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OF THE

Legislative Assembly

OF THE

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FROM 23RD JANUARY TO 8TH MAY, 1923,
BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE

*IN THE THIRTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR
SOVEREIGN LORD, KING GEORGE V*

BEING THE

Fourth Session of the Fifteenth Legislature of Ontario

SESSION 1923

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2. Report presented, 388. (*Sessional Papers No. 10.*)

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2. Bill (No. 172), introduced to amend, 264. Second reading, 290. House goes into Committee on, 310. Third reading, 338. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 21.)

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KNOX COLLEGE PROPERTY:

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LABOUR, DEPARTMENT OF:

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LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT:

Bill (No. 153), introduced to amend, 205. Second reading and deferred to the Legal Committee, 303. Reported, 317. House goes into Committee on, 342. Third reading, 399. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 34.)

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LAND TITLES ACT:

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1. Bill (No. 105), introduced to amend, 75. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 122. *No report.*
2. Bill (No. 160), introduced to amend, 232. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 271. Reported, 294. House goes into Committee on, 310. Third reading, 314. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 42.)
3. Bill (No. 175), introduced to amend, 278. Second reading, 303. House goes into Committee on, 342. Third reading, 366. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 42.)

LONDON, CITY OF:

Petition for Act respecting, 43. Reported, 109. Bill (No. 38), introduced and referred, 111. Reported, 188. Second reading, 203. House goes into Committee on, 334. Third reading, 366. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 72.)

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MINERAL RIGHTS IN CANADA COMPANY LANDS:

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Report presented, 388.  (*Sessional Papers No. 4.*)

MINES, MINISTER OF:

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MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES:

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2. Report presented, 378. (*Sessional Papers, No. 98.*)

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MOUNT DENNIS, TOWN OF:

Petition for Act of incorporation, 43. Reported, 83. Bill (No. 23), introduced and referred, 84. Reported, 277. Second reading, 304. House goes into Committee on, 308. Third reading, 314. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 74.)

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS:

Report of Bureau of presented, 11. (*Sessional Papers No. 47.*)

MUNICIPAL ARBITRATIONS ACT:

Bill (No. 135), introduced to amend, 139. Second reading and referred to the Legal Committee, 197. Reported, 317. House goes into Committee on, 368. Third reading, 399. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 46.)

MUNICIPAL AUDITOR:

Report presented, 12. (*Sessional Papers No. 8.*)

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE ACT:

Bill (No. 108), introduced to amend, 85. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 134. Reported, 204. House goes into Committee on, 270. Third reading, 285. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 43.)

MUNICIPAL LAW:

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2. Bill (No. 69), introduced to amend, 19. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 79.
3. Bill (No. 81)*, introduced to amend, 44. Second reading negated, 97.
4. Bill (No. 85), introduced to amend, 50. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 97. Reported, 318.
5. Bill (No. 95), introduced to amend, 63. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 117. Reported, 318.
6. Bill (No. 97), introduced to amend, 64. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 134. Reported, 318.
7. Bill (No. 102), introduced to amend, 75. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 186. Reported, 318.
8. Bill (No. 106.), introduced to amend, 75. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 117. Reported, 318.
9. Bill (No. 109), introduced to amend, 85. Second reading negated, 134-5.
10. Bill (No. 111), introduced to amend, 91. Second reading negated, 149.
11. Bill (No. 112), introduced to amend, 102. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 186. Reported, 318.
12. Bill (No. 116), introduced to amend, 106. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 186. Reported, 318.
13. Bill (No. 120), introduced to amend, 111. Second reading negated, 186-7.
14. Bill (No. 121), introduced to amend, 124. Second reading negated, 213.
15. Bill (No. 122), introduced to amend, 124. Second reading negated, 213.
16. Bill (No. 126), introduced to amend, 126. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 225. Reported, 318.

17. Bill (No. 128), introduced to amend, 126. Second reading negatived, 196.
18. Bill (No. 129), introduced to amend, 126. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 197.
19. Bill (No. 130), introduced to amend, 127. Second reading negatived, 197.
20. Bill (No. 132), introduced to amend, 127. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 242.
21. Bill (No. 138), introduced to amend, 171. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 243.
22. Bill (No. 144), introduced to amend, 191. Second reading negatived, 258.
23. Bill (No. 149), introduced to amend, 203. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 239. Reported, 318.
24. Bill (No. 151), introduced to amend, 205. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 239. Reported, 318.
25. Bill (No. 152), introduced to amend, 205. Motion for second reading and Debate on adjourned, 243. Debate resumed and second reading negatived, 259.
26. Bill (No. 194), introduced "The Municipal Amendment Act 1923," 318. Second reading, 383. House goes into Committee on, 396. Third reading, 423. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 41.)
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MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER:

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NATURAL GAS CONSERVATION ACTS:

Bill (No. 157), introduced to appeal, 230. Motion for second reading and debate on adjourned, 366. Debate resumed and motion for second reading negatived, 421.

NEEBING, MUNICIPALITY OF:

Petition for Act to ratify an agreement and by-law, 31. Reported, 189. Bill (No. 31), introduced and referred, 190. Reported, 226. Second reading, 239. House goes into Committee on, 241. Third reading, 307. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 75.)

NEW MOTOR LAW IN ONTARIO:

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NIAGARA, DIOCESE OF:

Petition for Act to simplify sales of property, 16. Reported, 38. Bill (No. 11), introduced and referred, 39. Reported, fees remitted, 123. Second reading, 241. House goes into Committee on, 260. Third reading, 284. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 102.)

NIAGARA FALLS, CITY OF:

Petition for Act respecting, 15. Reported, 137. Bill (No. 17), introduced and referred, 138. Reported withdrawn; fees remitted, 226.

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NORTHERN ONTARIO FIRE RELIEF COMMITTEE:

Bill (No. 78), introduced to incorporate, 39. Second reading, 81. House goes into Committee on, 101, 215. Third reading, 247. R.A., 248. (13 Geo. V. c. 9.)

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO:

Bill (No. 180), introduced to make further provision for development work in, 282. Resolutions introduced; Lieutenant-Governor's recommendation signified; passed through Committee and referred to Bill, 339-41. Second reading, 391. House goes into Committee on, 397. Third reading, 423. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 8.)

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ONTARIO GAME AND FISHERIES ACT:

Bill (No. 187), introduced to amend, 292. Order for second reading discharged, 409.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT BONDS:

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ONTARIO GOVERNMENT DISPENSARIES:

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ONTARIO-MANITOBA BOUNDARY:

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ONTARIO MEDICAL ACT:

Bill (No. 201), introduced to amend, 345. Second reading, 383. House goes into Committee on, 400. Third reading, 423. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 35.)

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE:

1. Question as to total strength of, etc., 27.
2. Report presented, 272. (*Sessional Papers No. 84.*)

ONTARIO RAILWAY ACT:

1. Bill (No. 82), introduced to amend, 44. Order for second reading discharged, 97.
2. Bill (No. 103), introduced to amend, 75. Order for second reading discharged, 218.

ONTARIO RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL BOARD:

1. Bills referred to, 84, 138, 139. Report, 136, 214, 249, 253.
2. Report presented, 378. (*Sessional Papers No. 50.*)

ONTARIO SAVINGS ASSURANCE:

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ONTARIO SAVINGS BANK:

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ONTARIO SAVINGS OFFICES:

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ONTARIO TEMPERANCE ACT:

1. Bill (No. 65), introduced to amend, 13. Second reading and referred to Legal Committee, 121. *No report.*
2. Question as to amounts paid by Province, for enforcement of in County of Prescott, 58.
3. Question as to officers of, superseded or dismissed, 232.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS:

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ORDINARY REVENUE:

Return presented, to an Order of the House of 26th April, 1922, shewing total amount received by Treasurer in years 1919-20 and 21, under heading of, 60. (*Sessional Papers No. 73.*)

ORILLIA AND WASHAGO:

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OSGOODE HALL COMMISSION.—See *Sheriffs*.

OSHAWA RECTORY LANDS:

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1. Petition for Act authorizing the raising of money on debentures, 16. Reported, 83. Bill (No. 19), introduced and referred, 84. Reported, 123. Second reading, 241. House goes into Committee on, 260. Third reading, 289. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 76.)
2. Petition for Act respecting, 204. Reported, 216. Bill (No. 51), introduced and referred, 217. Reported, 245. Second reading, 271. House goes into Committee on, 273, 334. Third reading, 391. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 77.)

PACKARD MOTOR CARS:

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PAROLE BOARD:

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PENTANGUISHENE ASYLUM:

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PENETANGUISHENE, TOWN OF:

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PENSION RESERVES:—See *Workmen's Compensation Board*:

PEPALL, A. H.:

Return presented, to an Order of the House of the 8th June, 1922, of correspondence, etc., as to repurchasing or refunding of Loans, upon which he was sent to England, 12. (*Sessional Papers No. 64.*)

PETROLIA, TOWN OF:

Petition for Act to ratify By-law No. 1205, 19. Reported, 38. Bill (No. 24), introduced and referred, 50. Reported, 98. Second reading, 134. House goes into Committee on, 150. Third reading, 246. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 79.)

PHARMACY ACT:

Bill (No. 125), introduces to amend, 126. Second reading and referred to the Municipal Committee, 213. Reported, 278. House goes into Committee on, 287. Third reading, 313. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 36.)

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2. Bill (No. 145), introduced to amend, 794. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 239. *No report.*

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2. Petition for Act to authorize the transfer of certain lands, 254. Bill (No. 167), introduced on suspended Rule and referred to Committee on Private Bills, 254. Reported, 284. Second reading, 294. House goes into Committee on, 308. Third reading, 314. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 81.)

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2. Bill (No. 178), introduced to provide for the election of Members of the Legislative Assembly, on the system of, 282. Withdrawn, 297.

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2. Bill (No. 141), introduced to amend, 88. Second reading and referred to Municipal Committee, 239. Reported, 250. House goes into Committee on, 270. Third reading, 285. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 52.)
3. Bill (No. 114), introduced to amend, 102. Second reading negatived, 186.
4. Report presented, 378. (*Sessional Papers No. 21.*)

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15. As to employment of one Harbinson in Lands and Forests Department, 29.
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 211. As to intention of Government to give Carrying Place Water Power to Hollinger Mines, Limited, 432.
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RAILWAY EMPLOYEES VOTING ACT:

Bill (No. 90), introduced to amend, 63. Second reading and referred to the Legal Committee, 90. Reported; title amended, 317. House goes into Committee on, 393. Third reading, 423. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 44.)

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1. Bills referred to, 84, 138, 139. Reported, 136, 214, 249, 253.
2. Report presented, 378. (*Sessional Papers No. 50.*)

RAILWAYS:

Committee appointed, 31. *No report.*

REDISTRIBUTION:

1. Amendment proposed to Address to His Honour, *in re*, and Debate on adjourned, 73-4. Ruled out of Order, 99. See *Legislative Assembly*.

REFORESTATION ACT:

Bill (No. 55), introduced to amend, 102. Second reading, 125. House goes into Committee on, 202. Third reading, 247. R.A., 248. (13 Geo. V. c. 10.)

REGISTRY ACT:

Bill (No. 94), introduced to amend, 63. Second reading and referred to the Legal Committee, 117. Reported, 298. House goes into Committee on, 334. Third reading, 379. R.A., 458. (13 Geo. V. c. 26.)

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RICHMOND HILL, VILLAGE OF:

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ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION GIFT:

Return presented, to an Order of the House of 6th June, 1922, of correspondence, etc., relating to gift to Toronto University, 12. (*Sessional Papers No. 65.*)

ROEBUCK, A. W.:

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RUPPERT, ANDREW:

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of the Member who moved the same, and
whether ordered to be printed or not.

No. 1	Public Accounts of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1922. Presented to the Legislature, February 20th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 2	Estimates—Supplementary for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1923. Presented to the Legislature, February 22nd, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> Estimates for the year ending 31st October, 1924. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> Supplementary Estimates, grant to Dr. Banting. Presented to the Legislature May 4th, 1923. <i>Not Printed.</i>
No. 3	Report of the Minister of Lands and Forests for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 4th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 4	Report of the Department of Mines for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 5	Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 7th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 6	Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, April 9th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 7	Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, April 9th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 8	Report of the Municipal Auditor for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, January 24th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 9	Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, April 30th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 10	Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1922. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 11	Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i>
No. 12	Report of the Registrar of Loan Corporations for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i>

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| No. 13 | Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, February 14th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 14 | Report of the Department of Game and Fisheries for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 2nd, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 15 | Report upon Highway Improvement for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 16 | Report of the Department of Labour for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 4th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 17 | Report of the Department of Education for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 3rd, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 18 | Report of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto for the year ending 30th June, 1922. Presented to the Legislature March 5th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 19 | Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, March 26th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 20 | Report of the Registrar-General upon the Births, Marriages and Deaths, in the Province for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 4th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 21 | Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, April 30th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 22 | Report of the Inspector upon the Hospitals for Insane, Feeble-minded and Epileptic, for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 4th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 23 | See No. 22. |
| No. 24 | Report of the Ontario Parole Board for the year ending October 31st, 1922. Presented to the Legislature, February 14th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 25 | Report of the Inspector upon Hospitals and Charitable Institutions for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 4th, 1922. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 26 | Report of the Inspector upon Prisons and Reformatories. Presented to the Legislature, May 4th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 27 | Report of the Superintendent upon Neglected and Dependent Children for the year, 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 4th, 1922. <i>Printed.</i> |

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| No. 28 | Report of the Board of License Commissioners on the operation of the Ontario Temperance Act for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 3rd, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 29 | Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year ending October 31st, 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 30 | Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 31 | Report of the Veterinary College for the year 1922. <i>Not presented.</i> |
| No. 32 | Report of the Agricultural and Experimental Union for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 4th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 33 | Report of the Stallion Enrolment Board for the year 1922. <i>Not Presented.</i> |
| No. 34 | Report of the Vegetable Growers' Association for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 35 | Report of the Corn Growers' Association for the year 1922. <i>Not Presented.</i> |
| No. 36 | Report of the Entomological Society for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 37 | Report of the Beekeepers' Association for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 38 | Report of the Dairymen's Association for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 39 | Report of the Live Stock Branch of Department of Agriculture for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 40 | Report of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs upon Housing for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, March 5th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 41 | Report upon Women's Institutes for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 42 | Report of the Agricultural Societies and of the Convention of the Association of Fairs and Exhibitions for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, April 20th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 43 | Report of the Horticultural Societies for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1922. <i>Printed.</i> |

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| No. 44 | Report of the Fruit Growers' Association for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 45 | Report of the Vineland Experiment Station for the year 1922. <i>Not Presented.</i> |
| No. 46 | Report of the Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 47 | Report of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, January 24th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 48 | Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission up to October 31st, 1922. Presented to the Legislature, February 7th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 49 | Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 4th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 50 | Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, April 30th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 51 | Return from the Records of the By-elections to the Legislative Assembly held on 23rd October, 1922. Presented to the Legislature, March 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 52 | Report of the Bureau of Archives for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 53 | Report of the Librarian of the Legislative Assembly for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, February 9th, 1923. <i>Not Printed.</i> |
| No. 54 | Auditors' Report 1921-22, pursuant to provision of Order-in-Council dated October 28th, 1909. Presented to the Legislature, February 26th, 1923. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 55 | Report of Workmen's Compensation Board for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, May 4th, 1922. <i>Printed.</i> |
| No. 56 | Report of the Commission to conduct inquiry into the truth or falsity of certain charges, etc., reflecting on the Administration of the Attorney-General's Department in respect of the investigation into the death of Captain Orville Huston, at Fort Frances, December 16th, 1921, etc., etc., etc., Presented to the Legislature, January 25th, 1923. <i>Not Printed.</i> |
| No. 57 | Report on Osgoode Hall of the Commission to Inquire, Consider and Report upon the best mode of selecting, appointing and remunerating Sheriffs, etc., etc., etc. Presented to the Legislature, January 24th, 1923. <i>Not Printed.</i> |

- No. 58 Copy of agreement and contract with the United Press, Limited, in connection with printing for the Legislative Assembly. Presented to the Legislature, February 7th, 1923. *Printed.*
- No. 59 Copy of agreement and contract with the United Press, Limited, in connection with binding for the Legislative Assembly. Presented to the Legislature, February 7th, 1923. *Printed.*
- No. 60 Report of Commissioner under The Extramural Employment of Sentenced Persons Act, 1921, for the year ending October 31st, 1922. Presented to the Legislature, January 24th, 1923. *Printed.*
- No. 61 Final Report of the Representative of the Province of Ontario, respecting the Lake Disaster Fund of Canada. Presented to the Legislature, January 24th, 1923. *Not Printed.*
- No. 62 Return to an Order of the House, dated 9th February, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all correspondence between any Minister of the Government, the Civil Service Commissioner or any Officer of the Government and any other person or persons regarding the appointment of Allan MacDonald, formerly Assistant Crown Timber Agent at Fort Frances, in the Rainy River District. Presented to the Legislature, March 5th, 1923. Mr. McCrea. *Not Printed.*
- No. 63 Report of Commission to investigate and report upon the accuracy or otherwise of all returns made pursuant to the Crown Timber Act, etc., etc., etc. Presented to the Legislature, January 24th, 1923. *Not Printed.*
- No. 64 Return to an Order of the House of June 8th, 1922, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all papers, documents, correspondence, cablegrams, reports and memoranda between any person or persons, companies or corporations, and any member of the Government in reference to the re-purchase or refunding of the loan or loans in connection with which A. H. Pepall was sent to England by the Government in 1920. Presented to the Legislature, January 24th, 1923. Mr. Ferguson. *Not Printed.*
- No. 65 Return to an Order of the House of the 6th June, 1922, That there be laid before the House, a Return of copies of all documents, agreements, memoranda, correspondence and papers relating to the Rockefeller Foundation Gift to Toronto University, between the Minister of Education or any other Minister of the Government, or the President, or any other of the University authorities, and any person or persons whomsoever, with reference to the said gift. Presented to the Legislature, January 24th, 1923. Mr. Marshall. *Not Printed.*
- No. 66 Regulations and Orders-in-Council passed since the last Session of the Legislature under the authority of The Department of Education

