates, it was about the time—it was a year nearly after I first came up here.

Q. Will you say briefly what occurred at the first interview between you and Mr. Scully ?

A. He said he would come with me and see the doctor.

Q. Had you been at the Central Prison before you saw him?

A. Yes.

Q. How did you come to go there?

A. I called at Dr. Chamberlain's office and I don't remember whether I saw him or some other gentleman, but they told me the best thing I could do would be to go to the prison myself and see the bricks. I remember when I went to Dr. Chamberlain's office he was not there. I waited for him some time.

Q. From whom did you first learn that there was a large quantity of brick at the prison that would suit you?

A. From Dr. Chamberlain.

Q. By letter or by personal interview?

A. Probably both; I don't remember the letter, but I remember meeting him on the train. I have forgotten about the letter if there was one.

Q. How many bricks did you buy?

A. About 1,005,000 I got delivered.

Q. What price per thousand did you pay?

A. \$4.75. It is given me credit on my books.

Q. Did you take the bricks en bloc or did you have the selecting of them?

A. I had the selecting of the kiln but had to take the whole kiln as it stood.

Q. Would there be different qualities of brick.

A. Yes.

Q. Good, bad and indifferent.

A. Well, the bricks were fair quality, but some were softer than others. They were generally softer nearer to the earth.

Q. In what part of the building did you use them; in what part of the walls?

A. Inside.

Q. No outside bricks at all?

A. No.

Q. You of course knew all about the values of brick at that time; you had made enquiries elsewhere?

A. Yes.

Q. Had you thought of purchasing elsewhere?

A. I had. I had purchased some other bricks.

Q. Did you make enquiries from different manufacturers of brick?

A. I had been making enquiries all along. I can't tell you the names now.

Q. You enquired from different parties?

A. Oh, yes.

Q Do you consider you paid a fair price for this brick ?

A. I do.

Q. All that they were worth ?

A. I would not have give ten cents a thousand more ; I did not care whether I got them or not, unless I got them at the price I offered.

Q. Do you consider, keeping in view that all the brick in the kiln were taken, good and bad together, that the province got full value for this 1,005,000 of brick ?

A. Yes ; at the price bricks were selling at at the time.

Q. You say you were indifferent as to buying them ?

A. Yes.

Q. You believe you could have bought as good elsewhere.

A. Yes ; for the same money.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Y u say you went to Dr. Chamberlain's office. How long after having met him was it that you went there ?

A. Months afterwards.

Q. Did Mr. Scully go with you to Dr. Chamberlain's office.

A. Not the first time ; afterwards he did.

Q. The first time you saw Dr. Chamberlain, after having met him on the train, was Scully with you ?

A. I am really not positive ; I am not positive if I saw Dr. Chamberlain the first time I called at his office. When I called afterwards Scully was with me.

Q. How did you come to go with Scully to Dr. Chamberlain's office. You must have had some conversation with him ?

A. I am satisfied I had.

Q. Was he negotiating with you to sell these bricks ?

A. No, sir ; he did not negotiate with me at all on the subject. He said he did not want to go to the prison again because Mr. Massie did not care for his going there. I remember as I get thinking about it other things that come into my mind and help me to remember this matter.

Q. How did he come to go with you if he had nothing to do with the sale of the brick ? Were you bosom friends, walking around without any business transactions in hand ?

A. No.

Q. Would it not be on the matter of business that he went with you to the office ?

A. I would just as soon you would not press that question.

Q. But I am bound to press it ?

A. Well, Mr. Scully said if he could go with me while the sale of these bricks was being affected he was likely to get a percentage for the sale of them. There was nothing secret about my going there to buy bricks ; there was no transaction carried on in any secret way, it was an open bargain and plain business transaction.

Q. You, I suppose, knew Mr. Scully as a broker, a man who dealt in supplies.

A. Yes.

Q. You had dealt with him before ?

A. Yes.

Q. You say you met Mr. Noxon at the Central Prison ?

A. Yes ; that is the first time I ever saw him ?

Q. Did you have any conversation with him regarding these bricks ?

A. The chances are that I did. I am not positive.

Q. If Mr. Noxon swears that he had a conversation with you and tried to sell the brick to you are you prepared to swear that he is perjuring himself ?

Mr. CLANCY objected to the form of this question.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. If Mr. Noxon swears that he tried to sell you the bricks, are you prepared to swear that he did not ?

Mr. CLANCY still objected to the form of the question.

WITNESS.—I don't see any objection to answering it ; I don't remember whether he tried to sell me the brick at that time or not.

Q. You say you did have a conversation or may have had a conversation with him ?

A. Yes.

Q. You were not prepared to swear that he did not try to sell you the bricks ?

A. As near as I can recollect I went more to see the bricks at the prison than to buy them from the prison.

Q. But Mr. Noxon swears that he had a conversation with you and tried to sell you the bricks ?

A. I dare say he did, too. He may have tried to get a higher offer. I remember they wanted 10 cents more for the bricks, and that I refused.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. What price did you offer for the bricks ?

A. I offered \$4.75 per 1,000 according to my books, as they show.

Q. What price did you pay ?

A. The same.

Q. Were you prepared to buy from Mr. Massie, or Mr. Noxon or Dr. Chamberlain at that price ?

A. I understood Dr. Chamberlain had the selling of them and I made him an offer. The others wanted 10 or 25 cents a 1,000 more ; I refused to give it.

Q. They came down to your offer ?

A. Yes ; I thought I had offered what they were worth.

Q. You were prepared to carry out the transaction at any time ?

A. Yes.

Q. It was not carried out owing to the intervention of anybody but the officers ?

A. No.

Q. Did Mr. Scully have any influence with you in carrying out your original proposition ?

A. No ; I made an offer for the bricks because I wanted them. If it was accepted I was ready to complete the transaction ; if not I did not mind.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. I understand Mr. Scully asked you to allow him to accompany you so that he could get a commission on the sale ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he give any reason why he did not want to meet Mr. Massie ?

A. He said, as nearly as I can recollect, that Mr. Massie did not like to see him, because Mr. Massie thought he had no right to get any commissions.

Q. Did you make an offer to Dr. Chamberlain at the time you met him on the train ?

A. No.

Q. The next step you took was to go to his office ?

A. I think so.

Q. Will you swear you saw him there ?

... I swear that I saw him at the office, but I don't remember whether it was the first time or the second.

Q. Do you remember whether you made a lower offer for the brick at any time than what you subsequently gave ?

A. I don't remember that I did.

Q. We propose to show that you did so, and that negotiations took place to make you increase that offer.

A. Well, if you can show it, all right.

Q. There will be nothing strange about that ?

A. No.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. How long after you met him on the train was it before you went to the office ?

A. I can't remember ; I bought a lot of bricks before I saw the doctor, but they did not come ; consequently I went outside to buy some bricks.

Q. It was some months after you met him before you had any further letter or negotiation from him ?

A. I don't remember any letters, but if so they would come to the office. I don't say I did not have any letter.

Q. What I mean is what caused you to come to the office?

A. Because I had promised him on the train?

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. You say you bought some bricks before you saw him. You mean from other parties?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it anything unusual for you to buy bricks or any other goods through brokers?

A. I never bought any building material through a broker before.

Q. Did you ever buy through Scully before?

A. Yes; I have bought through him.

Q. Who made the arrangements for the delivery of the bricks?

A. Mr. Scully brought a man to me to make arrangements to deliver.

Q. Was there any arrangements as to what they were to be delivered for?

A. I arranged with Burns & McCormick as to the delivery.

XXXVIII.

Dr. CHAMBERLAIN was recalled and examined as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Do you recognize that letter (showing a letter to the witness)?

A. It is an agreement between me and Scully to allow him a percentage of five per cent. if he sold brick to any individual. This was especially so far as Stewart is concerned. I don't know that he has a letter, but I told him that I would give him a commission for any he could sell for us. I asked him to try and sell these goods. This is the memorandum of an agreement drawn up between us on the day on which I made the final arrangement with Stewart. Stewart signed a document on his part to pay us so and so. It was done simply so as to have no mistake with Mr. Stewart by his afterwards coming to me and saying he had not made any arrangement with Scully. It was through Scully that I made the arrangements but I wanted a thorough understanding between Stewart and myself so that he could not come to us afterwards and say "Scully said I was to get such a quality of bricks and I have only got so and so."

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. When did you see Mr. Scully after you told him you would recommend a commission if he made a sale, was it before you met Mr. Stewart on the train?

A. Oh, yes; he was in my office all along, asking me if I could use anything that he had.

Q. After you met Mr. Stewart on the train did you have any conversation with Scully and tell him that he could make a sale with Stewart?

A. I may have done so.

Q. You put him on the track?

A. I told him to sell all he could.

Q. After you had had a conversation with Mr. Stewart you told Mr. Scully of that conversation and of the likelihood that he could sell to him?

A. Oh, no. I said try and sell to this contractor, if you can you will get a commission. I don't say I told him I had seen Stewart.

Q. Did you have any conversation about the matter with Scully from the time you first mentioned the matter to him until he came to your office with Stewart?

A. Well, I might, he came every few days to my office. I had the sanction of the head of my department to make this arrangement with Scully or anybody else to sell the bricks.

Q. Who told you first that Stewart would give \$4.75 per 1,000.

A. I will not be certain, I am not sure they were not together and negotiated together, with the understanding that Scully would get five per cent. on whatever the sale was.

Q. Was there ever any conversation to the effect that you should manage together, that he should get that transaction?

A. It was a perfectly broad daylight transaction. I had the sanction of the Department for it.

Q. Could you have sold the bricks without his intervention?

A. I don't know, I employed him as a broker. I paid him a commission. There is my approval of his account.

Q. Suppose you could have made that sale without Scully?

A. I would not try. I am not going to sell brick and old scrap iron as an inspector, it is not my business; I put it into the hands of a broker.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. How long has the brick yard been running?

A. It had been running since 1890 when I came here.

Q. What manner of selling brick had prevailed hitherto?

A. They were sold to anybody who came; to anybody who applied.

Q. Did Mr. Scully ever sell any of them before?

A. He sold other things.

Q. Of your knowledge it is the first time he ever sold brick for the Central Prison?

A. I don't know of any other case.

Q. When did you write him a letter that you would give him this commission?

A. On the 21st of October, I think.

Q. Can you produce it?

A. I think so.

Q. What makes you think that was the date?

A. I had a memorandum of the date on which he came in to deliver the brick. It may have been the 26th of October. Certainly as soon as I closed the arrangement between us I put it in writing. Yes (looking at document) the date is the 26th of October. "We will allow you five per cent. commission for making sales of brick to Major John Stewart at \$4.75 per 1,000, etc."

Q. What is this (producing another document) ?

A. This is a contract from Mr. Stewart to take the same kind of brick as we gave him. It is also dated the 26th October.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Did you ever sell brick at the Central Prison ?

A. I think I did sell a few brick. Col. Worthington asked me one day if he could get a few thousand brick, I told him "yes" and gave him an order. The present librarian got some to build a kitchen ; I gave him an order.

Q. Were there any other cases ?

A. Well, I don't remember any just now.

Q. Did you have any negotiations with any persons with a view to selling brick ?

A. Oh, yes ; a good many persons. I tried to sell large quantities of brick and could have sold them to parties down at the Thousand Islands and other places, but for the cost of transportation.

Q. When was that, before or after. Before or after Scully had the promise of commission ?

A. Before and since. I told him to write parties and see if he could not make a sale of them.

Q. You say, then, before and since you promised the commission to Scully you tried to make sales of brick yourself ?

A. Yes.

Q. Then why did you not try to sell to Stewart ?

A. I did, I wrote to him before he came here at all. I took the best course I could take.

Q. Whose business was it to sell the bricks ?

A. It was the business of the Warden if I instructed him to do so, or the business of the foreman, or the business of any individual in the employment of the Government, if I gave a letter instructing them to do so.

Q. Had they the same right if a customer came, to sell on their own authority ?

A. They could not fix the price without my authority.

Q. Could they have sold without this commission ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you advise Mr. Massie or any other person that you had made this arrangement for a commission to Scully ?

A. I wrote to Mr. Massie as to the particulars of the arrangement with Col. Stewart.

Q. Not as to Scully ?

A. Oh, no.

Q. Did you to Mr. Gibson ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you give instructions or notify Mr. Massie or any other person in charge at the time you make arrangements with Scully that you had made such an arrangement?

A. So far as the Government is concerned I did.

Q. Did you notify an officer of the Department?

A. No; it was not necessary.

Q. If they had sold subsequently would Mr. Scully still be entitled to this commission?

A. Certainly not; but if Mr. Scully had sold he would have been.

Q. What I mean is if yourself or any officer of the Department was bound to give him a commission if the sale could be effected otherwise?

A. No; if we sold without him he got no commission.

Q. Then why did you not try to sell Col. Stewart the brick if you are not bound to pay commission?

A. I did try. I didn't get a chance, because he did not reply to my letter to Ottawa, and Mr. Scully came to me repeatedly and I instructed him to sell to Mr. Stewart or anybody else.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Are there any brick on hand now?

A. Yes; two or three million.

Q. Have you been making any attempts to sell?

A. We have been trying to sell all along. I don't know very particularly since I have not been in special charge, but I have heard Mr. Noxon speak of it; they are anxious to sell, I believe. I don't know if they have sold any lately. They have utilized quite a number I think in the yard.

Q. Do you know at what price they are quoting them now?

A. I can't give you exactly the price of bricks just now. I understand the C. P. R. railway were buying recently at \$5 a thousand. I had the brick pointed out to me where they are building the new railway station.

By Mr. HARTY.—Q. I suppose if Mr. Scully brought you a customer you would be glad to pay him a commission on the sale?

A. Yes; and take \$4.60 a thousand. They are getting no better and they are not a good quality of brick, as I have said here before.

Mr. DAVIS.—Q. How many brick have you sold since that?

A. I daresay we have not sold many since, except those sold to the province to be utilized for the different institutions, not a quarter of a million outside of them.

Q. It was a year ago last October that sale was made?

A. Yes; I don't think outside of that and what we have used ourselves we have sold more than a quarter of a million. We would have those bricks on hand now if we had not sold them and they would not be worth as much.

Q. The commission paid Mr. Scully was \$237.50?

A. Yes.

Q. And the province has had the use of considerably over \$4,000 since October, 1892, as a result of the sale?

A. Yes.

Q. Then the interest would be worth more than the commission on the whole sale?

A. Yes.

Q. And besides that we would have lost on the sale of the bricks now if we had kept them?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Do you think that sale would not have made only to Mr. Scully?

A. I can't say as to that. I know he made the sale. I was satisfied he made the sale and earned his commission. We might have sold. You heard what Mr. Noxon tried to do. I will say this, if I had not succeeded in selling them, I believe they would have been in the yard to-day.

Q. But I asked you, are you prepared to say that the sale could not have been made to Stewart save through Scully?

A. You had better ask Mr. Stewart. I simply say that I can't say. I don't think I could have made the sale to him because I tried.

Mr. STEWART was recalled and examined again.

Q. Could Dr. Chamberlain have made the sale to you?

A. I think I have answered that before. I went to his office on account of the conversation I had with him on the train, because I told him if I would require brick I would call. I went to see him about the brick. I saw somebody, I am not sure whom. I don't think I was influenced in any way to purchase the brick through Scully, nor was I noninfluenced by him; it was a matter of no importance to me whether he was concerned in the sale of the brick or not.

Q. But you had some conversation with him on the sale of bricks and commission?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he tell you he was promised a commission if he made a sale?

A. Yes; he said if I went around with him he would expect to get a commission.

Q. When you went to Dr. Chamberlain's office did you make your offer of \$4.75?

A. Really, I cannot say. I made the offer anyway and it was accepted. They wanted ten cents a thousand more at the prison.

Q. Had you made an offer of \$4.75, and were you prepared to carry it out previous to seeing Scully?

A. He did not influence me at all. I had been in the habit of buying from him and knew him to be a broker, but I do not consider he caused me to buy these bricks.

Q. Did you make your offer of \$4.75 prior to seeing Scully?

A. I can't really say.

Q. Did you make it to Mr. Scully or Chamberlain or somebody else?

A. I think I made it to Chamberlain.

Q. At the time you saw Mr. Scully were you induced to give any higher price than before?

A. I don't think he interfered with the price so far as my knowledge is concerned.

Q. Did you understand he had induced Col. Gibson to take the price you offered?

A. Mr. Scully said distinctly he did not believe my offer would have been accepted if he had not interfered with Col. Gibson.

Q. What you understood was that Mr. Scully induced either Col. Gibson or some person having the right to sell to accept your offer?

A. That is what I understood.

Q. On the other hand you were not induced to give any higher price in consequence of meeting him or anybody else?

A. No.

Q. But he induced the Government or somebody else to accept your offer?

A. He said he did.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. I want to ask you this. Are we indebted to Mr. Scully for the sale of this brick to you?

A. So far as my knowledge is concerned, you are not. It was my intention to call and see Dr. Chamberlain from the promise I made to him on the train. I did call.

Q. In consequence of your conversation with the doctor you went to his office? Did you make an offer when you went?

A. I am not positive; I don't remember.

Q. Then how can you say when you went to the prison they asked you more than you had offered?

A. I was at the prison more than once.

Q. Then the first time you went to the prison what did you do?

A. I went to see the brick.

Q. Did you have any conversation as to price?

A. I don't remember. I know I did not make the offer at the prison, and I know that they asked me ten cents a thousand more than I offered, which I refused. If I make any contradictions it is because of my memory. The matter was not of sufficient importance to impress itself on my memory. It was just a question of having the brick or not with me.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. It is very difficult to remember everything after a year?

A. Indeed it is, I have a great many things to think of; I say when I went there I did not think it was of sufficient importance to remember every word of that conversation, nor do I now remember what passed; all I know is this, that I did not make an offer for those bricks when I first went to the prison. It was in Dr. Chamberlain's office; they wanted ten cents a thousand more at the prison, which I refused to give when I came back.

By Mr. O'CONNOR.—Q. Have you ever had any conversation with Mr. Marter about this matter before you came here?

A. No; somebody called at the building yesterday morning and asked me my name, and then asked if he could see me for a minute. He asked me if I had bought brick from the Central Prison. I said I had, and he asked me if I would object to coming up to give evidence before the Public Accounts Committee. I said I had no objections. He said very well, and walked away. The conversation did not last a minute and a half.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. I would like to ask a question before Mr. Stewart goes away, that is fair both to Mr. Stewart and Mr. Noxon, I would like Mr. Noxon called.

XXXIX.

Mr. Noxon was recalled and examined as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. The question has been asked Mr. Stewart as to whether he refused practically to purchase otherwise than through Scully. You were said to have made that remark. You heard his evidence; have you anything to say regarding it?

A. What I said was that I met Mr. Stewart at the prison and we tried to sell him brick at \$4.85 a thousand. He did not say he would buy or would not. He would let me know. I said further I had understood afterwards that he would not take them except through Scully. I said I had not thought of the matter, but I had understood it through the Warden or Dr. Chamberlain.

Q. You gave a reason why you made that statement?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Are you sure, Mr. Noxon, that you understood either from Mr. Massie or Dr. Chamberlain that it would not be accepted save through Scully?

A. My first impression was that I got it at the prison. But afterwards I came to the conclusion it was from Dr. Chamberlain.

Q. Your impression is that it was one of them?

A. My impression is, as I stated, on second reflection that it was from Dr. Chamberlain. Stewart said he would let me know in a day or two.

Q. Where did this conversation take place between you and Chamberlain?

A. It would be in the Inspector's office.

Q. You have no doubt about that?

A. No.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. You are clear in your recollections of the event you refer to?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—You are perfectly clear that Dr. Chamberlain told you that the arrangement could only be carried out through Scully?

A. No; that Col. Stewart would not buy except through Scully.

Q. Was the arrangement of \$4.85 carried out through Scully?

A. No; we wanted \$4.85, but he would only give \$4.75.

Q. Did you understand it would be carried out at \$4.75 or \$4.85 when you had the conversation with Chamberlain?

A. I understood that if he bought it would be at \$4.75.

Q. Did you understand from him that the sale could not take place at \$4.75 except through Scully? You understood he would not buy at that figure save through Scully?

A. I understood he would not buy at \$4.85 at all.

Q. Let me make that clear. In a conversation with Dr. Chamberlain did you understand that the sale of brick could not be effected at \$4.75 except through Scully?

A. I understood Col. Stewart would pay no more than the price agreed by Scully.

Q. Had there been a price agreed upon at that time with Scully?

A. I understood there had been—\$4.75.

Q. You understood that?

A. Yes.

Q. From Dr. Chamberlain?

A. Not at that time.

Q. From whom did you get that information as to \$4.75? From Mr. Scully?

A. It might have been from Mr. Scully himself.

Q. Was it from Dr. Chamberlain?

A. Not at first.

Q. Where from?

A. I think from the prison, when they were there. Scully, I think, said he expected to be able to make a sale at \$4.75. I saw Dr. Chamberlain when Stewart did not write or let me know.

Q. What price was then discussed?

A. \$4.75 was the price discussed. It was said Scully had made a sale to Stewart, accepting his offer. If he could sell for more he would; we tried.

Q. Did he make an offer at the prison?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever understand he had made an offer to the Department?

A. No; I understood Scully had made an offer that he would sell the brick for \$4.75.

Q. You never heard any other price discussed?

A. No; not beyond this, that I discussed it myself, trying to get \$4.85 from him.

Q. Did he offer you \$4.75 then?

A. He made no offer at all. He said he would let me know.

Q. Did you discuss the matter with Dr. Chamberlain ?

A. I thought it had fallen through after that. He said Stewart would only buy at Scully's offer at \$4.75.

Q. Did you understand that Mr. Stewart had made an offer to any person other than Mr. Scully at \$4.75 ?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever ask ?

A. I heard he had made this offer. I tried to get more.

Q. You say you saw Scully after that ?

A. I saw Chamberlain.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Scully about it ?

A. I might have done so months afterwards, when he was getting his commission ; not at the time.

Q. Dr. Chamberlain was the first and only one that gave you the information ?

A. He was the only one that said this.

Q. Upon that statement you had the bargain closed ?

A. I don't think I closed the bargain ; I only tried to get an advance of ten cents a thousand.

Q. And during that time the sale was made. Dr. Chamberlain in the meantime told you that the sale could be made at \$4.75.

A. He told me some days after I had seen Stewart, when I was saying I was afraid it would fall through, that he (Stewart) would do nothing more than he (Stewart) had agreed to with Scully.

Q. Did you know of Scully having commission before that ?

A. Not except what Scully told me at the prison.

Q. At the time he was trying to make a sale did he say Dr. Chamberlain promised him a commission ?

A. He said he was expecting a commission.

Q. Did he submit an offer of \$4.75 to you ?

A. No.

Q. You did not know that he made an offer ?

A. No.

Q. When it is stated that Mr. Scully represented to Mr. Stewart that he induced the Provincial Secretary or somebody else to take \$4.75. Have you any knowledge of that ?

A. No.

Q. You never heard of it ?

A. I never heard of it.

Q. Then you don't know really whether he made his offer to Scully first or to Dr. Chamberlain ?

A. I could not say.

XL.

Mr. MASSIE was recalled, and was examined as follows :

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Will you say what you know of this affair, Mr. Massie ?

A. I don't know a great deal about it. Major Stewart came to the prison during my absence and went to the yard with Butwell ; he saw the brick and selected the kilns, and what passed between them I don't know. Upon my return Foreman Butwell came to the office next morning, and advised me he had an offer for a million of brick at \$4.75 per thousand, and asked me if I would ratify it. Butwell wanted to sell and close, but could do nothing unless I would ratify it. A few days later Col. Stewart came up and went into the yard with myself, and we met Butwell, and the kilns were pointed out that Stewart desired to get. I asked him \$5 a thousand for the bricks. I thought as he was taking selections, as they were, he could pay that. I came down finally to \$4.85, which I asked on the principle that he was getting the pick of the brick. The kilns were opened, but he would give no more than \$4.75. I said we would leave the matter in abeyance, and I would submit the offer to the Department.

Q. Who was with him ?

A. I was not there on the first occasion. As to that, I only know what Butwell told me. On the second occasion I went with him, and Butwell met us in the yard.

Q. Anybody else there ?

A. No.

Q. Did you submit that offer to the Department ?

A. I forget how it came about, whether I submitted the matter in writing or not but I think not ; the sale was effected at the Department.

Q. Did you submit it to the Department ?

A. I forget whether I had any conversation with Dr. Chamberlain on the matter or not. I have no recollection as to how the matter was closed in the end. I remember going to the yard with him, and that I tried to get \$5 a thousand and came down to \$4.85, and why I claimed the extra ten cents.

Q. Reference has been made by Col. Stewart to something you made reference to in regard to Mr. Scully, that you did not want him to go up to the prison ; do you know anything of Mr. Scully ?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. You heard his evidence ?

A. That Mr. Scully objected to come into the prison because I was opposed to his getting commission.

Q. Why did he say that ?

A. I don't know ; he had never spoken to me about the matter.

Q. Had he been in the habit of making sales ?

A. No ; we had not made any purchases or sales through him for a number of years.

Q. Did you ever give utterance to sentiments that you did not want to do business through him?

A. Only that when he came with the contractor for the Union Station to look at the bricks I said I objected to going to the yard with a broker; I said I would go myself; I could sell bricks without the interference of a third party; but that was subsequent to this sale.

Q. You don't know why he should have made these remarks?

A. No.

Q. Were you informed by Dr. Chamberlain or anybody else that Scully was employed to sell bricks or promised a commission for selling them?

A. I can't speak from any clear recollection of the matter; it runs in my mind that he mentioned the matter.

Q. Do you remember at what time or on what basis?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Could you have made a sale that day to Stewart at \$4.75?

A. I understood the sale was practically made to him.

Q. When you asked \$4.85 did he offer \$4.75?

A. Yes; he held to it.

Q. Could you have concluded it if you had been at liberty to do so?

A. If I had authority from the Department, yes; but I had no authority to sell under \$5.

Q. Did they fix the price?

A. Not by letter, only by conversation.

Q. Did you have any information from the authorities as to the price you should ask?

A. Only verbally, I think.

Q. You did not feel at liberty to make the sale without consulting the Department?

A. We had not sold any under \$6 previously.

Q. But if you had been at liberty you could have made this sale?

A. I think so.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. You say Mr. Scully came with some parties to purchase brick for the Union Station, and you objected to showing them under the circumstances?

A. I had no intimation from anybody that he was to act as salesman for the prison, and I objected to having his assistance; I did not know him in the matter.

Q. Were there some parties with him?

A. The contractor of the Union Station.

Q. Did you show the brick on that occasion?

A. Yes.

Q No sale resulted ?

A. No ; he offered a very low price ; something I forget what ; the best kilns had been taken out, and he would not give us anything like the price we had been accustomed to ; he offered us something like \$4.25 or \$4.50.

Q. Which was it ?

A. I could not say definitely ; very little was said about it ; he was dissatisfied with the quality, and did not care to purchase even on a very low price.

Mr. STEWART was re-examined as follows :

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. You have heard a few minutes ago that Mr. Noxon was very clear in his recollection of what occurred ?

A. Yes.

(Mr. HARCOURT here read over Mr. Stewart's evidence of a few minutes earlier on the same point.)

Q. Is it possible, in the face of his statement, that he actually remembered ; that he may be absolutely correct in his version of affairs ?

A. What are you referring to ; you must understand that he was not there at all with me.

Q. But you heard Mr. Noxon's statement as to Mr. Scully ?

A. Mr. Noxon, Mr. Scully, and I were never at the prison together, not to my knowledge. Mr. Scully did not go to the prison with me.

Mr. MASSIE was recalled.

By Mr. O'CONNOR.—Q. Have you had many sales of brick since this sale ?

A. Only small lots. We sold some, not more than a few thousand, to the Asylum, and some to Mimico.

Q. These are your own institutions ?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you sold any to outside purchasers ?

A. I don't recollect any large quantities.

Q. Have you many bricks there now ?

A. There must be between three and four millions—fully three millions.

Q. You wish to sell them, doubtless ?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Would you sell them through a broker ?

A. Yes ; if we could get a price.

Q. If anybody will bring a purchaser you will be glad ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Did Mr. Stewart get an average quality of brick or did he take the best you had, or what you had generally on hand?

A. He took the bulk of the best kilns.

Q. Has there been a decline since then?

A. There have been some sold at a very low price chiefly within the city limits.

Q. You didn't think it was necessary to employ any person to make a sale to Major Stewart at that time?

A. The foreman had instructions to sell subject to approval.

Q. Following the conversation you had with Mr. Stewart. Did you think it was necessary to employ any person to make the sale at \$4.75?

A. I understood the price was settled by Mr. Butwell. He reported the matter to me.

Q. Was Major Stewart present when you understood from Mr. Butwell that \$4.75 was offered?

A. No; he came afterwards. I asked \$5 a thousand, and then came down to \$4.85, but he would not advance upon his offer of \$4.75.

Mr. STEWART was recalled:

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. I understood the offer you made for this brick was made at the office?

A. Yes.

Q. Not at the prison?

A. I may have repeated it there.

Q. Did you understand you were negotiating with the foreman at all?

A. Well, when I told you they wanted ten cents a thousand more you must have understood that I had called previous to that at the office.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. What did you do when you visited the prison first?

A. I visited the prison and saw the bricks. I don't remember meeting Mr. Massie then.

Q. Do you remember having met Mr. Massie and Butwell there?

A. That was when I went back again. Mr. Massie went with me to the yard.

Q. Was Mr. Scully along that day?

A. He was not at the prison with me at all.

Q. Did you meet Mr. Scully before you saw Mr. Massie, and make an offer of \$4.75?

A. I am not positive; I think I did, because he objected to going to the prison; he could not have told me if I had not met him.