- Act or of the Acts respecting Public Schools, Separate Schools or High Schools. Presented to the Legislature, January 25th; February 7th; February 23rd; March 7th; April 6th and May 4th, 1923. *Not Printed.*
- No. 67 Return to an Order of the House dated 16th February, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all letters, telegrams, papers and documents, evidence and reports in connection with the alleged accident of W. W. Calhoun of Sault Ste. Marie, together with the reports, recommendations, findings, rulings and decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board or any officials under their control or in their employ, and the same be laid upon the table of the House. Presented to the Legislature, March 19th, 1923. Mr. Dewart. *Not Printed.*
- No. 68 Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1922, That there be laid before the House, a Return of all correspondence, telegrams or communications between the Attorney-General, the Prime Minister or any member of the Government, W. W. Rowell or R. T. Harding, representing the Attorney-General, and E. W. Backus or any official of the International Lumber Company of Minnesota in connection with the action against the Shevlin-Clarke Company, relative to Berths 45, 49 and 51. Presented to the Legislature, January 26th, 1923. Mr. Ferguson. *Not Printed.*
- No. 69 Report of the Agricultural Development Board for the year ending October 31st, 1922. Presented to the Legislature, January 26th, 1923. *Not Printed.*
- No. 70 Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 25th May, 1922, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the Legislative grants for the year 1922 paid to the Rural, Public and Separate Schools, in the Counties and Districts and to the Urban, Public and Separate Schools in the Counties and Districts which, in accordance with the Provisions of the Amendment to the Schools Act, passed in 1922, were classed as Rural Schools, and received grants as such. Presented to the Legislature, February 1st, 1923. Mr. Cooke. *Not Printed.*
- No. 71 Return to an Order of the House, dated 31st January, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing copies of all correspondence between George Bell, K.C., and the Honourable the Attorney-General in reference to the moving of the Ontario Government Dispensaries to premises adjoining the property of St. Andrew's Church, in the City of Toronto. Presented to the House, February 5th, 1923. Mr. Dewart. *Not Printed.*
- No. 72 Report relative to the situation in the Thunder Bay District of Commission to inquire into and report on estimates submitted from time to time to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for the Queenston-Chippawa Power Development and

- also all estimates for the said work submitted by the said Commission to the Government of Ontario, etc., etc., etc. Presented to the Legislature, February 7th, 1923. *Not Printed.*
- No. 73 Return to an Order of the House of the 26th April, 1922, That there be laid before the House a Return showing: (a) the total amount received by the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer or his Department, or any department or sub-department of the Government, during the months of August, September and October during each of the years 1919, 1920 and 1921, under the heading of Ordinary Revenue in regard to items mentioned. Presented to the Legislature, February 7th, 1923. Mr. Sinclair. *Not Printed.*
- No. 74 Statement showing all sums credited to the Highway Improvement Fund and all payments chargeable thereto for the fiscal year ending 31st October, 1922. Presented to the Legislature, February 8th, 1923. *Not Printed.*
- No. 75 Reports of Clarkson, Gordon and Dilworth upon the accounts of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for the year ending 31st October, 1921 and 1922. Presented to the Legislature, April 13th, 1923. *Printed.*
- No. 76 Statement and Report of the Ontario Athletic Commission and of the Auditor thereof, for the year ending October 31st, 1922. Presented to the Legislature, February 23rd, 1923. *Not Printed.*
- No. 77 Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1923, for a Return of copies of all letters, telegrams, and all other evidence of investigation in connection with the alleged accident to one Mansford H. Clement, deceased, formerly of Orillia, Ont., and that a copy of the discussion of the Workmen's Compensation Board on same be also returned and laid on the table of the Legislature for inspection by the House. Presented to the Legislature, February 26th, 1923. Mr. Johnston (Simcoe). *Not Printed.*
- No. 78 Report of the Board of Visitors, respecting the Homewood Sanatorium, Guelph. Presented to the Legislature, February 26th, 1923. *Not Printed.*
- No. 79 Report on the Central Ontario System of the Commission to enquire into and report upon (1) all estimates submitted from time to time for the Queenston-Chippawa Power Development, etc., etc., etc. Presented to the Legislature, March 5th, 1923. *Printed.*
- No. 80 Return to an Order of the House, dated 9th of February, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names of members of the permanent staff of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, who have been granted an increase in salary

- since January 1st, 1923, also showing the amount of increase in each case. Presented to the Legislature, March 21st, 1923. Mr. McLeod. *Not Printed.*
- No. 81 Return to an Order of the House, dated 12th of March, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return (a) of all evidence and proceedings, including all exhibits and documents, as taken in the Northern Ontario Fire Investigation before the Fire Marshal of Ontario. (b) Copies of all correspondence carried on by the Fire Marshal of Ontario, counsel employed in investigation, and officials of Fire Marshal's Department with all persons, including the Government and the members of the Fire Relief Committee. (c) Copies of all correspondence carried on by the Premier, or any member of his Government, or his Department, relating to the said fire, and regarding the appointment of a Fire Relief Committee, including the appointment of said Committee. Presented to the Legislature, March 21st, 1923. Mr. Ferguson. *Not Printed.*
- No. 82 Return to an Order of the House, dated 14th of March, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing in detail the estates from which succession duties came in 1921 and 1922, similar to the particulars published theretofore in the Public Accounts, and that hereafter such particulars be published yearly in the Public Accounts as has been customary. Presented to the Legislature March 21st, 1923. Mr. J. W. Curry. *Not Printed.*
- No. 83 Return to an Order of the House dated 14th March, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return of a copy of the report made by Harbinger & Allen, chartered accountants, of their investigation into the Department of Lands and Forests, and same to be laid upon the Table of the House. Presented to the Legislature, March 27th, 1923. Mr. Marceau. *Not Printed.*
- No. 84 Report of the Ontario Provincial Police for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1923. *Printed.*
- No. 85 Return to an Order of the House dated 16th March, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all estimates, cruises, explorations, maps and reports of every description in connection with the area north of Cochrane, received by the Government prior to and since the commencement of construction work on the T. & N.O. Railway. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1923. Mr. MacBride. *Not Printed.*
- No. 86 Return to an Order of the House dated 14th March, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return of dates of meetings held by the Board of Governors, Toronto University, since 1915, with the names of those attending such meetings. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1923. Mr. Watson. *Not Printed.*

- No. 87 Return to an Order of the House dated 16th March, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all applications for licenses to spear or net fish in Hamilton Bay for the years 1920, 1921, 1922. 2. List of names of those who secured licenses to spear or net fish in Hamilton Bay for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922. 3. List of names of those who applied for, and the names of those who secured special permission or licenses to spear or net fish in the spring in Hamilton Bay, during each of the above mentioned years, and the authority under which such special permission was given. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1923. Mr. Halcrow. *Not Printed.*
- No. 88 Report of the Public Service Superannuation Board for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, April 9th, 1923. *Printed.*
- No. 89 Report of the Minimum Wage Board for the year 1922. Presented the Legislature, April 12th, 1923. *Printed.*
- No. 90 Report on Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway and Windsor and Tecumseh Electric Railway of the Commission to enquire into and report upon: 1. All estimates submitted from time to time to the Hydro-Electric, Power Commission of Ontario for the Queenston-Chippawa power development, and also all estimates for the said work submitted by the said Commission to the Government of Ontario. 2. The reason for increases from time to time in the estimates for the Queenston-Chippawa power development, etc. Presented to the Legislature, April 16th, 1923. *Printed.*
- No. 91 Report of the Civil Service Commissioner of Ontario for the year ending 31st October, 1922. Presented to the Legislature, April 26th, 1923. *Printed.*
- No. 92 Return to an Order of the House of the Nineteenth day of April, for a Return of copies of all letters, telegrams, papers, documents and reports in connection with the accident of James F. Devine, Cochrane, Ontario, together with reports, recommendations, findings, rulings, and decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board or any officials under their control or in their employ and the same be laid upon the table of the House. Presented to the Legislature, April 20th, 1923. Mr. Marceau. *Not Printed.*
- No. 93 Return to an Order of the House of the Nineteenth day of April, for a Return of all letters, telegrams, papers, documents, and reports in connection with an accident to Eugene Seguin, North Bay, working with his father for Michael Dweyer, who is a sub-contractor of Mr. Satchell, contractor for the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, together with reports, recommendations, findings, rulings, and decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board, or any officials under their control or in their employ. Presented to the Legislature, April 20th, 1923. Mr. Marceau. *Not Printed.*

- No. 94 Return to an Order of the House of the Nineteenth day of April, for a Return of (1) all copies of documents, papers, letters and correspondence in connection with the proposal of the Government that Spadina House should be used as the offices for the Workmen's Compensation Board; (2) of all documents, papers, letters, correspondence and minutes concerning the refusal of the Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board or the Board to have the staff under the Workmen's Compensation Board placed under the Civil Service Act; (3) of a report setting out the number of payroll auditors in 1915 and 1916, and of the number of contributing firms in each of these years respectively; and also of the number of auditors in 1922 and the number of firms contributing in that year. Presented to the Legislature, April 20th, 1923. Mr. Dewart. *Not Printed.*
- No. 95 Return to an Order of the House of the Nineteenth day of April, for a Return showing all the different tables used by the Workmen's Compensation Board for computing Pension Reserves with the dates during which each table was in force and copy of the minute or resolution adopting new tables at any time with the date of such minute. Presented to the Legislature, April 20th, 1923. Mr. Dewart. *Not Printed.*
- No. 96 Return to an Order of the House of the Nineteenth day of April, for a Return showing copies of all correspondence, telegrams, reports of investigation relating to the claim 264,504, made to the Workmen's Compensation Board for injuries received by C. J. Halliday whilst employed as foreman carpenter by W. J. Fletcher, as well as all correspondence, reports, etc., dealing with the subsequent demand by the said Board for fees from the said Halliday as an employer of labour. Presented to the Legislature, April 20th, 1923. Mr. Tolmie. *Not Printed.*
- No. 97 Return to an Order of the House, showing copies of all correspondence, telegrams, reports or recommendations relating to the removal from office of Fortunat Cadieux, Bailiff of the First Divisional Court, County of Prescott (county town of L'Orignal), and the appointment of Albert Rochau in his place. Presented to the Legislature, April 20th, 1923. Mr. Evanturel. *Not Printed.*
- No. 98 Report of Mothers' Allowances Commission for the year 1922. Presented to the Legislature, April 30th, 1923. *Printed.*
- No. 99 Return to an Order of April 19, 1923, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, reports, documents and papers between the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Public Works Department, or any other Department of the Government or persons, and between any Department of the Government and the Workmen's Compensation Board or any person or persons, in connection with the death of Harry S. Scott, and payment of any moneys to the widow of the said Harry S. Scott, of Orillia, and

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- any ruling of the Treasury Department. Presented to the Legislature, April 30th, 1923. Mr. John A. Currie. *Not Printed.*
- No. 100 Statement on distribution of Statutes. Presented to the Legislature, May 1st, 1923. *Not Printed.*
- No. 101 Return to an Order of the House of 16th March, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all applications, recommendations, letters, telegrams, papers and other correspondence having reference to the appointment to positions in the Algonquin Park, of the following:—E. C. Brewer, G. A. Holmberg, F. Lovesey, M. Newell, C. Ryan, T. Saraza, D. Stringer, A. Grant, W. A. Mooney, J. P. Foran, P. J. Gervais. Presented to the Legislature, May 2nd, 1923. Mr. Marceau. *Not Printed.*
- No. 102 Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1923, for a Return of copies of all letters, telegrams, recommendations and other correspondence having reference to the appointment of Mark Robinson as temporary park superintendent of Algonquin Park, and to the proposed appointment of the same person as permanent superintendent of Algonquin Park. Presented to the Legislature, May 3rd, 1923. Mr. Marceau. *Not Printed.*
- No. 103 Report of the Soldiers' Aid Commission for the year ending 31st October, 1923. Presented to the Legislature, May 4th, 1923. *Not Printed.*
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JOURNALS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Tuesday, January 23rd, 1923.

PROCLAMATION.

Canada,
Province of
Ontario.

HENRY COCKSHUTT.

GEORGE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, &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.

WILLIAM EDGAR RANEY, Attorney General, { WHEREAS it is expedient for certain causes and considerations to convene the Legislative Assembly of Our Said Province, WE DO WILL that you and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD day of the month of JANUARY now next, at OUR CITY OF TORONTO, per-

sonally be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, act, do and conclude upon these 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 Province of Ontario to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, His Honour HENRY COCKSHUTT, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Our Province of Ontario, at Our Government House in the City of Toronto, in Our said Province, this TWENTIETH day of DECEMBER in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

C. F. BULMER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Tuesday, the Twenty-third day of January, 1923, being the first day of the Fourth Meeting of the Fifteenth Legislature of the Province of Ontario for the Despatch of Business pursuant to a Proclamation of His Honour Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

PRAYERS.

3 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 of the Crown in Chancery for new Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the present Legislature for the following Electoral Districts:—

Russell, and

Toronto, S.E., Seat "A".

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

We, the undersigned Edgar Watson, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of North Victoria, and James Craig Tolmie, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Windsor, do hereby notify you that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Russell, by reason of the death of Damase Racine, Member elect for the said Electoral Division of Russell. And we, the said Edgar Watson and John Craig Tolmie, Members of the Assembly aforesaid, hereby require you to issue a new Writ for the Election of a Member to fill the said vacancy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals on this Twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

ALEAN M. DYMOND.

EDGAR WATSON. [L.S.]

J. C. TOLMIE. [L.S.]

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

We, the undersigned Henry Corwin Nixon, Member for the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of North Brant, and Beniah Bowman, Member for the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of Manitoulin, do hereby notify you that a vacancy has occurred in the representation in the said Legislative Assembly for the Electoral Division of South East Toronto, Seat "A", by reason of the death of John O'Neill, Member elect for the said Electoral Division of South East Toronto, Seat "A". And we, the said Henry Corwin Nixon and Beniah Bowman, Members of the Assembly aforesaid, hereby require you to issue a new Writ for the Election of a Member to fill the said vacancy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals on this Twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

C. F. BULMER.

H. C. NIXON. [L.S.]

BENIAH BOWMAN. [L.S.]

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

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Fifth day of September, 1922, issued by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to Percy Lafleche, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Russell, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of Russell in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of Damase Racine, Esquire, who had departed this life, Alfred Goulet, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election, dated the Sixth day of November, 1922, which is now lodged of record in my office.

C. F. BULMER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Toronto, January 10th, 1923.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Fifth day of September, 1922, issued by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and addressed to Daniel Walker Markham, Esquire, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of South East Toronto, Seat "A," for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of South East Toronto, Seat "A" in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, in the room of John O'Neill, Esquire, who had departed this life, John Allister Currie, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected, as appears by the Return to the said Writ of Election, dated the Twenty-fifth day of October, 1922, which is now lodged of record in my office.

C. F. BULMER,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Toronto, January 10th, 1923.

Alfred Goulet, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Russell, and John Allister Currie, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of South East

Toronto, Seat "A," having taken the Oaths and subscribed the Roll, took their Seats.

The House then adjourned during pleasure.

And after some time the House resumed.

His Honour Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, then entered the House, and being seated on the Chair on the Throne, was pleased to open the Session by the following gracious Speech to the House:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—

I welcome you to the discharge of your duties at the Fourth Session of the Fifteenth Legislature of Ontario. We assemble with a profound sense of gratitude to Almighty God for the abundant harvest of the past year, and for the manifold blessings that have been bestowed upon our country.

It is satisfactory to observe the revival of activity in the development of the natural resources of this Province. The improved demand for forest products and the opening up of new and attractive mining fields, are creating increased opportunities for labour and contributing to the general prosperity of the community.

I desire to express the appreciation our people entertain of the action recently taken by the Imperial Parliament in the removal of the cattle embargo. The disappearance of this restriction, which has existed for many years, is not only an act of justice, but opens up new possibilities for our live stock industry.

During the recess, considerable attention was given to the subject of Immigration. A conference of representatives of various organizations interested was held and a full exchange of views obtained. As a result of this gathering, a policy of selective immigration was worked out, and full details will be submitted to you during the Session. Co-operation with the Overseas Settlement Board of the Imperial Government is proposed along lines which I trust will meet with your approval.

The legislation passed by this House to provide further financial facilities for the agricultural industry has proved effective and successful. Under The Agricultural Development Act, long term loans aggregating more than two millions of dollars have been made in the first year of operation. Some fifteen local associations took advantage of the legislation providing for short term loans. There are many evidences that the provision made for this financial assistance to agriculture was most timely, both because of its effect in stabilizing the rate of interest and in making funds available for the improvement of the land.

During the past year a great deal of attention was given to the problem of providing better marketing facilities for farm produce. The plans submitted have met with many evidences of the approval of the producers of various important commodities. Further developments may be looked for in the near future inasmuch as co-operation on a commodity basis is now accepted as an established policy in the development of agriculture in this Province.

Encouraging progress was made in the field of education. Plans for extending the existing facilities in the rural communities and providing for the support of schools received special attention. You will be asked to consider amendments to The School Act to facilitate this object. The outlook for secondary education was improved by changes made in the High School system, allowing greater freedom to local school authorities in the organization of courses to meet their particular needs. Many urban municipalities took advantage of The Vocational Educational Act and The Dominion Technical Educational Act, to secure assistance in building and equipping schools for instruction in academic and vocational subjects.

On the invitation of this Province, a Conference was held last October on educational subjects of general interest throughout the Dominion. This Conference was attended by the Ministers of Education from other Provinces and the principal officials of the educational service. Many matters of importance to education were discussed and it is anticipated that beneficial results will flow from the exchange of views.

Financial conditions throughout the world point to the necessity of caution in the assumption and the extension of public liabilities. Important commitments have necessitated financing on a large scale by this Province during the past few years. While this task has been successfully accomplished, it is recognized that the avoidance of additional burdens is now a matter of importance. The recent decision of a number of municipalities not to proceed with radial railway projects at the present time, and the vote recorded against money by-laws in the various municipalities, indicate the trend of public opinion in this respect.

A careful and thorough examination of the operations and projects of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission is being made by the Investigating Commission. A report has been prepared on one branch of the subject and will be laid before you. Further reports will be forthcoming from time to time as the work progresses.

The efforts of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission during the past year were directed to the carrying out of plans previously undertaken. Much advance was made towards the completion of the Chippawa Development and the output of power was largely increased.

Conferences were held last Fall between the Governments interested respecting the regulation of the waters of the Winnipeg and English Rivers. At these Conferences an agreement was reached which is designed to be a working basis for co-operation in the control of these waters. Participation by the

Province of Ontario in the agreement was made contingent upon the repeal of the Lake of the Woods Regulation Act, 1921, which declared the works in these waters to be to the general advantage of Canada.

I am glad to know that the portion of the District of Temiskaming which was visited by a disastrous fire last October is making a speedy and satisfactory recovery. I desire to express the warmest appreciation of the generous assistance extended by the public to the people of the District, and of the helpful services given by relief committees and other organizations. You will be asked to consider legislation to create a permanent fire relief organization, and to extend assistance to municipalities which have been heavy losers by the fire.

The extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway towards James Bay was actively carried on during the past season. More than forty miles of steel were laid and the Commission expects to complete the contracts now in hand by the close of the present year. A survey is being carried on with a view to extending the railway to a suitable port on tidal waters, which will open up a vast undeveloped area, and give this Province a new outlet.

The progress made in road construction during the past year warrants the expectation that a well connected system of main highways will be established by the end of the coming season. Much excellent work was done by the county authorities and a marked improvement was effected in the township roads. The combined effect of these operations is to extend the advantage of good roads to all parts of the Province. It will now become your duty to consider measures to preserve and perpetuate these highways, and to regulate the traffic in the interest of public safety.

As a Province we are already enjoying a considerable financial return from our investment in roads. From official sources it is learned that during last year automobiles to the number of more than a quarter of a million were brought into Ontario by tourists from the United States. It is estimated that the expenditures of the visitors reached an aggregate sum of fifteen millions of dollars, and that tourists will bring in not less than twenty-five millions during the present year. The varied attractions of this Province for this class of traffic were considered by a Committee of this House during the recess. The Committee will submit to you recommendations for wider publicity and improved hotel accommodation with a view to increasing tourist traffic in the future.

Much attention has been given in recent years to the preservation and development of our forest resources. The forest survey has been continued and now covers an area in excess of thirty millions of acres. The output of the Provincial station at Norfolk has been largely increased, and three new forest stations established in different sections of the Province. Sixteen municipalities have now undertaken to reforest waste lands. An aircraft service has been established for fire protection purposes, and observation towers with telephone communication have been installed in a large portion of our forest area. The clearing of fire hazards has been undertaken to protect the pioneer settlements. There was a substantial increase last year in the revenue of the Province from

its timber resources. The report of the Timber Commission was received and will be laid before you. The Government has invited the co-operation of the lumbermen in the working out of improved methods of forest preservation and administration, and the lumbermen have chosen a representative Committee to confer with the Department of Lands and Forests on the subject from time to time.

Production from Ontario's metalliferous mines in the past year was most gratifying. There was a revival in nickel-copper mining, smelting and refining operations, showing that surplus stocks following the war have finally been absorbed. Silver production showed an increase of about twenty per cent., while our gold output of twenty-one million dollars was an advance of forty per cent. It is significant that Ontario's gold output in 1922 exceeded that of any Province or State on this continent in a year when the world's production of three hundred and fifteen million dollars was the lowest in twenty years. The possibilities of the commercial utilization of our iron ores are being investigated, and will be reported upon to this House.

The Dominion Government has invited the various Provinces to participate in a Conference in the near future for the purpose of dealing with matters arising out of relations between Canada and the League of Nations International Labour Bureau. My Ministers have agreed to participate in this Conference, having regard to the fact that co-operation between the various portions of the Dominion is necessary in order to permanently advance the interests of labour. Legislation respecting Mechanics' and Wage-earners' Liens has been prepared for your consideration.

Several Committees have been engaged during the recess in considering and perfecting proposed legislation. Among the measures which will be submitted to you will be Bills: respecting Trade Agreements; respecting the Sale of Securities; respecting Water Rights; to provide for the Simplification of Land Titles; to amend the Municipal Tax Exemption Act, 1920; to consolidate and revise The Motor Vehicles Act; respecting the publication of information designed to promote race track gambling; to amend The Fire Protection Act; to facilitate the incorporation of co-operative companies, and for other purposes.

The revenues of the Province have kept pace with the growing demands upon the various public services. Full details of the expenditures will be brought down in the Public Accounts at an early date, and the Estimates for the current year and ensuing fiscal year will be submitted to you for your approval.

In conclusion, I desire to commend to your consideration the various measures that will come before you; and I trust that under the blessing of Providence your deliberations will promote the welfare and prosperity of our people.

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

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

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Raney, a Bill was introduced intituled "An Act respecting 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 Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Raney.

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

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Raney.

Resolved, That Select Standing Committees of this House, for the present Session, be appointed for the following purposes:—1. On Privileges and Elections; 2. On Railways; 3. On Miscellaneous Private Bills; 4. On Standing Orders; 5. On Public Accounts; 6. On Printing; 7. On Municipal Law; 8. On Legal Bills; 9. On Agriculture and Colonization; 10. On Fish and Game; 11. On Labour; which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire 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 3.30 p.m.

Wednesday, January 24th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

By Mr. Henry, The Petition of the Village Council of Richmond Hill.

By Mr. Tolmie, Two Petitions of the City Council of Windsor.

By Mr. Kennedy, The Petition of the Town Council of Brampton.

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

By Mr. McNamara, The Petition of Dan Solomon Denberg, of Toronto.

By Mr. Homuth, The Petition of Andrew Ruppert, of Toronto.

By Mr. Swayze, The Petition of the City Council of Niagara Falls.

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

By Mr. Curry (Toronto S.E. Seat B.), The Petition of the Town Council of Georgetown.

By Mr. Sewell, The Petition of the Town Council of Simcoe.

By Mr. Brackin, The Petition of Harold Herson Willson, of Leamington.

By Mr. Godfrey, The Petition of the Town Council of Weston.

By Mr. Crockett, The Petition of the Synod of the Diocese of Niagara; also, The Petition of the Township Council of East Flamboro'.

By Mr. Asmussen, The Petition of Harvey J. Sims and others, of Kitchener.

By Mr. Brackin, The Petition of Harold Herson Willson, of Leamington; also, The Petition of the Township Council of Tilbury East.

By Mr. Stover, The Petition of W. J. Smith and others, of Hilton Beach.

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

By Mr. Stevenson, The Petition of Arthur T. Little and others, of London

The Order of the Day for the Consideration of the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session having been read,

Mr. Freeborn moved, seconded by Mr. Heenan,

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

To His Honour, Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of our Province of Ontario.

We, His 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 Your Honour has addressed to us.

And a Debate having ensued, it was on the Motion of Mr. Hay,

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

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Smith, it was

Ordered, That a special Committee of fourteen Members be appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, a list of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, as follows:—

Messieurs Raney, Doherty, Grant, Biggs, Smith, Hicks, Rollo, Swayze, Marshall, Sinclair, Brackin, Thompson, Henry and McCrea.

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Smith, it was

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:—

Messieurs Drury, Grant, Doherty, Mills, Bowman, Watson, Hall, Tolmie, Buckland and Kennedy.

On Motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Smith,

Ordered, That beginning on Monday, the 29th instant, and on each succeeding Monday for the remainder of the Session, Government business be placed upon the Order Paper.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House—by command of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs for the year 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 47.*)

Also—Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor for the year 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 8.*)

Also—Report of Commissioner under The Extramural Employment of Sentenced Persons Act, 1921, for the year ending October 31st, 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 60.*)

Also—Final Report of the Representative of the Province of Ontario, respecting The Lake Disaster Fund of Canada. (*Sessional Papers, No. 61.*)

Also—Report on Osgoode Hall of the Commission to Inquire, Consider and Report upon the best mode of selecting, appointing and remunerating Sheriffs, etc., etc., etc. (*Sessional Papers, No. 57.*)

Also—Report of Commission to investigate and report upon the accuracy or otherwise of all returns made pursuant to the Crown Timber Act, etc., etc., etc. (*Sessional Papers, No. 63.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of June 8th, 1922: That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all papers, documents, correspondence, cablegrams, reports and memoranda between any person or persons, companies or corporations and any member of the Government in reference to the re-purchase or refunding of the loan or loans in connection with which A. H. Pepall was sent to England by the Government in 1920. (*Sessional Papers, No. 64.*)

Also—Return to an Order of the House of June 6th, 1922, That there be laid before the House a Return of Copies of all documents, agreements, memoranda, correspondence and papers relating to the Rockefeller Foundation Gift to Toronto University, between the Minister of Education or any other Minister of the Government, or the President, or any other of the University authorities, and any person or persons whomsoever, with reference to the said gift. (*Sessional Papers, No. 65.*)

The House then adjourned at 4.55 p.m.

Thursday, January 25th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By Mr. MacVicar, The Petition of the Village Council of Port Stanley.

By Mr. Price, The Petition of Fecunis, Limited.

By Mr. Thompson, The Petition of the City of Toronto.

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

Bill (No. 60), intituled "An Act to amend the Public Health Act." Mr. Rollo.

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

Bill (No. 61), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Homuth.

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

Bill (No. 62), intituled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Development Act." Mr. Doherty.

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

Bill (No. 63), intituled "An Act respecting Free Text Books in Public, Separate and Industrial Schools." Mr. Homuth.

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

Bill (No. 64), intituled "An Act respecting Liens of Mechanics, Wage Earners and Others." Mr. Raney.

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

Bill (No. 65), intituled "An Act to amend the Ontario Temperance Act and the Ontario Temperance Amendment Act, 1919." Mr. Dewart.

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

Mr. Biggs rose to introduce a Bill to regulate Travel on Highways and the Speed, Operation and Load of Vehicles.

Objection was taken that this matter had been referred to a Committee at the last Session of the House, with instructions to report to the House and that as the Report had not been made to the House as directed, the introduction of the Bill, at this stage, is out of order.

Mr. Speaker, upon being asked for his ruling, decided that, as the Report had not been made to the House as directed, the introduction of the Bill was, at this juncture, under the Rule, out of order.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for the consideration of the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session, having been read, the Debate was resumed,

And after some time it was, on the motion of Mr. Ferguson

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Regulations and Orders-in-Council passed since the last Session of the Legislature under the authority of The Department of Education Act or of the Acts respecting Public Schools, Separate Schools or High Schools (*Sessional Papers No. 66*).

Also—Report of the Commission to conduct inquiry into the truth or falsity of certain charges, etc., reflecting on the Administration of the Attorney-General's Department in respect of the investigation into the death of Captain Orville Huston, at Fort Frances, December 16, 1921, etc., etc., etc. (*Sessional Papers No. 56*).

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the 10th day of March, 1922, That there be laid before the House a return of all correspondence, telegrams or communications between the Attorney-General, the Prime Minister or any member of the Government, W. W. Rowell or R. T. Harding representing the Attorney-General, and E. W. Backus or any official of the International Lumber Company of Minnesota in connection with the action against the Shevlin-Clarke Company, relative to Berths 45, 49 and 51 (*Sessional Papers No. 68*).

The House then adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

Friday, January 26th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

By Mr. Webster, the Petition of the Town Council of Petrolia.

The following petitions were read and received:—

Of the Town Council of Brampton, praying that an Act may pass to enable the Town to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the County of Peel.

Of Dan. S. Denberg of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit him to practice as a Barrister and Solicitor.

Of the Township Council of Tilbury East, praying that an Act may pass extending the time for the Council to make application in respect of Drainage Works, known as the Raleigh Plains Outlet.

Of the Township Council of East Flamboro', praying that an Act may pass to consolidate the floating indebtedness.

Of the Town Council of Georgetown, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a certain by-law.

Of the City Council of Guelph, praying that an Act may pass changing the system of local civic government by continuing to elect eighteen Aldermen but electing the Mayor annually.

Of W. J. Smith and others of Hilton Beach, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of Hilton Beach.

Of Harvey J. Sims and others of Kitchener, praying that an Act may pass providing for the assessment and payment, by the Corporation, out of general rates, of certain moneys for pavements.

Of the City Council of Niagara Falls, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the City by by-law to dissolve and put an end to the Board of Police Commissioners.

Of the Synod of the Diocese of Niagara, praying that an Act may pass to simplify the sales of property held in trust for the Church of England in the Diocese of Niagara.

Of the City Council of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to raise money on debentures and for other purposes.

Of the Village Council of Richmond Hill, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a certain by-law.

Of Andrew Ruppert of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to restore his name to the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Of the City Council of St. Thomas, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm by-law No. 2468 and for other purposes.

Of the Town Council of Simcoe, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a certain by-law.

Of Arthur T. Little and others of London, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act incorporating the University of Western Ontario and for change of name.

Of the Town Council of Weston, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm certain By-laws.

Of Harold Herson Willson, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit him to practice at the Bar of His Majesty's Courts in Ontario.

Of the City Council of Windsor, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm by-law No. 2971.

Of the City Council of Windsor, praying that an Act may pass to ratify by-law No. 3008, amending certain other by-laws.

Mr. Curry (S.E. Toronto seat "B") from the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill (No. 207) for the better prevention of certain commercial agreements presented their first report which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee appointed at the last Session of the Legislature to consider Bill (No. 207), "An Act for the Better Prevention of Certain Commercial Agree-

ments" and (Bill No. 209), "An Act respecting the Sale of Securities" begs to report as to the said Bill (No. 209) as follows:

That your Committee held meetings on the 29th and 30th of November, and the 1st, 14th and 15th of December respectively, of which public notice was given and at which persons were present representing the various interests affected by the Bill. Statements and arguments were presented by these persons together with suggestions made by the legal officers of the Department of the Provincial Secretary and other law officers.

Your Committee having arrived at the conclusion that legislation on the lines of the said Bill (No. 209) is necessary and desirable in the public interest would recommend the passing of the Bill of which a draft accompanies this report, and which is similar to the said Bill (No. 209), with certain alterations which have been suggested to and adopted by your Committee.

Your Committee further recommends that the Bill as reported be introduced in the Legislature as Bill (No. 66), at the earliest possible moment in order that it may be widely distributed and receive proper consideration by the House and the public before its final adoption.

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

Bill (No. 66), intituled "An Act respecting the Sale of Securities." Mr. Raney.

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

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Raney, it was

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed to direct the expenditure of any sum set apart by the Estimates for Art purposes, to be composed as follows:—

Messieurs *Drury, Smith, Nixon, Rollo, Grant, Hay, Dewart, Nickle and Lewis*.

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Raney, it was

Ordered, That when the House adjourns To-day, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday next, the thirtieth day of January instant.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Agricultural Development Board for the year ending October 31st, 1922. (*Sessional Papers No. 69*)

The House then adjourned at 4.40 p.m.

Tuesday, January 30th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

By Mr. Sandy, the Petition of Victoria Loan and Savings Company.

By Mr. Heenan, the Petition of the Municipality of Neebing.

By Mr. Ecclestone, the Petition of F. W. Newton and others of Muskoka.

By Mr. Murdock, the Petition of the Town Council of Penetanguishene.

The following petitions were read and received:—

Of Fecunis Limited, praying that an Act may pass extending the time for completion of their Tramway.

Of the Village Council of Port Stanley, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm by-laws.

Of the Town Council of Petrolia, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm by-law No. 1205 relating to the Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd.

Of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a grant of money for the relief of the sufferers from fire in Northern Ontario and to validate certain sales.

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

Bill (No. 67), intituled "An Act to prevent the Export of Gravel from the bed of the River St. Clair." Mr. Brackin.

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

Bill (No. 68), intituled "An Act to amend the law as to Contributory Negligence." Mr. Hill.

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

Bill (No. 69), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Hill.

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

Bill (No. 70), intituled "An Act to amend the Ontario Voters Lists Act, 1922." Mr. Stevenson.

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

Bill (No. 71), intituled "An Act respecting Municipal Taxation." Mr. Stevenson.

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 consideration of the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

at the opening of the Session, having been read, the Debate was resumed
And, after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Hill,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 6.05 p.m.

Wednesday, January 31st, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

By Mr. MacBride, the Petition of the City Council of Brantford.

By Mr. Godfrey, the Petition of Robert C. Smith and others of the Township of York; also the Petition of the Township Council of Etobicoke

By Mr. Henry, the Petition of the Township Council of Scarborough

By Mr. Clarke, the Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

Mr. Biggs from the Special Committee to consider, revise and consolidate the laws respecting motor vehicles presented their report which was read as follows:

Your Committee, appointed on the 7th day of June, 1922, for the purpose of considering the laws respecting motor vehicles, load of vehicles and highway travel, has the honor to report as follows:—

It met (as authorized and instructed) during the months of August, September, October, November, December and January, at points in the Province, extending from Ottawa to Windsor, and as far north as Sault Ste. Marie.