Q. Did you tell him that day you would give \$4.75 for the bricks?

A. I can't remember that.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. What you mean is that you had made the offer prior to going to the prison?

A. I think I made the offer in the office.

Q. Practically you went out to see the bricks, and you were negotiating down town ?

A. Yes ; I was told Mr. Massie had to be consulted.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Mr. Massie considered you made him an offer of \$4.75 ?

A. I may have repeated it or stated what I had offered.

Q. You think you may have stated it as well as in the office ?

A. I think it is very likely.

Q. That was your general offer ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. O'CONNOR.—Q. Then you may have told Mr. Massie that you had offered this ?

A. Yes.

This concluded the examination for the day.

XLII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 20th, 1894.

Mr. JOHN SCULLY, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. What is your business, Mr. Scully ?

A. Contractors' agent and broker.

Q. How many years have you been so engaged ?

A. Sixteen.

Q. Do you know Mr. Stewart, who had a contract for building the Armories here in this city ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you negotiate a sale of bricks belonging to the province to him ?

A. I did.

Q. When did you first make overtures to Mr. Stewart to purchase them ?

A. I first met him in business while selling other plant. I communicated with him, when I found he had the contract, to sell other plant. I did not usually handle bricks. I sold him rails, horsepower derricks, and everything of that line that he uses there. I have met him on many occasions, sometimes four or five times a week. I had various negotiations with him, talking about bricks from time to time. He said he was using pressed bricks, but he might use some of the prison bricks later on. This was perhaps six months before the sale took place.

Q. You say six months before the sale took place you talked with him about the bricks ?

A. Yes ; bricks and other plant.

Q. How did you come to suggest the bricks to him?

A. Speaking with Dr. Chamberlain about a year before, he mentioned the bricks and thought I could handle them. I thought of purchasing the bricks myself at one time, but I saw the building trade was getting dull, and came to the conclusion that it was better not to have anything to do with them.

Q. Did he ever say he would like you to make a sale of these bricks, prior to making this sale?

A. Certainly; I had liberty to negotiate wherever I could for a large sale; I don't peddle them around, and don't want to have anything to do with small sales.

Q. Did you go with Stewart to see Chamberlain?

A. Yes.

Q. Had he made an offer to Dr. Chamberlain before you took him to him?

A. Not that I know of. He visited the prison yard; that was none of my business. He had some conversation with one Butwell, and told him he would be willing to give a certain price. Then he came to me, and I took him and introduced him to Dr. Chamberlain. I think he had met him six months before, but they did not know each other.

Q. What happened then?

A. I introduced him as Major Stewart—he has been made Colonel Stewart since then—contractor of the drill shed; I went on to say he would purchase some of the Central Prison bricks, if he could get them at market value. The doctor asked him how much he would give, and he said he would give so much, naming a figure. He wanted the Government to deliver them, including haulage. The doctor said, "We are not in the cartage business; you must take them as they are on the ground." That was all agreed to. The thing rather amused me. Stewart was a very close man, and wanted the bricks as cheap as he could get them, and the doctor on the other hand tried to get all he could for them. We arranged about the bricks to be bought, and that the Government were to give authority for the prisoners to load the teams; then the question was raised as to who would pay the cost of having the teams discharged. Stewart thought the Government should allow for the men's time for placing the bricks on the ground. That was brought up when we were arranging about the teams. At last Stewart said he would receive them. He said he would not give any more for the bricks than \$4.75; he said he could buy as cheap as that from other dealers. Agents of half a dozen other brick manufacturers were waiting on him every day. The chief portion of the bricks inside were pressed bricks. These that were bought at the prison were not of first-class quality, and would not do for facing bricks.

Q. Was the bargain concluded that day?

A. I think the doctor took note of what he would give, and said he would represent it to Mr. Gibson, or the Minister in charge of the Department. I visited the Department now and then, and at last understood the offer would be accepted. It was a mere ordinary transaction. I had nothing more to do with it than to earn the commission. It was no business to run around selling bricks if I was going to get nothing for it.

Q. If Mr. Stewart says that the only reason you went with him was that you stated that if he let you go with him you would expect to get a commission, would that be correct?

Mr. CLANCY objected that this was not exactly what Mr. Stewart said on this point; and Mr. Stewart's evidence as printed above was read to the witness.

Q. Now you hear what Mr. Stewart says; is that true?

A. That is not exactly the case. Mr. Stewart called at my office one day when I was out; I was over at the barber shop; he left word that he wanted to go and arrange about the bricks. I found he had gone to the buildings. I met him returning, and he said he had not seen Dr. Chamberlain. We made an appointment to go and see him next morning. I might have said I would like the transaction to go through me.

Q. So he came to your office to notify you that he was going over to talk about the bricks with the Inspector or Mr. Gibson?

A. He had been at the yard, and knew the transaction had to be closed through the Inspector or Minister. He knew I was acting.

Q. You state here that you had been negotiating with him for six months prior to the time the sale was effected?

A. Yes.

By Mr. OLANCY.—Q. You say, Mr. Scully, that Mr. Stewart called around for you to go to Dr. Chamberlain's office; do you know when?

A. Some time in October. A week or so, or a couple of days after the first time he called.

Q. Had you had any conversation with Mr. Stewart before that to the effect that you were to go there?

A. I think we had, as to going to the Parliament Buildings.

Q. In regard to this sale, and his calling for you was carrying out an understanding that you had?

A. He said he would call in for me sometime.

Q. That understanding took place when you said you wanted to make a commission out of it?

A. I suppose he inferred it that way. I said I wanted it to go through me.

Q. Mr. Stewart, I suppose, gave you what assistance he could in that way?

A. Yes; he was an old customer of mine. I had sold him a good many goods on other transactions.

Q. Mr. Stewart would put a good thing in your way if he could?

A. I suppose so, in a business way; I was not looking for favors.

Q. Had you any price given you at which the bricks were to be sold?

A. They were to be sold at market value, in the neighborhood of \$5.

Q. When did you first learn that he had offered \$4.75?

A. He told me he had been out, and was willing to give this on the ground.

Q. Are you sure he said in explicit terms that he had made no offer?

A. No definite offer; he had had a conversation with Mr. Butwell.

Q. Did he say anything about having had a conversation with Mr. Massie as well?

A. Mr. Massie sent for him next morning after the close of the transaction. I met him after he returned.

Q. Did Mr. Massie tell you that?

A. No; Stewart told me; he said they tried to get him to give more for the bricks than he had offered. Stewart told me he was willing or had made some formal offer of \$4.75; he would go no higher.

Q. Upon that did you go to the Department and induce them to take that?

A. I did. I saw Dr. Chamberlain, the Inspector, and I think I talked with Mr. Gibson.

Q. Did you get them to take \$4.75?

A. Yes; I thought it was a good sale.

Q. Did you induce the Government, or those who were acting, to take \$4.75?

A. I don't know that I induced them; I pointed that it was an unusual thing to sell a million of brick, and that the market was dull, and they accepted it. I visited the buildings two or three times to see if it was going to be accepted; Stewart was going to deal elsewhere if he did not get an answer soon.

Q. And meantime you visited the Department to see what progress was being made in the matter?

A. Yes.

Q. You were anxious to close it up?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you induce him to advance his offer of \$4.75?

A. I don't know that he made any actual offer.

Q. Assuming, Mr. Scully, that Mr. Stewart says he made an offer at \$4.75, in the office; we take it to be Dr. Chamberlain's office?

A. That is where the negotiations took place. He did not see Mr. Gibson at all.

Q. Was he present?

A. No; the doctor, Stewart, and I.

Q. You principally acted in the way of getting the Government to accept Mr. Stewart's offer?

A. I acted in the capacity of broker.

Q. I suppose you were not particular whether the Government came down, or Mr. Stewart should go up?

A. I wanted the transaction closed; I did not want to be running down there about it for weeks.

Q. You succeeded in getting them down?

A. No; I don't say that. I heard they were asking as near as they could to \$5.

Q. From whom did you hear that?

A. From Dr. Chamberlain, in a general way. He said \$5 was their price.

Q. You got them down to \$4.75?

A. No; I suppose Stewart did.

Q Then you did not act?

A I did the negotiating. I advised the Government to take his offer, and told them they could not often get the chance to sell a million bricks to one man. I don't know if they accepted my advice in the matter; they accepted Stewart's offer.

Q. Then if they paid you a commission it was to get them to come down to Stewart's offer?

A. Not at all.

Q. But that was the result of the transaction; did you get the Government to come down or did you get Mr. Stewart to go up from his offer?

A. I don't say I got the Government to come down.

Q. What is the state of the case in your mind?

A. I was selling the bricks; I don't quite understand what you mean.

Q. Did you succeed in getting Mr. Stewart to go above the offer he made to the Government, or did you get the Government to come down to his offer?

A. I don't say that I got the Government to come down. I pointed out they were getting good market value for their bricks, and I advised them to accept the offer.

Q. And in order that the sale should be made, they must come down?

A. I don't say that.

Q. But in order that you could make a sale they would have to come down?

A. I did not put it in that way.

Q. If they had not come down could you have made the sale?

A. I don't know whether I could or not.

Q. What did Mr. Stewart say?

A. That he would not give more than to private parties; he was offered bricks for the same money, and could get them elsewhere.

Q. Then if you made the sale, they had to come to his terms; they had to meet him half way, or accept his offer?

A. The sale took place after some ten days' negotiations.

Q. After you having visited the office, and urged them to take the offer on the ground that it was a good sale?

A. Certainly; that is my business.

Q. Then you succeeded in getting them to accept Mr. Stewart's terms?

A. Yes.

By Mr. HARTY.—Q. The larger the price paid for the bricks per thousand the larger your commission would be?

A. Yes.

Q. So if you had any interest either way, it would be in the direction of getting a larger price?

A. Certainly.

Q. So if you had tried to induce him either way, it would have been upwards in your own interests?

A. Certainly. There would have been more money in it.

Q. The building trade was down at the time?

A. Yes; the demand for bricks was not brisk.

Q. And a sale of this magnitude was unusual?

A. Yes.

Q. From your experience as a broker, familiar with these transactions, could any similar transactions have been made at that time?

A. Not at all; I tried every building of any magnitude before and since.

Q. Do you consider, looking at the matter from a provincial standpoint, that the province did well?

A. Most decidedly. Allow me to give you a case in point. I noticed an advertisement in last night's *Telegram* offering 200,000 bricks for sale at \$2.50 per thousand; the advertisement said apply to F. J. Stewart, Victoria Street.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Col. Stewart says he met Dr. Chamberlain on the train before you discussed the sale of bricks with him?

A. Very possibly, but I was not aware of it. I saw that stated in the paper.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Chamberlain before you introduced Stewart?

A. Yes.

Q. About Mr. Stewart?

A. I don't know; I said I was going to see these contractors, which I did. I was not successful, except in the case of Stewart.

Q. But did you have any conversation with Dr. Chamberlain with regard to making a sale to Stewart before you introduced Stewart to him?

A. Not that I know of, I am pretty positive I did not.

Q. Did Dr. Chamberlain and Mr. Stewart seem to have met then for the first time?

A. I introduced Major Stewart to Dr. Chamberlain in his office, and it seemed then that neither of them was acquainted, but I think Mr. Stewart did say he had met him on the train on some occasion. At some other time I think he said that. He had met him while he was travelling up and down. He goes home every fortnight or so.

Q. Who sent Mr. Stewart up to the Central Prison?

A. We had been talking from time to time about the matter, and I presume he thought he would go up. I did not go there. I did not want to see the bricks. I presume he visited the brickyard when he had time.

Q. Mr. Stewart swears you did not induce him in any sense; he says that you in no sense induced him to make the purchase?

A. I talked the thing up to him, and I think I did induce him.

Q. Then when he says this, and that he would have made it at his price, if he had not seen you, is that true?

A. I am not prepared to size up his views of veracity.

Q. Is it true so far as you know?

A. I had a certain influence with him or not; I don't know. The transaction passed through. I don't know his inner feelings in the matter.

Q. Now to put it shortly; did not the sale arise through you and upon the suggestion by you, and on the other hand with concurrence on the part of Mr. Stewart, that it should be made through you, that a commission should arise for you?

A. He knew I was making a commission; I suppose he did not think I was running round for exercise.

Q. Did he ever talk about putting it in your way?

A. He may have done so; we have talked about hundreds of things.

Q. But did you talk about this? You won't say you did not?

A. I met him very often at my office, and even at my house; I may have.

Q. Was it following upon a conversation of that kind that you came to Dr. Chamberlain's office?

A. Stewart called at my office when I was out, as I said, to go and see Dr. Chamberlain. I met him and we arranged to go next day. I was working him up from time to time about the bricks and other plant.

Q. Did he call in consequence of your having had a conversation that you were to go together?

A. I don't think I put it exactly in that shape; I told him I would like the transaction to go through me.

Q. When you said that to him did you have some fear that it might be made without going through you?

A. No, I did not; I said it in the ordinary way of conversation. Mr. Gibson asked me if I was getting a commission on the other side, and I said "No." I only get a commission from one side; the man or party that I sell from.

By Mr. KERNS.—Q. Did you say it was in consequence of your interesting yourself with Mr. Gibson that you got the bricks for him at that price?

A. I told him I had had an interview with Mr. Gibson, and impressed upon him that it was a good sale, that he (Stewart) was a responsible man, and that he had better accept the offer. I might state that I get ten and twenty per cent. commission in the sales I make for other parties, and I only got five per cent. here.

Q. Did you give him to understand it was through your influence he got the bricks at that price?

A. I told him what I had done in the matter.

By Mr. HARTY.—Q. Do you know of his having offered any price other than \$4.75?

A. I don't think he came up to \$4.75 first.

Q. Do you know of his having offered any other price at any time ?

A. It did not occur to me before ; but I have an idea he spoke of \$4 50.

Q. What figure had you in your mind when you were negotiating ?

A. I said I would take the lot at \$4 per thousand. I thought of doing that at one time.

Q. That was your views of the value of the whole lot ? What did he ask for them ?

A. He said, " We could not entertain any such offer." They were valued at \$8 per thousand in Mr. Massie's report, and must go nearly up to \$5.

Q. Did you have any negotiations with the Union Station contractor about these bricks ?

A. I drove the contractor out there last fall ; we interviewed Mr. Massie first in the prison, and then visited the yard, and saw some of the kilns. The price he asked was \$5 ; Mr. Gibson—the contractor was Mr. B. Gibson, of Bowmanville—he said we could not give it, and went away ; he would not make an offer at anything like \$5. He may have made an offer at \$3.75 or \$4.

Q. Do you know whether or not he has bought any since ?

A. I understand he got good bricks for that building at \$4 per thousand. As I said just now, there was an advertisement in the paper last evening offering them in large quantities at \$2.50 per thousand.

By Mr. OLANCY.—Q. Did you see Mr. Stewart from the time you went with him to Dr. Chamberlain's office, and the time the bargain was finally closed ?

A. Yes.

Q. During the time you visited the office of the Provincial Secretary or Dr. Chamberlain, with a view to closing up the bargain, did you see him and have conversation with him ?

A. Probably five or six times in a week.

Q. Did you report the progress you were making ?

A. He was urging me to get an answer one way or the other.

Q. You finally got an answer ?

A. Yes ; the transaction went through.

Q. Mr. Stewart ought to have paid you a commission ?

A. Oh, no ; the seller always pays the commission. I have had law suits over it.

Q. Did you ever have any communication by letter with Dr. Chamberlain as to this transaction ?

A. I received a memorandum when we got the transaction closed, stating my commission would be paid. Something might happen, and he thought it better to do this. It is just an ordinary letter, saying he would pay five per cent.

Q. Have you the original letter ?

A. I have not got it with me ; I never thought of bringing it with me.

Q. Do you file your letters ?

A. No.

Q. You can't produce it ?

A. I don't know. I did not try. I might be able to do so.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Were you here during the examination yesterday ?

A. I was in the hall prepared to attend, but was not here. I did not know that Mr. Stewart was here until I saw it in the papers.

Q. Who sent for you ?

A. One of the members.

The CHAIRMAN.—I think I did.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Were you here while the examination was going on ?

A. I arrived here about twelve o'clock, just as the Committee was adjourning. I was told to come at ten this morning.

Q. Who sent for you yesterday ?

A. Some man called at the office, and said I was wanted here.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Have I seen you, Mr. Scully, any time within a month, until you appeared in this matter here, to have any conversation with you directly or indirectly regarding your examination ?

A. I guess I have not seen you only once in a year.

Q. Has any other member of the Committee seen you since yesterday ?

A. Only just Mr. Harty told me to be on hand here this morning at ten o'clock. But when I came you had adjourned.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Did you not have a chat with the Inspector ?

A. Yes ; but he is not a member of the Committee.

This closed Mr. Scully's examination.

IN *RE* REGISTRY OFFICE CASE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

SATURDAY, 21st April, 10 A.M.

“XLIV.”

N. AWREY, Esq., M.P.P.—Chairman.

Dr. MALLORY, Registrar of Deeds, E. Northumberland.—Examined.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. What is the date of your appointment as Registrar?

A. 5th January, 1889.

Q. You have held the office since that date?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you now briefly state what length of time you devote to your duties?

A. Well, for the first three months, I think I was there about three days in the week. At first I was not residing in the locality, but I was in the office from three to four days in the week. From that time for about six months, I gave up all my time, usually from about eight in the morning till six at night, and sometimes away into the night, and from that on I visited the office on an average probably from six to eight hours a day, sometimes twelve, but I have averaged more than six or seven hours a day.

Q. Take 1893. Will you say how many days you averaged in 1893?

A. I averaged more than six hours a day. The office has never been opened later than nine in the morning, and never been closed earlier than five-thirty at night.

Q. I am speaking of your personal attendance?

A. Yes; there may possibly have been half-a-dozen days in the year when I was not there at ten in the morning, but usually I am there from a quarter to nine until five.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. The legal hours being from ten to four?

A. Yes; I have never been away so long that I have not made it up.

Q. You say that you have given close personal attention to the duties of your office?

A. I do not believe there is a Registrar in Ontario who gives so much time to his office. I do not know of one. There was a little time last December when I did not attend to the office. My father was taken very ill and died, and there were four or five days probably at the time of his death that I was away the whole day. Other than that I have not been away a whole day during the year to my recollection, and I have been there every office holiday—24th of May, Christmas Day and New Year's Day, I have been personally in the office, and I have time and again worked from ten and one o'clock in the night.

Q. Has the work of the office been well kept up or has it been allowed to get into arrears?

A. It has never been allowed to get into arrears. That may need a little explanation. No person has had to wait forty-eight hours for an abstract, nor forty-eight hours to have returned to him a document properly executed. When there has been a rush we have had to go as long as thirty-six hours before a document would be mailed, but if a party asked for it before, it would be done in the twenty-four hours asked for.

Q. Will you state what help you had in 1891?

A. I had my deputy, I think.

Q. Anyone else at clerical work?

A. No; I think not, except occasionally for an odd day.

Q. 1892. Was that the same?

A. Yes.

Q. And 1893?

A. I had another man.

Q. For the whole year?

A. No; I engaged him for the whole year, but he was to come as I wanted him. I had him for half a year. His name was John O'Flynn.

Q. In 1891 I notice it is entered in the Return: "Extra work done by self over hours—\$500." Will you explain that?

A. I was working at that time from eight to twelve and sometimes longer hours myself, and my deputy told me that they had been in the habit of returning the work done that way, and I put it down as to myself, so that there could be nothing misleading about it. I came to Toronto about one and a-half years ago and told the inspector about the matter and asked him what he thought about it. He said he thought I had better not do that again.

Q. That is the only year about which an entry of this kind has been made?

A. It has not been done since.

Q. Will you speak specifically as to 1891, the number of hours you put in at the office?

A. I cannot say definitely, but I put in a great many office hours. I was there morning and evening nearly every day.

Q. It was the usual occurrence that you put in extra hours?

A. Yes; frequently.

Q. Will you explain about the \$500 entry? You said this affected no one?

A. There was a percentage to go to the county and the percentage is on the gross returns of the office, not on the receipts of the office.

Q. By your making that entry, did the county lose anything?

A. No; no harm was done to Northumberland nor to the Province. I do not know what other registrars do, but I have always paid the percentage to the province on the gross earnings. I have always lost \$200 by that. The county would never profit by it to the extent of a cent.

Q. There was no other interest involved except yours?

A. None whatever.

Q. In 1893 what were your disbursements. Will you give some particulars?

A. I have my deputy, Mr. A. B. Cheffin, \$1,000.

Q. How was that paid ?

A. I paid it to him in cash in 1893.

Q. Is that the year you speak of Mr. O'Flynn being six months employed ?

A. Yes (statement of expenses referred to—witness says it is correct). O'Flynn was actually employed only in the office for six months, although his engagement was for the whole year.

Q. I see another entry—W. Aitkins, five and a-half months ?

A. That is for taking care of the office, lighting fires, etc.

Q. In the Inspector of Registry Offices Report, this observation is made—for the last year. "County of Northumberland—Mr. Cheffin is very constant. Everything is very carefully managed and punctually attended to." Opposite Mr. Mallory's name "same remark applies. Mr. Mallory personally does a great deal of the work and keeps a personal supervision."

A. That is true.

Q. That statement is not exaggerated ?

A. It is not.

Q. Does it do him more than justice ?

A. I do not think it does.

Q. You say that any fair inspection of the work done in your office would report as favorably as that does ?

A. I think it should do so. I can give you an idea of the amount of work I have actually done. When I heard that these charges were being prepared I took the trouble to take four days and went through all the work of the office for the last five years, and the documents and all the books. We have taken in a little over 6,000 documents in the five years, and out of that 6,000 over 4,000 have gone through my own hands. I have compared over 4,000 of them myself. I have entered them on the daily record and numbered them, and they have my personal certificate on. 1,100 discharges of mortgages came in and nearly all of them have been compared by myself, and have my certificate on and my certificate in the margin of the copy. In the margin I have to enter a certificate that the discharge of mortgage has been entered on a certain day. Nearly all of these are entered by me.

Q. You say five years ?

A. It was actually over five years.

Q. Your appointment was in January, 1889 ?

A. I am speaking from in March, 1889, until now, a week or ten days ago. Out of the 6,000 documents, long and short, taking them just as they come, I have copied into the record myself, word for word, between 1,100 and 1,200 of them. I have attended to all the correspondence and all that kind of thing myself, except an occasional day when I would not be there. I have made out over 600 abstracts and certified copies. I have made out scores of others which I have asked the deputy to enter into the minute book.

Q. Then, speaking generally, your work concerns 6,000 documents ?

A. Yes ; a little over.

Q. You have personally compared two-thirds yourself ?

A. Yes.

Q. You actually transcribed one-fifth of them and wrote them out yourself?

A. Yes; I have.

Q. How many abstracts went through the books?

A. I do not know.

Q. You personally made up 600 abstracts?

A. I have made up over 600. There were a great many more.

Q. In your office, not a little work comes from outside? That entails voluminous correspondence?

A. Yes; All of that I have done myself. The bulk of it I have done generally. Sometimes my deputy. I have done it when I have been there and I have been there nearly every day.

Q. It is understood that you do that work?

A. Yes; deputy does not open it unless I tell him. Of course there is a great deal of inspecting the Abstract Books and copies, and everything of that kind, that does not appear.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. Can you explain how it is that the disbursements were so much larger in 1893, than in previous years?

A. As I said before, my father was taken ill last December and it was necessary for me to give him as much of my time as I could. He died on the 30th of July and I could not devote the long hours on that account. I never neglected the office except for about four days at his death.

Q. When was the arrangement made with your deputy for an increase?

A. At the beginning of the year. There was another reason. My deputy had time and again asked for an increase. I found he was not holding his own. He has a large family and was working hard and faithfully. He had asked me time and again to increase his salary and I did so. I thought he deserved it and then I had worked longer hours in the office and I found I could not stand it and had to have extra help. We were only behind considerably, in the copying. We were not able to keep copying up. I was compelled to get some one to help in order to keep the copying up so that everything would be properly done when the inspector came.

Q. It has also been stated that you have been very assiduous in the practice of your profession?

A. That is not so. All the practice I have ever done did not interfere with the discharge of my duties as Registrar.

Q. Do you practice in the Registry Office time?

A. No; I devote morning and night to my office duties.

Q. Do you go out from your own house occasionally?

A. Yes; I do, but not very much.

Q. That is during the legal office hours?

A. I have occasionally.

Q. Will you give us an estimate approximately of how many times?

A. Well, there are days and days when I never go in office hours, but when I do I make it up.

Q. Do you consult with patients in the Registry office ?

A. I never wrote a prescription there or anything of the kind. I have not done it half a dozen times when I have been there.

Q. Do you give a full account where you charge \$500 in that particular year and not in other years ?

A. That is just it. I was doing more than double work and my deputy told me that he had done it himself, that is, my predecessor made a similar return. My deputy was the deputy of my predecessor.

Q. He was not appointed newly by you ?

A. I reappointed him.

Q. He was not fresh to the business when you appointed him ?

A. No.

Q. Was Mr. Cheffin a politician at all ? Was he a Conservative or Reformer ?

A. I do not know. I think he is a Conservative, as far as I know. So he tells me.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. I see \$500 extra for extra work. You say you continued the practice which had been followed before ?

A. Yes.

Q. You did it at the suggestion of your deputy ?

A. Yes.

Q. Upon consulting the Inspector of Registry Offices, you discontinued it ?

A. I did. It affected nobody.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. Do you think it was a proper thing to do ?

A. I thought it was allowable at the time, but I do not think it is now. It appeared in my own name and work done by myself appeared as extra work.

Q. The particular Return for 1891. Did it show that ?

A. Yes, I think so. (Return referred to and statement verified).

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. When did you receive the notice to come here, Dr. ?

A. Last night.

Q. What time ?

A. Before dark.

Q. Do you know if your deputy received notice ?

A. Yes ; at same time.

Q. Did you receive any other communication with reference to your attendance, or attendance of your deputy ?

A. No.

Q. Then you did not comply with the notice ?

A. No ; I did not. I was not asked to.

Q. You did not comply by having deputy here ?

A. I did not. I came by first train.

Q. Did it not occur to you that the deputy was obliged to obey the summons here ?

A. No ; it did not.

Q. What did you think was the supreme law in the matter ?

A. I thought the statute required me to keep the office open. I could not leave it open without leaving Mr. Cheffin there.

Q. You have had other people there ?

A. Yes.

Q. You could not get your wife ?

A. No ; Mrs. Mallory was sick.

Q. With reference to this overcharge of \$500, you say that neither the county nor the province lost anything by it, did you not ? What was your object in making it ?

A. Just the object I have explained.

Q. What was your object ?

A. That was it—overwork.

Q. What do you mean by overwork ?

A. More work than one man can do.

Q. Why didn't you hire another man ?

A. It was a personal matter.

Q. But if you did not choose to hire one and chose to do it yourself, on what financial principle did you charge \$500 for this overwork of yours ?

A. I did it simply for the reason that my deputy informed me that they had been in the habit of doing it and it did not affect anybody but myself.

Q. I apprehend there is no extra work. It is all work. You had no object except that it had been done previously ?

A. No, I wanted to show there was work enough in the office for another man and always before I went into the office there had never been less than three clerks and even as many as five and I was doing with one.

Q. And having shown it, what did you think was the consequence ?

A. I did not think there would be any consequence. I did not expect to effect any object. It did not affect anybody.

Q. Now, of the year 1893, you say your deputy was going behind. You mean financially ?

A. Yes.

Q. You became aware of that fact ?

A. Yes.

Q. He had been getting \$600 ?

A. Yes ; and other percentages.

Q. What ?

A. I made him little presents. They did not amount to very much.

Q. He got \$600 from you ?

A. He did. He is a married man with a family—three children grown up.

Q. Does he own any property ?

A. Yes ; a house and lot.

Q. More than one ?

A. I think he does.

Q. More than two ?

A. I do not know of more than two

Q. You are not sure ?

A. I am satisfied in my own mind that he did own them, but had sold.

Q. Are you satisfied that he did not own more than two houses ?

A. Yes.

Q. We are talking about January, 1893.

Q. Encumbered ?

A. Yes.

Q. Does he own them now ?

A. I think so.

Q. He first suggested the increase of salary ?

A. He did.

Q. What reply did you make ?

A. I told him I would see about it.

Q. Did he ask for any certain amount of increase ?

A. I think he did at first.

Q. He did not suggest \$1,000, did he ?

A. I won't say that he did.

Q. Now, you think he did not say so ?

A. I do not think so.

Q. His ambition had not reached that height ?

A. I do not know about that.

Q. On the second occasion ?

A. I do not know that there was any second. He told me that he thought he should have \$1,000. I thought he should and concluded to give it to him.

Q. And you agreed in January, 1893, to give him \$1,000?

A. I did.

Q. Had no other object in view but to do right?

A. So far as that is concerned, I was not able to do as much myself.

Q. Do you mean to say you have not done very much in the last year as previously?

A. I was doing two men's work and have not been able to do it since.

Q. Did Mr. Cheffin do any more work in 1892 than in 1893?

A. I do not know that he did.

Q. You say the deputy was going behind; did the \$1,000 cover work?

A. It did. Young O'Flynn was employed.

Q. John O'Flynn?

A. Yes.

Q. You gave him \$300?

A. I did.

Q. Six months employed?

A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Aitkins, $8\frac{1}{2}$ months, \$85?

A. Yes.

Q. You gave the deputy $4\frac{1}{2}$ extra?

A. I did.

Q. From \$1,025 about \$800 or \$900 extra?

A. \$700 extra.

Q. This was all because you could not do as much work as before?

A. It was, and because my deputy desired more. That is one of the reasons.

Q. Then this was all done because you were not able to do as much in 1893?

A. Yes; I have not gone through all the books to see.

Q. Well, will you tell us what work Mr. Aitkins did in $8\frac{1}{2}$ months?

A. Well, he prepared the fire, did the cleaning of the office, etc.

Q. Did he do any of the work of the Registrar?

A. No; he did not.

Q. Nor Mr. Dingman

A. No.

Q. Was Mr. O'Flynn there six months consecutively, one month after the other?

A. I think so. He was there more than six months. He was hired for \$300 a year and he was there on and off more than six months. He put in about six months' work.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. You were bringing up some arrears in copying, I believe?

A. I was; yes. I am explaining the reason of that. We had to prepare an abstract of the village of Stockdale and I was compelled to have extra help. There were also abstracts of some unincorporated as well as incorporated villages which had never been abstracted. In consequence of this the copying had to go behind and I was compelled to get some one to help and I have to do the same this year.

Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. I suppose you are aware of the change made in the law in 1893 as to the right of a registrar to practice his profession?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you practice your profession during office hours?

A. I did occasionally.

Q. Will you tell us how much?

A. I cannot tell you really.

Q. For instance, last week did you practice?

A. Yes.

Q. You can tell us?

A. I think I was out for an hour. Once to Castleton seven miles off and to another place five miles off.

Q. Has there been a week in the last year that you did not practice your profession during office hours?

A. Yes.

Q. You swear, do you, that during last year, 1893, there have been weeks in which you did not practice your profession, or do anything in relation to your profession during office hours?

A. Yes.

Q. One-half of the weeks of the year?

A. I do not know how many weeks of the year.

Q. One-quarter?

A. I could not say.

Q. Have you practiced during three-quarter of the weeks of the year?

A. I do not know; I might have done so.

Q. You might have practiced three-quarter of the weeks of the year?

A. My office until very recently was directly opposite the registry office door and my young man would call me over and I would practice my profession.

Q. You practiced in Colborne before your appointment?

A. In Warkworth, sixteen miles north.

Q. Has your practice been larger or smaller than during the first year of your appointment as registrar?

A. A little larger. For the first six months I did nothing.

Q. In 1893, your practice has been larger than in any year preceding your appointment?

A. No.

Q. Your medical practice in 1893 was larger than in the first year of registrarship?

A. Yes.

Q. And it was as large as in any of the intervening years?

A. Yes; just about the same.

Q. In making up the statement of 1893, did you have in mind the change in law?

A. It did not influence the statement.

Q. Did you have the change in mind?

A. I could not help having it in mind.

Q. The balance of your net income was \$969?

A. I think that is correct.

Q. During the year 1891, when you were busily occupied in learning the business of your office, your medical practice did not amount to so much?

A. No.

Q. During the year 1891, can you tell me whether you were steadily engaged in the work of the office?

A. Yes; I was. I was away for three or four weeks.

Q. In 1890?

A. I cannot say. I have been away twice since.

Q. Where were you away?

A. I was at St. Paul, Minn.

Q. What time of the year?

A. In the summer.

Q. All the time?

A. No.

Q. Stop on the way?

A. Yes; stopped at Port Arthur.

Q. Residing there?

A. Yes.

Q. Took a holiday there?

A. I cannot say how long.

Q. Did you do anything in Port Arthur except rest yourself?

A. No; I do not think so.

Q. And then you went up to Duluth and Minnesota?

A. Yes.

Q. You were absent about four weeks?

A. It was not quite four weeks.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. In the return for 1891 made by you I find this entry—"I have charged on the above account of expenditure \$500 for help. This is for work done by myself and family out of office hours and is for making abstracts, copying, etc., which, if done in office hours, not allowing anything for my own time in office hours, would have necessitated one extra clerk all the year and a second a part of the time." Among the details paid deputy \$600 extra work for extra time \$500?

A. Yes; that is my return.

Q. In 1892?

A. The return made no allowance for work done out of hours. By working extra hours I have been able to save work of extra clerk, and hence the expenses of the office have been kept at above figure.

Q. Is that your original return?

A. Yes.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. In 1891 were you up at Port Arthur in any other season of the year than the summer?

A. If that is the season I was at Duluth, I was not. I cannot tell the year.

Q. You remember the last Dominion election?

A. I do. I have forgotten the year.

Q. Were you at Port Arthur that year?

A. I was. It was the early spring.

Q. What were you doing there then?

A. I was holding some meetings.

Q. In the interests of whom?

A. I think in the interests of Mr. Burk.

Q. How long were you there?

A. One night. I only addressed one meeting.

Q. Then your answer a little while ago, when you said you addressed some meetings, was incorrect.

A. No; it was not incorrect.

Q. You addressed one meeting at Port Arthur?

A. I did.

Q. Where else?

A. At Rat Portage.

Q. And anywhere else?

A. At the Sault.

Q. That is three ?

A. Yes.

Q. Any more ?

A. Yes ; at North Bay or Sudbury. I am not sure where.

Q. That is four ?

A. Yes.

Q. Any more ?

A. Yes ; I think there was one at Thessalon, but I am not sure.

Q. How long did this trip take ?

A. I think about a week.

Q. Do you say you can hold all these meetings ? Do you think you could do it in a week ?

A. I am not positive about that.

Q. You understand the geography of the country and the means of communication ?

A. I went as rapidly as I could by train.

Q. In the light of your knowledge of geography, do you think you could attend five meetings in a week ?

A. I do not know. I cannot tell you.

Q. Knowing as I do that you are an intelligent man, do you think, having that knowledge of the country, you could hold these five meetings in a week ?

A. I do not know. I was away over a Sunday. There is no use of my thinking.

Q. You decline to think whether you could do it in a week ?

A. I do not know. I went as rapidly as I could.

Q. Do you think you could have done it in five days ?

A. I do not think I could and have got home.

Q. Why did you not give us that before ?

A. I wanted to get at something definite.

Q. Was there ever any other occasion when you went on a trip ?

A. Yes ; I went to Peterborough once.

Q. During the election ?

A. Yes.

Q. Anywhere else ?

A. I went to Owen Sound once.

Q. Anywhere else ?

A. No.

Q. That is all, to your recollection ?

A. Yes.

Q. When you came to the conclusion to give your Deputy Registrar \$400 of an increase, were there any transactions of a business nature between you and the deputy other than that of his salary.

A. Yes ; I bought some land of him.

Q. When was that ?

A. I cannot give you the date.

Q. Was the 1st of January, 1893, the date ?

A. Yes ; I got possession of the land a year ago this spring.

Q. The spring of 1893, three months after the bargain was made ?

A. Yes.

Q. What land did you buy ?

A. I bought some village lots in the front of my house.

Q. Were these lots over and above the two that he owned ?

A. Yes.

Q. He owned other village lots ?

A. He did.

Q. How many did you buy ?

A. I cannot say. There is a field of six or seven acres divided into various lots.

Q. How many acres ?

A. Between five and six acres.

Q. Any buildings on them ?

A. Yes.

Q. What was it purchased for ?

A. \$425 for five or six acres.

Q. Was that a high price ?

A. No ; I do not think it was. I think it was a fair value.

Q. You believe that now ?

A. I do.

Q. Had that anything to do with the re-arrangement of the salary ?

A. None whatever.

Q. Was it carried out before you increased his salary ?

A. It was after I increased his salary that I purchased the land.

Q. During any talks that you had about salary did this question of purchase of land come up?

A. No ; I am positive.

Q. Was not alluded to by Cheffin?

A. Never.

Q. There is no question about that?

A. There is no question.

Q. And if anybody else swears differently he swears what is not true?

A. Yes ; I gave a mortgage for the amount payable in one or two years, and when the balance of \$160 came due, I paid him.

Q. There is no question about that?

A. None whatever.

Q. You have read the Inspector's report?

A. No ; I have not. I have not seen it.

Q. I understand you to say that two-thirds of these 600 documents went through your hands?

A. Yes.

Q. And roughly speaking, about one-third would not be done by you?

A. I won't say. There were over 1,100 by actual count.

Q. I want to ask a question you may think a little strange. Was it possible for you to do all the work?

A. No ; no living man could do it, nor any two in office hours.

Q. In your writing there were a number of instruments registered in 1893, 1,110 as against 1,140 in 1894. Now you say you could not have done that work yourself?

A. I do.

Q. And you say all these disbursements for salary—\$1,468—were necessary and were made?

A. They were necessary and were made.

Q. I want to show you this Return (Return of Registrar of Deeds for the County of Lincoln produced). No. of instruments registered, 1,655 ; total amount of fees and emoluments, \$3,266.90 ; disbursements, \$423.20. Now, can you understand how the Registrar of the County of Lincoln registered 1,655 instruments and did it at the expense of \$423.20.

A. I cannot understand. I want to say that we were over two months, two of us, doing work that does not appear in the report, and there was other work that we were compelled to do that does not appear.

Q. There were two periods of two months?

A. Yes. It was preparing abstracts, etc.

Q. What was this extra work which you say did not appear ?

A. We had a plan of the village of Stockdale to prepare as well as abstracts of some villages.

Q. During last year ?

A. Yes. There was a lot of land besides divided into village lots that we were abstracting last year and got no pay whatever, and, consequently, it does not appear.

Q. Now, in 1892, according to this Return, there were 1,140 instruments recorded as against 1,110 last year, and then you say a good deal of this extra work done in 1893 accounted for the extra expense ?

A. It did.

Q. Although you had only one extra man ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were not able to do as much work ?

A. Yes.

Q. These abstracts were done in 1893 ?

A. Yes.

Q. This same Registrar in the County of Lincoln did 1,655 instruments at an expense of \$423.20, and the Inspector of Registry Offices says Mr. Cheffin does nearly all the work personally. Can you explain this ?

A. I cannot explain it.

Q. Do you contradict the inspector ?

A. No.

Q. Can you understand how he does it ?

A. I cannot understand anything about it, because I know nothing about it.

Q. Now, in January, 1889, you were appointed ?

A. Yes ; I think so.

Q. Do you recollect on whose recommendation to the Government you were appointed ?

A. I think my brother, Mr. C. A. Mallory.

Q. There were a number of applicants ?

A. Yes ; and a number recommended, too.

Q. Had your brother, Mr. C. A. Mallory, been an applicant himself ?

A. I think he had.

Q. He did not remain as an applicant while you were applying ?

A. He told me that his application was withdrawn long before he recommended me.

Q. I suppose it would be ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know the reason ?

A. I do not.

Q. Never hear?

A. I might have, but do not remember.

Q. Do you remember?

A. I have no knowledge except from street talk. I won't say that I remember him saying about it.

Q. Do you remember nothing that your brother said to you?

A. No; I have no distinct recollection about what he said about it.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. The Registry Act prescribes your office hours?

A. It does.

Q. Working over these hours you would term extra hours?

A. I do.

Q. This is the application of the term?

A. Yes.

Q. What was Mr. Cheffin paid before your acceptance of the office?

A. I do not know. Mr. Cheffin's wife had been very ill, and he had been getting \$1,200 in a railway office in Chicago, and on account of the illness of his wife he had been obliged to come back. He was a son-in-law of the late Registrar. When I engaged him I engaged him on \$600 a year, and he said that he could scarcely live on that, but that rather than move away he would accept it.

Q. You say there was no connection, near or remote, between your purchase of property from him and your increase from \$600 to \$1,000?

A. No; neither.

Q. Did your increasing his salary from \$600 to \$1,000 have any connection with the change of the law as to your practice?

A. No; it did not. I am clear about that.

Q. You say also, Doctor, that your occasional practice of your profession did not conflict with your public duties?

A. It did not.

Q. Never has?

A. Never has.

Q. Has your occasional fugitive practice of medicine ever delayed the sending of an abstract?

A. Never.

Q. Has it ever delayed the answering of a letter?

A. Never.

Q. The recording of an instrument?

A. Never.

Q. In no sense has it conflicted with the duties of your office?

A. Not in the slightest degree.

Q. Mr. Whitney has suggested that one Registrar might do the work. Is the Registrar very frequently interrupted by parties making searches? That, in itself would preclude one working constantly?

A. Yes; some days I would be looking over books and documents the whole day.

Q. If it be the case that the daughter of the Registrar of Lincoln assists him, could you understand Mr. Whitney's suggestion?

A. Yes.

Q. There was a transaction of the purchase of land between you and Mr. Cheffin. That had nothing to do with the increase of salary?

A. No.

Q. Has Mr. Cheffin complained that your purchase of this land was unfair?

A. No; not a word said since.

Q. Nothing to do with the increase?

A. No; was never mentioned.

Q. Take last year, 1893, as to holidays, what holidays?

Q. I never had any.

Q. 1892, what holidays had you?

A. I never had any.

Q. 1891, what length of holidays?

A. There was a month of holidays that year. It was not quite a month, a day or two short. I have not taken a holiday except these two since I have been in that office, and I have been there every public holiday.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Who sent the telegram from your place up here?

A. Nobody. My deputy might have telegraphed. I did not ask him. I got it in the afternoon and took the train.

Q. Was it talked over between you and Mr. Cheffin as to who should come?

A. No; it was not.

Q. Have you any objection to tell us what your practice amounted to last year?

A. No; I cannot tell you.

Q. Have you told anybody that it amounted to \$3,000?

A. No.

Q. Have you told anybody that it amounted to \$3,000 during any of the years that you have been Registrar?

A. No; I have not said so.

Q. It did not amount to that?

A. No.

Q. To \$2,000?

A. Not in gross.

Q. \$1,500 ?

A. Possibly, in gross receipts, it might have. My profession did not net me over \$500.

Q. You say your net income did not amount to \$500 ?

A. I do not think it did.

Q. Gross income amounted to \$1,500 ?

A. I think so.

Q. Now, tell us what you do with the \$1,000 ?

A. I have to pay my hired man. I have to take out the expenses of the medicines. I have to take out expense of keeping horse and man to take care of it.

Q. Is it a fact that medicines cost much in a \$1,500 practice ?

A. I have paid from \$500 to \$700 a year for medicines.

Q. Since practicing in Colborne ?

A. No.

Q. Since in Colborne ?

A. I would say \$300.

Q. Have you any interest in a newspaper ?

A. Yes.

Q. In anything else ?

A. No ; no financial interest. I have a little interest. I have got my medicines at a reduction, that is all.

Q. In whose name is it, in yours ?

A. No.

Q. You say again, finally, that it requires all your time in the office to do the work with help you have ?

A. I did not say that I gave all my time. I give an equivalent to office hours. I work early and late.

Q. You know that the office hours, legally speaking, means merely the hours the office is kept open ?

A. Certainly, 10 to 4.

Q. Are you aware that the law, in the interest of the public, demands that you should be there in the office hours ?

A. Certainly, I do not think it demands that I should be there every minute.

Q. There is a license necessary for the establishment of a drug store. An apothecary must be licensed ?

A. Yes.

Q. What is the man's name who has it ?

A. It is a company.

Q. What is the name of the firm ?

A. I think it is Spalsbury & Co.

Q. Are these gentlemen licensed pharmacists ?

A. Yes.

Q. You have no financial interest, that is, not an interest, in the firm ?

A. No ; I manage the business, and the fact that I am licensed has something to do with the matter.

Q. They are licensed ?

A. So far as I am aware, they are.

Q. You believe they are licensed ?

A. Yes.

Q. If you have no financial interest, why do you manage it ?

A. Because I want to do it.

Q. Do you do it for nothing ?

A. Yes ; except as I have said.

Q. Who manages the office during your work in the Registry Office ?

A. A boy.

Q. Is he licensed ?

A. I do not know anything about it. I swear that.

Q. How long have you been managing the drug store ?

A. I do not know, probably a couple of years.

A. You manage it, and, practically speaking, with the exception of a few minutes every day, you are in the Registry Office from 10 to 4, while some one, who may not be licensed, is dealing out poison to the community ?

A. I do not know. I suppose he does.

Q. The newspaper that you have, do you manage that ?

A. No ; I owned it and sold it out, and have a little financial interest in it, not in the paper, but in the plant. It is not quite paid for. That is all the interest I have. I bought it under the hammer and sold again for speculation.

“ XLVIII.”

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE, April 24th, 1894.

J. L. O'FLYNN, being sworn, was examined as follows :—

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Do you know Dr. Mallory, the Registrar of East Northumberland ?

A. Yes

Q. Did you do any work in 1893 in the registrar's office ?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you writing there ?

A. Yes.

Q. How long were you there ?

A. Our agreement was made some time in the early spring. The agreement was I was to come and write in the office ; he had writing for me there.

Q. What was he to pay you ?

A. He hired me for the year for \$300. At \$300 per year.

Q. How long did you stay ?

A. Until I left on the first of October for college. I should say five or six months. Some time in the spring.

Q. How much did you receive for the work ?

A. I received \$300.

Q. For the five or six months ?

A. For the time I was there.

Q. Did you work a year ?

A. I did not.

Q. You worked five or six months ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you bargained for the year ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you got \$300 ?

A. Yes ; at the end of the year.

Q. Did you get it for the work you did ?

A. I was subject to his call at any time.

Q. When he gave you the \$300 was it for the work you did. Or do you owe him part of it ?

A. He gave it to me for the work I suppose. The bargain was for the year.

Q. But you worked five or six months ?

A. Yes.

Q. And then he paid you ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. The money you got from him you got under your agreement with him.

A. Yes.

Q. There was only one agreement ?

A. Yes.

Q. And that referred to the writing ?

A. Yes.

Q. You are a student ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were working up to the time you went to college ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. When did he pay you ?

A. Part one time ; part another.

Q. When did you receive the last ?

A. I could not say the date ; it was some time ago.

Q. Was it before Christmas ?

A. No ; I received part of it since Christmas.

Q. Before the first of February ?

A. I could not say ; it may have been the first of April ; I could not say the date.

Q. Did you ask him for the last payment ?

A. No ; he was to give me the last payment whenever I needed it.

Q. When did you first understand you were to get \$300 if you worked only five or six months ?

A. When I made the agreement. He said he would give me the privilege of going to college, if he could.

Q. Did he, last spring, when he made the bargain tell you that he would give you the \$300 for the year whether you worked the year or not ?

A. He told me he would pay me \$300 a year. I told him I wanted to go to college, and he said he would try and let me do so.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. That was part of the agreement with him ?

A. Yes.

Q. As to your going to college ?

A. Yes.

Q. You were to receive \$300 for the year, but you were to be at his call any time during the year ?

A. If he wished to keep me at work for the whole year he could do so. It was optional with him whether I went to college or not. He had the right to send for me at any time.

Q. When was that bargain made ?

A. As I tell you I can not say exactly. It was either in the latter part of February or in March. In the early spring, or in the latter part of the winter.

Q. How much were you paid last March or the first of April this year. I mean the amount of your last payment?

A. \$200.

This closed Mr. O'Flynn's evidence.

"XLIX."

MARTIN HEFFRON, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Where do you live?

A. In Colborne.

Q. Do you know Dr. Mallory?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you do any work for him in 1891?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did you work for him during that year?

A. Very near three months.

Q. What pay did you receive for the work?

A. \$41.

Q. What description of work did you do?

A. Took care of his horses, tended to his cattle, and cleaned out his surgery office; sweeping it out. Built fires and so on.

Q. Did you do any writing anywhere?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you do any work in the registry office?

A. Yes, sir; just fixed up the fires in the morning.

Q. How long a time each day did this take you?

A. Half an hour each day, night and morning.

Q. How many horses did he keep then?

A. I think he had five head.

Q. What did he use them for?

A. Driving around, and breaking them in; he had a couple of young colts that he was raising, and three grown horses.

Q. Did you receive any pay for what you did in the registry office separate from your other work?

A. I got nothing only my wages.

Q. Do you remember the time of the Dominion elections in 1891?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I believe Dr. Mallory says he was away at that time ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember his being away ?

A. Oh yes ; I was working there at the time.

Q. How long was he away ; remember this was in 1891 ?

A. He was away at least two weeks, at the lowest calculation ; right in the winter time, the time of the Dominion elections.

Q. Are you aware that he was also away in the summer ?

A. I was not there in the summer.

Q. Can you tell me how much time in a week you spent in the registry office ?

A. It would take me about half an hour each day, night and morning ; half an hour both times.

“ L.”

WILLIAM PARKER, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Where do you live ?

A. Colborne.

Q. Do you know Dr. Mallory ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you do any work for him in the year 1891 ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did you work for him ?

A. Two months.

Q. What did you do ?

A. Cleaned off his horses, and sawed wood around his house and office.

Q. Did you do anything in the registry office ?

A. Yes, sir ; I swept it out and dusted it.

Q. How long a time did it take you each day ?

A. I think about half an hour every day.

Q. What pay did you receive ?

A. \$15 a month.

Q. How much altogether ?

A. I think about \$27 altogether.

“ LI.”

WARREN INSLEY, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Where do you live ?

A. Colborne.

Q. Do you know Dr. Mallory ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you do any work for him in 1891 ?

A. Yes.

Q. What kind of work did you do ?

A. Taking care of his stables, and taking care of his surgery.

Q. For how long did you do this ?

A. I think in all about ten weeks.

Q. What did you receive ?

A. I received a little doctoring.

Q. Was a bill rendered you ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you receive any money ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have a settlement ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was it yourself who was ill or your family ?

A. My wife.

Q. During the two months you worked for him did you do any work in the registry office ? Anything of any kind ?

A. No, sir.

Q. He says here you worked four months for him, and he paid you \$20 ?

A. It can't be ; I am on my oath, sir. Excuse me, in January, 1892, he gave me a dollar ; that was all.

Q. In 1892 ; I see ; did you work for him in 1892 ?

A. No, sir.

Q. He says you did, for which he paid you \$4 ?

A. I did not work for him in 1892.

Q. But you got a dollar in 1892 ?

A. I would not swear whether it was in December, 1891, or January, 1892, that I got the dollar.

Q. Was that in doctoring ?

A. No, sir.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. Was your wife sick long ?

A. About eight weeks.

Q. Did he doctor her during that time ?

A. About two weeks.

Q. Was he the only doctor called in ?

A. The only one.

Q. Was this while you were working for him ?

A. I could not get away from home, and I just took care of his stables.

Q. You did not work for him all day ?

A. Oh no ; just morning and night.

Q. What other business were you doing ?

A. I was tending the wife.

Q. You just simply tended his horses and did chores for him ?

A. Yes.

Q. That did not extend to sweeping the floors and lighting the fires for him ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever asked him for a settlement ?

A. No, sir.

Q. The one was looked upon as going against the other ?

A. Well, I don't hardly know whether it was or not.

Q. No bargain was made ?

A. No.

Q. Has he rendered a bill ?

A. No.

Q. Nor did you render him one ?

A. No.

“ LII.”

JOHN FINDLAY, of Colborne, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Do you know Dr. Mallory ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you do any work for him in 1892 ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did you work for him ?

A. Eight months and three or four days.

Q. What did you do ?

A. I took care of his horses and worked about the grounds. He had four acres of land, and about an acre of lawn ; the rest was in garden stuff.

Q. When did you go there ?

A. In the spring ; I went there on the 4th of February.

Q. Did you do any other work ?

A. I went over before breakfast, and put coal in the stoves in the registry office, and swept out the registry office.

Q. How long did this take you ?

A. Fifteen or twenty minutes before breakfast.

Q. And what did you receive for that ?

A. \$93.

Q. I see he charges you eight months in the registry office, for \$80 ; did you get that ?

A. I got \$93 altogether.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Dr. Mallory as to his income as a doctor ?

Mr. Hardy objected that this question was not pertinent.

The Chairman ruled, after some discussion, that the question might be allowed.

Witness.—Yes.

Q. When was it ?

A. In the spring of 1892 ; some time before the snow was off the ground. We had a cutter, and had been out in the country. Coming in he got talking about Mr. Cheffin ; he told me not to pay any attention to him when I was around there. He talked about what he took in at the office. He said about \$3,000.

Q. That was at the registry office ?

A. Yes.

Q. Why did he tell you to pay no attention to the deputy-registrar ?

A. I don't know. He said to pay no attention to what he said.

By Mr. DAVIS.—Q. I suppose you were employed by the registrar ?

A. Yes.

Q. And he wanted you to take orders from him, and not the deputy ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Did he tell you not to take orders from him ?

A. He said he had told the others not to do so.

Q. What was your work worth in the registry office ?

A. Not very much.

Q. \$80.

A. No, sir.

Q. \$20.

A. No ; nor ten.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. I suppose you were paid for your services ?

A. I was ; part of it.

Q. Was there any dispute between you and him ?

A. Yes sir ; we had a law suit over it.

Q. In the Division Court ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you get any more ?

A. No ; he beat me.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. What was the amount of the judgment you got ?

Mr. HARDY objected to this question in view of witness having stated he was beat.

Witness.—I sued him for \$74.

Q. Why did you have a law suit ?

Mr. HARDY objected to the question.

Q. Have you had any other settlement than the law suit ?

A. No.

Q. Did you sue him for the whole amount ?

A. No.

Q. You sued him for what was coming to you ; there was a balance coming to you and you sued, I suppose ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you get judgment for anything ?

A. No.

Q. Why ?

A. Because there in court he had a book, with an agreement wrote down—

Mr. HARDY objected that the evidence in regard to the suit was not proper to the case in hand.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Was there any dispute between you as to the time you were to be paid ?

A. When I hired I was to get the money at the end of the month ; he said at the end of the year.

Q. But he charged \$80 here as pay for work done in connection with the registrar's office ; did you get \$80 from him for work of all kinds ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that for work done in the registrar's office ?

A. No.

Q. How much of it was for work done in the registry office ?

A. The registry office was never mentioned.

Q. How much did the work you did in the registry office amount to, as compared with the whole sum ?

A. Not very much.

Q. How much time did you spend each day in the registry office ?

A. Fifteen or twenty minutes each day for about two and a half months ; after that I was not in the registry office at all.

Q. You attended to the horses, did you ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any particular thing you did every morning with regard to the horse or horses, as a rule ?

A. I fed them and took care of them.

Q. Did you take them out ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where ?

A. I called at the office for him to go away.

Q. Where did he go ?

A. Went into the country practicing.

Q. To see his patients you mean ?

A. Yes ; I went with him sometimes.

Q. Was that the usual course ; you took his horses to him every morning, and he went out to see his patients ?

A. Yes.

Q. That was in 1892 ?

A. Yes.

Q. As a rule he did this ?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did you usually find him when you went with the horse and carriage ?

A. At the registry office.

Q. And then he drove out, and sometimes you went with him ?

A. Yes.

“ LIII.”

WILLIAM AIKIN, Colborne, being sworn, was examined as follows :

Q. You know Dr. Mallory, the Registrar ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you work for him in 1893 ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how long did you work for him ?

A. About a year.

Q. How much did you get for it ?

A. \$360.

Q. And boarded yourself at that, I suppose ?

A. Yes ; no, excuse me ; I was wrong ; it was \$250 that I got.

Q. When did the year commence ?

A. 20th February, 1893.

Q. What work did you do for him ?

A. Took care of his lawn and garden, looked after his horses, and did everything he had to do.

Q. Has he much lawn ?

A. Over an acre.

Q. Did you do anything in the registry office ?

A. No ; only cutting some of the wood used there. I cut two cords.

Q. You mean sawed it ?

A. Yes ; twice in two.

Q. Did you carry it in ?

A. Sometimes ; when I was up there. I did not carry in over a cord.

Q. Do I understand you to say all the work that you did was cutting two cords of wood and carrying part of it in ?

A. I shovelled some snow too.

Q. How many times did you do this ?

A. Perhaps half a dozen times.

Q. He has charged \$105 for your work in the registry office. Is that correct ?

A. That is not correct ; I could swear it on a stack of bibles.

Q. All the work you did there was what you say ?

A. Yes.

Q. Was Findlay working there when you were there ?

A. No.

Q. Did you hear Mr. Findlay's evidence ?

A. Yes.

Q. Was your work in the morning with regard to bringing the horse like Findlay's

A. Yes ; I went to the stables, and cleaned the horse up, and brought it to the registry office for him to go away. Then he went off riding.

Q. Did he take you with him ?

A. He hardly ever took me with him.

Q. Where did he go ?

A. I believe he went off to see patients.

Q. Was that the usual custom ?

A. Yes ; all the time I was there.

Q. Daily ?

A. Yes.

Q. And you did not do eight and a half months work in the registry office for the money you received ?

A. No.

Q. At what amount roughly speaking, seeing you got \$260 in all, would you value the amount of your work in the registry office?

A. I would not value it as ten dollars' worth.

Q. You earned under ten dollars in the office in 1893?

A. Yes.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. Did you work the whole year?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were not called upon to sweep out the registry office or make fires there?

A. No.

Q. Who did that?

A. I was never there when it was done.

Q. And you took his horse to him when he was going to drive?

A. Yes.

Q. How many times a week?

A. Often every day.

Q. Not every day?

A. No; sometimes.

Q. Were you there to take them back?

A. He would drive them back to the house.

WILLIAM AITKIN, recalled, was examined as follows:—

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. Did anyone speak to you about this matter on Saturday or Sunday or Monday?

A. No.

Q. Did you not see Dr. Willoughby, during that time?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he speak to you?

A. Yes.

Q. About this matter?

A. No.

Q. What about?

A. He spoke about the pain in my side.

Q. Did you not talk to him about the evidence here?

A. Well, he told me Dr. Mallory was up here.

Q. And that you would be called as a witness?

A. No; he did not say that.

Q. Didn't he ask you what work you had done?

A. Yes.

Q. And you told him?

A. Yes.

Q. Where was that?

A. At his office.

Q. When?

A. On Sunday.

By Dr. WILLOUGHBY.—Q. You came there why?

A. To see about the pain in my side.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. You told him the truth?

A. Yes.

MARTIN HEFFRON, being recalled, was examined as follows :

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. Did you see Dr. Willoughby on Saturday or Sunday?