For the purpose of ascertaining the views of public and private bodies, your committee interviewed Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Chiefs of Police, Magistrates, Motorists, Farmers and citizens generally. Special care was given to the views of pedestrians and to the operation of heavy motor trucks.

The subjects investigated and discussed at these meetings related to highway traffic generally and especially to *The Motor Vehicles Act*, *The Load of Vehicles Act*, *The Highway Travel Act*, *The Traction Engines Act* and to public vehicles. The evidence as obtained is attached hereto, and in all totals 732 pages of typewritten matter.

A consideration of the views advanced and the evidence submitted has caused your Committee to reach the opinion that a revision and consolidation of *The Motor Vehicles Act*, *The Load of Vehicles Act*, *The Highway Travel Act*, and *The Traction Engines Act* was necessary, and they have accordingly drafted a Bill embodying their recommendations,—revising and consolidating the law respecting motor vehicles, the load of vehicles and highway travel. Your committee have also thought it advisable to draft and submit a Bill relating to public or passenger-carrying vehicles on the highways.

In the Bill relating to highway traffic generally, the chief points of note are:—

1. Registration and issuing of permits to motor vehicle owners and the licensing of chauffeurs and drivers.
2. The general requirements as to the equipment of motor vehicles, including in this the use of lamps on cars, of parking lights, of spot lights, the regulation and inspection of brakes, the question of tires (e.g. the size of tires, and the kind of tires to be used on various classes of vehicles), the weight of vehicles and especially of motor vehicles, the loads these vehicles should carry; and public vehicles or motor busses.
3. The question of public garages was also investigated and conditions surrounding same.
4. The limit of the rate of speed was carefully gone into, and the opinions of various organizations and individuals throughout the Province obtained. It was the general opinion that, while speed was desired by motor vehicle owners, nevertheless there should be no increase in the rate of speed, over the rate at the present time in force. In fact, that while some favored an increase of speed, or no speed limit at all, the preponderance of opinion was that "safety first"

should govern, that pedestrians as well as vehicle owners should be protected, that the highways themselves should be safeguarded against excessive speed, and that the law as to reckless driving, racing and driving while intoxicated should be broadened and rigidly enforced.

5. That vehicles equipped with solid tires (as opposed to pneumatic tires) should be carefully observed and regulated.

6. The question of the load of vehicles was taken up with organizations interested in trucks, and busses or public vehicles. Public opinion was strongly towards the reduction of the gross weight of the vehicle to be permitted on the highways. Truck owners admitted that trucks of certain capacity, or of a certain type, were destructive to the highways. The committee are also of the opinion that the load carried by vehicles during the months of March and April should be reduced.

7. The rules of the road, as they at present exist, were fully discussed and carefully considered.

Your Committee have accordingly amended and revised the present Acts to conform to the best methods of procedure on the highway for vehicular traffic,—due consideration being given to the various classes of vehicles, the density of traffic, and the types or classes of roads in the Province.

8. The question as to the onus of proof resting upon the driver of a motor vehicle in cases of an accident with a pedestrian, or other vehicle, was carefully gone into and it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the law should not be changed in this respect. Motor vehicle owners were inclined to resent this rule of law, but the opinions of chiefs of police, magistrates, judges, other bodies and citizens generally convinced the committee of the advisability of retaining this law on the Statutes for the present.

9. The question of the unification of Municipal by-laws throughout the Province, relating to traffic regulations was also a subject for investigation, and has been dealt with by the Committee.

10. As to the penalties for violations of or offences against the provisions of this Act, the committee, upon investigation, are of the opinion that the public should be better informed in this regard, and to that end recommend that the penalties imposed be placed after each section calling for a penalty. This would make the Act easier of interpretation by the 250,000 motor vehicle owners and the additional 500,000 drivers of motor cars.

To further check such violations, the committee recommend that, upon conviction, the same be entered by the magistrate upon the permit of the owner, or of the chauffeur, and that upon a third conviction, the permit or license be suspended for a period.

The inspections of your committee of various traffic centres and of the highways under traffic conditions have convinced them that the conditions of the present day are much changed from conditions existing ten years ago. To adequately enforce the rules, regulations and laws placed on the Statute Book in regard to vehicle traffic, the penalties imposed must be clearly and distinctly understood and rigidly carried out. These penalties have been very carefully considered with a view to present day conditions and public safety.

11. The complaint that summonses were not served by the authorities as soon after the offence as they should be was enquired into and your committee are of the opinion that summonses should, if possible, be served within ten days, or, if not so served, a satisfactory explanation must be given to the presiding magistrate.

12. With the great increase of vehicular traffic claims for accident damages have materially increased.

Your committee on investigation recommend that a time should be set within which a damage action, against the owner or driver of a vehicle on the highway, can be brought.

13. It was strongly urged that damage actions (other than those brought for recovery of damages for bodily injuries) caused through motor vehicles, should be tried by a judge without the intervention of a jury. This, after mature consideration and deliberation, is the view of your committee.

14. The committee in the consideration of the consolidation of these Acts, have redrafted and consolidated the said Acts from the point of view that the consolidated Act should be made as easy to read and interpret as possible. In the consolidation of these Acts and in the introduction of new matter or sections, the attitude adopted by the committee has been one of caution and care.

15. Your committee has devoted much time and careful enquiry into the public vehicle or buss situation in the Province. It has met and interviewed buss owners (individually and as associations), municipal authorities (including the chiefs of police and mayors), boards of trade and of commerce, and citizens of towns, villages and rural communities, who were using or could use bus lines.

Your committee also interviewed manufacturers of busses and tire manufacturers with the object of securing information as to modern bus bodies and the proper tires for public vehicles. Enquiry was made into the present operation of and services rendered by existing bus lines—the schedules kept, the fares charged and generally the service given to the public, the relation of bus lines to one another and to radial electric lines.

The investigation of your committee regarding public vehicles was made for the purpose of enabling them to carefully revise and reintroduce the Public

Vehicles Bill that was brought before Your Honourable Body last session. Consideration was given to the working out of conditions and regulations that would give an adequate bus service in localities requiring the same, with properly controlled schedules, reasonable fares and sanitary and safe busses.

Your committee has therefore the honour to recommend to and submit for your consideration two Bills in which they have embodied their recommendations, conclusions and decisions. One Bill is entitled The Highway Traffic Act, 1923, and is an Act to regulate travel on highways, and the speed, operation and load of vehicles thereon, and the other Bill is entitled The Public Vehicles Act, 1923, and is an Act to regulate the operation of public vehicles.

Your committee beg to submit this report herewith, together with the attached copy of the proceedings and evidence taken at the many meetings held by the said committee.

Dated at Toronto, this 30th day of January, A.D. 1923.

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

Bill (No. 72), intituled "An Act to regulate Travel on Highways and the speed, operation and load of vehicles thereon." Mr. Biggs.

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

Bill (No. 73), intituled "The Public Vehicles Act, 1923." Mr. Biggs.

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

Mr. McCrea asked the following Question:—

1. What was the total number of sales of pulp and timber areas from November 1st, 1921, to October 31st, 1922.

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

Forty-seven.

Mr. Ferguson asked the following Question:—

1. How much has been expended by the Government to date on the Knox College property.

And the Minister of Public Works replied in the words and figures following:

For repairs and alterations: Including elevator, vaults, new sanitary fittings, etc., for laboratory for Provincial Board of Health, Factory Inspectors, Steam Boiler Inspectors, Department of Labour, Board of Stationary Engineers, Minimum Wage Board, \$56,384.00. Extensions: Fireproof vaults, offices for Registrar General (Vital Statistics), Sanitary Engineers, Provincial Board of Health, Industrial Hygiene, Maternal and Child Welfare, Public Health Education, \$93,835.00

Mr. Godfrey asked the following Question:—

1. Was the question as to the right of the Government to pay Justices Riddell and Latchford for their services submitted to the courts.
2. To what court was it submitted.
3. What judges sat at the hearing.
4. Who submitted the case.
5. Who were the counsel appearing.
6. What was the date of the hearing.
7. When was judgment rendered.
8. Where is the judgment reported.
9. If so, where may it be found in the law reports.

And the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Yes, in the following form:—"Does the Judges Act (The Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 138, section 34, as enacted by 10-11 George V., chapter 56, section 12, prevent a judge or judges from receiving additional remuneration for executing Commissions to which he or they were appointed by Order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council passed prior to the coming into force of the said section."
 2. The Appellant Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario.
 3. The Chief Justice of Ontario and Justices Maclaren, McGee, Hodgins and Ferguson.
 4. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council under the authority of The Constitutional Questions Act.
 5. The Deputy Attorney-General appeared for the Attorney-General, and Mr. D. L. McCarthy at the request of the Court argued the question in the interests of persons who would be affected.
 6. 17th February, 1922.
 7. 6th March, 1922.
 - 8 and 9. The judgment is reported in 22 Ontario Weekly Notes at page 5, and it is understood will appear in the Ontario Law Reports.
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Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. Has the Ontario Board of Censors removed the ban on the Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle moving pictures.
2. If so, on whose recommendation was the rehabilitation of same made, and when.
3. If not, is same being considered.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied as follows:—

1. No. 2. Answered by No. 1. 3. No.
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Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. Has the Minister of Agriculture induced the Federal Government to extend grants for Cold Storage Warehouses to Co-operative Companies. 2. If so, to what extent. 3. What are the names of the companies. 4. Where are they located. 5. What percentage is for construction and what percentage for equipment.

And the Minister of Agriculture replied as follows:—

1. No decision has been announced as yet by the Federal Government. 2. Answered by No. 1. 3. Answered by No. 1. 4. Answered by No. 1. 5. Answered by No. 1.

Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. How many men and women emigrated from Britain to Ontario for farm help with assistance from the Department of Agriculture from October 1920 to date. 2. How many left their farms and positions. 3. How many were ex-service men.

To which the Minister of Agriculture replied in the words following:—

1. Fourteen. 2. None. 3. One.
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Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. Were the ex-service men who hiked to Ottawa given any assistance by way of food or finance through the Government. 2. If so, what Department. 3. If so, at what cost to the public. 4. By what authority.

And the Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. No. 2. Answered by No. 1. 3. Answered by No. 1. 4. Answered by No. 1.

Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. Has the Honourable Minister of Labour any information as to the number of unemployed in Ontario at present. 2. To what trades or professions do they belong, and how many in each calling. 3. What is the percentage of married persons. 4. How many of them are problem cases. 5. Does the Government intend to publish a Provincial Labour Gazette showing statistics, classifications and other information such as above.

To which the Minister of Labour replied in the words and figures following:—

1. 10,041. 2. General labourers, 2,626; factory workers, 2,065; clerical 1,362; domestic and institutional help, 913; construction workers, 609; building tradesmen, 1,014; transportation, 228; metal workers, 111; miners, 44; farm hands, 50; miscellaneous, 736; unclassified, 283. 3. 62.8%. 4. 1,822. 5. Matter has been under consideration.

Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. What is the total strength of the Ontario Provincial Police. 2. How many inspectors. 3. How many detectives. 4. How many sergeants. 5. How many uniformed officers. 6. How many O.T.A. officers. 7. How many special O.T.A. persons. 8. How many of these are women. 9. What is the respective pay of each grade. 10. What is their total annual pay roll.

And the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1. 122 constables and officers and 84 O.T.A. officers. 2. 11. 3. 6. 4. 9. 5. 112. 6. 84. 7. 14. 8. None. 9. Prov. inspectors, \$2,400 *per annum*; district inspectors, \$2,100 *per annum*; sergeants, \$1,900 *per annum*; constables, (grade "A" 4th year), \$1,800 *per annum*; constables (grade "B" 3rd year), \$1,700 *per annum*; constables (grade "C" 2nd year), \$1,600 *per annum*; constables (grade "D" 1st year), \$1,500 *per annum*; detectives (investigation), \$2,000 to \$3,000 *per annum*; inspectors (O.T.A.), \$1,500 to \$2,400 *per annum*; provincial officers (O.T.A.), \$1,500 to \$2,000 *per annum*; special officers (O.T.A.), \$100 to \$125 *per month*. 10. \$353,080.00.

Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. Is the Peat Committee appointed in 1918 still in existence. 2. Who are, or were, its personnel. 3. What salaries do or did they receive. 4. Had the Federal Government any jurisdiction over them. 5. Have they succeeded in devising a process for the commercial utilization of a raw fuel. 6. If so, was same marketable during the present coal shortage. 7. Was there an Order-in-Council passed by the Government abolishing said Committee's activities.

And the Minister of Mines replied in the words following:—

1. Yes. 2. H. A. Ross, B. F. Haanel, appointed by the Dominion Government; R. C. Harris, A. A. Cole, appointed by the Ontario Government. Mr. Ross subsequently resigned. 3. Mr. Cole is paid \$350.00 *per* month. He is the only member of the Committee in receipt of pay from the Ontario Government. 4. The Committee is a joint one, and is responsible to both Governments. 5. The Committee has not yet presented its final report, but considers its experiments have been successful. 6. Yes. 7. Answered by No. 1.

Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. What amount to date has been expended by the present administration in advertising to combat forest fires.

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied:—

\$51,394.29.

Mr. MacBride asked the following Question:—

1. Has the Government introduced any legislation or does it intend to introduce at this session of the Legislature any Act for the purpose of prohibiting white girls being employed in Chinese restaurants or laundries. 2. Is the Government aware that there are many white girls at present employed in such places.

And the Minister of Labour replied:—

1. Legislation already on the Statute Books for this purpose, but it has never been proclaimed. 2. Our information indicates that number so employed is very small. In Toronto in 121 Chinese restaurants there were 126 white girls employed.

Mr. MacBride asked the following Question:—

1. What is the average rate of wages per week that has been offered through the Ontario Government Employment Bureaus to the unemployed by those requiring labour on the farms of Ontario.

To which the Minister of Labour replied in the words following:—

1. \$8.36 per week and board.

Mr. Allan asked the following Question:—

1. Was one, Winegar, employed by the government in connection with the Shevlin-Clarke case. 2. What was the nature of his services. 3. What was his bill for such services and expenses. Who communicated with him asking for his services.

And the Minister of Lands and Forests replied:—

1. Yes. 2. The general supervision of experts and preparation of expert evidence in Shevlin-Clarke cases. 3. \$3,000.00 for services, no account rendered for expenses. Employed by Crown counsel.

Mr. Ireland asked the following Question:—

1. Is one, Harbinson, engaged in any work in the Lands and Forests Department. 2. What is the nature of the work he is doing. 3. What Minister first communicated with him requesting his services. 4. When did he begin work, and when did he finish. 5. What rate of remuneration does he receive.

And the Minister of Lands and Forests replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Yes. 2. Investigating the bookkeeping system and auditing the books of the Department. 3. The Minister of Lands and Forests. 4. Began March 13, 1922; finished January 30, 1923,—176 11/14 days. 5. \$30.00 *per* day.

On Motion of Mr. Dewart, seconded by Mr. Sinclair, it was

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing copies of all correspondence between George Bell, K.C., and the Honourable the Attorney-General in reference to the moving of the Ontario Government Dispensaries to premises adjoining the property of St. Andrew's Church, in the City of Toronto.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 61), to amend The Municipal Act, having been read, Mr. Homuth moved that the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a standing division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion for consideration of the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session, having been read,

The Debate was resumed, and after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. MacBride.

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 5.25 p.m.

Thursday, February 1st, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By Mr. Cunningham, the Petition of the City Council of Sault Ste. Marie.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Municipality of Neebing, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a certain agreement and by-law.

Of the Town Council of Penetanguishene, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate the floating debt and to authorize the issue of debentures.

Of F. W. Newton and others of Muskoka, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of Windermere.

Of the Victoria Loan and Savings Company, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Company to carry on the business of a Trust Corporation and for change of name.

Mr. Raney from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed a list of members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House presented the following list as their Report:—

COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS.

Honourable Mr. Drury, Messieurs Black, Bowman, Bragg, Buckland, Carmichael, Carty, Casselman, Cooke, Cooper (Toronto), Cridland, Crockett, Cunningham, Denyes, Doherty, Ecclestone, Evans, Evanturel, Fenton, Fowler, Govenlock, Grant, Gray, Greenlaw, Hill, Homuth, Johnston (Lanark), Joynt, Kennedy, Leeson, McAlpine, McCrea, McLeod, McNamara, MacVicar, Mageau, Marshall, Mewhinney, Murdoch, Nickle, Raney, Sandy, Staples, Stevenson, Stringer, Swayze, Tooms, Widdifield—48.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of seven Members.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Honourable Mr. Drury, Messieurs Allan, Asmussen, Biggs, Black, Bowman, Brackin, Bragg, Brown, Buckland, Cameron, Carmichael, Casselman, Clarke, Cooke, Cooper (Welland), Crawford, Crockett, Cunningham, Curry (S.E. Toronto, Seat B.), Currie (S.E. Toronto, Seat A.), Denyes, Dewart, Doherty, Ecclestone, Evanturel, Ferguson, Fox, Freeborn, Godfrey, Goulet, Grant, Greenlaw, Halcrow, Hall, Hay, Heenan, Henry, Hicks, Hill, Hogarth, Homuth, Johnston (Simcoe), Johnston (Lanark), Lang, Leeson, Lennox, Lethbridge, Lewis, McArthur, McCrea, McLeod, McNamara, MacBride, MacVicar, Mageau, Marshall, Mathieu, Mills,

Montgomery, Nickle, Nixon, Oke, Pinard, Price, Ramsden, Raney, Rankin, Rollo, Ross (Glengarry), Ross (Oxford), Sewell, Sinclair, Smith, Staples, Stevenson, Stover, Stringer, Swayze, Taylor, Thompson, Tisdelle, Tolmie, Walker, Warren, Watson, Webster—87.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL LAW.