A. I saw him Sunday.

Q. Were you talking with him?

A. Yes.

Q. What did he ask you?

A. He asked me about this work in the registry office.

Q. And you told him?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he tell you he was going to bring you up here?

A. He didn't exactly say.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Did you tell him the truth?

A. Yes, sir.

WILLIAM PARKER, recalled, was examined as follows :

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. Did you see Dr. Willoughby Saturday or Sunday?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did you see him?

A. At the hotel Brunswick.

Q. Did you talk to him?

A. I just talked to him about the wages I was getting.

Q. And the work you did at the registry office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He asked you about it ?

A. Yes.

Q. This was on Sunday ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. You told him the truth ?

A. Yes, sir.

WARREN INSLEY, recalled, was examined as follows :

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. Did you see Dr. Willoughby Saturday or Sunday ?

A. No, sir ; I saw him yesterday (Monday) afternoon.

Q. Where did you see him ?

A. In Colborne.

Q. Did you talk with him ?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not talk with him at all ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you say you were to be a witness here ?

A. No.

Q. He talked to you about Dr. Mallory ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he say to you ?

A. He asked if I had done this work.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. You told him the truth ?

A. Yes, sir ; nothing but the truth.

“ LIV.”

WILLIAM SMITH, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. You live in Colborne ?

A. I do.

Q. Do you know Dr. Mallory ?

A. I do.

Q. And all these others ?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you assessor in Colborne in 1893 ?

A. I was. And in 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1894.

Q. Do you remember assessing Mr. Cheffin ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you assess him for income ?

A. I did not.

Q. What is the reason ?

A. He said he was not getting enough to be assessable.

Q. Did he say he was not getting a certain amount ?

A. He said he was only getting \$600.

Q. When did he tell you this ?

A. I can tell you by referring to this book. (After referring to his book) It was on March 16th, 1893.

Q. You were on your usual round ?

A. Yes, sir. It was in the registry office.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. Of course you know you must assess on the year previous ?

A. Yes.

Q. And in 1893 you would assess him for his income of the year previous ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know that ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he tell you he was getting \$600 ?

A. That was his reply to me.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. Who asked you to bring that book here ?

A. Nobody.

By Mr. HARDY :—Q. Have you not yet returned it ?

A. The clerk gives me this to do my assessment for 1894.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. And nobody asked you to bring that book here ?

A. No.

This closed Mr. Smith's evidence.

“ LV.”

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
April 24th, 1894.

ARTHUR B. CHEFFIN, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Do you know Dr. Mallory ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember when he was appointed ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was it ?

A. In January, 1889.

Q. You had been deputy registrar ?

A. Yes, sir ; I have been deputy registrar for 15 years.

Q. And when he came in you were there ?

A. Yes.

Q. During the year how did Dr. Mallory attend the registry office. Regularly ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was during 1889 ?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he working ?

A. Yes.

Q. I suppose you and he did the work ?

A. Well, he was there every day during 1889.

Q. During what hours was he there ?

A. He was there from nine or half past nine in the morning ; sometimes before that. Sometimes I found him there, and I don't know what time he went there.

Q. And from the year 1889 forward to now, has his attendance been just the same ?

A. Not just the same.

Q. During 1890 or 1891 did he attend regularly ?

A. He has been off and on in the office ; not all the time from nine till six.

Q. But from ten to four ?

A. He was generally here.

Q. During 1891 did he attend ?

A. Not the full hours ?

Q. But every day ?

A. With very few exceptions he was there every day. He was away for a day or two.

Q. What was he doing when he was away ?

A. I could not say.

Q. When he was at home, and not in the office all day, do you know what he was doing ?

A. No, sir ; I could not say.

Q. When he was in the office part of the time and not the rest, don't you know what he was doing ?

A. No ; he never told me about his business.

Q. You know he is a physician ?

A. Yes.

Q. And that he practices ?

A. Yes ; I have every reason to believe that he practised in 1891.

Q. Was he your family physician ?

A. Yes.

• Q. Did he do anything for you in 1891 ?

A. I don't remember that he did.

Q. You don't know that he practiced any in 1891 ?

A. I could not say for certain.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. You don't know of your personal knowledge ?

A. No, sir.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. When he was at home and in the office but a certain portion of the day, you say you don't know what he was doing ?

A. He was working.

Q. But when he was out of the office ?

A. I could not say what he was doing when he was out of the office.

Q. You can't say he was practicing ?

A. I don't know.

Q. You don't believe he was practicing ?

A. From what I hear I should say that he was. I never went with him.

Q. You have no doubt he was ?

A. It may be my impression that he was ; it was my impression that some of the time he was.

Q. Did it make any lasting impression on you ? You will never lose it, will you ?

A. I suppose not.

Q. In 1892 was the same course followed ? Did he attend in the office about the same as in 1891 ?

A. About the same right through.

Q. And in 1893 also ?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, Dr. Mallory swore here the other day that during 1889 he was only in the office three or four days a week for the first six months ; you say every day. Who is telling the truth, you or him ?

A. I should not say every day. I don't pretend to say that he was there every day. If I said that I made a mistake. In a general sense he attended regularly.

Q. What do you mean by that ?

A. Some days he was not there.

Q. In 1893, in a general sense, I suppose, he was there all the time?

A. Some days he was absent.

Q. But in a general sense was he there?

A. Not every day.

Q. Now, when Dr. Mallory came there what arrangement was made between you and himself as to salary?

A. I was to have \$600 a year.

Q. Was that the same as you had been receiving before that?

A. No.

Q. Was it larger or smaller?

A. In one sense it was smaller.

Q. Is that in a general sense?

A. Well, Mr. Grover was my father-in-law. Consequently he did a good deal for my family.

Q. Was this a less salary?

A. It would appear if I said I only got \$500 from Mr. Grover that I was getting a less salary than when I got \$600, but I got other things besides that would amount to more than the difference in the salaries.

Q. Practically it became less than before?

A. Yes.

Q. You made a bargain for \$600?

A. Yes.

Q. For one year or more?

A. As long as he wanted me.

Q. How long did that engagement last?

A. Till the end of 1891.

Q. At the beginning of 1892 did you make a new bargain?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you still keep at the same, \$600?

A. Yes.

Q. And how long did that arrangement last?

A. Till the end of 1892.

Q. Was there a new bargain made then in 1893?

A. Yes.

Q. At what time?

A. I could not swear to a month; it was February or March; I think it was one of those months. I would not swear to that.

Q. Who do you think would be most likely to be right about that, you or Dr. Mallory?

A. I should think I should be.

Q. What was the new bargain?

A. That he was to give me a thousand dollars for the last year.

Q. Do you remember when that year ended?

A. It ended in January.

Q. What time in January?

A. The third of January, I think.

Q. It ended in January, 1894?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you made a new bargain for the coming year?

A. Yes.

Q. What is it?

A. For \$1,000.

Q. Will you tell me how he came to increase from \$600 to \$1,000 in 1893?

A. I spoke to him one day that I could not make ends meet; and then I suppose he saw by the papers—at least I saw by the papers—that there was going to be a change in the Registry Act.

Q. Can you define what these changes were?

A. That a registrar could not practice his profession.

Q. Go right on?

A. I asked him for a rise.

Q. After the law was changed so that the registrar could not practice he would be in his office more than before?

A. I suppose so.

Q. And your services would not be worth so much?

A. Perhaps not.

Q. And that is the reason you give for asking for a rise?

A. Yes.

Q. Although you admit that the effect of the change in the law would be to lessen the value of your services?

A. It might be.

Q. But if he did more work in the office himself?

A. He might want to keep me in the office still.

Q. But your services would not be worth more to him than before?

A. I suppose not.

Q. Do you still adhere to that statement then as a reason then for asking for a rise ?

A. I had asked him previously because I could not make ends meet.

Q. I am sure you will agree with me that if the registrar was about to spend more time in the office than usual that that would not be a reason why your services would be more valuable ?

A. No.

Q. Do you still adhere to the statement that the fact that the law was to be changed was the reason given by you for asking for a rise ?

Mr. HARDY.—He did not say that.

A. I asked him because I saw that, and thought it was a good chance for me to press my claims for a rise in salary ?

Q. Now, if the law was to be changed so that the registrar would spend more time than usual in his office would that increase the value of his services ?

A. I don't say it would decrease them.

Q. Would it increase their value ?

A. It might ; according to his thinking.

Q. If he was to be in the office longer, your services would be of more value ?

A. I would not say of more value than previously.

Q. If then, owing to the expected change in the law, the registrar would be obliged to give up practice and spend more time in the office, would it not be natural that he should expect and desire that he should pay less for expenses ? Would it not be natural ? Suppose you were registrar, and had been also practicing some profession, and an expected change in the law was about to make you spend more time in the office than before and prevent you practicing your profession, whatever it was, would it not be natural that you would want to reduce expenses ?

A. I would not say it would or would not.

Q. But if a man were able to practice his profession and at the same time had an income from the registry office, he would not mind an increased expense so much as if he were only getting an income from the registry office ?

A. I don't know ; I am not Dr. Mallory.

Q. But I am speaking of yourself ? Here is a registrar practicing a profession, and getting an income from a registry office also. If he looked forward to giving up his profession he would not be so likely to increase the expenses of his office ?

A. It all depends.

Q. Then there is no natural common sense view of the question ?

A. If I had a good income and did not want to spend so much time in the office, and it rested with me whether I should employ a man or do more work myself, I might not mind the expense.

Q. But if you were getting two incomes would you be so anxious about the expense as you would be if you were getting one income cut off ?

A. I don't know ; it all depends on circumstances.

Q. Now, these are the suggested reasons why you asked for a rise? What did he say?

A. He said he would consider it.

Q. What reason had you to expect the law was to be changed?

A. Only what I saw in the papers.

Q. Did Dr. Mallory say that he expected some such change?

A. He saw it when I saw it. I can't say.

Q. You did not gather in your conversation that he was of the same opinion on the matter as you were.

A. He said he had seen it.

Q. You told him you thought it probable there would be a change?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he agree with you?

A. He thought it likely

Q. What did he say to your application?

A. He said he would consider it.

Q. How long did he consider it?

A. I think it was—I could not tell you; I could not swear to it.

Q. How long after that did you have the next conversation with him on the subject? I don't want the day or hour; only your recollection?

A. About a month, I think it was; it might be less.

Q. What took place then?

A. He said he would give me the \$1,000.

Q. Who opened the subject?

A. He did; he said he would make my salary \$1,000 from the beginning of the year.

Q. Why did he say that?

A. He did not say.

Q. The bargain for this increase was all comprised in these interviews that you have mentioned?

A. As far as I remember.

Q. When he said he would give you \$1,000, did the mention of expected change in the law come up again?

A. No.

Q. You are positive of this?

A. Yes.

Q. Neither of you spoke about it?

A. No.

Q That was in February or March?

A. Yes.

Q. And the new bargain was to date back from the beginning of the year?

A. Yes.

Q. Was any arrangement made as to the time of payment, or were you to be paid just as you wanted the money?

A. That was about the thing; if he did not hand me a check, I just asked him for it.

Q. Have you been paid the \$1,000?

A. Yes.

Q. When was the last payment made?

A. I think it was in February.

Q. How much was it?

A. I think it was \$100.

Q. Now then at the time this bargain was made you owned some real estate in Colborne?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What property was it; how many houses and how much land?

A. I had an interest in three houses; I could not tell you the amount of the average lot, but altogether it was seven or eight acres.

Q. But outside of the three houses?

A. There is land attached to each of them. One has three acres.

Q. Do you own the three houses now?

A. No; two of them.

Q. Who owns the other?

A. Dr. Mallory.

Q. How much land was attached to this house?

A. Five or six acres; five, I think.

Q. Dr. Mallory owns that?

A. Yes.

Q. When did he purchase it?

A. I think it was in May.

Q. Of what year?

A. '93, I think it was.

Q. What was the purchase price?

A. \$425.

Q. That is for between five and six acres and a house?

A. Yes.

Q. What kind of a house is it ?

A. Very poor.

Q. What material is it built of ?

A. Frame.

Q. How many rooms are in it ?

A. Four, I think, or five.

Q. Had you had it rented previously ?

A. Yes.

Q. How much was it rented for ?

A. Three dollars a month.

Q. And you sold this house for which you were getting three dollars a month and five or six acres of land for \$425 ?

A. I did not get the rent all the time ; the house was in an isolated place, and the last year I had it, I got no rent for six months.

Q. But that was what you generally charged ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. There is no boom in real estate down there ?

A. No.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Has there been a drop in values ?

A. Most decidedly.

Q. Then it had been previously worth more than that ?

A. Yes ; ten years ago it was worth more.

Q. What caused you to sell this piece of land ?

A. Because it was a dead loss ; it was not paying me. I only say it rented at that price when I got the chance. Half the time it was empty. More than half the time.

Q. Did you get \$20 a year out of the house ?

A. No.

Q. Did you get \$15 a year ?

A. Some years I got that.

Q. Did you get anything out of the five acres of land besides the house ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you pasture it ?

A. Yes.

Q. You rented a bit to people ?

A. Yes ; for pasture.

Q. How much did you get out of that in a year

A. I should think \$10 or \$15.

Q. That would be about \$30 a year for the whole thing?

A. Yes.

Q. And you say at \$30 a year it was a dead loss, and you sold the house and land for \$425?

A. Yes.

Q. Who spoke first of the sale?

A. He asked me three or four years ago what I wanted for it; I then wanted \$450 for it.

Q. And he would not give it?

A. No.

Q. Has he paid you for the land?

A. He has made the first payment.

Q. When did he do that?

A. In January.

Q. Now evil-minded people say there is some connection between this sale of land by you to Dr. Mallory, and Dr. Mallory's action in making this extraordinary rise of salary to you; is there any connection between the two?

A. No; certainly not.

Q. Not the slightest?

A. Not in any shape or manner.

Q. Not directly or indirectly?

A. No; there was nothing in my mind at all.

Q. Now, I am going to ask you a couple of questions, and I don't want you to be offended; it is my duty to ask them. Do you understand the nature of an oath?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are a Christian?

A. I believe so.

Q. Like the rest of us?

A. Yes.

Q. You mean you are no more certain than the rest of us; you say it with all proper humility?

A. Yes.

Q. And you understand the nature of an oath?

A. Yes.

Q. What would happen to a man, do you think, who tells falsehoods on oath?

A. I am a commissioner, Mr. Whitney. I understand everything in connection with an oath.

Q. Do you believe a person will be punished who tells what is not true under oath?

A. Certainly.

Q. Now then having that knowledge and belief you say there was no connection of any kind between this sale of land and this rise in your salary?

A. Certainly not; most decidedly not.

Q. Was there any understanding between you that you were to return him part of your salary?

A. Certainly not.

Q. And you don't intend to do so?

A. Certainly not.

Q. You have not said to anybody that there was a little deal in this salary business

A. No, sir; certainly not.

Q. To nobody in Colborne?

A. No.

Q. When did you see—what time of the day—Dr. Mallory, on Saturday last?

A. Was he not here on Saturday?

Q. But after he came home?

A. I did not see him at all. I saw him on Sunday afternoon.

Q. Where?

A. At his house.

Q. Did you go to see him?

A. Yes.

Q. What for?

A. I went over to see if they needed me up here.

Q. Did he tell you what his evidence had been?

A. He would not tell me.

Q. Did you ask him?

A. I asked him how he got along. He said he had better not say anything to me, in case they asked me up here.

Q. Did you see him after that?

A. Yes; yesterday in his office.

Q. Do you know anything about Dr. Mallory's income from his profession?

A. No, I don't; not certain.

Q. Do you know that he has rendered a bill to anybody for a thousand or more dollars lately?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. You have heard nothing to that effect?

A. No.

Q. For instance to his brother ?

A. No.

Q. This is new to you ?

A. Yes.

Q. You never heard of it ?

A. No.

Q. Is there an action for damages at present pending against Dr. Mallory at the instance of one Port ?

A. Yes.

Q. For a mistake in the registry office ?

A. Yes ; it was an entry left out. There were two lots. I indexed it only as one lot ; both lots were subsequently mortgaged. They were mortgaged to Matthew Jeans.

Q. Is the work all done ? Is there nothing behind there ?

A. Nothing but a few documents.

Q. Has there been work behind for the last two or three years ?

A. No, sir.

Q. It generally gathers a little during the winter ; of course summer is very slack. We generally take the summer to finish up the winter.

Q. I understand that you said awhile ago that his attendance in '93 was about the same as during the two years previous ; was that so ?

A. About the same.

Q. You remember that he made a charge of \$500 for overwork done by himself in 1892.

A. No ; I don't know.

Q. Here it is ; in 1891, extra work done by self after hours, \$500. Do you know why that item was inserted in the return ?

A. If I remember correctly the doctor asked me in making out the return in connection with this, if Mr. Grover allowed anything for his own services. If I remember correctly this was the case ; I would not swear ; that was the tenor of it. It may not be the exact words. I said I fancied he had. I had never seen a return of his. When I had charge of it after his death I put in for my own services, if I remember correctly. I had charge of the office for six months.

Q. Do you know whether he charged this ?

A. No ; except that he asked me this.

Q. Do you know of any other reason for his charging this ?

A. No ; except that he asked me that, and I told him that I believed Mr. Grover had charged for any service he had done. I am not going to swear to this. I think I said I fancied Mr. Grover would charge for anything extra he had done.

Q. And what about your own charge ; where do you bring that in. How do you bring this charge made by yourself ?

A. That was for my services while I was deputy.

Q. But what has that to do with this question as to Dr. Mallory receiving over pay, according to this item?

A. I suppose he put it in on my advice.

Q. Why do you suppose that?

A. Because he asked me the question.

Q. Did he ask you if he could charge for overwork?

A. If I remember correctly, he put the question could he charge for overwork? I said, if I remember correctly, I thought he would be entitled to do so.

Q. What reason have you to say you suppose he did so on account of what you said?

A. That is the only reason I have.

Q. Have you heard that he said it was on account of your having told him this that he did so?

A. I think I saw it in the paper.

Q. Have you had any talk with him about it?

A. No.

Q. Nor he to you?

A. No.

Q. I suppose a casual observer during the past two or three days would have thought you and he were bitter enemies, and would not speak to each other?

A. No.

Q. When he told you in his house that he would not tell you anything about his evidence did you get up and go away?

A. Some body was in to see him and I waited till they were through.

Q. Did you read Dr. Mallory's evidence in the newspaper?

A. Yes.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. That was in the *Empire* was it?

A. Yes.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Did you tell Dr. Mallory you had read it?

A. No.

Q. Was Dr. Mallory in the habit of working in the office after hours?

A. I believe he was. I don't know; I was not there all the time. Sometimes when a pressing abstract was in, or anybody required one particularly; or if there was more than we could accomplish, he would come back. Sometimes I would come back too.

Q. Did you find work done in the morning in Dr. Mallory's hand-writing that was not done on the evening before. You would know, would you not?

A. No; on account of the abstracts going off by mail.

Q. But there was other work, was there not?

A. I never took any notice of what the doctor did. I was not looking over his work.

Q. Don't you look up the papers for anything that is registered ?

A. Yes.

Q. Would you not know if they had been registered by Dr. Mallory ?

A. They would not be registered after hours.

Q. But they might be copied ?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Did you find work done in the morning that had been done by him the night before ?

A. I could not say that.

Q. Who kept the keys ?

A. They were kept in the office.

Q. Who kept the keys of the outside door. Could anybody get in without coming to you ?

A. No ; the doctor and I held the keys.

Q. The keys for the outside door or for the vault ?

A. I kept one for the outside door and he too.

Q. Then he could get in without you knowing it ?

A. Yes.

Q. But you don't remember having seen documents entered by him or copied by him ?

A. I have no means of judging. The documents are put up in different townships and different villages; and are in different bundles. It would be impossible for me to know unless I had kept track of the last number.

Q. I want to know this ; you have been fifteen years there ?

A. Yes.

Q. In the morning have you found work done there by Dr. Mallory over night ?

A. I could not say.

Q. Who had the key of the vault ?

A. It was left in the office.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. Did he always leave at four o'clock.

A. No.

Q. Was he there frequently after that ?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he ever there before ten o'clock in the morning ?

A. Yes.

Q. Frequently ?

A. Yes.

Q. You speak of having seen something in the newspapers about an intention to change the law ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know Dr. Willoughby had made a very strong speech in 1892 in favor of having the doctor prohibited from practicing ?

A. I had seen something of it.

Q. And Dr. Mallory too ?

A. As far as I know.

Q. That matter had been discussed in April ?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you aware the government had said they would see what could be done next session ?

A. Yes.

Q. In reference to this action against the doctor for having some mistake made in the office, has this been tried ?

A. No.

Q. Was there any claim made against him on another matter, or is that this one ?

A. There was another claim against him, but it was found it could be arranged, so that nothing came of it.

Q. He did not have to pay anything ?

A. No.

Q. What is the amount of Port's claim ?

A. \$700 and some interest, I think.

Q. And that is still pending ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. In order to make a statement of fact exactly correct, when you speak of a speech of Dr. Willoughby's, is it not a fact that during 1892 an amendment was moved by myself, and then the government agreed that next session legislation should be brought in. That is what you refer to, is it ?

A. I would not say that ; I recollect seeing some things in the paper.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. Was it through the changes that you pressed for an increase in your salary ?

A. I had spoken about it before.

Q. Independently of these changes ?

A. Yes.

This closed Mr. Cheffin's evidence.

"LVIII."

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 25th, 1894.

Dr. MALLORY, re-called :

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. A man named Findlay giving evidence here was working for you ?

A. He did.

Q. What was his christian name ?

A. John.

Q. How long did he work for you ?

A. For about a year.

Q. How did Findlay come to leave your employ ?

A. Well, the reason that he left my employ was that I had been missing things—among other things he took charge of the registry office for me, and was doing that sort of thing, and I had missed sums of money. The records of the court will show that.

Q. You dismissed him for dishonesty ?

A. I did. I got him taking things belonging to me, and I took him to task, and he left me as the consequence.

Q. Why do you refer to the records of the court.

A. Because afterwards, I owed him some \$30, and I kept it back on account of the things I had missed, and he sued me, and the judge dismissed the case on the ground that I was justified in doing so, and ought to have proceeded against him.

Q. Criminally ?

A. Yes.

Q. It has been reported that you are running a newspaper, or giving some time to a newspaper. Is there any truth in that ?

A. None whatever. I may explain that. I was some eight or nine years ago a stockholder in a company that owned a paper and plant which was sold under mortgage, and I bought it in, and I turned around then and sold to the present proprietors, and they made their payments regularly ; there may be possibly \$100 still due. I have never written a word for the paper.

Q. Never gave any time to it ?

A. Not a moment ; I have never had anything to do with it.

Q. Just a trifle of unpaid purchase money ?

A. That is all ; I have no other interest in it.

By Hon. Mr. HARDY.—Q. You had several men who did the work at your house and took care also of the registry office ?

A. Yes.

Q. When hiring them what was the bargain ?

A. The bargain was that they were to do the chores about my house and office. The first three and a half years I boarded at the hotel, so I simply had my office, and they did the things about the office ; since that time they have done the chores about my house.

Q. What were they paid ?

A. I hired them by the month, and I paid them \$15, \$17 and \$18 a month. I have never paid them less than \$240 in cash and other perquisites, and these would be \$30 making \$300.

Q. Now then, it is objected that you have charged in your returns against disbursements more than a proportion adequate to the work in the registry office ?

A. Well, I don't think I have ; I think I have been as fair as I can.

Q. What was their work ?

A. Well, the first three years they took care of one horse, and sometimes I have had three, and they took care of the registry office, and that was all the work they had to do. In the registry office there are three large rooms and two large coal stoves and one wood stove ; my own surgery had one small coal stove with two rooms.

Q. Your surgery is not connected with the registry office ?

A. No.

Q. You therefore think that the proportion which you charge in respect to the registry office is fair ?

A. I do.

Q. What was the name of that witness who said he took care of your lawn and your horses and your stables, and all that he did at the registry office was saw two cords of wood and carry it in ?

A. That is not so. Aikens is his name ; he worked for me last year.

Q. You say that is not true ?

A. That is not true.

Q. In what way ?

A. In this way, that he took care of the registry office ; he did not do as much for me from the time I had to dismiss Findlay. I always let them have a key of the registry office, except the vault, so that they could go in and take care of the registry office, but when I began to miss things he had to come in when I was there or when my deputy was there.

Q. How much did you charge of his salary of what you paid him to disbursements?

A. I think I charged him \$105 if I remember; it was just about one-third of his salary; I gave him \$160 in cash or \$150 in cash and other things to make up \$300.

Q. \$260?

A. Whatever he said.

Q. He always boarded himself?

A. Yes; I gave him a garden and other perquisites, which brought his salary to about \$300.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. You say that this witness Aikens was one-third of his time taking care of the registry office?

A. I don't say that he was; I don't know what proportion of his time he was.

Q. He took care of your lawn did he not?

A. He did.

Q. Took care of your land?

A. Yes.

Q. Worked it, did he not?

A. Part of it only.

Q. Took care of your horses?

A. He did.

Q. Is that any part of the work of the registry office?

A. No.

Q. Was he not better paid for the work in regard to it?

A. He was paid principally for it.

Q. Now, how much did you pay him?

A. I think it was \$260 in cash, and I paid him what he could not well have got for \$50 besides.

Q. Well, now, was he one-third of his time engaged at the registry office?

A. I would not say that he was.

Q. Was he quarter of his time?

A. I could not divide the time.

Q. How did you arrive at the amount?

A. I thought it was a reasonable amount.

Q. Do you think it reasonable after being unable to divide the time ?

A. I did divide it.

Q. Upon what principle did you divide it ?

A. I divided it upon the amount of work that was done.

Q. Did he do as much work at the registry office as at your house ?

A. I could not say.

Q. If he did not do as much work at the registry office, how could you divide the amount.

A. Because I thought it was reasonable.

Q. On what ground did you think it reasonable ?

A. I thought it reasonable for this reason, that when I took the key of the office myself there were times when I actually did all the work myself.

Q. Who kept the key of the vault ?

A. The key of the vault was not kept by anybody except in the day time by myself and deputy part of the time, and other times it was kept where I hoped nobody would find it.

Q. Was it left in the office ?

A. It was.

Q. It was not where any person could have access to it ?

A. Unless they looked for it ; but somebody did get it.

Q. Now, when did you pay this man O'Flynn ?

A. I paid him a part of it sometime, I cannot give you any exact date, but in January, I am not positive about that, some time in the latter part of the year, and I paid him the balance of it some time ago, I cannot tell you when, may be a month ago.

Q. When did he quit there ?

A. Well, he was not working there only last fall sometime.

Q. And you made him the first payment when ?

A. It was sometime in the latter part of last year.

Q. Then when did you make him the next payment ?

A. I think it was about Christmas or New Year's time.

Q. When did you make the last payment ?

A. I think it was in March.

Q. Was it after this matter came up with regard to your office ?

A. That had nothing to do with it.

Q. Was it after that ?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you swear that it was not after that it took place?

A. No; I will not swear to that.

Q. You made an affidavit?

A. Yes.

Q. You made solemn oath that you had paid this man \$300?

A. Yes

Q. Had you paid the \$300.

A. I had given my obligation; I did not say that I had given it to him in his hand.

Q. I want to ask Mr. Mallory again if he had paid that sum when he made the affidavit?

A. I did not make an affidavit that I had paid it; I said that I made an affidavit that that was my disbursement

Q. The payment?

A. It is an obligation for a payment. I have to make affidavit to the receipts of my office; and now there are probably \$400 or \$500 outstanding.

Q. Did you give a note at that time?

A. I gave my personal word.

Q. Did you ever give a note to this man O'Flynn?

A. No.

Q. In what shape had you made the disbursement of the \$300?

A. Why, I had engaged him, and he had done the work for me, and I was to pay him; he was attending school, and the arrangement was that he was to send for it when he wanted it, and he did.

Q. Did you send it, or did he send for it?

A. He sent for it.

Q. Was there no negotiation between you and him with regard to this matter before the payment?

A. No.

Q. Or nothing in relation to the payment?

A. Except as I told you.

Q. And yet it was paid?

A. Oh, certainly.

Q. And paid after this matter came up with regard to your office?

A. No, I am not sure about that; as I told you some part of it was paid this year.

Q. Now, the judge dismissed this case of Findlay's on the ground that you were justified in retaining his money for certain goods he had stolen?

A. No; it was not.

Q. What was the ground upon which he failed ?

A. He failed because the judge held that I was justified in dismissing him.

Q. Then it was not on account of his having stolen goods that he was unable to recover ?

A. No ; that was the justifiable ground of his dismissal.

Q. He was employed by the year ?

A. He was employed by the month. It is reported that he said he was engaged by the year. He swore in court in the face of two or three witnesses to the contrary that he was engaged by the year and not by the month.

Q. The judge stated that ?

A. He did, and I can procure the solicitors who conducted the case if you want them.

Q. And the judge said it was upon the ground that he had been guilty of misconduct ?

A. He did.

Q. You are sure about that ?

A. I am perfectly positive.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. You spoke the other day about your father's illness ?

A. Yes.

Q. How long was he ill ?

A. He was taken ill in December, 1892, and died on 30th July, 1893.

Q. Have you ever rendered a bill for your services in connection with his illness ?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the amount of it ?

A. Well, I cannot tell you just at the present time.

Q. As near as you can ?

A. I could not tell you. I should say that my bill altogether, for I had attended him on several occasions, for all the years back, all told, was possibly \$200.

Q. What bill have you rendered since his death ?

A. I rendered all since his death.

Q. Will \$200 cover all your bill ?

A. No ; it won't cover all my bill ; possibly \$300 all told ; but it was part money that I had let him have at times.

Q. Then \$300 will cover the whole of your account to the estate ?

A. Yes ; about \$300 I should say.

Q. It is not \$500 ?

A. Oh, no.

RETURN of Fees and Emoluments and certain other particulars relating to
for the year ending

Name	1 Number of Municipalities in the Division.	2 Number of instruments registered during the year.	3 Number of uncopied and un-compared instruments on 31st December, 189	Amount of fees received under the tariff as allowed by section 95 of the Regis-					8	
				4 Total for Registrations under sub-secs. 1, 6, 11 and 12; declarations of Partnership, and any other Representation not included in the Act.	5 For searches. Sub-secs. 2, 3, 10.	6 For abstracts. Sub-secs. 4.	7 For certificates. Sub-secs. 5, and affidavits and oaths, ss. 9.		Special Receipts.	
									For special work not covered by next column.	For work connected with transfer of instruments, paid for by County Treasurer, s.s. 7.
A. E. Mallory ...	9	1605	uncopied, 88 uncompared none.	\$ 1,827 06	\$ 232 05	\$ 713 65	\$ 14 80		\$	\$

N.B.—The Registrar is requested to forward this Return duly filled up, to the Provincial Secretary, on or before the 15th January, next.

(a) This Return of the Registrar is to include all fees whether paid in cash or not, and to include all outstanding accounts.

REMARKS.—I have charged in the above account of expenditure \$500 for help. This is for work done by myself and family out of office hours, and is for making abstracts, copies, copying, etc., which if done in office hours, not allowing anything for my own time in office hours, would have necessitated one extra clerk all the year and a second part of the time.

the office of A. E. Mallory, Registrar of the East Riding of Northumberland, December 31st, 1891.

Sub-sections 1 to 12 of try Act.		11	12	13	14
9	10	Disbursements during the year in connection with office of Registrar, showing details.	Amount belonging to Municipality under sec. 7.	Whether paid to Treasurer and when.	Net income of Registrar.
Gross amount of fees exclusive of column 8	Total amount of fees and emoluments earned by Registrar during the year by virtue of his office. [See note (a)].				
\$ 2,781 96	\$ 2,787 96	\$ 1,247 24 Stationery..... 35 35 Light 3 10 Cleaning and care of office. 75 00 Cleaning privies 4 00 Deputy 600 00 Extra work done : Over hours ... 500 00 To County 28 79 Brooms 1 00	\$ 28 79	Paid out for fuel by order of Warden.	\$1,540 72, less outstanding or bad debts.

A duplicate is transmitted in case of accident.

COUNTY OF { I, Albert E. Mallory, Registrar of the
To Wit: { East Riding of the County of Northumberland,
make oath and say :

That this Return states truly the several particulars mentioned in the respective columns thereof.

Sworn before me at the Village of Colborne, }
in the County of Northumberland, this fifth } (Sgd.) A. E. MALLORY,
day of January, 1892.

(Sgd) THOS. H. PETERSON,
A Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Northumberland.

Return of Fees and Emoluments and certain other particulars relating to
for the year ending

Name.	1 Number of Municipalities in the Division.	2 Number of Instruments registered during the year.	3 Number of uncopied and un-compared instruments on 31st December, 1892.	Amount of fees received under the tariff as allowed by section 95 of the Regis-					
				4 Total for Registrations under sub-secs. 1, 6, 11, and 12; declarations of Partnership, and any other Registration not included in the Act.	5 For searches. Sub-secs. 2, 3, 10.	6 For abstracts. Sub-sec. 4.	7 For certificates. Sub-sec. 5, and affidavits and oaths, s-s. 9.	8 Special Receipts.	
								For special work not covered by next column.	For work connected with Transfer of Instruments, paid for by County Treasurer. Sub-sec. 7.
A; E. Mallory....	9	1140	uncopied, 88 uncompared none.	\$ 1,827 06	\$ 175 20	\$ 620 35	\$ 11 50	\$ 78 00	\$ Nil.

N. B.—The Registrar is requested to forward this Return duly filled up, to the Provincial Secretary, on or before the 15th January, next.

(a) This Return of the Registrar is to include all fees whether paid in cash or not, and to include all outstanding accounts.

REMARKS.—The above returns make no allowance for work done out of hours. By working over hours I have been able to do the work of an extra clerk, and hence the expenses of the office have been kept at the above figure.

the office of A. E. Mallory, Registrar of the East Riding of Northumberland, December 31st, 1891.

sub-sections 1 to 12 of try Act.		11	12	13	14
9	10	Disbursements during the year in connection with office of Regis- trar, showing details.	Amount belonging to Munici- pality under sec. 7.	Whether paid to Treasurer and when.	Net income of Registrar.
Gross amount of fees exclusive of column 8.	Total amount of fees and emoluments earned by Registrar during the year by virtue of his office. [See note (a)].				
\$ 2,447 30	\$ 2,525 38	\$ Deputy 6 00 Caretaking 1 00 Stationery 20 Coal Oil 3 Cards and printing 10	\$	\$	\$ 1,792 38

A duplicate is transmitted in case of accident.

County of Northumberland, } I, Albert E. Mallory Registrar, of
To Wit: } the East Riding of Northumber-
land.

make oath and say:

That this Return states truly the several particulars mentioned in the respective columns thereof.
Sworn before me at the Village of Colborne, }
in the County of Northumberland, this 19th } (Sgd.) A. E. MALLORY.
day of January, 1893.

(Sgd.) THOS. H. PETERSON,
A Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Northumberland.

RETURN of Fees and Emoluments and certain other particulars relating to
for the year ending

Name.	1 Number of Municipalities in the Division.	2 Number of instruments registered during the year.	3 Number of uncopied and un-compared instruments on 31st December, 189	Amount of fees received under the tariff as allowed by section 95 of the Regis-					8 Special Receipts.	
				4 Total for Registrations under sub-secs. 1, 6, 11 and 12; declarations of partnership, and any other Registration not included in the Act.	5 For searches. Sub-secs. 2, 3, 10.	6 For abstracts. Sec. 4.	7 For certificates. Sub-secs. 5, and affidavits and oaths, s.s. 9.		For special work not covered by next column.	For work connected with transfer of instruments, paid for by County Treasurer, s.s. 7.
A. E. Mallory....	9	1110	92 uncopied. None un-compared	\$ 1,596 95	\$ 156 00	\$ 650 55	\$ 14 25	\$	\$	\$

N.B.—The Registrar is requested to forward this Return duly filled up, to the Provincial Secretary, on or before the 15th January, next.

(a) This Return of the Registrar is to include all fees whether paid in cash or not, and to include all outstanding accounts.

REMARKS.—The above Return includes all outstanding accounts due this office on December 31st, 1893, amounting to \$348 91, and makes no allowance for work done over hours, which if I did not do, I would be compelled to keep another assistant. The documents not copied are all regularly entered on the abstract indexes and only await a few slack days to be all copied. Otherwise I should be compelled to have another clerk for a couple of months in the winter, and myself, deputy and clerk all be idle in the summer.

the office of A. E. Mallory, Registrar of the East Riding of Northumberland,
December 31st, 1891.

Sub-sections 1 to 12 of try Act.		11	12	13	14
9 Gross amount of fees exclusive of column 8	10 Total amount of fees and emoluments earned by Registrar during the year by virtue of his office. [See note (a).]	Disbursements during the year in connection with office of Regis- trar, showing details.	Amount belonging to Munici- pality under sec. 107.	Whether paid to Treasurer and when.	Net income of Registrar.
\$ 2,417 85	\$ 2,417 85	\$ Stationery..... 35 00 Oil..... 3 00 Caretaking, cleaning. 125 00 Postage and P.O. box 5 00 Deputy Registrar 1,000 00 Clerks..... 300 00	\$	\$	\$ 969 35

A duplicate is transmitted in case of accident.

COUNTY OF

To Wit: } I, Albert E. Mallory, Registrar of the
East Riding of the County of Northumberland.

make oath and say :

That this Return states truly the several particulars mentioned in the respective columns thereof.
Sworn before me at the Village of Colborne, }
in the County of Northumberland, this 13th } (Sgd.) A. E. MALLORY,
day of January, 1894.

(Sgd.)

S. L. BRUNTNELL,

A Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Northumberland.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. I see the return that you make states in column 11, "Disbursements during the year in connection with the office of registrar, etc."?

A. Yes.

Q. It does not absolutely say whether they were paid in the year or not?

A. No; the gross receipts are simply the receipts of the office, and I have probably been \$200 or \$300 short. People have called me up by telephone to have work done for them and have not paid me. I am several hundred dollars short that way, but I cannot help myself unless I shut right down.

By Mr. OLANCY.—Q. This return states truly the several particulars with respect to the province. Now in column 11 we find certain disbursements?

A. These are the disbursements for the year.

Q. Payments for the year 1893. In column 11 there is \$300 put there. This return states truly the several particulars with respect to the province?

A. I think it is true.

Q. You think it is true?

A. I do. I do not see how I could make a return any other way.

Q. There are witnesses who have stated here that they did not do more than half an hour's work each day during their time in your registry office. Is that true?

A. No, it is not true; they could not possibly do the work in half an hour or anything like it. For instance, I have had him there with myself, this man Findlay particularly, for four hours at a time.

Q. What was he doing?

A. Scrubbing out the office.

Q. What were you doing?

A. I was helping him.

Q. I suppose that was part of the \$500 you charged?

A. It was.

By Mr. KERNS.—Q. Do you employ that kind of men?

A. I do not; I dismissed him as soon as I found out there was anything wrong. He took a pair of riding boots of mine that cost me \$12.

Q. Those several men that gave evidence here swear positively that they were not engaged more than half an hour each day at your registry office?

A. It is not true.

Q. How do you know?

A. Because I was there myself.

Q. And you are prepared to say that these men swore what was not true?

A. I am.

Q. They have also sworn that they took your horses to your office nearly every morning for you to go and visit your patients. Is that true?

A. It is not. I only wish that I had been able to do so before office hours; occasionally they did bring them to the office.

IN *RE* REGISTRY OFFICE, COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

“XLV.”

SATURDAY, 21st April, 1894.

N. AWREY, Esq., M.P.P., Chairman.

Mr. HENRY GRUNDY, Deputy-Registrar of the County of Peterborough, sworn.

By Mr. WHITE.

Q. What is your name?

A. My name is Henry Grundy.

Q. Mr. Grundy, are you the Deputy Registrar for Peterborough?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been Deputy Registrar?

A. Over 18 years. I am in my 19th year.

Q. What assistance have you in the office besides yourself and Registrar?

A. Mr. Morrow's son is there and my daughter has been there since the first of this month.

Q. Prior to that, what other assistance had you?

A. There was a short time when another son of Mr. Morrow's was there copying.

Q. You are the only regular assistant? The others come when you require outside help?

A. The son has been there pretty nearly all the time now.

Q. How long has the son been there regularly?

A. He was not what I would consider perfectly regular. He came about six months ago and has been regular since then.

Q. How much of the work does Mr. Morrow do?

A. That is a hard question to say.

Q. How much time is he there?

A. That is a hard question to tell.

Q. Is he there from 10 to 4 during office hours?

A. Not all the time, he is not.

Q. Could you tell about the average time he is there?

A. No; I do not think I could.

Q. Does he do any of the work of the office, or what part of the work does he do?

A. Mr. Morrow, I would consider, receives the instruments when he is there.

Q. What other part of the work does he do? Does he do any copying?

A. No; he does not do much of the copying.

Q. Who does the copying principally ?

A. What portion of the time do you ask about ? Do you mean this year or last year ?

Q. Say last year ?

A. Well, last year, and in fact all previous years, we have had copyists there all the time. In fact ever since I have been in the office, we have always had copyists.

Q. Do you copy yourself ?

A. When I am not engaged in receiving instruments and abstracting I copy all the time.

Q. After the copying is done, who does the comparing of that ?

A. I have done some of it and Mr. Morrow's son did considerable of it.

Q. Is that done after ever instrument ?

A. No ; it accumulates.

Q. Is there much in arrears in that respect, examining and comparing ?

A. There is considerable of both of them.

Q. For how long back are both behind ?

A. I cannot mention time, because you see we take a township and copy in the township. One township might be copied right up to to-day and another township might be back some months.

Q. I understand you to say there was a good deal of comparing that had not been done. I want to know how far back that is. Do you do some up and are there others that you leave behind ?

A. Sometimes we will take a book and compare it along.

Q. I understand you to say that the entering and comparing is not done immediately after an instrument is completed ?

A. No ; that is allowed to accumulate.

Q. How far back, can you tell me, are you behind in that respect in point of time ? Have you compared up to three months or six months ?

A. I did not know what I was going to be questioned on, and I cannot speak with any positiveness. I cannot give you any idea as to whether it is six months or three months.

Q. Well, a month ?

A. The comparing is further in arrears than a month.

Q. Has any of it been neglected, not done at all ?

A. There might be some that has never been compared.

Q. Could you give us an idea ?

A. No ; I cannot.

Q. That was up to January or up to the present time ?

A. Both.

Q. Has the comparing with the original documents now filed been regularly done?

A. I may say that there was work not compared up.

Q. Well then it has not been done regularly?

A. I do not think it has.

Q. Is it true, as I am informed, that some of these documents that have been copied into the books and have been stamped as compared, were not in fact compared?

A. Well, I know we have come across instruments that were marked compared that we found afterwards were not correct copies.

Q. What do you conclude from that? That they were marked stamped without being compared?

A. I would.

Q. To what extent?

A. I could not say.

Q. Cannot you give us an idea? Would there be 500?

A. I do not think I could form an estimate.

Q. 300, 250, 200?

A. More than that not compared. I will speak for my own work. I consider myself a very accurate copyist and I have marked my own instruments as compared when they have not been regularly compared.

Q. Did you find any of yours that turned out to be not correct copies?

A. I do not know about that, but of course if I did not compare an instrument I could not say anything about it.

Q. How many do you think were marked stamped as compared that were not compared or turned out to be not faithful copies? Is 200 or 250 correct, as near as you can judge?

A. About that.

Q. Those that have been compared, if any alterations were found to be necessary, I suppose some of them have been compared?

A. Yes.

Q. When it is necessary to alter them, how has it been done?

A. I have altered them in the regular ink. I initial any that I come across.

Q. Were they altered in red ink?

A. No; in black ink.

Q. Do you make these corrections in red ink, according to the statute?

A. No; we do not do that. I do not think the red ink is a good law. You do not find one red ink in ten that is a good ink.

Q. I am informed that some instruments that have been filed have been allowed to be changed in the office. Is that so?

A. There are some instruments which have been changed.

Q. Can you say in what respect they have been changed?

A. Perhaps some little items that were perhaps incorrect.

Q. That has been done in the office?

A. Yes.

Q. After that they have been filed?

A. Yes.

Q. And who did that?

A. The lawyers would do that.

Q. Has that been done often?

A. No; not very often.

Q. How often, on your own knowledge?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Has it been done many times?

A. It is a long while to speak back from. I have been there for 10 years.

Q. Has it been done a good deal during the course of the ten years that you have been there?

A. No; I would not say that it has been done a good deal.

Q. Was it done last year?

A. I cannot remember any instance particularly last year.

Q. Well, the year before?

A. I did not keep an account of these things.

Q. I want you to fix the year.

A. I do not know how I can. I never kept any record of them.

Q. You surely have some recollection, say of a year or two years ago, or more or less?

A. I cannot remember. I suppose there was an alteration last year and the year before.

Q. Is the Registrar aware of this being done?

A. Yes, he was aware of it.

Q. And permitted it?

A. Yes.

Q. So that you cannot give us an idea of how often it occurs?

A. I could not say how many times.

Q. Have you a recollection of when the Inspector was at your office last year?

A. Yes; I was away at the time.

Q. Were you out of town?

A. I was on my vacation.

Q. Were you there the year before ?

A. Yes.

Q. How long was Mr. Johnston there ?

A. Perhaps an hour or two. Probably two hours.

Q. Did he take a great while there ?

A. Both Mr. Morrow and myself were working with him.

Q. Was anything said to Mr. Johnston at the time of his coming about these alterations of deeds filed in the office ?

A. I am not sure.

Q. Was there anything said at the time about arrearages the year before last ?

A. I do not think there was anything special said about them.

Q. You and the Registrar are the ones who do all the receiving ?

A. We do.

Q. Is that all entered in the receiving book ?

A. Yes.

Q. You have not that book here ?

A. No.

Q. Have you looked at that book recently ?

A. I saw it yesterday.

Q. Have you examined it back ?

A. No ; I did not know that I was going to be called.

Q. Every instrument that is brought there, is it entered in that book ?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you received pay for every instrument that has been entered in that book ? We are coming down now to the revenue and the fees, and first we will start with the receiving book ?

A. Every instrument is entered in that book.

Q. If so, have you or the registrar collected all the money for every document ?

A. No ; because there are instruments of my own the registrar did not charge me for.

Q. Anybody else that has not been charged for ?

A. I think there have been others.

Q. Now how many instruments did you have entered that were not charged for ?

A. Well, I have been having instruments for years, ever since I have been in the office, nearly nineteen years.

Q. How many had you last year, or perhaps you can give us an average per year how many you had ?

A. I had some last year and as many as I had all the time before.

Q. How many last year ?

A. Some of them were instruments that went in four books, and it depends whether you would call four instruments or one.

Q. One instrument. How many did you have last year ?

A. Perhaps a dozen.

Q. How much would the fees have been on that ?

A. \$3 or \$4 each. I do not know that they would average that.

Q. You think you had more last year than in former years ?

A. Yes ; as many in last year as in all previous years together.

Q. Were there any others, or other similar case for last year or two years back ?

A. There might be. I cannot remember. I have never done anything to refresh my memory. I do not keep account of these things. There might be more or less.

Q. Was there any other person, commencing now and going backwards, registered deeds or documents of any description, that he did not pay for ?

A. If I had the receiving book, it would speak for itself.

Q. You think that the only safe way of getting the information ?

A. I think so.

Q. Can you name any other cases similar to yours ?

A. I think there was one case, an instrument of Mr. Henry.

Q. Who is he ?

A. He lives in Peterborough.

Q. How many documents did he register without paying

A. Only once, a small instrument.

Q. Were there other cases ?

A. I cannot recollect.

Q. Were there other similar cases ?

A. I think so.

Q. How many ?

A. I could not say.

Q. You cannot bring to your recollection any other

A. No.

Q. Have any been done for Mr. Stratton ?

A. Yes ; I think there was one for him.

Q. That is the member for the county ?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there any more than one ?

A. I think not.

Q. Is the Registrar there pretty constantly or is he off pretty occasionally ?

A. I could not say constantly.

Q. Is he off sometimes for a week ?

A. No ; never for a week.

Q. How long would he be away ? Would he be away for more than a week, that is in town ?

A. When he is in town he comes around.

Q. Has he been absent from the office for any considerable time ?

A. No.

Q. Have you had any conversation with anyone about coming here ?

A. No.

Q. Anyone recently ?

A. I did yesterday.

Q. With whom ?

A. Some people who knew I was going and asked me about it.

Q. Did you at any time have any conversation about testimony you would give here with any one ?

A. I talked to Mr. J. B. McWilliams, Crown Timber Agent at Peterborough. I told him I was going.

Q. Is that all ?

A. Yes ; and he said what will you do. He said " Tell the truth."

Q. Was that all ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have a conversation with anybody else, any time recently before you were subpoenaed to come here, and talk about the evidence you should give and the manner in which you should give it ? Have you had a conversation with Mr. Stratton ?

A. When the first summons came I went to see Mr. Stratton to see what it was they wanted it for, and he told me that I would have to go before the Public Accounts Committee.

Q. What else did he tell you ?

A. Mr. Stratton said that I would not want to complicate the Government in my testimony.

Q. Did he say that you were to say that black was white ?

A. No.

Q. Is that what you understood ?

A. He put it in that way, that I must not say anything that would be detrimental to the Government.

Q. In the expense account, who keeps that ?

A. Mr. Morrow.

Q. Have you a knowledge of them ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you make entries in the books ?

A. Yes ; I help to keep the books.

Q. I am instructed that charges have been made there for expenses for work which was never done. Is that so ?

A. I cannot say yes to that.

Q. What can you say ?

A. I do not know what you refer to. If you give me the account I could tell. With regard to the cost and the expenditure, Mr. Morrow himself looks after that.

Q. You would not be able to tell us ?

A. No.

Q. Are you aware that persons who were marked down as having been paid money for work or expenses were not paid ?

A. I think nothing of that kind is right. Of course I cannot speak positively. He puts down certain charges for sundries for his daughter and son. I cannot tell how many months they were there. I never kept check of them.

Q. So you could not give us that information without having the books to refer to ?

A. I cannot speak as positively as if I had the books.

Q. The receiving book and cash book or ledger would show the exact facts ?

A. Yes.

Q. You could not tell the respective attendances at the office of Mr. Morrow ?

A. I could tell better with the books. If Mr. Morrow was there, the probability is that he would take the instruments.

Q. How much have you been paid ?

A. My salary is \$800 a year.

Q. Has it always been \$800 ?

A. Yes ; the old Registrar gave me \$800. The last year he was to have given me a commission and then he died very suddenly and there was no agreement in writing, and I did not get anything.

Q. Under Mr. Morrow ?

A. The first year with Mr. Morrow I got \$850, and after that, the second year, \$800, and \$800 ever since.

Q. I suppose you have been paid regularly ?

A. We do not have any regular pay day.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. When was it you saw Mr. Stratton ?

A. The day after I got the summons.

Q. You went to him. He did not go to you ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Stratton say anything to you suggesting that you should hide anything from this committee ?

A. He did not put it in that way.

Q. Have you anything to say that will implicate the Government ? You say "complicate." Is there anything these nineteen years that you can tell of that will implicate the Government ?

A. I do not know of anything that will implicate the Government.

Q. Has any wrong occurred in your office for which the Government is responsible ?

A. No ; perhaps in using the words I did I conveyed a wrong impression to your mind that I would not wish to do.

Q. Do you say that Mr. Stratton asked you to conceal anything or hide anything from this committee. Did he ask you not to tell the truth ?

A. He put it in the way that I might give certain testimony that would be against the office.

Q. What did he say. Did he ask you if there was anything irregular in the office ?

A. Mr. Stratton asked me how often Mr. Morrow was in attendance at the office.

Q. What else did he ask you ?

A. He asked me whether I would say that Mr. Morrow was a constant worker in the office.

Q. Anything else ?

A. I do not know particulars on that line. I went to him to know what line of evidence would be taken if I came before this committee.

Q. That is why you went to him ?

A. Yes.

Q. You wanted to know what possible line of questions there would be here ?

A. Yes ; I want to say again that Mr. McWilliams, as any friend would, told me to tell the whole truth.

Q. Did Mr. Stratton suggest to you that he did not want to have the truth told. Did you gather that ?

A. He did not put it to me in the way that Mr. McWilliams did.

Q. Are you insinuating here that Mr. Stratton gave you to understand that he did not want you to tell the truth ?

A. I am, sir, yes.

Q. What did Mr. Stratton say that caused you to think that. What reasons have you for making the insinuation ?

A. I have good reasons. He spoke about Mr. Morrow's attendance at the office, as I told you.

Q. What did he say. I hope you have told the truth about that ?

A. I am sitting here and speaking against my bread and butter.

Q. I want you to give Mr. Stratton's words. What did he say ?

A. He said, with regard to Mr. Morrow, he asked me if I could say that Mr. Morrow was not out of the office ten days in the year, and I said I could not say anything of the sort.

Q. Give it all, what else is there ? What other question did he ask you ? Do you consider that he suggested that you should tell an untruth when he asked you that question ?

A. Yes ; I do.

Q. What other question did he ask you ; about how much work he did in the office ?

A. When you give me that suggestion it helps my memory. He said "Can Mr. Morrow run the office himself." I did not answer him yes or no. He says is he as good a Registrar as previous Registrar. I said "Certainly not."

Q. Did you think that that question suggested that you should not tell the truth ? Was Mr. Stratton hinting to you that you should not tell the truth ?

A. I took it that way.

Q. So you would not have a mind of your own. You would answer just as suggested.

A. I do not know.

Q. Now you say that certain instruments of yours were recorded there free of cost. Were they deeds or mortgages ?

A. They were both.

Q. Did they concern your own property ?

A. My wife's property.

Q. And you say there were perhaps one dozen deeds last year, deeds or mortgages ?

A. They were deeds and mortgages and discharges.

Q. The Registrar did not charge you for these ?

A. He did not put any fees against them. They were entered in the books in the regular way, but no fees put opposite to them.

Q. Outside of your own transactions you remember one occurrence of Mr. Henry's What was that ?

A. It was the registration of a co-partnership.

Q. What is the fee ?

A. 50 cents.

Q. Outside of the registration of this instrument you think you remember one of Mr. Stratton's. What was it.

A. It was a deed of some land.

Q. And you say you can recall not another case except those two. You did say so ?

A. I do not recall any more.

Q. In nineteen years time you can recall three, yourself, one of Mr. Henry's and one of Mr. Stratton's?

A. I can say in regard to ten years. There was no reason in the world why I should tax my memory in this way.

Q. Do you mean to say then that it is a frequent occurrence not to make charges. Is it the exception?

A. It is the exception.

Q. It is rarely done?

A. Certainly it is.

Q. You can mention but two cases, speaking from memory?

A. Yes.

Q. You speak of mistakes which were found out in instruments filed. Can you recall the nature of the mistake? What kind of a mistake? Any one case? In recent years?

A. Yes; one of Hall & Hayes.

Q. Tell us about it.

A. The description was wrong. It was a deed.

Q. What was the error?

A. The date was wrong, and then it referred to the plan as being by a certain surveyor and it was not that surveyor.

Q. What else?

A. Then there was a portion of the description incorrect.

Q. Was there an alteration made as to the number of acres contained?

A. No.

Q. Did it touch the question of value, any change in the consideration?

A. No; I will say that I do not know of anything that was very material. They were minor matters.

Q. Not as to consideration?

A. No.

Q. Was a change ever made that could affect the interest of anybody?

A. I cannot say that.

Q. Would it be a clerical mistake?

A. They were a little more than that, because this instrument, the one that I refer to, same mistake had been followed time after time. The description was really good for nothing and had been for years. In that same description there was a piece omitted.

Q. Can you instance another?

A. There was another drawn to make the wife to bar dower, and instead of that she should have been a grantor. She had more interest than dower.

Q. What was the name of this ?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Who asked that this should be corrected ?

A. The lawyer.

Q. Did both parties to the correction agree to it ?

A. We knew it was an error and carried out the intention of the parties.

Q. In Hall and Hayes, did the correction carry out the intention of the parties ?

A. Yes ; in both cases the intention of the parties interested was carried out.

Q. Who does the correspondence in the office ?

A. Both.

Q. Who does the larger part ?

A. I think I do.

Q. Who does the abstracting ?

A. We do it jointly.

Q. Are all the abstracts made in that way ?

A. Yes.

Q. It is a considerable part of the business of the office ?

A. Yes.

Q. And the copying, you are pretty jointly engaged in that ?

A. Yes ; if I am not doing much receiving, I am doing more copying, but if I am at receiving I am not at copying.

Q. Can you tell me just what Mr. Johnston did when he inspected the office a couple of years ago.

A. The way he generally inspects the office, he would go over the instruments and look at the certificates and see that they were all signed. Generally, go over and find out all the instruments we had received.

Q. Did he ask questions whether there were errors or not ?

A. He finds out what is the last instrument we have received and turns to the book for reference.

Q. At this time were there many instruments in arrears ?

A. I suppose our arrears then ran from 100 to 200. I do not consider we were much in arrears. I consider it pretty well up if only 100 instruments in arrears, especially at this time of year.

Q. You think there is nothing to complain of as to arrears ?

A. No ; there is not. I would not consider that if it goes to 200 there was anything to talk about.

Q. You say that Mr. McWilliams spoke to you about your testimony and Mr. Stratton ? Anybody else ?

A. No ; no one else. Some of those that would advise me on my position. The minister of the church I belonged to, Mr. Zimmerman. He told me the same as Mr. McWilliams did, to tell the truth.

Q. Who else?

A. I do not know of anybody in particular. Give me some name.

Q. Anybody since you came to Toronto?

A. No.

Q. Anybody on the train coming here?

A. No.

Q. Nobody met you on the train?

A. No.

Q. Have you had any conversation about this particular matter since leaving Peterborough with anybody?

A. Might have talked with my brother.

Q. Where does he live?

A. In the city of Toronto.

Q. Give us the conversation?

A. We began to talk about other things. I did not even go inside the house. Nothing was said as to investigation.

Q. He asked you no questions?

A. No; he did not. I did not go inside the house; I met him at the door.

Q. Anyone else?

A. No.

Q. Have you had any letters on this subject from anyone?

A. No.

Q. Have you written any letters to anyone?

A. No.

Q. Have you received any letter from anyone asking you about affairs in the Registrar's office?

A. No.

Q. Has anyone else received a letter to be read?

A. No.

Q. Have you named all the people with whom you had a conversation about this matter?

A. There were 150 people. The matter is the talk of the town. When the lawyers came into the office they would talk. It is the talk of everyone, but I refrained from going to work and talking to people about this matter.

Q. You went to Mr. Stratton?

A. I went to try to find out what it was. I have been worried day after day about this matter. Everybody who came into the office had a laugh and a twit about the matter. One lawyer told me that if Grundy went to Toronto he would upset the constitution. Someone told me that the Public Accounts Committee was an awful lot.

Q. Who else other than these have spoken to you about this matter? Did you consult anyone else?

A. No.

Q. Anyone in the room, committee room, speak to you?

A. No.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Have you any ill-feeling against Mr. Stratton?

A. No, sir, I have not. Mr. Stratton is a friend of mine. I never had any words with him. We left as good friends as ever.