Honourable Mr. Drury, Messieurs Allan, Asmussen, Biggs, Black, Bowman, Bragg, Buckland, Carmichael, Carty, Cooke, Cooper (Welland), Crawford, Cridland, Crockett, Cunningham, Curry (S.E. Toronto, Seat B.), Denyes, Dewart, Doherty, Ecclestone, Evans, Evanturel, Fenton, Fowler, Fox, Godfrey, Goulet, Govenlock, Grant, Greenlaw, Halcrow, Hall, Heenan, Henry, Hicks, Hill, Homuth, Ireland, Johnston (Simcoe), Johnston (Lanark), Kennedy, Lang, Lewis, Leeson, McAlpine, McArthur, McCreary, McDonald, McLeod, MacBride, MacVicar, Mageau, Marceau, Marshall, Mewhinney, Mills, Montgomery, Murdoch, Nickle, Nixon, Oke, Pinard, Price, Ramsden, Raney, Rankin, Rennie, Rollo, Ross (Glengarry), Ross (Oxford), Sandy, Slack, Smith, Staples, Stevenson, Stringer, Swayze, Taylor, Thompson, Tolmie, Watson, Webster—83.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.

Honourable Mr. Drury, Messieurs Allan, Asmussen, Biggs, Bowman, Bragg, Brown, Cameron, Carty, Casselman, Clarke, Cooper (Toronto), Cooper (Welland), Crawford, Cridland, Crockett, Cunningham, Denyes, Dewart, Evans, Evanturel, Fenton, Fox, Godfrey, Gray, Halcrow, Hall, Heenan, Hicks, Hogarth, Homuth, Ireland, Joynt, Kennedy, Lang, Leeson, Lennox, McArthur, McCrea, McCreary, McDonald, McLeod, McNamara, MacVicar, Mageau, Magladery, Marshall, Mathieu, Mills, Montgomery, Murdoch, Nickle, Pinard, Price, Ramsden, Raney, Rollo, Ross (Glengarry), Sandy, Sewell, Slack, Stevenson, Stover, Stringer, Swayze, Thompson, Tisdelle, Tolmie, Walker, Warren, Watson, Widdifield—72.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION.

Honourable Mr. Drury, Messieurs Biggs, Black, Bowman, Bragg, Brown, Buckland, Cameron, Carty, Casselman, Cooper (Welland), Cooke, Cridland, Denyes, Doherty, Ecclestone, Evanturel, Fowler, Freeborn, Govenlock, Gray, Hall, Henry, Hicks, Homuth, Johnston (Lanark), Joynt, Kennedy, Lethbridge, McAlpine, McArthur, McCreary, McDonald, McLeod, MacVicar, Magladery, Marceau,

Marshall, Mathieu, Mewhinney, Mills, Murdoch, Oke, Rankin, Rennie, Rollo, Ross (Glengarry), Ross (Oxford), Sandy, Sewell, Smith, Stover, Stringer, Swayze, Tisdelle, Walker, Warren, Widdifield—58.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Honourable Mr. Drury, Messieurs Biggs, Bowman, Brackin, Buckland, Carmichael, Clarke, Cooper (Toronto), Cooper (Welland), Cunningham, Curry (S.E. Toronto, Seat B.), Currie (S.E. Toronto, Seat A.), Dewart, Doherty, Ferguson, Freeborn, Godfrey, Grant, Greenlaw, Halcrow, Hall, Hay, Henry, Hicks, Hill, Hogarth, Homuth, Johnston (Simcoe), Johnston (Lanark), Lennox, Lethbridge, McAlpine, McCrea, McLeod, MacBride, MacVicar, Mageau, Magladery, Marshall, Mills, Murdoch, Nickle, Nixon, Oke, Pinard, Price, Raney, Rollo, Ross (Oxford), Sandy, Sewell, Sinclair, Smith, Swayze, Thompson, Tolmie, Tooms, Walker, Warren, Watson, Widdifield—61.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of seven Members.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Honourable Mr. Drury, Messieurs Bowman, Brackin, Clarke, Cridland, Cunningham, Curry (S.E. Toronto, Seat B.), Dewart, Doherty, Ferguson, Fox, Freeborn, Grant, Greenlaw, Hay, Heenan, Henry, Hicks, Hogarth, Johnston (Lanark), Joynt, Lennox, Lethbridge, Lewis, McCrea, McLeod, MacBride, Magladery, Mathieu, Nickle, Oke, Raney, Sewell, Sinclair, Slack, Swayze, Taylor, Tolmie, Tooms, Webster, Widdifield—41.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of nine Members.

COMMITTEE ON FISH AND GAME.

Messieurs Allan, Asmussen, Biggs, Black, Bragg, Bowman, Cameron, Clarke, Cooper (Toronto), Cooper (Welland), Cridland, Cunningham, Denyes, Ecclestone, Fowler, Fox, Gray, Greenlaw, Hall, Heenan, Hicks, Ireland, Johnston (Simcoe), Kennedy, Lang, Lethbridge, McAlpine, Mageau, Marceau, Magladery, McCreary, Mills, Montgomery, Oke, Pinard, Rankin, Ross (Glengarry), Sandy, Slack, Stevenson, Stover, Stringer, Swayze, Taylor, Tooms, Watson, Webster, Widdifield—48.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of seven Members.

COMMITTEE ON LEGAL BILLS.

Honourable Mr Drury, Messieurs Allan, Biggs, Brackin, Carmichael, Curry (S.E. Toronto, Seat B.), Dewart, Doherty, Ferguson, Grant, Hill, McCrea, Mills, Nickle, Nixon, Price, Raney, Rollo, Sinclair, Smith—20.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of five Members.

COMMITTEE ON LABOUR.

Honourable Mr. Drury, Messieurs Allan, Biggs, Cameron, Casselman, Cooper (Toronto), Cooper (Welland), Crockett, Dewart, Halcrow, Heenan, Hill, Homuth, Ireland, MacBride, MacVicar, McNamara, Magladery, Marceau, Rollo, Sinclair, Smith, Swayze, Webster—24.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of seven Members.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

Messieurs Biggs, Brown, Crawford, Crockett, Dewart, Gray, Hill, Mathieu, Nixon, Raney, Rennie, Smith, Stover, Swayze, Taylor—15.

The Quorum of said Committee to consist of five Members.

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

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

Bill (No. 74), intituled "An Act to suspend the operation of the Adolescents School Attendance Act, 1919." Mr. Casselman.

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

Bill (No. 75), intituled "An Act to amend the Companies Act." Mr. Dewart.

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 consideration of the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And after some time, it was on the motion of Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 64), respecting Liens of Mechanics, Wage-earners and others.

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 62), to amend The Agricultural Development Act, having been read,

Mr. Doherty moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate having ensued it was

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

The Honourable the Premier for the Provincial Secretary presented to the House:—

A Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 25th May, 1922, That there be laid before this House a Return of the Legislative grants for the year 1922 paid to the Rural, Public and

Separate Schools, in the Counties and Districts and to the Urban, Public and Separate Schools in the Counties and Districts which, in accordance with the Provisions of the Amendment to the Schools Act, passed in 1922, were classed as Rural Schools, and received grants as such. (*Sessional Papers No. 70.*)

The House then adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

Friday, February 2nd, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

By Mr. Stevenson, the Petition of the City Council of London.

By Mr. Henry, the Petition of F. Barker and others; also, the Petition of Leon J. Schonmaker and others, all of Mount Dennis.

By Mr. Marshall, the Petition of the Town Council of Grimsby.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the City Council of Brantford, praying that an Act may pass to enable the Corporation, by by-law, to provide for the issue of debentures and for other purposes.

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

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

Of Robert C. Smith and others of the Township of York, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Town of Humbervale.

Of the County Council of Northumberland and Durham, praying that the Rules and Regulations recently passed, relating to Common Gaols, be not enforced in their entirety.

Mr. Curry (S. E. Toronto, Seat "B."), from the Select Committee to consider Bill (No. 207), *re* Commercial Agreements, presented their Second Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

The Committee appointed at the last Session of the Legislature to consider Bill No. 207, "An Act for the Better Prevention of Certain Commercial Agreements," and Bill No. 209, "An Act respecting the Sale of Securities" begs to report as to the said Bill No. 207 as follows:—

That your Committee has held meetings on the 17th, 18th and 19th of October, the 28th of November, and the 14th and 15th of December, respectively, of which public notice was given and at which persons were present representing the various interests affected by the Bill.

Statements and arguments were presented by these persons and have been duly considered by your Committee.

Your Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the public interest will be sufficiently served at the present time by confining the operation of any legislation to such trade agreements as are or may be deemed violations of The Criminal Code of Canada, and by providing means by which information may be obtained by the Attorney-General before taking action for the annulment of such an agreement by the Court, and by conferring upon the Court in an action at the suit of the Attorney-General for that purpose, power to restrain any action under the agreement and to direct the future course to be pursued by the parties thereto.

Your Committee accordingly recommend for the consideration of the House the substitution of the accompanying draft for Bill No. 207 (1922).

Mr. Carmichael from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented their First Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

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

Of Dan S. Denberg of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit him to practise as a Barrister and Solicitor.

Of Harold Herson Willson of Leamington, praying that an Act may pass to authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit him to practise at the Bar of His Majesty's Courts in Ontario.

Of the City Council of Guelph, praying that an Act may pass changing the system of local Civic Government by continuing to elect eighteen Aldermen, but electing the Mayor annually.

Of the Town Council of Simcoe, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a certain by-law.

Of the Town Council of Petrolia, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm by-law No. 1205, relating to the Canadian Oil Companies, Limited.

Of Harvey J. Sims and others of Kitchener, praying that an Act may pass providing for the assessment and payment by the Corporation out of general rates of certain moneys for pavements.

Of the Village Council of Port Stanley, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm certain by-laws.

Of the Synod of the Diocese of Niagara, praying that an Act may pass to simplify the sales of property held in trust for the Church of England in the Diocese of Niagara.

Your 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 Friday, the 16th day of February instant.

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

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

Bill (No. 2), intituled "An Act to authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit Harold Herson Willson to practice at the Bar of His Majesty's Courts in Ontario." Mr. Brackin.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 5), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Kitchener." Mr. Asmussen.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 9), intituled "An Act to authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit Dan Solomon Denberg to practice at the Bar of His Majesty's Courts in Ontario, and as a Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario." Mr. McNamara.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 11), intituled "An Act to simplify the sales of property held in trust for the Church of England in Canada, in the Diocese of Niagara." Mr. Crockett.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 18), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Guelph." Mr. Buckland.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 76), intituled "An Act to amend the Athletic Commission Act." Mr. Homuth.

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

Bill (No. 77), intituled "The Commercial Agreements Act, 1923." Mr. Raney.

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

Bill (No. 78), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Northern Ontario Fire Relief Committee." Mr. Drury.

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

Bill (No. 79), intituled "An Act respecting Actions for Negligence against Hydro-Electric Railways." Mr. Dewart.

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

Mr. Kennedy asked the following Question:—

1. What amount has been paid to R. T. Harding, K.C., or his firm, for his services.
2. What further amount is claimed by R. T. Harding, or his firm.

And the Attorney-General replied:—

1. \$22,948.19.
2. \$3,500.00.

Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. How much revenue did the Amusement Tax produce in the Cities of Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Ottawa for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922.
2. Give amounts of each City.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied:—

1 and 2.

	1920	1921	1922
Toronto.....	\$ 602,749 21	\$630,033 33	\$599,743 50
Ottawa.....	67,245 53	70,238 02	75,125 88
Hamilton.....	125,919 45	127,393 21	112,724 61
Windsor.....	22,354 59	20,472 98	17,572 40

Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. How many bonded Export Liquor Warehouses are there in Ontario.
2. How many were there in 1920.
3. Are they carrying on trade over which the Province has jurisdiction.

To which the Attorney-General replied in the words following:—

1. Licenses or certificates with regard to bonded warehouses are issued by the Dominion Government. The Board of License Commissioners for Ontario has a communication from the Dominion authorities of the 30th August, 1922, which would indicate that at that time there were no bonded Export Liquor Warehouses in Ontario.
2. Information as to this would have to be obtained from the Dominion Government.
3. Answered by No. 1.

Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. How much money was applied to the planting of trees along the Public Highway. 2. What portion of planted trees, if any, have died. 3. What measures have been adopted to replace any such dead trees, and at what expense.

And the Minister of Public Works replied in the words and figures following:—

1. \$46,765.33, for planting and replacement. 2. $12\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.* 3. Dead trees are removed and new trees are planted in their place during the planting seasons, at an average replacement cost of \$1.28 *per tree.*

Mr. Hill asked the following Question:—

1. To how many townships have grants been made pursuant to the Community Halls Act 1920, in 1921 and 1922. 2. What was the total amount granted in each year.

To which the Minister of Agriculture replied:—

1. Twenty. 2. 1921, \$5,007.33; 1922, \$28,503.78.

Mr. Hill asked the following Question:—

1. Has the Co-operative Marketing Loan Act, 1920, been proclaimed. If so, when. 2. If so, how many loans were made pursuant thereto in 1920, 1921 and 1922. 3. What was the total amounts loaned in each year.

And the Minister of Agriculture replied in the words and figures following:—

1. The Co-operative Marketing Loan Act of 1920 came into effect upon receiving Royal Assent and did not require proclamation. 2. One loan in 1922. 3. \$2,000.00 in 1922.

Mr. Lennox asked the following Question:—

1. Is one Webb still in the employ of the Government as an operator in the enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act. 2. If not, when were his services dispensed with.

And the Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. There is no operator by the name of Webb in the employ of the Government. The Government has, in its temporary employ, a man by the name of Webb, who is a Provincial Officer under the Ontario Temperance Act. 2. Answered by No. 1.

Mr. Buckland asked the following Question:—

1. Did the Prime Minister go to Ottawa, on public business, on or about September 20th, 1922. 2. Did Mr. E. W. Backus accompany him in the private car. 3. What are the names of the people who did accompany the Prime Minister to Ottawa in the private car.

And the Premier replied in the words following:—

1. Yes. On September 19th, 1922, *re* Control of the Lake of the Woods. 2. No. 3. The legal representative of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Honourable I. B. Lucas. The Director of Surveys, Mr. L. V. Rorke. The Secretary to the Premier, Mr. Geo. Grant, and the regular car attendant, Mr. Louis Brewster.

Mr. McCrea asked the following Question:—

1. What was the value of the stock of liquor on hand with the Ontario Liquor Dispensaries (a) on October 31st, 1921; (b) October 31st, 1922. 2. What amount of money was received from the sale of liquors by the Ontario Dispensaries for the years ending October 31st, 1922.

To which the Attorney-General replied in the words following:—

1. (a) On December 31st, 1921, \$1,121,259.18; (b) on October 31st, 1922, \$784,078.24. 2. \$3,452,372.35 for 10 months ending October 31st, 1922.

NOTE.—The stock was taken on the 31st of December, 1921, this being the end of the Dispensary Year. The Dispensary Year has now been changed to correspond with the Financial Year.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 60), to amend the Public Health Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 4.45 p.m.

Monday, February 5th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By Mr. Nickle, the Petition of the City Council of Kingston.

By Mr. Ramsden, the Petition of the Toronto Canoe Club.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Town Council of Grimsby, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a certain agreement.

Of the City Council of London, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to pass a by-law *re* construction of sewers and sale of lands.

Of F. Barker and others; also of Leon J. Schoonmaker and others all of Mount Dennis, severally praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Town of Mount Dennis.

Of the City Council of Sault Ste. Marie, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm certain by-laws and sales of land.

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

Bill (No. 80), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act." Mr. Halcrow.

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

Bill (No. 81), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Halcrow.

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

Bill (No. 82), intituled "An Act to amend the Ontario Railway Act." Mr. Halcrow.

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

Bill (No. 83), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act." Mr. Halcrow.

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

Mr. Henry asked the following Question:—

1. What is the total number of permanent members of the inside civil service of the Government, and the total number in each department thereof.
2. What is the total number of temporary members of the inside civil service of the Government and the total number in each department thereof.

To which the Premier replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Departments.

Office of the Lieutenant-Governor.....	3
Prime Minister.....	12
Agriculture.....	62
Attorney-General.....	170
Education.....	146
Game and Fisheries.....	17
Labour.....	93
Provincial Board of Health.....	98
Lands and Forests.....	96
Mines.....	43
Provincial Secretary.....	117
Public Highways.....	110
Public Works.....	157
Treasurer.....	143
Audit Office.....	26

Total..... 1,293

2. Departments.

Office of the Lieutenant-Governor.....	..
Prime Minister.....	5
Agriculture.....	9
Attorney-General.....	21
Education.....	52
Game and Fisheries.....	3
Labour.....	4
Provincial Board of Health.....	21
Lands and Forests.....	23
Mines.....	3
Provincial Secretary.....	23
Public Highways.....	94
Public Works.....	85
Treasurer.....	27
Audit Office.....	7
Total.....	377

Mr. Grey asked the following Question:—

1. What is the total cost to date of the Gregory Commission investigating Hydro-Electric matters (a) for salaries, (b) for disbursements. 2. What is the total staff engaged by the said Commission.

And the Premier replied in the figures following:—

1. (a) \$205,076.89, (b) \$23,814.33. 2. 45.