Q. Why was it that you thought of going to him?

A. Because he was the member.

Q. I understand you to say that numbers of documents registered in the Registry office were never compared?

A. Yes.

Q. That these documents were stamped as compared when they were not compared?

A. Yes.

Q. That changes have been made in documents after they were registered?

A. Yes.

Q. That these changes were not made in red ink?

A. No. With regard to red ink I have seen plans and instruments with red ink that you could not tell a figure on them.

Q. That there were a number of cases in which documents were registered there without fees being charged?

A. Yes.

By Mr. AWREY.—Q. You say you discovered instruments that had not been compared. When did you make this discovery?

A. I saw one instrument the other day, two or three days ago.

Q. When had it been recorded? How many years ago?

A. I could not say whether it was five or ten years. I know it was in Mr. Morrow's time, because it was in Mr. Morrow's son's handwriting.

Q. Have all the mistakes you have found been made during Mr. Morrow's Registrarship?

A. The law that compared the instruments did not come into force until 1890.

Q. In Peterborough besides Mr. Stratton did any one say what evidence you should give here?

A. No; no one in Peterborough.

Q. Did any one ask you whether there were irregularities in your office any time within six months or a year?

A. I could not say that they did not and I could not tell you who it was.

Q. This instrument that Mr. Stratton registered and did not pay for, how about it?

A. Mr. Morrow is a wonderfully good-natured man.

Q. Do you know that any arrangement was made with Mr. Stratton that he should not pay for it?

A. No.

Q. Well, is it not the custom of firms to have accounts running a month in your registry office?

A. Yes.

Q. So that there a good many instruments registered and not paid for except by the month?

A. Yes.

Q. How long since Mr. Stratton had instrument registered?

A. I do not know whether it was this year or last year.

Q. It is simply as an account standing against him that has not been marked paid?

A. The instrument comes in. We have two columns in the cash-book marked "paid" and "fee" and an instrument that comes in and is paid is marked in the "paid" column.

Q. This instrument of Mr. Stratton's is simply,—no fee entered?

A. Yes.

Q. Who received the instrument?

A. I do not know whether Mr. Morrow or myself.

Q. If you received it, it would be marked filed though no money was paid?

A. No.

Q. Mr. Morrow give you any instructions to receive the instrument and without pay?

A. You cannot answer questions just like that. I say this if I received that instrument and it is not charged for, then Mr. Morrow told me not to charge for it. I do not recollect getting any general instructions.

Q. Did Mr. Stratton say that you were to screen Mr. Morrow?

A. No.

Q. You went to him as a friend?

A. Yes.

Q. I suppose he told you you would be asked if Mr. Morrow spent much time in the office and if he could do the work alone?

A. Yes.

Q. And because he asked you these things, you supposed he wanted you not to tell the truth?

A. He wanted me to be as favorable to Mr. Morrow as I could. I drew the deduction that he wanted me to be as friendly to Mr. Morrow as I could.

Q. Who does this stamping?

A. I have stamped instruments that have not been examined.

Q. Did you stamp when they were not examined by your own motion ?

A. Mr. Morrow knew that I did it.

Q. Did he know before or after you had done it ?

A. I do not know about that.

Q. Did he ever say anything to you that, having stamped them without comparing, that they must be compared ?

A. No.

Q. Who did you tell that there had been stamping done without comparing ?

A. I do not know. Some lawyer might have come in and I might have told him. I cannot say.

Q. How would he know if it was not examined ?

A. If he found it was full of mistakes.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Was Mr. Morrow aware that documents were being stamped as being compared when they were not compared, and then registered when they were not compared ?

A. Yes ; he was.

Q. Within the last two or three years, did Mr. Morrow know that this was the regular practice to mark documents as compared that were not compared ?

A. Yes ; he knew.

Q. Tell us why Mr. Morrow had a knowledge that this being done ?

A. Sometimes we have gone to work and compared the heads of instruments, the parties to an instrument and the land and signatures.

Q. Did Mr. Morrow know that this was being done in the office, or was his knowledge only acquired after ?

A. He knew of it.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Did Mr. Morrow, when he became aware of it for the first time, tell you to discontinue it ?

A. No.

Q. He allowed it to go on as formerly ?

A. Yes.

“ XLVI.”

Mr. MORROW, sworn :

By Mr. AWREY.—Q. What is your full name ?

A. Bernard Morrow.

Q. You are Registrar of the County of Peterborough ?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been Registrar ?

A. Ten years on the 24th of January, 1894.

Q. Will you tell me how much time you devote to your duties as Registrar ?

A. I devote all my time.

Q. You say you were appointed in 1884. Take 1893. How much of your time in 1893 did you devote to your duties as Registrar ?

A. Well, I go there between 9 and 9.30 and remain till 4 or 4.30.

Q. Do you do that regularly ?

A. Every day except a few days.

Q. How much vacation did you take in 1893 ?

A. I had one whole week. That is all in three years.

Q. Do you know of any documents having been received and registered and not charged for ?

A. There have been some. Mr. Grundy, the Deputy Registrar, had some deeds and mortgages which I did not charge for.

Q. Any others ?

A. There might be two or three.

Q. It has been said that a document was registered for Mr. Stratton and not paid for. Have you any recollection of that ?

A. I have no recollection of that.

Q. Was there any arrangement between you and Mr. Stratton regarding registration for which no charge was to be made ?

A. No arrangement.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with him ?

A. No.

Q. It has been said that a large number of documents were stamped as having been examined and compared which were not examined ?

A. There were some. We examined the lots, names and signatures. The covenants were not fully examined.

Q. In how many cases would this occur ?

A. I could not exactly tell.

Q. Did you allow any of them to be registered after even this partial examination had taken place ?

A. No ; not to my knowledge.

Q. Then if any man says that such registration has taken place that person—

A. It would be done without my knowledge.

Q. Have you been in the habit of allowing lawyers or any other person to come in and alter documents?

A. We would compare them, and before they were registered we would make the necessary changes before the certificates were endorsed.

Q. Did you ever allow a document to be changed that altered the consideration?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Were you aware of the law requiring that any changes that were made should be made with red ink?

A. Yes; within the last year.

Q. Have you allowed any changes to be made since that time and the changes made with other than red ink in the book?

A. There have been some things added in when copying—some few words found to be wrong—not in red ink.

Q. Why?

A. I do not know.

Q. It was not done with your instructions?

A. It was done with my instructions.

Q. Were you aware of the changes having been made in other colored ink only after it had been done?

A. I do not quite understand you.

Q. Were you aware that these changes had been made in other colored ink than red ink? Did you know at the time?

A. I have sometimes left out something myself and put it in black ink since the law came into force.

Q. There is a case which refers to a co-partnership—Mr. Henry—which was not charged for registration. Do you know anything about this?

A. Yes; I remember that. He handed me the document on the street and I registered it, put it on the books and marked it off afterwards.

Q. What assistance have you had in your office last year?

A. I have had Mr. Grundy and Miss Harley, and my daughter is there off and on and a couple of boys.

Q. You say you devote most of your time to office work?

A. I devote it all to office work.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. I understand you to say that with your knowledge no documents were registered without being compared?

A. I never saw a document registered in the office since I have been there without being compared.

Q. And did you know of any having been done when you were not in?

A. Never been brought to my knowledge.

Q. Were errors found in documents after registering in books and not compared ?

A. I think there was one that I recollect.

Q. As to the changes that were made in documents, there seems to be some misunderstanding as to this. It is said that after documents have been registered in your office, that then alterations have been made after they were recorded ?

A. There was one and I did not see it. Mr. Grundy spoke to me about it and asked me to have it changed. It was a misunderstanding between the parties, and I told him that he could change it. That is all I can recollect.

Q. Have you seen the report of the Inspector ?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, \$1,113.41 of disbursements were all necessary disbursements to carry on the work of the office that year ?

A. Yes

By Mr. AWREY.—Q. Was there any work done in the registry office for which there was no charge, by your family ?

A. Of course these charges I have made to them I would have paid to outside parties.

Q. Was there work done for which there was no charge made ?

A. I should think there was. My daughter worked there a good part of the year, and I think I allowed her the sum of \$25. I might have allowed her a good deal more.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. You allowed her \$25 ?

A. About that. I think the daughter was \$50 and the boys \$25 each.

Q. What would the work they did be really worth ?

A. I have not thought of the matter.

Q. Would it be worth more than you paid them ?

A. It would be worth double, I think.

By Mr. HARTY.—Q. For outsiders.

A. They would work on and off, the daughter four or five months of the year, one of the boys for four or five months and the other about a month or so, a couple of months.

By Mr. WHITE.—Q. You were there when the Inspector was there in 1893 ?

A. Yes.

Q. What did he do on that occasion ?

A. He first looked at the instruments to see that they were properly signed. He would skip a few, and take another fifty and look through them in that way, four or five hundred instruments, probably more than that.

Q. Anything else ?

A. Then he looked at the general work of the office, how we were abstracting instruments and other things, looked through indexes.

Q. Anything else ?

A. That is about all.

Q. How long was he there ?

A. About half a day. He came there about two o'clock and remained until five or six in the evening.

Q. Did he make any observation about any of the work ?

A. I do not recollect about anything in particular ?

Q. Did he not say anything with reference to the arrearages ?

A. Oh, yes ; he saw how many instruments there were to be copied and how many to be compared and made a note of it, and asked us to have them all gotten up as soon as possible.

Q. He was not altogether satisfied in that respect ?

A. Not quite.

Q. Did he express his satisfaction ?

A. He did.

Q. How many instruments were in arrear at that time ?

A. I think about 200. Sometimes they got behind, and in July and August we have hardly anything to do and get arrears up then.

Q. Did he discover that any of them stamped had not been compared ? That was not reported to him ?

A. No.

Q. Were there many of them then stamped and uncomparred ?

A. Yes.

Q. How many ?

A. About 300 or 400.

Q. Were those all stamped as compared ?

A. Yes, stamped as compared. We compared the parties, the land and some of the covenants, made a partial comparison.

Q. Were there any that had not been compared ?

A. Yes ; there always are quite a number of those. We copy for quite a while and come back and compare them all. They were not stamped.

Q. I am speaking of those that were stamped. Were there any at that time that were stamped as having been compared that were not compared ?

A. No.

Q. Were there any stamped and partially compared ?

A. There were some.

Q. How many in that condition ?

A. 200 or 300.

Q. You were aware that that was being done in your office ?

A. Yes.

Q. For how long? Since the law was changed?

A. Yes.

Q. Were there not more than those you mentioned that had been registered without paying fees?

A. There was Henry and Grundy. I think I registered a deed for my property and a church deed *re* Ashburnham. They said they were very poor and I did not charge them anything for it.

Q. Any others?

A. Not that I recollect. There might be some.

Q. With reference to Mr. Stratton?

A. I have no recollection.

Q. Do you think there were others for the last ten years?

A. There might be two or three.

Q. Would not there be quite a few more?

A. I do not think so. The biggest part of them were for my deputy. He had a great many transactions and I good-naturedly allowed them to be registered unpaid.

By Mr. AWREY.—Q. There was no effort made to conceal the fact?

A. No; entries are all made in the book.

By Mr. O'CONNOR.—Q. Do I understand that you compared the material parts of those that are marked stamped?

A. Yes.

Q. That is names, descriptions, people and property?

A. Yes.

Q. All the uncomparing parts would be the ordinary printed covenant?

A. Yes.

"LVI."

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 24th, 1894.

Mr. J. R. STRATTON, M.P.P., being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. You have had occasion, I suppose, to register instruments in your registry office at Peterborough ?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you paid the usual fee for registering ?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it your custom to act for yourself or through a firm of solicitors ?

A. Through solicitors.

Q. In every case ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you understand that Mr. Grundy stated here a day or two ago that some particular instrument you registered was not paid for. What about that ?

A. I know of no instrument registered there and not paid for.

Q. Was there any understanding between you and anybody else that you were not to pay ?

A. No ; any instrument ever sent by me in connection with my business was sent through my solicitors, and paid for in the usual course of events in the regular way.

Q. Have you had any correspondence with Mr. Grundy since he was here ?

A. I have.

Q. Did you write to him on hearing what he said ?

A. Yes ; on Monday morning I wrote him this letter :

THE DAILY EXAMINER, PETERBOROUGH, Monday April 23rd, 1894.

Mr. H. Grundy, Registry Office, Peterborough :

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly let me have before 3 p.m. to-day a statement in detail, showing any instrument ever registered by me or my solicitors, in which I was directly or indirectly interested, which has not been paid for ?

Yours very truly,

J. R. STRATTON.

Here is his reply :

REGISTRY OFFICE, PETERBOROUGH, April 23rd, 1894.

J. R. Stratton, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your favor of this morning, I would state that the only instrument registered in this office that I am aware of, in which you were directly or indirectly interested, that was not paid for in usual course by your solicitors is one of very

recent date, a deed from Mr. A. E. Dixon to yourself. I am not positive but that your solicitors may have paid for that, but it does not appear on the books as having been paid by any one. I can not recall to memory your having at any time appeared personally at the registry office to register any document. In my conversation with you in your office before I went to Toronto, you did not say to me, "Do not say anything that will compromise or implicate the government," but you merely asked me some questions in regard to the working of the registry office, and advised me to be careful in my answers and see that they were correct.

Yours truly,

H. GRUNDY,

Deputy Registrar.

Witness, resuming, I may say that has been sworn to.

Q. Do you remember the occasion he speaks of when he came to see you?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he call more than once, as a fact?

A. He called two or three times before he found me in.

Q. Then if there was any intimidation, he seemed anxious to be intimidated?

A. Yes.

Q. What did occur actually?

A. Coming down on the train this morning I wrote down everything as closely as I can recollect it. Here is the statement (showing a manuscript to the Chairman).

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Is that your own writing?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you make it?

A. Coming down on the train this morning.

The Chairman then permitted Mr. Stratton to read the statement, as follows:—
"Mr. Grundy called at my office on Saturday the 14th. I was busily engaged writing. He asked me if I could spare him a minute. I said "Certainly." He then said he had been summoned to Toronto. I said "I believe so." He asked me if I knew what he was wanted for. I said "No." He replied that he would prefer not going. I said "You must obey the summons." He said "I dislike going very much, as I do not want to say anything." He seemed excited and nervous. I asked him "Is there anything wrong?" He said with a shrug of his shoulders, "No; nothing particularly wrong. Some things a little irregular." "More so than in any other offices?" I asked. He gave a twist of his shoulders and made no reply. I asked him "Is it not on the whole well conducted?" He said "Yes." I asked him if Mr. Morrow was not a good registrar? His answer was that he did not wish to go to Toronto and give evidence. I said I had always understood that Mr. Morrow was a good official; and that the profession spoke well of him. His reply to that was "Well, you know all about it." I said I did not know anything about it. He then spoke very disrespectfully of Mr. Morrow and his son, who was in the office. I said to him that he should not talk that way; that Mr. Morrow had always treated him well. He said I did not know all. I asked him if Mr. Morrow was not attentive to his duties, and he replied, with another shrug of his shoulders, "Well, you know." I repeated I did not know. I again asked him if Mr. Morrow was not regular at his office, and his reply was "Pretty regular; you know all about it." I said: "Now

Grundy, you know that Mr. Morrow is very seldom out of his office." He said Mr. Morrow was out of his office more than I thought. I asked how many days in the month he was out of his office. He said, "Oh, I can not say as to that; I mean he is out of the office a good deal." I asked him if he could swear that Mr. Morrow was out of his office ten days in the year. His reply was he could. I said, "Well, that is not a bad record if he is only away ten days in the year; there are few officials that are not out of their offices more than ten days in the year." He talked away, complaining about Mr. Morrow. When I asked him if he was not so good a registrar as the late Col. Haultain, he said he was not. He said, "You might get a thousand registrars and not get one as good as the late Colonel." I said that he might be a good registrar and yet not be so good as the late Col. Haultain. His reply was, "Oh, yes." I said, "Well, why could you not say so?" He said: "Do you think they will ask me many questions? What do they want me for?" I said, "I do not know." I added, "Be careful in your replies, and see they are correct." He asked me if I was on the committee, and I said "No." He was going away then, but when he reached the door he came back and asked me as a favor to say nothing to Mr. Morrow of his conversation with me. After he got notice that he was not wanted, he came back, and seemed disappointed that he was not called."

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. Mr. Grundy was asked whether he were friendly to you. He said, "Yes." He was not asked whether in a political sense or not. What are the facts as to that?

A. I suppose I might say, "Save me from my friends." He has been always my political opponent.

Q. The impression he gave here was the reverse?

A. He told me himself at the last election that he voted against me.

Q. Here is a reply of his: Mr. White, a member of the committee, asked him, "Did he say something like this: You must say black is white?" Grundy replies that, He did not say that." Mr. White says, "Not exactly; well what?" Grundy replied, "I told you the best way I could." Mr. White's next question is to what you said. Mr. Grundy says, "He put it in the way I was not to say anything that was detrimental to the Government." What have you to say to that, Mr. Stratton?

A. I never used such an expression; I said nothing that could be construed in that direction. I wish that to be emphatically and distinctly understood.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. You didn't put it in that way?

Mr. Harcourt objected to the question.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. Did you hint, or suggest, or insinuate in any way, or give him to understand by any words that it was your wish he should conceal anything?

A. No; I paid very little attention to him.

Q. You knew of nothing to conceal?

A. No.

Q. Nor now?

A. No.

Q. As to Mr. Grundy mentally; has he ever been off mentally?

A. Yes; he was affected with brain disease once, I think.

Q. Was he under treatment for some length of time?

A. Yes; he was out of the office for some months; he was at a sanitarium in the States.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Did you have any correspondence with your solicitors regarding this registration of documents?

A. I had.

Q. Have you it with you?

A. I have.

Witness produced the correspondence, but Mr. Whitney objected to its being read.

Q. Did you have any correspondence with your solicitors in reference to this matter?

A. I wrote to them on Monday morning, asking them to send me a statement; I told them that Grundy had made a statement before the committee that we had registered instruments without paying for them. They wrote back denying it absolutely.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Presumably you would know as well as they?

A. Yes.

Q. It was just here to-day you made out that statement you read as to your conversation?

A. Coming down on the train.

Q. Not at the time it occurred?

A. No.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Have you had any conversation with Mr. Grundy since you returned?

A. I went to the registry office yesterday morning to find out about any papers that were there not paid for.

Q. Did anything else occur there with regard to the evidence here?

A. Nothing further than that I asked him how he made such a statement.

Q. Did you ask him to write a letter?

A. I asked him for a reply to the one I had written.

Q. You went there to ask him to write a letter?

A. No; to make a search to see what documents had been registered without being paid for.

Q. Did you ask him to write a letter when you were there?

A. No.

Q. Did anybody on your behalf?

A. No; he asked me what reply I wanted.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. You had written him a letter?

A. I handed it to him.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Did he write a letter while you were there?

A. Yes.

Q. Who were present?

A. I was there myself; also Mr. Morrow and my brother, who was making an examination. Mr. Morrow was not paying any attention to him.

Q. Was anybody helping him to dictate that letter ?

A. I don't know how you would reply to that.

Q. Did anybody make suggestions to him as to what the letter should contain while he was writing it ?

A. I asked him while he was writing it whether he had made use of the statement that I said to him, "Do not implicate the government." He told me he had not made use of such a statement. I told him he had better add this to his letter. He was in the course of writing it.

Q. Then you suggested the kind of letter he should write ?

A. No.

Q. Was there any protest on the part of Mr. Grundy ?

A. None whatever.

Q. Did you make any suggestions that he did not accede to ?

A. No ; he acceded to everything.

Q. Was any declaration drawn up ?

A. There was ; I have a declaration as to the correctness of the statements contained in his letter, and also as to the letter of Mr. Morrow's which I have, and also of Stratton and Hall's.

This concluded Mr. Stratton's examination.

"LVII."

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
April 24th, 1894.

Mr. E. B. F. JOHNSTON, Inspector of Registry Offices, being sworn, was examined as follows :—

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. Do you remember inspecting the Peterborough office in 1893 ?

A. Yes.

Q. Was Mr. Grundy present at that time ?

A. In 1892, not in 1893.

Q. Do you remember inspecting the office in 1892 ?

A. Yes.

Q. How long did your inspection take up ?

A. The greater part of the day. I was quietly employed in the office from four to five hours.

Q. Mr. Grundy said two hours ?

A. That is untrue.

Q. You were twice as long as he said ?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you do? What is your routine in making the inspection?

A. Well, I first went through all the instruments. There were something like two thousand of them. I went through all these and saw they were regularly entered, in the regular order, and that the certificate was on the back of each one. That, of course, could not be done in less than two hours, to start with. Then I took a bundle of them promiscuously and traced them through the different books, that is, the abstract and index books, and the registers, to see if they were properly entered, just in the ordinary way. Then I examined any new books that had been opened up, and looked over the new plans to see they were properly opened up, and then I estimated the length of folios in documents to see that the proper fees had been charged. I went through the alphabetical indexes to see they were all properly indexed according to law. I examined each one of the registers. I think there must be some twenty or twenty-five, if not more registers, in Peterborough; copying books as they are called. I turned up each book to see the last number that had been copied, and turned back to see the last number that had been compared. I examined and took the numbers of each document that I had passed when I was handling the documents themselves. Then, after that, for about an hour, I suppose, Mr. Morrow discussed several matters pertaining to the office. The question of some plans came up, and some question as to what the law was upon some point he had agitated in his own office. In addition to the work I had done, Mr. Grundy was there all the time, and assisted me to get the books.

Q. Did you question him about comparing the instruments?

A. I asked the deputies, because I presume they know, and I asked Mr. Grundy as to that, and he told me that the numbers shown on the books were the last numbers compared; and of course I could tell they were the last numbers copied myself, without asking him. Then I got the information from Mr. Grundy. I, however, rarely ask the registrars whether the comparing is done or not, because the deputy generally has it. It is his duty to see that the comparing is done.

Q. What did he say?

A. Mr. Grundy told me that the numbers that were given were the numbers that were compared.

Q. Now, one of the questions asked Mr. Grundy by Mr. Whitney was, "Was Mr. Morrow aware documents were being stamped as being compared when they were not compared, and even registered when they were not compared?" The answer is, "Yes; he was." Did you question Mr. Grundy as to this point?

A. Grundy was the man I asked if the documents had been compared up to the numbers shown as compared in the books, and his answer was they had been. He was the man I got the information from.

Q. The next question was, "Did Mr. Morrow know this was the regular practice, to mark documents as compared that were not compared?" He said nothing of that kind to you?

A. No.

Q. Just the reverse?

A. Just the reverse. I merely want to add one statement, that is, during the time I have been inspector I have never had a solitary complaint with reference to the Peterborough office. I have had with regard to other offices a good number, but I never had one in regard to the Peterborough office, and I always looked upon Grundy as being a careful man in the office. I considered them both good, careful men in the office.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. For the purpose of seeing whether I understood the matter I would like to ask, do you remember what time you came there that day? Mr. Morrow said you came about two o'clock?

A. Mr. Morrow is mistaken, because when I got there it was Civic holiday. I waited in the office from 9.30 until I should think eleven o'clock, and went into the clerk's office and telephoned for Morrow to several places before I got him. I was there in 1893.

Q. Do you mean the committee to understand that you went through 2,000 documents?

A. The way I do is this, I take them and go through each one separately.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. To see whether they are stamped?

A. To see the stamps are there. I do two thousand in two hours.

This closed Mr. Johnston's examination.

IN RE SESSIONAL WRITERS.

XI.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
March 22nd, 1894.

Mr. DAVID SPENCE, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. MARTEA.—Q. What is your position under the Government?

A. I am secretary of the Department of Immigration.

Q. How long have you been such?

A. Since January, 1873; I am now in the 22nd year of my service.

Q. Are the sessional clerks under your charge?

A. They are.

Q. How long has that been the case?

A. Since 1876.

Q. What mode is adopted as to the employment of sessional clerks?

A. They ask to be appointed, and they are requested to report to me when they are appointed, and I take their names.

Q. But as to their appointment?

A. They are appointed by the Government.

Q. At whose request?

A. That, of course, does not come into my knowledge.

Q. You make no requisition?

A. No.

Q. When appointed, to whom do they report ?

A. To me.

Q. Have you always work for them to do ?

A. A good part of the time ; there are times when we are slack, and other times when we are very busy.

Q. Do you know how many were employed in '91 ? Have you any lists ?

A. I have a few notes. In '91 we had from 34 to 54 ; there are not always the same number during the session.

Q. Now, there is the list in the Public Accounts for '91 ; how many are there ?

A. There are some there that I have not at all. I have ticked them off in my list. That is the pay list. The first number was 34 and the last 54.

Q. Why do they not all appear on the pay list ?

A. They do, but some are for a short time and some for longer.

Q. Sometimes you have more and sometimes less ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you find it necessary to make a requisition for more ?

A. No ; I don't make any requisition.

Q. How many clerks have you for 1892 ?

A. There are 30 and 46. The first pay-sheet I had was 30, and towards the end of the session it was 46.

Q. Now, turn to the Public Accounts for '92 and see how many are given there for that year on pages 45 to 50 ?

A. There must be 60 to 65 here.

Q. And how many messengers ?

A. I don't know ; I don't have anything to do with them. There are some of these clerks, too, that I don't have anything to do with ; they are in the House.

Q. How many of these entered here as writers are regular employees ?

A. There is one man that is employed in the Immigration office, a Mr. Robertson, who is employed as a sessional writer during the session ; he is the head of the sessional staff. During the rest of the year he is a clerk in the Immigration office.

Q. Any others ?

A. There is also James Welsh.

Q. What is he ?

A. He is a constable, and has work in connection with the Immigration office ; he meets trains coming with immigrants, and does outside work generally in connection with the Department. He is employed as a sessional writer during the session, just as Mr. Robertson is.

Q. Ten months in the one Department and two months in the other ?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, if these services are necessary for ten months of the year, why are they not necessary for the other two months?

A. The House generally meets during the winter season, and there are not many immigrants coming in then.

Q. Are they coming in now?

A. The season has not fairly commenced yet.

Q. In what way are his services necessary?

A. He is Inspector of Immigration. During the busy season immigrants are continually coming in, particularly from now on; and it increases until the end of June, when it begins to decrease until the end of the season.

Q. Are these immigrants brought out by the efforts put forth by this Government?

A. Some of them are. The immigration agent in Liverpool, Mr. Magurn, does all he can to send out immigrants; he goes round to meetings which are attended by farmers, and so on.

Q. Then you consider Mr. Welsh's services necessary?

A. I think they are.

Q. What pay does he get?

A. He gets \$600 for the ten months in the Immigration Department, and two dollars a day as a sessional writer during the session.

Q. I see he is entered in '93 for \$600 as constable, and \$114 as sessional writer. What is the pay of a sessional writer?

A. Two dollars a day for an ordinary one.

Q. What are the ordinary ones?

A. Those that are working regularly under me. There are a few that do special work in connection with the House.

Q. Then I see that he is down also as messenger?

A. I don't know anything about that. I don't think that can be the same man.

Q. Now turn to page 214, and find Alexander Robertson?

A. Of course, he gets more; he is a kind of foreman of the sessional writers.

Q. And what for the balance of the year?

A. He does general work in the office. You see there are just the two of us.

Q. Now, on page 214, Mr. Robertson is down for \$832 50?

A. His salary is \$800. I would like to say with regard to the \$32.50 that the year before he was paid at the rate of two dollars a day; I think that was the last pay he got during the year, and though it comes into the accounts of this year, it is on account of the previous year.

Q. Now find Robertson's name on page 49; what do you find him down for there?

A. \$189.

Q. What is that for?

A. As a sessional writer.

Q. Is a man appointed in his office when he leaves?

A. No.

Q. He is with you ten months of the year?

A. Yes; practically all the time.

Q. Then why this separation of the amounts of his pay?

A. Because he is doing work in the one case in the service of immigration, and in the other case in the service of legislation.

Q. Do you put another man in his place during the session?

A. During the session he devotes his sole attention to the sessional work, and there is no one, properly speaking, appointed in his place. I can generally manage during that period. I do more work during the session, because I supervise the work of the sessional writers in addition to my other duties.

Q. Could you not do without Mr. Robertson during the remaining ten months?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Then you can do without him for two months, but not for ten?

A. Yes; I must have somebody.

Q. Now look on page 38—the registry branch. See the name E. P. Cliff; what does he get there?

A. \$154.

Q. And now look among the sessional clerks again; what does he get there?

A. He is down for \$128.

Q. How is this? Why does he appear in the two places?

A. I don't know anything about his services only when he was on the list as a sessional writer.

Q. Did you send up a requisition for more aid?

A. No.

Q. Now look among the sessional writers again; see the name of J. J. Dixon; is he of any use to you—he is down for \$126, is he not? Is he giving value for that money or not?

A. Well, he was rather sickly; he was a pretty old man. I think he was not on last year, and I think he is dead now. He had been on for a number of years.

Q. My information is that he would for years past just appear and sign his pay sheet and draw his pay. Is that correct?

A. Not for years; but during the last two years he was on he attended there, but was not able to write well, and he sometimes would be ill.

Q. Is it true that for weeks at a time he would not be there, except to draw his pay?

A. I don't think that is true; he would appear on duty, but he was getting old, and his writing was not good.

Q. And so you allowed him to appear and draw his pay ?

A. I said that he was on during that time, but was not such a good man.

Q. Would you have employed him to do your own work for that money ?

A. I don't know that I would.

Q. Look at Public Accounts, page 50 ; see the name Sullivan ; do you know him ? What is he down for ?

A. He is down for \$88 ; that is for 1893. He comes from Sarnia, I think ; I don't know anything more about him.

Q. How does he get his appointment ?

A. I don't know.

Q. What value is he ?

A. He is a fair writer.

Q. What system is adopted in reference to their work ?

A. They come down at 10 in the morning and work on until 12 ; they come back at 1 o'clock and work until 4.

Q. Do you keep the staff at work during those hours ?

A. We are pretty busy just now. This season has been pretty busy all through. We had some work lying over since last year, which we set them at immediately, and we have got a good many orders in since this session began.