Mr. Kennedy asked the following Question:—

1. For what purpose was Dr. Judson Clarke employed in connection with the Lands and Forests Department. 2. What is his address. 3. Who communicated with him asking for his services. 4. How long was he engaged in the work. 5. What was his bill for services and expenses.

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied in the words and figures following:—

1. To confer with the Government on improvement of forest administration and on re-organization of Department of Lands and Forests. 2. Vancouver, B.C., and Pasadena, California. 3. Prime Minister. 4. 14 days. 5. \$1,019.05.

Mr. Govenlock asked the following Question:—

1. What is the total amount of money spent by the Province of Ontario Savings offices, the Savings Assurance organization connected therewith, and the Agricultural Development Board during the fiscal year 1921-22 and subsequently. 2. With what advertising agencies was the above placed. 3. What were the respective amounts paid to each agency.

To which the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:—

1.

Amount spent by Ontario Savings Office.....	\$18,206 24
Amount spent by Agricultural Development Board.....	<i>nil.</i>
The Government has no knowledge of the amount spent by the Assured Savings Agency, Ltd.	

2. and 3.

James Fisher Company, Ltd.....	\$15,843 83
Cantlon & Cooper, Ltd.....	1,600 00
Messrs. Telford & Craddock (booklets).....	380 00
Advertising placed direct, and miscellaneous...	382 41

Mr. Dewart asked the following Question:—

Has the Prime Minister reached any conclusion yet as to the appointment of a Civil Service Commission, on which the different parties in the House shall be represented, to replace the Commissioner, J. M. McCutcheon, and as to making Mr. McCutcheon Secretary to the Commission.

And the Premier replied:—

No decision has been reached.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 66), respecting the Sale of Securities, having been read,

Mr. Raney moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time,

And a Debate having ensued, it was

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

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 70), to amend the Ontario Voters Lists Act, 1922.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 71), to amend the Assessment Act, having been read,

Mr. Stevenson moved that the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The Attorney-General presented to the House

A Return to an Order of the House, of the 31st January, 1923, that there be laid before this House, a Return showing copies of all correspondence between George Bell, K.C., and the Honourable the Attorney-General in reference to the moving of the Ontario Government Dispensaries to premises adjoining the property of St. Andrew's Church, in the City of Toronto. (*Sessional Papers No. 71.*)

The House then adjourned at 5.55 p.m.

Tuesday, February 6th, 1923.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The Clerk having announced to the House,

That Mr. Speaker was unavoidably absent, on account of illness, and unable to take the Chair, and having requested the House to nominate a member to take the Chair,

Mr. Drury moved, seconded by Mr. Raney,

That the Honourable the Speaker, being unavoidably absent to-day, this House doth, under the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, elect the Honourable Thomas Crawford to take the Chair and preside as Speaker for the day.

And the motion, having been put by the Clerk, was declared carried unanimously and

The Honourable Thomas Crawford having taken the Chair in accordance therewith, the Mace was laid upon the Table.

PRAYERS.

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

By Mr. Greenlaw, the Petition of the City Council of St. Catharines.

By Mr. Thompson, the Petition of the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association.

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

Bill (No. 84), intituled "An Act respecting the Publication of Betting Information." Mr. Raney.

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 consideration of the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session, having been read,

The Debate was resumed, and after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Hogarth,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

Wednesday, February 7th, 1923.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The Clerk having announced to the House,

That Mr. Speaker was unavoidably absent, on account of illness, and unable to take the Chair, and having requested the House to nominate a member to take the Chair,

Mr. Drury moved, seconded by Mr. Doherty,

That the Honourable the Speaker, being unavoidably absent to-day, this House doth, under the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, elect the Honourable Thomas Crawford to take the Chair and preside as Speaker for the day.

And the motion, having been put by the Clerk, was declared carried unanimously and

The Honourable Thomas Crawford having taken the Chair in accordance therewith, the Mace was laid upon the Table.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the City Council of Kingston and the Village Council of Portsmouth, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm certain by-laws.

Of the Toronto Canoe Club, praying that an Act may pass to increase power of issuing debentures from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

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

Bill (No. 24), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Petrolia and the Canadian Oil Companies, Limited." Mr. Webster.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 85), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. McNamara.

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

Bill (No. 86), intituled "An Act respecting Proportional Representation in Municipal Elections." Mr. Homuth.

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

Bill (No. 87), intituled "An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act." Mr. McNamara.

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

Bill (No. 88), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act." Mr. Swayze.

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

Mr. Cook asked the following Question:—

1. What amount to date has been paid by this Government to N. W. Rowell, K.C., or his firm, for services. 2. What further amount is claimed by N. W. Rowell, or his firm.

And the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1. N. W. Rowell, K.C., as counsel, \$8,500.00; E. G. McMillan, as solicitor, \$7,500.00. 2. N. W. Rowell, K.C., as counsel, \$9,200.00; E. G. McMillan, as solicitor, \$4,750.00.

Mr. Ireland asked the following Question:—

1. Has Mr. A. W. Roebuck, barrister, at any time been retained by the Government. 2. For what purpose or purposes was he retained. 3. What were the conditions of his retainer in each of the several matters. 4. Is he still in the employ of the Government. 5. How much has he been paid to date in each matter. 6. What further amount is claimed by him in each matter.

And the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Yes. 2. In connection with the Wholesale Grocers' Combine case. Advising *re* combines legislation. Digesting evidence and investigating cases arising out of Timber Commission Enquiry. 3. No special arrangement. His bills were to be subject to taxation. 4. He is still retained. 5. 1920, in *re* Wholesale Grocers' Combine case, \$2,250.70; 1921, in *re* Wholesale Grocers' Combine case, \$3,095.12; 1922, *re* Timber Investigation, \$2,122.00; total, \$7,467.82. 6. No further bills have been rendered.

Mr. Thompson asked the following Question:—

1. Has Mr. Shirley Denison at any time been retained by the Government. 2. For what purpose or purposes was he retained. 3. What were the conditions of his retainer in each of the several matters. 4. Is he still in the employ of the Government. 5. How much has he been paid to date in each matter. 6. What further amount is claimed by him.

To which the Attorney-General replied:—

1. Yes. 2. Chief counsel in Timber Investigation. 3. No special arrangement. His bills were to be subject to taxation. 4. No. 5. \$12,500.00. 6. None.

Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. How many tons of anthracite and bituminous coal were imported or purchased in Ontario by the T. & N. O. Commission or the Government for use of the T. & N. O. Railway in 1920, 1921 and 1922. 2. Give names of contractors or firms through whom such coal purchases were made. 3. What was the respective prices of above specified coal per ton in 1920, 1921 and 1922. 4. What was the operating mileage of the T. & N. O. Railway in 1920, 1921 and 1922. 5. Has any estimates of cost per mileage been requested by Government for electrification. 6. If so, has same been submitted, and what is estimated cost of electrification per mile.

To which the Premier replied in the words and figures following:—

1. 1920, 99,834 tons bituminous; 734 tons anthracite. 1921, 120,392 tons bituminous; 1,590 tons anthracite. 1922, 59,541 tons bituminous; 407 tons anthracite. 2. 1920, Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal Company, bituminous; Valley Camp Coal Company, bituminous; Underhill Coal Company, bituminous; Delaware & Lackawanna Coal Company, anthracite; Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal Company, anthracite; Town of North Bay, anthracite; George McKerrow, anthracite. 1921, Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal Company, bituminous; Valley Camp Coal Company, bituminous; Lindsay & McCluskey, bituminous; Wabash Fuel Company, bituminous; Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal Company, anthracite; George McKerrow, anthracite; Lindsay & McCluskey, anthracite; Valley Camp Coal Company, anthracite; Lyons Fuel and Supply Company, anthracite; W. H. Cox Coal Company, anthracite; Schuster Coal Company, anthracite. 1922, Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal Company, bituminous; Wholesale Coal Company, bituminous; Schuster Coal Company, anthracite; A. L. Herbert, anthracite. 3. 1920, bituminous, average at the mine, \$3.25 per ton; anthracite, average at the mine, \$8.89 per ton. 1921, bituminous, average at the mine, \$3.15 per ton; anthracite, average at the mine, \$7.71 per ton. 1922, bituminous, average at the mine, \$3.10 per ton; anthracite, average at the mine, \$9.17 per ton. 4. 330.8 miles in 1920, 1921, 1922. 5. No. 6. The Commission have submitted a preliminary report for electrification of 292.3 miles of main track; estimate, \$9,017,321.00.

Mr. MacBride asked the following Question:—

1. How many Government appointments has W. D. Gregory held since the present Government came into power. 2. What were his duties under each appointment. 3. How much has been paid to him respectively under each of these appointments. 4. What further sum, if any, does Mr. Gregory claim for such services in each case.

And the Premier replied in the words following:—

1. As a commissioner, Public Service Commission; as a commissioner, Hydro-Electric Investigation Commission. 2. As a commissioner as provided in the attached Orders-in-Council. 3. 1921, *re* Public Service Commission, \$4,740; 1922, *re* Public Service Commission, \$1,400; 1922, *re* Hydro-Electric Investigation Commission, \$11,800. 4. No further accounts have been rendered.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 30th day of June, A.D. 1920:

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Attorney-General, the Committee of Council advise that in accordance with the provisions of the "Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters" a Commission be issued under the Great Seal of the Province of Ontario addressed to Walter D. Gregory of the City of Toronto, barrister-at-law, Dr. Horace L. Brittain, of the City of Toronto, director of the Citizens Research Institute of Canada, Norman Sommerville of the City of Toronto, barrister-at-law, Albert Hellyer of the Township of Arthur, farmer, and Edward A. Pocock of the City of London, editor, to inquire, consider and report upon the best mode of selecting, appointing and remunerating Sheriffs, Local Masters, Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Local Registrars of the Supreme Court, Surrogate Court Registrars, Crown Attorneys, Clerks of the Peace, County Court Clerks, Registrars of Deeds, Masters of Titles, Police Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Issuers of Marriage Licenses, gaolers and turnkeys, and any deputies and officers acting under them, or any of them, and the advisability of consolidating any of such offices, and as to what qualifications should be required of appointees, the remuneration such officials should receive, and the source from which it should be derived, and how the surplus revenues, if any, from such offices should be applied, and whether or not The Public Service Superannuation Act should apply to such officials in whole or in part, and generally to consider and report upon all matters pertaining to the placing of such offices upon the most efficient and business-like footing.

The Committee further advise that the Commission shall inquire into and report upon the advisability of extending the operation of the Land Titles Act throughout the Province of Ontario and that the Commission confer upon the said Commissioners the powers authorized by the "Act respecting Inquiries Concerning Public Matters."

And the Committee further advise that the said Walter D. Gregory be the Chairman of the said Commission.

Certified,

C. F. BULMER,

Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 10th day of September, A.D. 1920:

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Attorney-General, the Committee of Council advise that the Order-in-Council bearing date the 30th day of June, A.D. 1920, appointing a Commission to inquire, consider and report upon the best mode of selecting, appointing and remunerating sheriffs and other officers, be amended by adding after the words "gaolers and turnkeys" therein the following words:—"all officers of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Division Court Clerks, Division Court Bailiffs, Coroners, High Constables and County Constables."

Certified,

C. F. BULMER,

Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 13th day of April, A.D. 1922:

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Prime Minister, the Committee of Council advise that pursuant to the provisions of the Public Inquiries Act, chap. 18, R.S.O. 1914, a Commission be issued under the Great Seal appointing Walter Dymond Gregory, Esquire, of the Township of Trafalgar, in the County of Halton, barrister; Michael John Haney, Esquire, of the Village of Port Credit, in the County of Peel, civil engineer; Lloyd Harris, Esquire, of the City of Brantford, gentleman; James Allan Ross, Esquire, of the City of Toronto, manufacturer; Robert Alexander Ross, Esquire, D.S.C., E.E., of the City of Montreal, consulting engineer, to inquire and report upon:

1. All estimates submitted from time to time to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for the Queenston-Chippawa Power Development, and also all estimates for the said work submitted by the said Commission to the Government of Ontario.
2. The reasons for increases from time to time in the estimates for the Queenston-Chippawa Power Development.
3. The total cost when completed of the Queenston-Chippawa Power Development.
 - (a) With five units installed.
 - (b) With units installed to the full capacity of the Canal.
4. The continuous output capacity of the Queenston-Chippawa Power Development, under the conditions mentioned in Clause 3.

5. The methods of construction, supervision and management which have been employed in the Queenston-Chippawa Power Development, and whether they can justifiably be continued for the economical completion of the work.
6. (a) The quantity of water now available for use by means of the Queenston-Chippawa Canal.

(b) The power that can be developed thereby in continuous output at the Queenston Power Station.
7. In what manner and to what extent will the price of Niagara Power be affected, if at all, by the cost of the Queenston-Chippawa Development?
8. Any other power developments undertaken by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and generally all matters of expenditure and administration by the said Commission.

To make such suggestions and recommendations in connection with or arising out of the subjects thus indicated, as may be desirable, and to report the evidence and facts brought out by the investigation, along with such findings.

The Committee further advise that for such purposes the said Commissioners be authorized and instructed to take such steps for the acquirement of information as may in their opinion be necessary.

And the Committee further advise that Walter Dymond Gregory, Esquire, be appointed the Chairman of the said Commission.

And the Committee further advise that such Commission shall contain a provision conferring the power upon the said Commissioners of summoning any person and requiring him to give evidence on oath and to produce such documents and things as the Commissioners deem requisite for the full investigation into the matters into which they are appointed to examine.

Certified,

C. F. BULMER,

Clerk, Executive Council.

Mr. Sinclair asked the following Question:—

What is the total mileage of Provincial Highway in the County of Ontario, on the Kingston Road. What is the total net cost to date to the County of Ontario, for construction of the same, including bridges, road work, culverts,

land purchased, fences built, trees planted, and all work and material of every kind used on the same. What is the total net cost to date to the County of Ontario for maintenance of same. What is the estimated net share of the County of Ontario for the completion of the same.

And the Minister of Public Works replied in the figures following:—

16.7 miles. \$223,301.27. \$14,196.08. \$56,000.00.

Mr. McAlpine asked the following Question:—

1. What is the total amount of money which has been paid to Mr. Gordon Waldron, K.C., by the Government since December 1st, 1919, for all legal services rendered by him in any manner whatsoever for which fees are payable by the Government, including services as Crown Prosecutor at assizes, counsel for the Government on any commission, adviser in any capacity to the Government, and counsel for or on behalf of the Government in any capacity whatever. 2. What are the various services rendered, where were they rendered and what sum was paid for each separate service rendered. 3. Is he the same Gordon Waldron, K.C., who is counsel for the U.F.O. Co-operative, The Farmers Sun and other activities of the United Farmers of Ontario. 4. What amounts are still due for services rendered.

To which the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1. York spring assizes, 1920, \$774.00; York fall assizes, 1920, \$1,651.00; York spring assizes, 1921, \$1,301.00; York winter assizes, 1921, \$691.00; Kitchener spring assizes, 1922, \$663.55; North Bay investigation, \$883.91; York winter assizes, 1922, \$1,708.00; York spring assizes, 1922, \$606.00; York fall assizes, 1922, \$865.00; Rex. v. Brenner appeal, \$100.00; Huston Commission, \$1,273.90; Timber Commission, \$300.00; Addington Road Enquiry, \$200.00; total, \$11,017.36. 2. Answered by 1. 3. The Government has no official knowledge of Mr. Waldron's other professional engagements. 4. No further accounts rendered.

Mr. Dewar asked the following Question:—

1. When was the building at the corner of Wellington and Simcoe Streets, in the City of Toronto, at present used by the Government as a warehouse and dispensary for the sale of liquor, taken over by the Government. 2. Was

it acquired by sale or by lease. 3. If by sale, what was the date of the deed and the consideration for the transfer. 4. If by lease, for what term does the lease run, at what rental and how payable. 5. What amount has been paid by the Government for alterations or fittings or repairs to make the building suitable for its present use or for any other reason since taking the property over. 6. How many floors are occupied in the said building. What is the ground floor space in each and for what purpose is each occupied.

And the Minister of Public Works replied in the words and figures following:—

1. June 1st, 1922. 2. By lease and agreement to purchase. 3. Agreement to lease and purchase, dated 20th day of April, 1922; consideration, \$205,000; date of deed on or before June 1st, 1923. 4. One year, \$13,771.67, payable monthly \$1,147.64. 5. \$44,295.00. 6. Four floors; 12,705 square feet each. Basement floor, bonded and other storage; ground floor, No. 1 dispensary and part head office; first floor, chief head office and further storage; second floor, confiscated stock and bottling section.

Mr. Ecclestone asked the following Question:—

1. Were there any charges made by the former Chief of Police of Welland against Magistrate Goodwin. 2. Was any investigation made of the charges. 3. Who conducted the investigation. 4. Under what Statutory authority did the investigation take place.

And the Attorney-General replied:—

1. Yes, by George A. Laing. 2. Yes. 3. His Honour J. S. Campbell, judge of the County Court of the County of Lincoln. 4. The Public Inquiries Act.

Mr. Rennie asked the following Question:—

1. To whom have contracts been let for the extension of the T. & N. O. Railway towards Hudson's Bay. 2. Have they been sub-let. 3. If so, who are the sub-contractors. 4. To whom were the original tenders submitted. To the T. & N. O. Commission, or to the Government.

And the Premier replied in the words following:—

1. Grant Smith & Company & McDonnell, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. 2. Yes. 3. Noehren & Mannix, Calgary, Alta.; C. D. French & Company,

Montreal, Que.; Brennan & Egan, Montreal, Que. 4. The Commission and then to the Government.

Mr. Kennedy asked the following Question:—

1. Has the Government refused applications received from any of the local municipalities for the 20% grant towards road expenditure since January 1st, 1920. 2. If so, what applications have been refused, and for what reason were they refused.