Q. Do you mean to say it is necessary to have the number of men you have there to do the work of your department ?

A. It is almost impossible at the beginning of the session to tell how much work is going to come in. It depends on the orders of the House, and the reason that so many men are necessary is to be prepared for an emergency when the orders come in. If we could get the work regularly right on we could do with a smaller number of men. There is another point in connection with them. A good many of the men we get have not had experience, and cannot work as rapidly as if they were experienced. The best men that we get, as soon as they have some experience, are called off for something else, and do not come back to us. Consequently it requires more men to do the work than it would if they were all experienced.

Q. Do you have men totally unfitted for the work ?

A. Most of them are fit for the work. We get some men that are not good. We give them copying and such work in that case. Nearly all of them can do that.

Q. Have you any now who are not fitted for the work ?

A. I could hardly point out any now. I think they all can do fairly well. When we get a man that is not a good writer, sometimes we use him as a messenger.

Q. Do you know C. S. Sprague, see on page 53 ? Do you know him personally ?

A. I don't remember exactly what he can do.

Q. You don't know anything about him ?

A. Not particularly.

Q. Now, a plain question—is he not a University student ?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether he comes during the hours you have pointed out?

A. I don't know exactly; there are a good many of them. Mr. Robertson is with them.

Q. Now look on page 49; see the name A. J. Rattray; do you know anything about him?

A. I find him here, but don't think he was on my pay list.

Q. Have you a copy of your pay list?

A. No; but I have a copy of the Public Accounts, which I marked.

Q. Now, will you tell us who appear on the Public Accounts that were not on your pay list?

A. There are Griffin, Scott and Purkis, and M. C. Roblin, R. A. Kent, G. W. Duncan, E. J. Joseph, E. Saunders, A. J. Sinclair, J. G. Rousseau, W. Wood and A. J. Rattray. Then on page 51 there are Crosby, O. E. Telgman, E. Holmes. I think that is all.

Q. Do you know how these men come to be put on as sessional clerks? You say you don't have them on your pay roll? Are they there at work?

A. They are working in this building. You have some of them in this room now.

Hon. Mr. HARCOURT, the Provincial Treasurer, made the following statement in regard to this point, which was taken down by the stenographer:

Mr. Kent, whose name appears in this list, is secretary of the Railway Committee, and has been so for many years. Purkis has been for several years—I won't say consecutively—I don't think he is this year assistant in making up this Public Accounts volume. He is an expert accountant. Duncan for two years prior to this year was specially employed in the post-office, and is an experienced hand. Mr. Joseph, from time immemorial, I might almost say, has been secretary of the Private Bills Committee, probably since Confederation. He has been there from the very first. Mr. Saunders has been employed by the Attorney-General for a good many years to do special work in drafting bills and that kind of thing. Mr. Rousseau for many years has been secretary of this committee. Since 1872 he has been connected with this or other committees. Wood and Stewart have each for years done special work in stock-taking and that kind of thing in the Queen's Printer's Department. Their names have appeared here for years, and an explanation has been given in regard to them in the House more than once. Crosby is a shorthand writer. He has been doing shorthand work for the Attorney-General and elsewhere for some years. He is now permanently employed in the License Department. Mr. Holmes is the old assistant librarian. He has been assisting there for years. Mr. Ballantyne, by a time honored arrangement, is the secretary to the Speaker, his name has appeared for years. Mr. Roblin is in the library. I don't remember Rattray and Doyle. The same or a similar explanation applies to some others, whom I don't know particularly. I know the faces of a few whom I do not know by name. They are in the departments where extra help is needed.

Mr. MARTER.—Q. Now Rattrey, I can tell you, Mr. Spence, is bookkeeper in the Audit office. He is down on page 35 for \$1,500, and on page 49 for \$75. Do you know anything about that?

A. No.

Mr. HARCOURT.—He does not know anything about them save that they are wanted here.

Mr. MARTER.—Q. On page 50 see the name W. P. Cahill ; is he on your pay roll ?

A. Yes.

Q. And is he there doing work ?

A. I think so.

Q. Turn to page 30, in the Crown Lands Department ; what is he down there for ?

A. \$242.50.

Q. Do you know anything of that ?

A. No.

Mr. HARCOURT.—He is transferred from one department to the other. He is occasionally employed by the Government.

Mr. MARTER.—Turn to page 51 ; see the name L. V. Percival ; what is he down for \$50 for.

Mr. HARCOURT.—That has appeared in the accounts for many years ; as long as any of us have been here, the secretary to the treasurer has received an allowance for reporting the financial statement and seeing it through the proof, and so on. It has been done since away back in early days. It has been mentioned in the House.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. You find him entered for \$50 do you not, Mr. Spence ?

A. He is down for that here ; he was not on my pay roll.

Q. Now look on page 33 ; what do you find ?

A. I don't know anything about him at all ; I find him entered here for \$1,550.

Mr. HARCOURT.—For many years, as I have said—without examining the books I am not able to tell exactly how long—it has been the custom to give this small allowance to the reporter who took down the financial statement of the treasurer ; that included the proof reading and preparation of the statement for printing and distribution. In fact in early years there were two reporters instead of one. In recent years it has been simplified to that extent.

Mr. MARTER (to Mr. HARCOURT.)—Was it taken down this year as you delivered it ?

A. I don't think so ; I don't suppose he could possibly have done it. But he has had to compare it all through with the reports afterwards, and prepare it for the Queen's Printer ; it is so important to get the figures entirely correct. It gives him a great deal of extra work to do.

Mr. MARTER (to Mr. HARCOURT.)—But he is in your department by the year, drawing \$1,550 ; surely he does not do any more than a year's work ?

Mr. HARCOURT.—Nobody alleges that he does. I am stating, however, that it is not a matter of yesterday or of a year ago, but one of long continuance. Moreover, he is here every night during the session ; he is at my service at any hour of the night. In that way they do more than twelve month's work in the year. They work at night.

Mr. MARTER (to Mr. HARCOURT.)—Why not pay them by salaries

Mr. HARCOURT.—That is a matter of theory.

Mr. MARTER.—Is there any benefit in the present system ?

A. I think it is quite a justifiable expenditure ; I will get you a comparison of the salaries of the private secretaries at Ottawa, if you like.

Mr. MARTER (to Mr. Spence).—Q. I want you to go back to Mr. Robertson again ; what is his position ?

A. He is clerk of the Immigration office during ten months of the year ; during the other two months he is a kind of head of the sessional staff.

Q. And he is paid for the two months out of legislation, and for ten months out of immigration ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you mean to say his services are required during those ten months ?

A. I could not very well do without him.

Q. It is not true that he simply keeps office while you go to meals ?

A. No ; he is there constantly during business hours.

Q. Can you tell the committee what the old parliament buildings are being used for now ?

A. A portion of them is used for nothing at all. We use the Speaker's old room for the immigration offices, and we use the old reception room for the sessional writers now ; some of the other rooms are used for storerooms, etc., the ones we use as offices are not quite large enough.

Q. Then they are used only for the Immigration Department ?

A. Yes ; at least, I think Mr. McCarthy is using the legislative chamber just now.

Q. What is that for ?

A. I think he is making a bust of the late Sir John Macdonald. (Laughter.)

Q. Who placed the room at his disposal ?

A. I don't know.

Q. What else ?

A. I don't know that the buildings are used for anything else ; Mrs. Chase lives in the house on this side as caretaker. Mr. Boyle, after he returned from Chicago, I believe put some boxes into the buildings ; I don't think they are used for anything else.

Q. We have seen something in the papers lately about the offices ?

A. I don't know anything about them ; Chase has charge of them.

Hon. Mr. HARDY.—Q. It is not your business, I suppose ?

A. No.

Mr. MARTER.—Q. As to the sessional writers, do they get any perquisites over their salaries ?

A. No. Well, they get a pocket-knife ; that is all.

Q. What is that for ?

A. I suppose because it has been the custom ; it has been so ever since I knew anything of the place. They look for it.

Q. Somebody suggested to me that they get it for the purpose of rubbing out what they write, and writing it over again?

A. Of course that is not so.

By Dr. WILLOUGHBY.—Q. Please turn to the Public Accounts of '91. Do you see the name of W. G. Sprague there?

A. Yes; he is there for \$138.

Q. Was he a sessional writer in that year?

A. I think so; I don't remember exactly; I don't know much of him; I know he was on the list.

Q. You don't know whether he put in any service or not?

A. I have no doubt that he did; I have no clear recollection of him at the moment.

By Mr. HARDY.—You can't speak accurately from memory?

A. No.

By Mr. WILLOUGHBY.—Q. What time was he supposed to put in?

A. He was supposed to come at ten o'clock, and close until four o'clock.

Q. You are not aware whether he was a medical student or not?

A. No; I don't know as to that.

Q. Could he be such and attend college and do your work?

A. Well, all those who have been on our staff have done our work.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. You see that they give you their time if they are on your list; how far they neglect their lessons at college, if they are attending college, you don't know?

A. That is the case.

By Mr. WHITNEY.—Q. Who vouches for their being there?

A. Mr. Robertson; he is more closely connected with them than I am. I have charge of the whole staff, but he is more immediately in touch with them.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. He superintends their work?

A. Yes.

Q. You allot their work and Mr. Robertson sees that they do it?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Are all the sessional writers under you?

A. All save those whom I have mentioned; and sometimes when they want to use a writer in the House, I send them up one.

Q. Do they all report to you in the first instance?

A. No; the clerks that are employed in the House do not report to me.

Q. Then since Mr. Rattrey is not connected with the House he should have reported to you?

Mr. HARCOURT.—He is in the Audit Office.

By Dr. WILLOUGHBY.—Q. Mr. Sprague should have reported to you ?

A. Yes ; I never put them on the list till they report.

Q. Do they all report personally to you ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Sprague do so ?

A. I can tell you again ; I can't speak from memory on the point.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Is there a daily record of those in attendance ?

A. No ; we have their chairs there, and would see if any are absent.

Q. Supposing any are absent ?

A. Then I make enquiry about them. I find out for certain if they are ill.

Q. On the whole, are you satisfied with the expenditure on sessional clerks from year to year. If it were your own business that you were conducting, could you improve it ?

A. I think I answered that question in what I said before. My answer was that if we had all experienced men we could do with fewer of them ; but, of course, almost every year we have a large number of men who are inexperienced, and it takes a considerable time to train them, and for that reason it requires more to do the work. Another reason is, as I have said before, that we have to be prepared for emergencies. We may be very slack at one time, and at another time very busy.

Q. What reports have you prepared this year in your office ?

A. I can give you two that we have made, which requires information to be got from all the municipalities in the country. It takes answers to about 1,000 letters before you get one completed. We send in the first place to 730 municipalities, and when the answers to these come in there are often mistakes. Some of the clerks don't understand what they are very clearly. We get from 25 to 30 per cent. that are wrong. Then we have to write again. We have two orders of that kind now that require a great deal of work.

Q. What are they ?

A. One is for municipal expenditures, and the letters in regard to these have to be sent to all the municipalities in the country ; and another is with respect to the rate of taxation.

Q. Do you write letters personally to each of these, or do you have them printed ?

A. We send them regular letters ; the sessional writers write the whole thing. We used to send them circulars, but we found that circulars were often thrown away, and not much attention paid to them. We get more attention paid to the letters.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Have you any other work ?

A. Oh, yes ; we have about thirty orders altogether. I just instanced these two to show the amount of work required to get them out.

Q. Do you make a sample letter, and set them to getting out these letters ?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you fail in getting the information when you sent circulars ?

A. That was very often the case. I have just been looking over the letters that have come in. Those that are correct I give to Mr. Robertson to have compiled ; the others I mark incorrect, and get letters written explaining more fully what is wanted. Those that are incorrect I file together.

Q. And what are they doing while you are doing all this ?

A. This is going on all the time.

Q. You say you make the correction yourself ?

A. Yes.

Q. Will they write the letters again ?

A. Yes.

Q. You give them another sample letter ?

A. Yes.

Q. What else do they do ?

A. When we get these in they have to be compiled again. That is speaking in relation to this one thing ; of course there is a variety of work.

Q. Are those sessional clerks at work from the time they come in the morning until they leave in the evening ?

A. They are just now.

Q. Are they as a rule ?

A. Sometimes when we catch up with the orders of the House, we may not have very much to do.

Q. But you say they work all the time ?

A. Yes ; when there is anything for them to do. They are working all the time just now ; they have been very busy this session.

Q. Have you any more than you need ?

A. As I have expressed myself just now, we could get along with fewer men if they were more experienced.

Q. You are responsible to the Government for the work done there ?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you make demands from time to time for more help ?

A. No.

Q. Are they sent to you without your knowledge ?

A. I don't make any requisition for them.

Q. As fast as they come you put them on the pay roll ?

A. If they are properly accredited.

Q Can you tell why they are sent when they are not sent at your requisition ?

A. They are never sent at my requisition ; of course it is altogether a question with the Government. They know about the work to be done as well as anybody, and get a certain number of men here to do it.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. How many are there this year ?

A. Forty-seven this year.

Q. Not forty-seven all the time ?

A. No ; at the beginning of the session there were thirty only ; forty-seven is the largest number on the list at one time.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Do they report to you who sent them. From what constituency they come ?

A. Of course they come from the Treasurer to me, and I have nothing to do with the constituency from which they come.

Q. Do they ever report to you from whose constituency they come ?

A. Very rarely.

Q. How do you know they are sent by the Government ?

A. I get a letter from the Treasurer with every man.

Q. And he sends these additional clerks to you without your having made any requisition for them ?

A. I suppose they are appointed at the beginning of the session.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. When they are appointed he notifies you by letter ?

A. Yes.

Q. And authorizes you to place them on the pay roll ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Without your request at all ?

A. It has not been the custom for me to do so.

By Mr. HARDY.—Q. That matter is settled by the Government ?

A. Yes ; it does not belong to me.

This closed Mr. Spence's examination.

XIII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
March 27th, 1894.

Mr. ROBERTSON, having been sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. What is your position under the Government, Mr. Robertson ?

A. I have charge, under Mr. Spence, of the sessional writers.

Q. Is that your whole business ?

A. Yes ; during the session.

Q. At other times what do you do ?

A. During the rest of the year I am clerk in the Immigration Department under Mr. Spence.

Q. Alexander Robertson is your name ?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your salary in the Immigration Department ?

A. I get \$80 a month for ten months in the year.

Q. That would be \$800 a year from the Immigration Department ?

A. Yes ; I am paid by the day for the session.

Q. I see in the Public Accounts that you received \$832.50 last year ; what is the \$32.50 for ?

A. During the year before I was paid by the day, at the rate of two dollars and a half a day, and that represents my pay for the last thirteen days in December, 1892 ; 13 days at \$2.50 a day ; in was not paid to me until January ; that is, I suppose, why it appears here.

Q. What is the object in dividing your salary in this way ?

A. I don't know that I should be expected to define the object, but I suppose it is because during the session, when immigration matters are dull, and the sessional writers have to be looked after by somebody, they are accommodated under the same roof, and I have to look after them.

Q. Is not Mr. Spence looking after them ?

A. I look after them under him.

Q. Immigration matters are dull you say ?

A. Partially so.

Q. Could not Mr. Spence look after them ?

A. He could not do the work that I do. He is very busy.

Q. What do you do during the session ?

A. I receive the orders of the House and prepare the notices for the different parties from whom the information is to be obtained that is asked for by the House ; I receive the information, and when it is not in shape for presentation to the House, as it very seldom is, I arrange for the clerks to prepare that return and have it sent to the House. Sometimes the correspondence is very heavy and I am very busy.

Q. You are very busy during the session ?

A. Yes.

Q. And what about the other ten months ?

A. I am in the Immigration Department.

Q. Are you very busy during those months ?

A. I am reasonably busy ; sometimes there is a heavy volume of work. That is especially the case during the summer months.

Q. What time do you get to your office ?

A. I get there generally a little before ten o'clock ; I work from then until a little after four o'clock ; I carry my lunch, and do not leave the office.

Q. What do you do there ?

A. I do whatever may have to be done. I prepare the correspondence, answer letters, direct the immigrants to their places, and do generally whatever may have to be done in the routine work of the office.

Q. Do you devote the morning to reading the newspapers ? From ten to twelve o'clock ?

A. I generally read the newspapers, but I don't devote the morning to it.

Q. Is that part of your duty ?

A. No ; I read the papers if I have time to do so.

Q. Is it not your rule to do so ?

A. No ; it is not my rule. I generally do so if I have time.

Q. What time do you leave the office during those ten months of the year ?

A. Generally about four o'clock.

Q. Do you not frequently leave the office as soon as Mr. Spence returns from dinner ?

A. For a few weeks in the summer I may leave early ; I am supposed to have holidays, which I have not taken, but I leave the office early instead, at three o'clock, or half-past two. I take my lunch with me in the office, and do not take the hour or half hour that most of the men take for lunch.

Q. How many sessional writers have you there this year ?

A. The number varies ; occasionally they come up from the different departments to work.

Q. Have you any list ?

A. No ; there are about twenty employed there just now.

Q. How many were there last year ?

A. As I said, it varies ; the number is sometimes more, sometimes less. I would like to explain that I may have a crowd this week, and not next.

Q. Of the list in the Public Accounts, what ones have you on now ?

A. There are Dickinson, Leach, Ballantyne, McBeth, for part of the time ; Allen all the time.

Q. Who is this Mr. Allen ?

A. I know him very well ; he is a very efficient man who was once in business in Brampton. He is about forty years of age.

Q. And he used to be in business in Brampton ?

A. I think so ; I am not sure. He is at present living in Toronto. Then there are also Armstrong, James Balfour, A. A. Brown and F. W. A. Brown—

Q. Are they brothers ?

A. No ; no relation. One is from the east and the other from the west. Then we have again Burr, Cahill, John Campbell, Parbert, Casgrain and Hamilton. Mr. Gibson was with us only two days. He was transferred to the House. Then there were Hartley, Hicks and Hurst. Leonard, Livingston, Lynde and McArthur were with us frequently, but not all the time. Then again there were McBean, McCaffrey, McQueen, Marrin, O'Connell, Spence, Sutherland.

Q. I want to call your attention to C. S. Sprague ; what do you know of him ?

A. There is a young man who was perhaps Sprague ; Sutherland was not with us ; it should have been Sprague ; I rather think it was Sprague ; I would not be positive. Then there were also Urquhart, Campbell, Bennett and Heath, who were sometimes with us ; and so were Cliff and Weatherley. There were also McFarlane, Sullivan, and Doyle, O'Neill, Welsh and Wilson.

Q. How many does that make you have under your supervision ?

A. I don't know how many I have named.

Q. What do the others do ?

A. I have no positive idea as to that.

Q. See how many are entered there altogether for last year ?

A. There are 79.

Q. Were you at the office this morning ?

A. I was not.

Q. When do the sessional writers appear in the morning ?

A. At ten o'clock.

Q. Are they punctual ?

A. Usually they are.

Q. Do they sign a roll ?

A. No ; we have never kept any roll. I did not find any roll kept there when I was put into the position, and I have made no change.

Q. When do they leave ?

A. At four o'clock ; unless there is a pressure of work. Usually they leave at four o'clock.

Q. Are they working during those hours ?

A. Sometimes they are not all working ; sometimes they are very busy.

Q. Do you make requisitions for help at all ?

A. No. When requisitions for help are made to us I send them to the different departments, but sometimes I have to decline sending them on account of the pressure of work. I make no requisitions on anybody, because we just do the work as fast as we can.

Q. Do you think it necessary to have the staff you have from year to year ? Is it your experience that the numbers of men you have sent you are necessary in the interests of the province ?

A. Of course that is not a fair question to ask of me.

Q. Why not ; you look after their work and know what they do ?

A. Yes ; but I don't know what work is coming. My experience is that there has never been a session since I have been in charge when once or twice—often much more frequently—there has not been a pressure that has made us all very busy. If the work were evenly distributed through the session, we could do with fewer men. But there are always cases of emergency arising. Only yesterday, for instance, there was a case of the kind. I had nine or ten men employed on one return that I was very anxious to get in good shape, knowing I would lose a part of this day here. I had given them their work, expecting to have the thing arranged to keep them busy until noon to-day. A few minutes before four o'clock, an urgent matter, that I presume will have to come before the House very soon, was put into my hands to have copied as fast as possible and return, I took it and divided it where it could be divided, and distributed it amongst these men to begin on this morning. There was probably a day's work at least for seven or eight men, of which I had no conception five minutes before. These things sometimes result in a day or two with very little to do.

Q. Do you know E. P. Cliff ? Has he not been with you for some years ?

A. He was with me but very little last session. Some sessions ago he was on the staff ; I remember his being on Mr. Spence's list, but he was not with me. Last session he was with me a part of the time.

Q. How much of the time ?

A. I should think during the latter part of the session, perhaps two or three weeks.

Q. Do you know what he was doing before that ?

A. I think he was in the Registrar's office, under Mr. Crewe.

Q. Is it true that he was there with you to draw his pay and no more ?

A. No ; on the contrary. Cliff is not a very neat writer, but during the time he was with me he did his full share of work. He was not with me all the time, but while he was I saw nothing of that disposition at all. His work is not very nice, but he does plenty of it.

Q. Are these men competent, as a rule, that are sent to you ?

A. Some of them are rather awkward at first, and rather poor writers, as one may judge occasionally from the returns that are presented to the House. But there is a good deal of work in arranging the letters alphabetically, and in ruling paper for forms, and in this work I can often make use of the men who are poor writers, and save the time of the men who are better writers.

Q. Is there no difference in the pay of these men ?

A. No.

Q. No matter how poor or how good ?

A. They are all paid two dollars a day.

Q. Then there is nothing in your explanation as to good or poor men ?

A. They are all paid as I have said.

Q. Are these sessional clerks in the habit of making you a present each year ?

A. They have done so sometimes.

Q. What do they give it to you for ?

A. I don't know. They have it in their head that it will be done. They gave me a walking stick one year. Another year they gave me a photograph of a number of us. These young men from the country have their notions.

Q. What else have they given you ?

A. On two occasions I got small sums of money ; \$15 at one time and \$16 or \$17 at another time.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Who makes up the pay roll for these sessional clerks ?

A. One of them under Mr. Spence makes up the pay roll. I never have anything to do with it. I see it of course.

Q. Is it your duty, or whose duty is it, to see that persons included on it have been in the service of the Department ?

A. It is my duty to see to those who are with me, and to report them to Mr. Spence if I see there is anything wrong with them.

Q. Is it your duty to see that they are on the pay roll ?

A. No ; that is Mr. Spence's duty.

Q. Whose duty is it to see that they are on duty ?

A. That is my duty.

Q. Do you report to Mr. Spence ?

A. If I see anything wrong, I report to him.

Q. Do you report to him as to the men's time of attendance ?

A. I don't make any formal report on a man's being late.

Q. Do they attend every day ?

A. Every day except when they obtain leave of absence.

Q. From whom do they obtain leave of absence ?

A. From me sometimes ; sometimes from Mr. Spence.

Q. Do you give leave of absence to more than one at a time ?

A. Well, at the present time, for instance, one of them who lives out of town got leave of absence from Thursday afternoon until this morning.

Q. Any other case ?

A. Yes ; there is a young man who was down from a town in the west, who was not very well. I think he got away on Wednesday, and will return to-morrow.

Q. I think you said a moment ago they were always there ?

A. Of course there are exceptions ; they are not there when they have leave of absence.

Q. Have you not found that many inferior men are sent to you ?

A. Yes ; sometimes there are a number.

Q. Men whom you would consider unfit to do the work if you were going to employ them yourself ?

A. I would not go that far. But some of them are inferior men.

Q. Would you employ these sessional writers to do your own business ?

A. Not some of them.

Q. Are they paid the same ?

A. Yes ; two dollars a day.

Q. At whose instance are these men sent to you ?

A. At the instance of the Government.

Q. Without any demand or requisition on your part ?

A. Yes.

Q. You simply get them sent there ?

A. Yes.

Q. What do they do there as a rule ? What is the work to perform ?

A. A large amount of the work is in connection with the municipal returns, of which there are a great many during the session. A great many letters have to be written to the county clerks and county treasurers, and township clerks and treasurers.

Q. The work is particularly writing letters ?

A. Yes ; and copying letters that go in as part of the return.

Q. Have you a typewriter ?

A. No ; we don't use a typewriter.

Q. Why not ?

A. I don't know anything as to that.

Q. You are simply finding work by writing these letters for the sessional writers to copy ; is not that just a means of finding them work ?

A. Of course everything put before them provides them with work.

Q. Don't other men employ typewriters, and do the work that twenty men do there ?

A. Possibly they do.

Q. Is not that a better plan ?

A. I am not the judge as to that.

Q. Would you employ those men to write those letters ?

A. Perhaps I would not.

Q. Do you remember W. G. Sprague, who was on the staff of the session of '91?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he there every day in the performance of his duties?

A. I think he was. I am pretty sure he was a regular attendant. He used to ask leave on certain afternoons from 2.30 o'clock. I think he was a medical student and wanted to attend lectures.

Q. Did he always get leave of absence?

A. Always when he asked. I think so. He was a very good worker.

Q. How often did this occur?

A. I think it was perhaps twice a week; perhaps three times, during a part of the session at any rate.

Q. Not more than three times?

A. No.

Q. Did you report him on duty?

A. I made no report on him at all.

Q. You did not report him on duty?

A. I neither reported him on or off.

Q. Did you know he was a medical student, attending lectures during the time for which he was drawing pay from the province?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you report this to the Government

A. No; it was not my duty.

Q. What are you there for?

A. To do my duty.

Q. Did you not have any instructions to report any man off duty?

A. He was not off duty; at least he was off with leave. He was off for an hour and a half during afternoons when he attended lectures.

Q. At what time did he leave?

A. I think about half-past two.

Q. Are you sure about that? Are you sure there were not days when he was not off on leave of absence?

A. I can't say positively. I don't know that he was. I don't think so.

Q. Would you have employed him in your own business and paid him?

A. I don't expect to have any business that could be compared in its character with Government business. I don't think that is a reasonable question.

Q. If it were your own business that you were looking after would you employ Mr. Sprague in that way?

A. Yes; I would very likely do so if I had any reason for keeping him. I would give him an hour and a half or two hours' absence, if I could do so without loss to myself.

Q. But could you do it without loss to yourself?

A. That would depend on the state of the work.

Q. Could you do it without any loss in this case?

A. Frequently I could. Any man of common sense would say the same in regard to his business.

Q. Would that apply to all the clerks generally under your care? Could you spare them without detriment to the business?

A. In a reasonable way I could say it applies to them all. If a man wanted to go up town for an hour I would not refuse him.

Q. Do you know any business established in Toronto or anywhere else that does that sort of thing? If you had any private business would you do that sort of thing? Would you employ clerks in that way?

A. If I had a private business and any clerk of mine gave me a reason for being absent for an hour or two, and I could afford it, I would give it to him every time, and so would every other man.

Q. Take the case of Mr. Sprague; would you employ him knowing he had to be absent two or three times a week?

A. Not unless I had some other reason for doing so, probably.

Q. Then it would not be usual in a private business?

A. There might be another reason for employing

Q. Why did you not report to the Government that he was away?

A. I did not think it was necessary. There was no injury to the work. I would certainly report any man if I found him putting me back for an hour, but when he went away with my knowledge, and my believing that the service was not being injured, there was nothing to report.

Q. You could get along without him?

A. Yes; for that time. We were not pressed at the time.

Q. You could have got along without him being there at all?

A. It is quite likely we could.

Q. I see the name of Mr. Robillard and several others who were not with you last year. They are presumably under your charge.

A. No; I don't know anything about them. I believe they are employed about the House.

Q. In what way?

A. I don't know.

Q. In the departments?

A. I don't know.

Q. Does Mr. Spence not sign the pay sheet containing these names?

A. I believe he does.

Q. Who reports to Mr. Spence concerning these men: Messrs. Dolan, Gibson, Jardin, Leonard, Livingstone and Lynde? Where are they employed?

A. Mr. Gibson was taken from our office after the first day. He went to work in one of the buildings. I think he was employed under Dr. Hunter in the Insurance office.

Q. What about G. F. Leonard?

A. He was a good part of the time with us. I think he did not complete the session. I am not sure where he was employed. It may have been in the postoffice. There are a good many employed there, and there are several employed in the library.

Q. At whose instance did he leave the department?

A. I don't remember that. The usual course is that these parties telephone Mr. Spence that a clerk is wanted, and he tells me to send him.

Q. Do you always send them?

A. Nearly always.

Q. You said just now that demands are made from time to time on you for clerks, and you cannot let them go?

A. Yes; sometimes that is the case, but it is very seldom that we cannot let them go.

Q. You stated that requisitions had been made to you on several occasions, which you had had to refuse?

A. Yes; but that covers a number of years.

Q. A very large number went from your department last year. Now, this pay roll comes from your department. Who reports these men on duty to Mr. Spence?

A. I don't know who reports them. Only those that I have named are under my charge.

Q. You don't know anything about them.

A. No.

Q. Do you know if they are in the employ of the Government at all? Do you know if they are here in the buildings?

A. I have no personal knowledge of these things.

Q. Was A. Robillard ever in your Department?

A. I had no charge of him.

Q. Did you ever hear that these men had no work to do here about the House?

A. I may have heard it said, because everybody imagines that people have no work here.

Q. Did you ever hear it said about anybody in your employ?

A. No; I met two of my clerks this morning when I came here, and they said they were working them very hard up here. I just asked them how they were getting along up here, merely as a bit of politeness, and they said they were getting very hard work.

Q. They had your sympathy ?

A. I suppose they had.

Q. They were working harder than you made them work ?

A. Possibly.

By Mr. KERNS.—Q. Is Mr. Welsh under you ?

A. He is a constable in the Immigration Department.

Q. What are his duties ?

A. To attend to the trains, and look after the immigrants coming in, and act generally under the instructions of Mr. Spence in connection with the Immigration Department.

Q. Is he employed during the whole year ?

A. Yes.

Q. Does he reside in the city ?

A. Yes.

Q. I see he is down here among the sessional writers for \$114 ?

A. When he is on the pay roll of the sessional writers he is not in the pay of the Immigration Department. He is employed in the Immigration Department throughout the year, except during the session, when he is a sessional writer.

Q. His duties are to attend the trains ?

A. Yes ; that is his principal duty.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Did I understand you to say that one typewriter could do the work of twenty of these men ?

A. I certainly did not mean to say anything of the kind ; I must have been under a misapprehension entirely as to the question asked.

Q. Did you say that this kind of work could be done by a typewriter on a machine ?

A. Yes ; if a typewriter had a copy set for him he could block a number of letters.

Q. Is not a considerable portion of this work making out tabulated statements ?

A. Yes ; there is a great deal of that to do.

Q. Could that kind of work be done on a typewriting machine ?

A. I am not aware that it could.

Q. Is there not a great deal of ruling to be done ?

A. Yes, there is ruling, and generally forms to be filled out on every letter sent out.

Q. What is your experience in asking for information from county clerks and treasurers and others ; does a circular bring the same response that written letter does ?

A. No ; there is a great deal of difficulty in getting direct replies to the orders of the House. We have generally got in from 70 to 75 per cent. of answers to the first letters we sent out ; then we make a second appeal to the balance, assuming the matter to be so plain that there can not be any mistake.

Q. Now, speaking from your experience, do you believe it to be to the advantage of the public that this information should be asked for by letter instead of by circular?

A. Decidedly so.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Why do you believe it to be in the public interest that this information should be asked for by letter rather than by circular?

A. The circulars command no attention.

Q. But what about a typewritten letter?

A. No general form would suit as well as a letter.

Q. Do you not adopt a general form in the letters you write?

A. Yes; for all the clerks.

Q. What would be the difference between a general form written in a letter and by a typewriter?

A. I don't think there would be any great difference.

Q. Would it not be as readily attended to?

A. It would be hardly any quicker; most men can write as fast as typewriters.

Q. Are you acquainted with typewriting?

A. Not personally; I see the operation going on.

Q. Where?

A. In the office. Mr. Spence himself uses a typewriter.

Q. I thought you said there was none there?

A. I don't consider Mr. Spence on the sessional staff.

Q. Could this work not be done by a typewriter; one similarly situated to the one in Mr. Spence's office?

A. I don't there would be any difference. It might be done.

Q. Could it not be done cheaper and quicker?

A. Some of it could not be done by a typewriter at all. Some of the letters could be written on a typewriter no doubt.

Q. Are they not simply letters written all of the same character?

A. Yes; hundreds of them.

Q. Could not a typewriter, where simply a letter is given to be copied, do as much as a very great number of men in writing these out individually? I am speaking only of the letter?

A. But you see on every letter the headings have to be filled in, and the ruling has to be done for the clerks to fill in the information required.

Q. But he writes the letter besides that?

A. Yes.

Q. And this form is attached?

A. Yes. There might be a little gain by using a typewriter for the letter.

Q. Could a typewriter not duplicate the letters ?

A. He might be able to work a few copies—two or three or four.

By the CHAIRMAN.—He asks don't you know whether they could duplicate, by using carbon paper ?

A. I think that would be a failure.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. I want to know whether it would not be in the interest of the province to employ a typewriter to do the work of these letters, leaving out the forms ?

A. I don't believe it.

Q. You stated a moment ago that you believed it to be in the public interest that they should be all written ?

A. I believe it serves the purpose much better. I think the clerks attend to them much more promptly, and you can vary your letters as occasion may require. I think it better than a printed form.

Q. But by substitution of the letters of a trained typewriter, don't you think you could get more work than in this way ?

A. But we don't expect an army of typewriters.

Q. Here is what Mr. Spence says : " Do you make simply a letter and set them to work on it ? A. Yes."

A. (Mr. Robertson) That is true.

Q. Could this not be done quicker and cheaper by a typewriter ?

A. Possibly it could.

Q. Then why is it in the public interest that the other course should be taken ?

A. I think it is more effective.

Q. Why ? Have you not told us that many of those sessional clerks are very bad writers ? Do you think that bad writing going to the public would be more effective than typewriting ?

A. I don't think there is any difficulty in the writing that goes to the public. Some of them are poor writers.

Q. You allow them to write ?

A. They do the best they can.

Q. Do you think that kind of writing will impress the public more readily than typewriting ?

A. My answer is that the clerks I have are not fitted to run typewriting machines, and I have none for them to use.

Q. But if you had the clerks, you would adopt the typewriter ?

A. I might do so. If I had the typewriting machines and the typewriters, I would consider it my duty to use them.

Q. You would think that the better course ?

A. I am not a judge as to that.

Q. If you had typewriters you would use them ?

A. I would do a good deal of the work that way. Much of it I would not. I would do what I thought would suit the purpose.

Q. Have you any set opinions as to what would suit the purpose ?

A. Not very strongly.

By the TREASURER.—Q. You have the letters written by the best penman you have ? Some of them are good penmen ?

A. Yes ; quite a number of them.

Q. The others you put to work ruling paper, and preparing paper for the tabulated statement ?

A. Yes.

Q. So by having the good penmen do one class of work, and the others do another class of work you keep them all engaged ?

A. Yes.

Q. Is the principal work they are engaged in writing letters ?

A. Largely ; yes.

Q. And the letters being received, there is comparing and collating of them to attend to, is there not ?

A. Yes.

Q. It is not the case that a man who may be a very poor penman in a mechanical sense, may still be very useful ?

A. Many a man.

Q. You say the bulk of the work is writing letters ; take an example. You ask for a return of the expenditures of the different municipalities of the province. Do you pretend to tell me that the mere writing of the letters to the clerks is greater than the tabulation of them when they come back ?

A. The work of tabulation is a different kind of work.

Q. Your answer was, I believe, that the bulk of the work was writing letters ; now give a direct answer. How does it compare with the work of tabulation ?

A. It may be made very misleading to give a direct answer. I was made say something just now that I did not intend at all. The work of tabulation is very particular, and some of the men who are not good writers are very well informed about municipal affairs, and I employ them for that purpose. The handling of the returns involves a great deal of time and labor.

Q. Then you don't intend to convey that idea after all, as to the bulk of the work being letter writing ?

A. As to the bulk of the work I do ; but not as to the time involved in doing it. The arrangement of the letters and filling them up takes a lot of time.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Do you employ the most efficient men in your service to tabulate ? The most efficient accountants, I mean ?

A. Yes.

Q. Are they not also the best writers as a rule?

A. Yes; perhaps they are.

Q. Are there not men in your employment that are not fit to tabulate?

A. I would not like to say that.

Q. Do you know anybody who could not tabulate?

A. There are some whom I would not ask to do that work.

Q. Now you said you employed poor writers in this kind of work; do you know any case of the kind?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know of any case where men whom you have styled poor writers are quite efficient in the work of tabulation?

A. Yes; I do.

Q. What do you mean by poor writers? Men unable to do the mechanical part of it?

A. Yes.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Do you mean men unable to spell correctly?

A. I had reference to those who make a poor kind of writing.

Q. Like a lawyer?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Have you no reference to men who are not able to spell correctly?

A. No.

Q. Have you none in the service?

A. There may be some; but they are writing from copy. I think I have occasionally detected some mistakes.

Q. Then you repeat that the greater part of the work to be done in the office is the writing of the letters by the general staff?

A. I do not say that. It depends on what you mean by the bulk of the work. It takes a long time to copy out 750 letters, of course; then when the returns come in they are placed in the hands of a few of the most competent of the men. Any clerk can arrange them in alphabetical form. Some men can rule and others not.

Q. Could you not get paper ruled?

A. No, we could not; we would have to hunt all over the stocks in town; in every office paper has to be ruled for special purposes.

Q. Is there a great amount of ruling?

A. One man has been at it all the session.

Q. One man does all the ruling?

A. Yes; this session.

Q. You have misled the Committee ; you have led them to believe they are generally engaged in ruling.

A. One man has been kept specially at it. Other men have done it besides.

Q. How many men are engaged in ruling ?

A. He has been employed at it all the time.

Q. Was he kept busy ?

A. He has done some writing, but most of his time was taken up in ruling.

Q. Did you employ any person else in ruling ?

A. There was some tabulated work, and the men in charge of it did their own ruling.

Q. Was that done to any large extent ?

A. Not much.

Q. It is not a very important matter ?

A. No.

Q. The bulk of the work is writing ; you employ very few persons at ruling, do you ?

A. I have told you that I had one man chiefly at ruling.

A. One man does generally all the ruling ?

A. Yes.

Q. And how many men are engaged in tabulation ?

A. There might be one or two or three, as the case required.

Q. What is the greatest number ? How many is the greatest number you would employ in tabulation at one time ?

A. It entirely depends on the nature of the work ; I have seen half a dozen employed at one time.

Q. Not more than that ?

A. I can't say that I have seen more than that.

Q. What are the rest of them doing ?

A. Copying correspondence and writing letters.

Q. Then the bulk of the work, save for that done by five or six men, is writing letters ?

A. Yes ; and copying documents.

Q. What documents ?

A. Correspondence in the reports placed in our hand. The correspondence asked for in the returns.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Do you have a man reading off copy ?

A. Sometimes.

Q. In those returns that are brought down does not one man read off to another ?

A. That is the general rule.

Q. Then if six men were copying, it would require six more to read off?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Is that the rule?

A. Yes; that is the general rule.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. Are you not always in the habit of comparing the copy with the abstract you make of it?

A. Yes.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. Supposing there were six men occupied in reading off, what becomes of the balance?

A. They are sometimes doing one thing, and sometimes another.

Q. I want a straighter answer. If they are neither ruling, or tabulating, or reading, what are they doing?

A. If there is no work for them to do they are not doing anything.

By Mr. WILLOUGHBY.—Q. Is the W. G. Sprague of 1892 and the W. Sprague of 1891 the same person?

A. I think there were two Spragues. One was W. G. and one was C. S. Sprague. C. S. Sprague was with us last year. I don't think he was a medical student.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Have you accepted a present from the sessional writers since you have been on the permanent staff of the Government?

A. No.

By Mr. CLANCY.—Q. How long have you been in the employ of the Government?

A. Since 1883.

Q. What was your first work?

A. I was a sessional writer.

Q. Where did you live before coming here?

A. I have resided in several places; I resided in Ottawa last before coming here.

Q. When did you come here?

A. In 1876.

Q. Through whom did you make your application to be put on as a sessional writer?

A. Through the late Mr. Crooks, and the Attorney-General.

Q. Who had charge of the sessional writers at that time?

A. I think the gentleman that acted under Mr. Spence was a Mr. Clark.

Q. How long were you a sessional writer?

A. I have acted as such every year since.

Q. How long without any other duties?

A. Mr. Spence put me on as what they call "foreman" of the sessional writers in 1884.

Q. That is the position you occupy now?

A. It has never been changed.

Q. In what year did you get your first present?

A. In 1884.

Q. Have you had any since that?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you get any in 1885?

A. I think not; I got one in either 1885 or 1886; I am not sure which.

Q. Did you get one last year?

A. Yes.

Q. You said you had not taken any since you had been on the permanent staff?

A. That is a mistake; but I should not have taken it last year.

Q. When did you consider yourself on the permanent staff?

A. I considered myself on the permanent staff when an appropriation was voted for my salary. Last year was the first year.

Q. Were your duties any different?

A. No.

Q. Would you think it improper to take a present now from your clerks?

A. I would think it better not to do so. I am sorry I took it last year. It was got up entirely without my knowledge, and presented to me. I did not know it was anything more than a complimentary address. I did not think there was money in connection with it. It was about \$17.

Q. They considered you had treated them very kindly?

A. I suppose so.

Q. You gave them leave of absence when they wanted it?

A. When the service would not be injured by doing so I did.

Q. You were the sole judge as to this?

A. In such small matters, yes. If it was a trifle, such as letting a man out for an hour or so. If it was more important I spoke to Mr. Spence. I did not consult Mr. Spence if a man came to me and said: "I want to go out for an hour."

Q. With regard to allowing Mr. Sprague off, did you consult Mr. Spence?

A. I think I did. I am not very sure as to that.

Q. Were you aware Mr. Sprague was attending college here?

A. I thought he had some lectures to attend.

Q. You knew he was attending a medical school?

A. I knew he was a student there.

Q. Did you think it was a proper thing that a man who was being paid by the province should be a medical student? That he should be putting in his time at the one place while he was in the pay of the Government?

A. I don't know that I considered it at all.

This concluded Mr. Robertson's examination.

IN RE CARRIAGE OF MAILS.

XXII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
April 3rd, 1894.

Mr. JOSEPH POWER, having been sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Have you the contract for carrying mail from the Parliament buildings to the post-office?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you had it?

A. I can't say exactly how long; I have had no contract, but have been paid so much a day for doing it.

Q. Did you have it in 1887?

A. I can't remember.

Q. What are terms of your contract?

A. Five dollars a day.

Q. How many trips do you make a day?

A. Some days eight trips and some days fourteen trips.

Q. What is the lowest number?

A. Eight is the lowest number, and the number runs as high as fourteen.

Q. Do you mean fourteen round trips or single trips?

A. Round trips.

Q. How often would that occur during the session?

A. It just depends on the matter that has accumulated in the post-office.

Q. Yes, I know; but can't you give any idea how often?

A. It might happen five days in a week.

Q. When does your work commence?

A. At 8.45 in the morning at the post-office down town.

Q. And closes when?

A. At ten o'clock at night.

Q. That is during the session?

A. Yes.

Q. Are you sure that on no days there are less than eight round trips?

A. There are none less than eight.

Q. Let us turn to the Public Accounts for 1893 ; how is last session as compared with the others ; as heavy as the others ?

A. No ; it was lighter ; it was a shorter session.

Q. What amount was paid you last session ?

A. \$285.

Q. Please give the amounts back to 1887 ?

A. (After consulting the Public Accounts.) In 1892 I received \$360 ; in 1891, \$555 ; in 1890, \$485 ; in 1889, \$405 ; in 1888, \$380 ; in 1887, \$450.

Lieut.-Col. CLARKE, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, was then called and examined in regard to the length of the sessions of the Legislature in the years named. In reply to questions put by Mr. MARTER, he made the following statement :

In 1887 the session commenced February 10 and closed April 23, having lasted 72 days.

In 1888 the session commenced January 25 and closed March 23, having lasted 58 days, allowing for leap year.

In 1889 the session commenced January 25 and closed March 23, having lasted 58 days.

In 1890 the session commenced January 30 and closed April 7, having lasted 68 days.

In 1891 the session commenced February 11 and closed May 4, having lasted 83 days.

In 1892 the session commenced February 11 and closed April 14, having lasted 64 days, allowing for leap year.

In 1893 the session commenced on the 4th of April and closed on the 27th of May, having lasted 54 days.

The examination of Mr. POWER was then proceeded with as follows :

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Now, Mr. Power, take 1887 ; 72 days at five dollars a day would be \$360 ; in that case how do you account for having received \$450 in the year ?

A. We carried those reports after the session had closed for two or three weeks.

Q. Does the contract last longer than the session ?

A. Yes ; in this case.

Q. In what way is track kept of the time during which you are working ?

A. From the time we commence until we finish.

Q. Who keeps that ?

A. I suppose the postmaster does ; we generally commence a couple of days before the session opens ; we require to make arrangements, get the bags, etc.

Q. How many trips do you make on Sundays ?

A. Two trips on Sundays.

Q. What was the distance from the old House to the post-office ?

A. I can't tell exactly.

Q. What do you think ; was it a mile ?

A. Pretty nearly.

Q. What is the distance from this House to the post-office ?

A. I cannot say.

Q. Is it two miles ?

A. No ; not to the post-office.

Q. What distance do you think it is ?

A. About a mile and a half or a mile and a quarter, perhaps.

Q. Now, we have gone over seven years ; five years of that time would be for the old buildings and two years for the new buildings ?

A. Yes ; we had to make more trips from the old House, because we had to go to the trains with the mail.

By Mr. GARROW.—Q. What do you supply ?

A. Two horses, a man, and a waggon.

By the CHAIRMAN.—Q. Is that all included in the five dollars a day ?

A. Yes.

Q. And this extra amount that would be more than five dollars a day during the session is made up of the same work after the session closes ?

A. Yes.

Q. The work is continued for a few days in connection with the reports ?

A. Yes.

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. Do you always use two horses ?

A. Occasionally ; in case they are needed.

Q. Is the rig that comes here a one or a two-horse vehicle ?

A. It is a one-horse vehicle, but I have to change horses.

Q. After the session closes do you make as many trips as before ?

A. Not so many.

Mr. HARCOURT.—I might say, Mr. Chairman, that the extra amount does not apply during the last two or three years. There has been a greater attempt made to get the mail out during the last week of the session. Col. Clarke, the present Clerk of the House, has made an attempt to check this expenditure in any way that it can be done. Col. Gillmor was a little more liberal in that respect.

This closed Mr. Power's examination.

IN RE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

XXIV.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,
April 4th, 1894.

Mr. McCALLUM, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. What is your position, Mr. McCallum ?

A. I am engineer in the Public Works Department.

Q. As such have you had anything to do with the construction of the Parliament Buildings ?

A. Not with the construction ; I have had to do with work around the grounds and basement.

Q. In no other part of the building ?

A. I put a platform on in the chamber for the seating.

Q. Give us as near as you can what has been done by you. What I want to know is this ; what has been done by the Department over and above the contracts in this main building.

A. If you mean the work that I attended to, I did some concreting in the basement, and put in three partitions and some doors in the main corridor that were required. I also put up the flag-pole, and put the platform in the chamber, as I have said.

Q. What do you mean by the platform ?

A. That on which the members desks are.

Q. These platforms rest on the floor, do they ?

A. Yes.

Q. Is there another floor beneath that again ?

A. The platforms rest on the floor, and I think underneath is a joist. There was no floor underneath that I was aware of.

Q. Is the main floor of the chamber what you built the platform on ?

A. Yes.

Q. And no floor underneath ?

A. No ; there is a joist there.

Q. The question is whether there is an extra floor there or not.

A. There is a floor, and a joist to support it ; there is no extra floor that I know of.

Q. Now, please turn to page 252 of the Public Accounts ; can you tell us what that pay list of wages that you see there covers.

A. I suppose they are the wages of the carpenters and the men engaged in putting up the platform in the chamber ; also the laborers whom I had working around the grounds and in the basement. I don't know anything about the steam-fitters and the cartage, except it would be for some material brought here.

Hon. Mr. FRASER, Commissioner of Public Works, being in the Committee Room, made the following statement on the subject :

The carpenters also did work in connection with the electric wiring ; it is all put up with screws ; they did the plugging in the walls. They also did the work in the basement in connection with the partitions. There were some partitions put up for the accommodation of Kennedy, the Speaker's messenger. I don't recollect at this minute what this steam fitting is. I think it was for some repairs to a break in the basement ; it was done under the supervision of our own plumber. The cartage is in connection with the grounds.

Q. Now will you please turn to page 284 of the Public Accounts and tell us what that amount of \$7,460 is for ?

Mr. FRASER.—I think I was in error ; the carpenters' work and laborers' work in connection with the sort of thing I was speaking of would not come under those heads ; it would come under the heads of equipment and furnishing. The wages of the carpenters there would be in connection with the moving of the furniture of the department ; a lot of old furniture was refitted and renovated, and a number of pigeon holes made. I am now dealing with page 252. There was also the moving of the furniture of the departments.

Mr. MARTER.—I think you will find that down separately ?

By Mr. FRASER.—A. Not the departmental moving. As far as any work in connection with the buildings is concerned, it was confined to the platforms in the chamber, the partitions in the basement, the concreting in the basement, and in connection with the grounds.

Q. What about this item of \$7,460 on page 284 ?

By Mr. FRASER.—A. That was, as I said, in connection with the work in the grounds, the concreting in the basement, the carpenters' work in connection with the platforms in the chamber, and the putting up of the partitions in the basement. There were some few doors, also, I think. We also put up some shelving in the kitchen, and attended to the laundry fixings. That is charged to equipment and furnishing. The electric lighting we did ourselves, because we wanted to have it perfectly sure that it would be safe and reliable. We had it done by day work, and very carefully superintended by Mr. Wickens.

Q. What would be the total amount in reference to extras ?

By Mr. FRASER.—A. That depends on what you mean by extras.

Q. I mean, for instance, over and above the amount of the contract for carpenters' work ?

A. In some of those contracts you might have omissions. It was impossible to avoid that. You will find the total amount in the report of the Public Works Department. The total amount paid in the case you have named is found under the head of Lionel Yorke, and estate of Lionel Yorke, and was \$90,980 ; the total original amount of the contract was \$90,700.

Q. Perhaps you can say, Mr. Fraser, whether this is so or not ; I understand that whatever extras were done, were paid for by day work and would not appear as extras ?

By Mr. FRASER.—A. That is not so ; the contractors got nothing extra at all that is not shown in the report.

Q. No ; I mean that you put the men on yourself ?

A. Certainly not. The grounds were done under our own supervision for obvious reasons. I had originally intended to let the contract for what is called concreting in the

basement, but Mr. McCallum urged me strongly that he could do it more economically himself. He is an architect as well as an engineer; we got some of the material cheap, also. That is the only work that we did ourselves that could, under any circumstances have been given to a contractor.

Q. I had reference particularly to the brick and stone work?

A. Not a solitary cent was expended that is not shown in the Public Works report.

Q. But is there not a portion of it charged as "extras."

A. That is all charged in the amounts paid the contractors. In regard to the chamber, I might say this: the platform is put in shape so that it can be taken up at any moment. We could have let that by contract just as we did various other parts of the building; the reason we did not was this. It was desirable that the departmental staff should know every detail in connection with the platform, so that if we wanted to take it up at any time, we should know how to do it. It was therefore done by day work. We can take the platform out in sections at any time.

Q. What flooring is there below it?

A. There is a double flooring all through the building. There is below the platform on which the platform stands, this second floor, and on this again there is a joist, and it is in connection with that an extra payment occurred to the Yorke estate.

Q. Was there not a mistake?

By Mr. FRASER.—A. Not a mistake; but it was originally intended to have the chamber differently arranged. This arrangement proved impossible because of the light. When the change was made it was necessary to have the floor elevated. That is what Mr. Waite refers to in his statement mentioned in the Public Works Department report, when he asks for ten per cent. on this work. All the extra payments, deducting the omissions, amount to less than \$13,000. That includes all that was paid for the stone, and for bricklaying and excavation.

IN RE MAINTENANCE "TORONTO ASYLUM OF INSANE."

XLVII.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 24th, 1894.

Dr. WEIR, being sworn, was examined as follows :

By Mr. MARTER.—Q. What is your position in the Toronto Asylum?

A. Assistant physician.

Q. Do you keep house there ; are you a married man?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who is the other assistant physician?

A. Dr. Robertson.

Q. Who was there previous to Dr. Robertson?

A. Dr. Buchan.

Q. Will you tell the Committee what you know about the matter of entertainment at the Asylum ; is there much of that done there?

A. Not much of it.

Q. When Dr. Buchan was there did he not do a good deal of it?

A. There was some of it done.

Q. Was it much or little?

A. I don't think you could say much.

Q. Of what nature would this entertainment be?

A. It would be of friends of the patients, coming from a distance. They would arrive late from a train having been without food for some time ; it would include serving a repast at midnight also if they were sitting up with the patients.

Q. Would that be for long ; for a few days at a time?

A. It has been so.

Q. Do you remember any instance?

A. I can't recall any instance just now.

Q. During this past year, has there been much of it?

A. No ; I think not.

Q. Who all do this sort of entertainment? What officers of the institution?

A. It generally devolves upon the assistant superintendent, who is in the main building, and I have myself gone to the cupboards and given out luncheon to a nurse to take to the wards when the friends of the patients were sitting up. The nurses and attendants have often served them from whatever they would have for their own supplies.

Q. Is Dr. Robertson the only party that does this?

A. That is all that comes under my notice.

Q. Could it go along without your knowing it; could it be done elsewhere?

A. Yes; it could be done in the superintendent's house.

Q. Have you ever known of it?

A. I don't know; but he might have.

Q. You don't know of any instance?

A. No; I don't recall any.

Q. Have you ever heard the matter talked over as being done at the superintendent's house?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear any evidence given on this point by the superintendent last winter?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever hear any remarks in reference to it?

A. I have.

Q. What were they?

A. I suppose I could not remember any particular remark, but there were such questions as to who was entertained, and so on.

Q. Was it a matter of surprise to the officials to learn of that evidence?

A. I can't speak for them.

Q. But you read the evidence?

A. I read some of it.

Q. What was the general impression among yourselves? For instance, Dr. Clark says in his evidence last year that he offered entertainment perhaps two or three times a week, and that there were sometimes a dozen at his table; what do you say as to that? Is that generally understood?

A. Who would this dozen comprise?

Q. It does not say here?

A. I have known patients there.

Q. Did you know the patients' friends were there?

A. He has told me he has friends of patients there.

Q. Were you surprised at the evidence ?

A. I was not surprised ; he had told me about it.

Q. How long have you been there ?

A. Four years.

Q. Of your own knowledge what has it amounted to ?

A. I don't know personally, because he might entertain a great deal, and I know nothing of it.

Q. Do you think that is probable ?

A. It is not impossible.

Q. Is it probable ?

A. I don't think it is improbable.

Q. Are you not there constantly ?

A. Yes ; pretty much.

Q. Did you not say they came from the country ?

A. Very often.

Q. Don't you know whether they are stopping in the institution ?

A. If they were stopping in the institution I would know it. If they stopped with Dr. Clark, I might not know it. People have stopped there, and I know nothing about it till after they had gone.

Q. Were you not surprised to hear that one-third of this table allowance was used up in that way ?

Mr. HARCOURT objected that this was not what Dr. Clark said.

Mr. MARTER then quoted Dr. Clark's evidence : " From \$300 to \$400 annually should be appropriated for this purpose." What have you to say to that ? Should there be an allowance of the nature ?

A. I think there should be.

Q. You think it is given to that extent ?

A. That is not what I said. I said I think there should be that allowance set by.

Q. For what reason ?

A. I think it is needed ; I think it is necessary.

Q. Necessary for whom ?

A. For the friends of the patients.

Q. To whom should that go if set aside by the province

A. I should think it should be divided up, because there has been entertainment by officers of the main building ; some of it would be used there, and some of it in the superintendent's house. It should be given to no one official.

Q. What cases have you known during the past year where there has been any necessity for entertainment ?

A. I cannot recall any one case.

Q. Well, say the year before?

A. I could not give you any one instance. I can't recall the names of the patients or their friends or anything like that. I can remember the circumstances.

Q. Let us have the circumstances?

A. I could not give you circumstances in connection with them that would specify them any more than just that it took place.

Q. When this evidence was printed last year, did you not say you were surprised?

A. I said it was talked of. It has been talked of for two winters. I did not say I was surprised. It was you who used that expression.

Q. Did you yourself use words to this effect; that you wondered if it was given on oath?

A. I may have done so.

Q. Why did you say that?

A. I don't say I did say it; I have said it in connection with any evidence that has come up in the Public Accounts Committee. I have asked repeatedly if all this evidence were given on oath.

Q. I am informed that when you read that you wanted to know if it were given on oath, because you were surprised to learn what it contained?

A. I did not say I was surprised. I may have asked it. I may have asked it in reference to any evidence.

Q. It did not startle you?

A. No; it did not. The doctor himself has told me that he has done a great deal of entertainment. But I say, personally, I don't know the amount of entertainment he has done at his house.

Q. Then you say that you did not say that?

A. I don't say I did not say that. I say I may have said it.

Q. How could you have said it if you were not surprised at the statements made in the evidence?

A. It is easy enough to make a running comment on anything you read.

Q. Then it was just a running comment on what you read?

A. Yes; If I said it.

By Mr. HARCOURT.—Q. It is true then that Dr. Clark entertained considerably?

A. He has told me so himself.

Q. And he told you previously to this evidence?

A. Yes; I did not know previously.

Q. But you do say you were not surprised at the evidence he gave before this Committee touching this subject?

A. Not after he told me.

By Mr. OLANCY.—Q. Did you read that evidence?

A. I can't say I read it all. I read some of it. I may have read it all.

Q. You, knowing the circumstances that gave rise to the discussion, said you were surprised?

A. I said I may have said "was this given under oath?"

Q. Did you ask if it was given under oath?

A. I say I may have said that. I would not deny that I said it. I have said it repeatedly of any evidence.

Q. But did you say it in this case?

A. I may have done so.

Q. What gave rise to your question, if you did say it?

A. Because it was very straight forward evidence, and very definite.

Q. Very like evidence given under oath?

A. I can't say; it was very definite.

Q. Were you acquainted with the number of patients Dr. Clark said he entertained there?

A. He did not allege any particular number.

Q. Have you any knowledge in regard to this?

A. There have been patients there that I knew nothing of. I would hear of it sometimes afterwards.

Q. Is that a frequent occurrence?

A. I don't know that it is.

Q. Were you astonished to learn that he entertained as many as a dozen in one day?

A. I did not know anything of these matters.

Q. Were you astonished at that part of it?

A. I was astonished to that extent; that I knew nothing of it before.

Q. Then you were astonished?

A. I did not say that. I have been there only four years, and Dr. Clark has been there a great many years more than that.

This concluded Dr. Weir's evidence.