And the Minister of Public Works replied in the words following:—

1. Yes.	2	Township.	Reason for Refusal of Grant.
		Albermarle Alice and Fraser Dummer Hinchinbrooke Loughborough McNab	Under Colonization Roads Act.
		Canboro Carrick Chinguacousy Dunn Ernesttown Goulbourn Harwich Hibbert Huron Keppe Kingston King N. Marysburgh Monaghan, N. Plantagenet Raleigh Trafalgar York	No by-law was submitted as required by the Ontario Highways Act, 5 Geo. V. chap. 17, sec. 37e.

Mr. Evanturel asked the following Question:—

1. What were the respective amounts paid by the Province of Ontario for the enforcement of the O.T.A. in the County of Prescott during (a) fiscal

year 1919-20, (b) fiscal year 1920-21, (c) fiscal year 1921-22, (d) period from October 31st, 1922, to February 1st, 1923.

And the Attorney-General replied in the figures following:—

1. (a) \$2,558.36, (b) \$4,350.94, (c) \$4,071.03, (d) \$464.16.

Mr. Evanturel asked the following Question:—

1. Is it the intention of the Government to amend the Dairy Standards Act, this Session, making the required number of tests per month in cheese factories two, instead of one.

And the Minister of Agriculture replied in the words following:—

1. The Dairy Standards Act does not stipulate the number of tests to be made per month and hence no amendment, as suggested, is possible or contemplated.

On motion of Mr. Johnston (Simcoe), seconded by Mr. Swayze,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House a Return of copies of all letters, telegrams, and all other evidence of investigation in connection with the alleged accident to one Mansford H. Clement, deceased, formerly of Orillia, Ont., and that a copy of the discussion of the Workmen's Compensation Board on same be also returned and laid on the table of the Legislature for inspection by the House.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House—by command of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Regulations and Orders-in-Council made since January 29, 1923, under authority of The Department of Education Act (*Sessional Papers No. 66*).

Also—Copy of agreement and contract with The United Press Limited in connection with printing, for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario (*Sessional Papers No. 58*).

Also—Copy of agreement and contract with The United Press Limited in connection with binding for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 59).

Also—Report of The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission to October 31st, 1922 (*Sessional Papers* No. 48).

Also—Report relative to the situation in the Thunder Bay District of Commission to inquire into and report on estimates submitted from time to time to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for the Queenston-Chippawa Power Development and also all estimates for the said work submitted by the said Commission to the Government of Ontario, etc., etc., etc. (*Sessional Papers* No. 72).

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the 26th April, 1922, That there be laid before the House a Return showing: (a) the total amount received by the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer or his Department, or any department or sub-department of the Government, during the months of August, September and October during each of the years 1919, 1920 and 1921, under the heading of Ordinary Revenue in regard to items mentioned (*Sessional Papers* No. 73).

The House then adjourned at 6.00 p.m.

Thursday, February 8th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By Mr. Henry, the Petition of L. H. Baldwin and others, of York.

By Mr. Evanturel, the Petition of the Town Council of Hawkesbury.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the City Council of St. Catharines, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm certain by-laws.

Of the Toronto Y. M. C. A. and the Toronto West-End Y. M. C. A., praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for the consideration of the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been read,

The Debate was resumed, and after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Thompson,

Ordered, that the Debate be further adjourned until Monday next.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House—by command of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Statement showing all sums credited to The Highway Improvement Fund and all payments chargeable thereto for fiscal year ending October 31st, 1922. (*Sessional Papers No. 74.*)

The House then adjourned at 5.55 p.m.

Friday, February 9th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House:—

The report of the Librarian on the state of the Library. (*Sessional Papers No. 53.*)

Mr. Carmichael from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented their second report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your committee have carefully examined the following petitions and find the notices as published in each case sufficient:

Of the Town Council of Georgetown, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a certain by-law;

Of the Town Council of Grimsby, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a certain agreement;

Of the Town Council of Brampton, praying that an Act may pass to enable the town to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the County of Peel;

Of the City Council of Brantford, praying that an Act may pass to enable the corporation by by-law to provide for the issue of debenture and for other purposes.

Your committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of your Honourable House be further suspended in this that the time for introducing Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Friday, the 23rd day of February instant.

Ordered, That the time for introducing Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Friday, the twenty-third day of February instant.

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

Bill (No. 6), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown."
Mr. Curry (Toronto S. E., Seat "B.")

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 10), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Grimsby and The Baymac Tire and Rubber Company, Limited." Mr. Marshall.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 58), intituled "An Act to amend the Extra-Mural Employment of Sentenced Persons Act, 1921." Mr. Nixon.

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

Bill (No. 59), intituled "An Act respecting Registration of Guests in Standard Hotels." Mr. Raney.

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

Bill (No. 89), intituled "An Act to amend the Separate Schools Act." Mr. Mageau.

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

Bill (No. 90), intituled "An Act to amend the Railway Employees Voting Act, 1918." Mr. Stevenson.

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

Bill (No. 91), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act." Mr. Lewis.

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

Bill (No. 92), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act." Mr. Leeson.

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

Bill (No. 93), intituled "An Act to amend the Land Titles Act." Mr. Curry (S. E. Toronto).

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

Bill (No. 94), intituled "An Act to amend the Registry Act." Mr. Curry (S.E. Toronto.)

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

Bill (No. 95), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." Mr. Curry (S.E. Toronto.)

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

Bill (No. 96), intituled "An Act to amend the Division Courts Act." Mr. Sinclair.

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

Bill (No. 97), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." Mr. Sinc air.

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

Mr. MacBride asked the following Question:—

1. Does the Minister of Labour intend to introduce at this session of the Legislature any legislation to provide for the Statutory provision of a fair wage clause in all public contracts and for all work undertaken by the several departments or commissions responsible to the Ontario Government, as requested by the Trades Congress of Canada and other labour organizations in the Province.

And the Minister of Labour replied as follows:—

The following resolution was adopted by the Ontario Legislature in 1900, and in the opinion of the Government is as binding as any Act:—

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this House all government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto; and it is hereby resolved that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the government itself, but also all works aided by a grant of Provincial public funds, and that the aforesaid policy shall be forthwith applied to every department of the public service and to all parties now performing services for the government. That this House is further of opinion that in all appropriate cases the legislation of this House should be in harmony with this resolution."

The suggestion made to the Government on behalf of organized labour for the better carrying out of the purposes of this resolution will receive the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Fowler asked the following Question:—

What tender or tenders, if any, for the sale of pulp or timber areas other than the tenders on the English River pulp concession have been opened in a meeting of the council, since the present Government came into power.

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied:—

Township of MacBeth. East-half Township of Afton. Part of the Township of Sheppard.

Mr. MacBride asked the following Question:—

What is the total number of applications for Mothers' Allowances that have been refused (a) by the local Boards, (b) by the central Board.

And the Minister of Labour replied:—

(a) Not known, no records kept. (b) No eligible cases refused, 1,500 ineligible cases refused since October, 1920.

Mr. Rennie asked the following Question:—

1. What employees in all branches of the Provincial service are related to any Cabinet Minister. 2. To what Minister is each of such employees related.

To which the Prime Minister replied:—

1. Col. S. P. Biggs, Solicitor to the Department of Highways. Assistant Librarian, Toronto Normal Model School. 2. Minister of Public Works and Highways. Minister of Education.

Mr. Nickle asked the following Question:—

1. What amounts have been received by the Province from the T. & N.O. Railway Commission on account of interest, in each of the years following:—1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22 and until December 31st, 1923. 2. What amount in each of these years has been granted by the Province to said Commission on account of capital. 3. At what amount is the said Railway now carried in the Provincial Books as an asset of the Province. What amount annually, in each

of the above years, was written off for depreciation. 4. Is it the intention of the Commission and the Government to extend said Railway northward to James Bay. If so, what is the estimated cost. 5. Is the Government prepared to place at the disposal of the Members of the House for perusal and consideration, all correspondence in reference to said construction.

To which the Premier replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Years—1912-13, \$250,000.00; 1913-14, \$225,000.00; 1914-15, \$225,000.00; 1915-16, \$1,000,000.00; 1916-17, \$250,000.00; 1917-18, \$300,000.00; 1918-19, Nil; 1919-20, \$100,000.00; 1920-21, \$200,000.00; 1921-22, \$600,000.00.

2. Years—1912-13, \$950,000.00; 1913-14, \$550,000.00; 1914-15, \$236,963.78; 1915-16, \$950,271.82; 1916-17, \$410,182.40; 1917-18, \$228,874.14; 1918-19, \$512,174.17; 1919-20, \$346,587.35; 1920-21, \$917,986.55; 1921-22, \$304,182.82, \$1,750,000.00—O—\$2,054,182.82X. X—Includes ten (10) new engines from Kingston. O—Account James Bay extension.

3. (a) \$25,653,675.02. (b) No depreciation on railway. It is kept up-to-date from earnings.

4. (a) Yes. (b) First seventy (70) miles \$3,500,000.00—balance ninety (90) miles estimates not available—not yet completed.

5. Yes.

Mr. Ireland asked the following Question:—

1. Has one Parkin, of Dundas, Wentworth County, performed any service for the Highways Department during the past year. 2. If so, what was the nature of the services, and what remuneration did he receive. 3. Is this the same Parkin from whom the Minister of Highways purchased about \$100,000 worth of trucks without tender a couple of years ago.

And the Minister of Public Works replied as follows:—

1. Yes. 2. Supplying gas and oil and supplying storage space. Remuneration for services during 1922, \$202.16. 3. Yes.

Mr. McCrea asked the following Question:—

1. How many years have the Shevlin-Clarke Company been cutting timber on berths 45 and 49, respectively. 2. What amount has been reported to the

Department as cut for each of the years on each berth. 3. When do their cutting rights expire.

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Two years on berth 45. Three years on berth 49. 2. Season 1919-20, berth 49, 87,246 pcs., pine logs, 6,077,854 feet, B.M.; Season 1919-20, berth 49, 628 pcs., pine booms, 149,141 feet, B.M.; Season 1920-21, berth 49, 81,313 pcs., pine logs, 504,994 feet, B.M.; Season 1920-21, berth 49, 547 pcs., pine booms, 106,696 feet, B.M.; Season 1921-22, berth 49, 21,090 pcs., pine logs, 1,664,501 feet, B.M.; Season 1921-22, berth 49, 244 pcs., pine booms, 55,475 feet, B.M.; Season 1920-21, berth 45, 8,008 pcs., pine logs, 4,554,906 feet, B.M.; Season 1920-21, berth 45, 589 pcs., pine booms, 78,324 feet, B.M.; Season 1921-22, berth 45, 212,054 pcs., pine logs, 11,374,757 feet, B.M.; Season 1921-22, berth 45, 1,423 pcs., pine booms, 259,577 feet, B.M. 3. 30th April, 1927.

On motion of Mr. McCrea, seconded by Mr. Henry, it was

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all correspondence between any Minister of the Government, the Civil Service Commissioner or any Officer of the Government and any other person or persons regarding the appointment of Allan MacDonald, formerly Assistant Crown Timber Agent at Fort Frances, in the Rainy River District.

On motion of Mr. McLeod, seconded by Mr. Curry, S.E. Toronto, Seat "B," it was

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names of members of the permanent staff of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, who have been granted an increase in salary since January 1st, 1923, also showing the amount of increase in each case.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 75), To amend The Companies' Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 79), Respecting Actions against Hydro-Electric Railways.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 73), The Public Vehicles Act, 1923.

Referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 4.45 p.m.

Monday, February 12th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By Mr. Hogarth, of the City Council of Port Arthur.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

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

Of L. H. Baldwin and others of York, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the City of York City.

Mr. Watson, from the Select Committee appointed upon the question of Hotel Accommodation and Tourist Traffic, presented their Report, the reading of which, on account of its length, was dispensed with.

Mr. Watson then moved,

That the Report be printed forthwith and that the discussion thereon be postponed to a day to be fixed hereafter, which motion was carried unanimously.

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

Bill (No. 4), intituled "An Act to confirm By-law No. 765 of the Town of Simcoe." Mr. Sewell.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 7), intituled "An Act to enable the Town of Brampton to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the County Council of the County of Peel." Mr. Kennedy.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 20), intituled "An Act respecting the Village of Port Stanley." Mr. MacVicar.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 57), intituled "An Act to regulate the Drilling and Protection of Wells." Mr. Mills.

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

Bill (No. 98), intituled "An Act to amend the Vocational Education Act." Mr. Stevenson.

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

Bill (No. 99), intituled "An Act to amend the Dog and Sheep Protection Act." Mr. Swayze.

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

Mr. Hay asked the following Question:—

1. In the issue of the "Farmers Sun" of January 27th, appeared a full page advertisement of the Provincial Government. In what other newspapers has the same advertisement appeared. 2. What were the dates of insertion, and number of insertions in each newspaper. 3. What was the cost *per* insertion in each newspaper, including the "Farmers Sun." 4. What was the total cost of all insertions of this advertisement.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:—

1. "Toronto Mail & Empire";
"Toronto Globe";
"Toronto Weekly Star."

2. and 3.:—

	Date of Insertion	Number of Insertions	Cost <i>per</i> Insertion
"Globe"	Jan. 1, 1923	1	\$488 00
"Mail"	Jan. 13, 1923	1	492 80
"Sun"	Jan. 27, 1923	1	384 00
"Weekly Star"	Feb. 3, 1923	1	1,120 00

4. \$2,484.80.

Mr. Sinclair asked the following Question:—

Did the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer express the view of the Government in regard to race track gambling when he said at Cobden, on June 21st, 1922, that "He was not normal enough to wish to abolish racing so long as it yielded \$3,000,000 yearly," as reported in the "Globe" of June 22nd, 1922.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words following:—

No, but I did say:—That I was not so moral as to refuse to put a 5% tax on race-track wagers when race-track gambling was legalized by the Dominion Government.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Henry, it was

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all correspondence, instructions, letters or memoranda between the Prime Minister

or the Attorney-General and the Minister of Lands and Forests or any Minister or department or any official of the Government with respect to Returns to be made, or the production of papers and documents to the House, or with respect to the production or inspection of any papers or documents that might be used in connection with the action of one, E. W. Backus, against the "Toronto Telegram."

On motion of Mr. Evanturel, seconded by Mr. Marceau, it was

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing copies of all correspondence, telegrams, reports or recommendations relating to the removal from office of Fortunat Cadieux, bailiff of the First Division Court, County of Prescott (County Town of L'Orignal), and the appointment of Albert Rochau in his place.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 76), to amend the Athletic Commission Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 80), to amend the Assessment Act, having been read,

Mr. Halcrow moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time, and the motion, having been put, was lost on a division. And so it was declared in the negative.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 83), to amend the Assessment Act, having been read,

Mr. Halcrow moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time. And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division. And so it was declared in the negative.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for the consideration of the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Watson,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 66), respecting the Sale of Securities, having been read,

The Debate was resumed and after some time it was,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 6.00 p.m.

Tuesday, February 13th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Raney, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their First Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 2), An Act to authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit Harold Herson Willson to practice at the Bar of His Majesty's Courts in Ontario.

Bill (No. 9), An Act to authorize, empower and direct the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit Dan Solomon Denberg to practice at the Bar of His Majesty's Courts in Ontario, and as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bill with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 18), An Act respecting the City of Guelph.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for the consideration of the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session, having been read,

The Debate was resumed and after some time,

The motion having been again proposed,

Mr. Halcrow moved, in Amendment, seconded by Mr. Lang,

That the following words be added to the motion:—

But this House is of the opinion that immediate steps should be taken to remove as far as possible the inequalities and anomalies existing at present in the representation of urban and agricultural districts in Ontario, and that the time has arrived for a fair and equitable re-adjustment of Electoral Divisions in order that an equal value may be given to the votes of the industrial and other elements in urban centres to that now accorded to the votes of the farming communities, and this House is further of the opinion that no other public

business should be proceeded with in this Assembly until the necessary action has been taken to that end.

And a Debate having ensued, it was, upon motion of Mr. Raney,

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

The House then adjourned at 9.55 p.m.

Wednesday, February 14th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By Mr. Curry (Toronto East, seat "B"), the Petition of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Canada.

By Mr. Lang, the Petition of the Township Council of Tisdale.

By Mr. Johnston (Simcoe), the Petition of the Town Council of Midland.

The following Petition was read and received:—

Of the City Council of Port Arthur, praying that an Act may pass to ratify a certain agreement.

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

Bill (No. 100), intituled "An Act to amend The Insurance Act." Mr. Johnston (Simcoe).

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

Bill (No. 101), intituled "An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act." Mr. Johnston (Simcoe).

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

Bill (No. 102), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." Mr. Johnston (Simcoe).

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

Bill (No. 103), intituled "An Act to amend The Ontario Railway Act." Mr. Thompson.

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

Bill (No. 104), intituled "An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act." Mr. Rankin.

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

Bill (No. 105), intituled "An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act." Mr. Hill.

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

Bill (No. 106), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." Mr. Nickle.

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

Bill (No. 107), intituled "An Act to amend The Assessment Act." Mr. Curry (N.E. Toronto).

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

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Raney, it was

Ordered, That the name of Mr. Webster be added to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Mr. Dewart asked the following Question:—

1. How many motors or motor cars were purchased by the Government during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1922. 2. How many of these were for the use of employees of the Government. 3. How were they distributed according to Departments.

And the Minister of Public Works replied in the words following:—

- 1.—Thirty-four purchased cars new; eighty-three replacements in exchange for used cars.
- 2.—All of the above for departmental use, none for individuals.
- 3.—

Department of Education:

One motor car for use Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford.

Ontario Provincial Police Force and Board of License Commissioners:

Seven motor cars purchased new; eight replacements in exchange for used cars.

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities:

Two motor cars purchased new; two replacements in exchange for used cars. One each for Ontario Hospitals, Kingston, Toronto, Whitby, and Industrial Farm, Fort William.

Department of Labour and Health:

Seven motor cars purchased new; five replacements in exchange for used cars. Five of these for district officers of health and seven for the Division of Maternal and Child Welfare.

Game and Fisheries Department:

Two new touring cars for various officials as designated by District Warden.

Workmen's Compensation Board:

One motor-cycle new, used in hunting up employers who have not sent in the requisite pay-roll statement or paid their assessment.

Department of Mines:

One second-hand motor-cycle purchased for assistant working on Geology of gas and oil wells; one replacement in exchange for used car for use of natural gas commissioner and gas wells inspectors.

Department of Highways:

Two motor cars purchased new; twenty-three replacements in exchange for used cars. Used by Deputy Minister, Engineers, Provincial Forester, Land Buyer and Motor Vehicles Branch.

Department of Agriculture:

No additional cars purchased; thirty-four replacements in exchange for used cars. Thirty-one of the above for agricultural representative service; one for farm survey work; one for dairy department; one for live stock work.

Department of Provincial Treasurer:

No additional cars purchased; one replacement in exchange for used car for the use of King's Printer.

Department of Public Works:

Three cars new; one for Architect's Branch; one for Engineers' Branch; one for Audit Office. One replacement in exchange for used car for use of the Ministers of the Crown.

Department of Lands and Forests:

Seven new cars; eight replacements in exchange for used cars. Twelve for road construction; two for forest stations and one for park purposes.

Queen Victoria and Niagara Falls Park:

One for service department, inspections and supervisions.

Mr. Goulet asked the following Question:—

1. With what firm or company has the Government contracted for the 1923 automobile license markers.
2. What is the contract price for each set of markers.
3. Where is the head office of the said firm or company located.

To which the Minister of Public Works replied as follows:—

1. Canadian Colortype, Limited. 2. 23 cents *per* pair for automobile and commercial car markers. 3. Hamilton, Ontario.

Mr. Tolmie asked the following Question:—

By whom were the automobile markers for 1923 supplied to the Government. What is the cost *per* pair of markers to the Government. Were tenders called for prior to placing the order for manufacturing the same. From whom were tenders received. What were the prices asked by the various firms tendering.

And the Minister of Public Works replied in the words and figures following:

1. Canadian Colortype, Limited. 2. 23 cents *per* pair for passenger car and commercial markers; 20 cents *per* pair for motor-cycle markers. 3. Yes. 4. St. Thomas Metal Signs, Ltd.; Cassidy Tool and Stamping Co.; MacDonald Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; W. H. Banfield & Sons, Ltd.; Canadian Colortype, Ltd. 5. St. Thomas Metal Signs, Ltd., 11½ cents *per* pair; Cassidy Tool & Stamping Co., 13.4 cents *per* pair; MacDonald Manufacturing Co., from 10 cents to 14½ cents *per* pair; W. H. Banfield & Sons, Ltd., from 14½ cents to 19½ cents *per* pair; Canadian Colortype, Ltd., from 14½ cents to 23 cents *per* pair. The MacDonald Manufacturing Co., W. H. Banfield & Sons, and Canadian Colortype, Ltd., submitted several samples of different designs and thicknesses of metal and quoted different prices for the different designs or thicknesses of metal.

Mr. Sinclair asked the following Question:—

1. Was Mr. J. Lockie Wilson on August 15th, 1922, in the employ of the Government. 2. What was his position. 3. Is he the same Mr. J. Lockie Wilson who is reported as speaking at a political picnic of the United Farmers at Sandbank, Ontario, on August 16th, 1922, where Miss Agnes McPhail, M.P., is also reported to have spoken. 4. Is it the policy of the Government to allow members of the Civil Service to speak at political gatherings.

To which the Minister of Agriculture replied in the words following:—

1. Yes. 2. Superintendent of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. 3. United Farmer gatherings, such as the one referred to, are called for social and educational purposes, and any officers of the Department attending such gatherings confine themselves entirely to agricultural topics. 4. No.

Mr. Tolmie asked the following Question:—

1. Was Professor J. B. Reynolds of Guelph, on August 25th, 1922, in the employ of the Government. 2. What was his position. 3. Is he the same Professor J. B. Reynolds who is reported as speaking at a political picnic of the United Farmers at Cayuga on August 25th, 1922, where Miss Agnes McPhail, M.P., is also reported to have spoken and where Mr. Stringer, M.P.P. for Haldimand is reported to have acted as Chairman. 4. Is it the policy of the Government to allow employees of the Government to participate in political gatherings.

And the Minister of Agriculture replied:—

1. Yes. 2. President of the Ontario Agricultural College. 3. United Farmer gatherings, such as the one referred to, are called for social and educational purposes and any officers of the Department attending such gatherings confine themselves entirely to agricultural topics. 4. No.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 69), To amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion and amendment, for the consideration of the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And, after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Raney,

Ordered, That the Debate was further adjourned until To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House—by command of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Ontario for the twelve months ending October 31st, 1922. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

Also—Report of the Ontario Parole Board for the year ending October 31st, 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 24*).

The House then adjourned at 6.15 p.m.

Thursday, February 15th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By Mr. Mageau, the Petition of the Town Council of Sturgeon Falls.

By Mr. Thompson, the Petition of the City Council of Toronto.

Mr. Cooper (Toronto), from the committee on a memorial of the recent War, for the Province of Ontario, presented a Report. (*Appendix No. 1*.)

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

Bill (No. 34), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Brantford." Mr. MacBride.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion and amendment, for the consideration of the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And, after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. McCrea,

Ordered, That the Debate was further adjourned until To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 78), To incorporate the Northern Ontario Fire Relief Committee

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 60), To amend The Public Health Act and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. MacVicar reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.30 p.m.

Friday, February 16th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

By Mr. Curry (South-East Toronto, Seat B.), the Petition of the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Canada, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the administration, within Ontario, of the property and temporal affairs of the Synod and for other purposes.

Of the Township Council of Tisdale, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the passing of a By-law to increase Tax exemption.

Of the Town Council of Midland, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a certain By-law.

Mr. Carmichael from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented their Third Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

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

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

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

Of the Toronto Y.M.C.A. and the Toronto West End Y.M.C.A., praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association.

Of the Village Council of Richmond Hill, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a certain by-law.

Of W. J. Smith and others of Hilton Beach, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of Hilton Beach.

Of F. W. Newton and others of Muskoka, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Village of Windermere.

Of Andrew Ruppert of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to restore his name to the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Of the City Council of Windsor, praying that an Act may pass to ratify By-law No. 3008 amending certain other by-laws.

Of the Township Council of East Flamboro', praying that an Act may pass to consolidate the floating indebtedness of the Township.

Of the City Council of St. Thomas, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm By-law No. 2468 and for other purposes.

Of L. H. Baldwin and others of York, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the City of York City.

Of F. Barker and others of Mount Dennis, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Town of Mount Dennis.

Of Victoria Loan and Savings Company, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Company to carry on the business of a Trust Corporation and for change of name.

Of the City Council of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to raise money on debentures, and for other purposes.

Your 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 Friday, the 2nd day of March next.

Ordered, That the time for presenting Petitions be extended until and inclusive of Friday, the second day of March next.

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

Bill (No. 1), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Windsor." Mr. Tolmie.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 3), intituled "An Act respecting the Village of Richmond Hill." Mr. Henry.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 12), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of Etobicoke." Mr. Godfrey.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 13), intituled "An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas." Mr. MacVicar.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 14), intituled "An Act to replace the name of Andrew Ruppert on the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario." Mr. Homuth.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 15), intituled "An Act to incorporate the City of York City." Mr. Henry.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 19), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa." Mr. Hill.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 22), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of East Flamboro'." Mr. Crockett.

Referred to the Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 23), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Town of Mount Dennis." Mr. Henry.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 26), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Village of Hilton Beach." Mr. Stover.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 30), intituled "An Act respecting the Victoria Loan and Savings Company." Mr. Sandy.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 35), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of Scarborough." Mr. Henry.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 32), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Village of Windermere." Mr. Ecclestone.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 108), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Franchise Act, 1922." Mr. Asmussen.

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

Bill (No. 109), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Denyes.

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

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Raney,

Ordered, That the name of Mr. Goulet be added to the Standing Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Henry asked the following Question:—

1. In what counties have loans been made under the Agricultural Development Act. 2. How many loans have been made in each County. 3. What was the total amount loaned in each County.

To which the Minister of Agriculture replied in the words and figures following:—

Answer to Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Number and amount of loans in each County and District, Province of Ontario, passed by the Agricultural Development Board, first period ending October 31st, 1922:

<i>County.</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Brant.....	6	\$35,300 00
Bruce.....	3	4,400 00
Carleton.....	1	1,400 00
Dufferin.....	1	7,500 00
Dundas.....	4	19,400 00
Durham.....	2	4,000 00
Elgin.....	24	119,670 00
Essex.....	8	30,000 00
Frontenac.....	1	8,800 00
Glengarry.....	3	18,700 00
Grey.....	12	43,800 00
Haldimand.....	10	43,340 00
Halton.....	18	83,900 00
Hastings.....	10	51,800 00
Huron.....	10	53,100 00
Kent.....	11	64,600 00
Lambton.....	4	21,000 00
Lanark.....	1	3,000 00
Leeds.....	1	4,500 00
Lincoln.....	8	38,700 00
Middlesex.....	6	41,400 00
Norfolk.....	5	20,800 00
Northumberland.....	11	58,000 00
Ontario.....	10	44,100 00
Oxford.....	15	88,700 00
Peel.....	13	66,300 00
Perth.....	6	36,700 00
Peterboro.....	6	22,300 00
Prescott.....	1	5,000 00
Prince Edward.....	10	38,500 00
Renfrew.....	4	12,000 00
Russell.....	6	33,200 00
Simcoe.....	14	71,500 00
Stormont.....	6	22,500 00
Victoria.....	4	12,500 00
Welland.....	11	51,400 00
Wellington.....	12	49,000 00
Wentworth.....	20	104,100 00
York.....	18	97,500 00
Algoma.....	41	78,200 00
Kenora.....	22	37,050 00
Manitoulin.....	2	3,000 00
Muskoka.....	6	19,000 00
Nipissing.....	22	48,700 00
Parry Sound.....	6	8,800 00
Rainy River.....	23	55,750 00
Sudbury.....	39	78,345 00
Temiskaming.....	71	121,850 00
Thunder Bay.....	15	41,400 00
	568	\$2,024,505 00

Mr. Nickle asked the following Question:—

1. What is the total amount that has been credited to the Highway Improvement Fund in each fiscal year since its inception. 2. Pursuant to what statute, vote or from what source, were such sums secured and how much in respect of each. 3. What amount has been chargeable in each fiscal year against said fund and in respect of what service. 4. What amount was at the credit of said fund on November 1st, 1922.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:—

1. 1920—\$6,064,745.83; 1921—\$14,020,195.12; 1922—\$18,421,988.25. 2. 10-11 Geo. V., chap. 20, sec. 3, s.s. (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and 12-13 Geo. V., chap. 27, sec. 4., and 11 Geo. V., chap. 25. 3. 1920—County grants, \$1,250,258.26; Overseers salaries, \$877.84; Object lesson roads, \$19,073.52; Provincial highways, \$2,850,000.00. 1921—County grants, \$3,635,267.34; Township grants, \$326,688.81; Overseers salaries, \$862.57; Object lesson roads, \$5,000.00; Provincial highways, \$9,925,022.75; Connecting links, \$16,622.10. 1922—County grants, \$5,110,217.49; Township grants, \$701,349.61; Overseers salaries, \$961.64; Provincial highways, \$12,050,000.00; Connecting links, \$167,615.08; Hamilton highway commission, \$17,272.62. 4. \$374,571.81.

Mr. Fowler asked the following Question:—

1. What divisions are the English-French schools organized into pursuant to Regulation No. 17 of the Education Department and what territory is comprised in each division. 2. How many of said schools in each division received the Legislative grant in each of the years 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922. 3. How many of said schools in each division did not receive the Legislative grant in each of the years 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922. 4. What schools, if any, received special grants pursuant to paragraph 15 of said Regulation 17, in each of the years 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922.

And the Minister of Education replied in the words and figures following:—

1. The English-French schools are arranged in three divisions:—

Division I.—Counties of Dundas, Carleton, Stormont, Prescott (in part) and Russell. Urban schools: Eastview, Ottawa, Casselton, Hawkesbury, L'Orignal, Vankleek Hill.

“ II.—Counties of Renfrew and Prescott (in part), districts of Sudbury, Nipissing, Muskoka. Urban schools: Walkerville, Blind River, Chelmsford, Massey, Bonfield, Cache Bay, Cobalt, Cochrane, Haileybury, Sturgeon Falls, Rockland.

" III.—Counties of Essex and Kent. Urban schools: Belle River, Ford, Sandwich, Tecumseh, Tilbury.

2. Number of schools that received grants:—

	1919	1920	1921	1922
Division I.—.....	7	11	28	28
" II.—.....	86	91	102	115
" III.—.....	27	25	27	26

3. Number of schools that received no grants:—

	1919	1920	1921	1922
Division I.—.....	80	76	58	57
" II.—.....	32	30	21	10
" III.—.....	..	1	..	1

4. Special grants:—

Essex, (No. 11 Anderdon), for year 1920.....	\$200 00
Prescott and Russell (Nos. 6 and 10 Cumberland) 1922.....	150 00
<i>Districts:</i> —No. 2 Ferris for year 1919.....	150 00
No. 1 Baxter " " 1919.....	150 00
No. 2 A Papineau " " 1920.....	50 00
No. 2 Badgerow " " 1920.....	50 00
No. 2 Field " " 1920.....	150 00
No. 1 Bonfield " " 1921.....	300 00
Union—No. 1 Chisholm " " 1921.....	200 00
No. 2 Markland " " 1922.....	100 00
No. 3 Baxter " " 1922.....	200 00
Union—No. 2 Blizard and Hanmer, for year 1922.....	250 00
No. 3 Neelon, for year 1922.....	40 00
Union—No. 2 Mason, for year 1922.....	75 00

Mr. Cooper (Toronto) asked the following Question: .

How many typewriting machines were purchased by the Government for all of its departments during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1922. What number of each of the different makes of machines were purchased. Were tenders called for before the purchases were made. What was the price paid for each of the machines. What amount was paid to each of the different companies or concerns from whom purchases were made.

To which the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:—

108—Underwoods, 84; Royals, 22; Remingtons, 1; Monarch, 1. No. Requisitions for special makes of machines are received in each case from the Departments.

Underwood:

No. 3—3 at \$145.35.....	\$ 436 05
8 at 137.70.....	1,101 60
1 at 136.80.....	136 80
1 at 117.70.....	117 70
1 at 102.70.....	102 70
No. 5—1 at 157.95.....	157 95
1 at 141.07.....	141 07
3 at 133.65.....	400 95
6 at 132.53.....	795 18
31 at 125.55.....	3,892 05
1 at 120.55.....	120 55
1 at 114.30.....	114 30
1 at 108.65.....	108 65
1 at 95.55.....	95 55
1 at 90.55.....	90 55

Special:

1 at 162.00.....	162 00
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Portable:

2 at 75.00.....	150 00
19 at 65.00.....	1,235 00
1 at 44.75.....	44 75

\$9,403 40

Royal:

4 at \$126.00.....	\$ 504 00
1 at 133.65.....	133 65
1 at 125.55.....	125 55
2 at 125.00.....	250 00
13 at 121.50.....	1,579 50
1 at 96.00.....	96 00

\$2,688 70

Remington:

1 at \$46.60.....	\$ 46 60
	\$ 46 60

(This Remington was a rebuilt machine and an old machine was also given in exchange).

Monarch:

1 at \$117.45.....	\$ 117 45
	\$ 117 45

\$12,256 15

Note.—Prices vary because of different values of old machines on which allowances were made.

Mr. Gray asked the following Question:—

1. How many agricultural summer schools for teachers were in operation during 1922. 2. Where were they located. 3. How many teachers attended each of these schools, (a) male teachers, (b) female teachers. 4. What was the total cost of each school.

And the Minister of Education replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Four. 2. Guelph, Whitby, Monteith and Kemptville. 3. Guelph, 118 male, 353 female; Whitby, 0 male, 118 female; Monteith, 0 male, 33 female; Kemptville, 0 male, 64 female. 4. Guelph, \$26,308.78; Whitby, \$9,642.32; Monteith, \$3,696.77; Kemptville, \$4,213.34.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Henry,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all Orders-in-Council passed pursuant to the recommendation of the Gregory Commission dealing with the appointment of gaolers and other gaol officials, and all correspondence and communication of every character dealing with this subject from any source whatever.

On motion of Mr. Dewart, seconded by Mr. Lang,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all letters, telegrams, papers and documents, evidence and reports in connection with the alleged accident of W. W. Calhoun of Sault Ste. Marie, together with the reports, recommendations, findings, rulings and decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board or any officials under their control or in their employ, and the same be laid upon the table of the House.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 90), To amend the Railway Employees Act, 1918.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

The House then adjourned at 5.25 p.m.

Monday, February 19th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Town Council of Sturgeon Falls, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their floating indebtedness.

Of the City Council of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to enter into agreements for the purchase of debentures and for other purposes.

Of the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives, praying that an Act may pass to change the name to Toronto Hospital for Consumptives.

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

Bill (No. 56), intituled "An Act to amend the Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act." Mr. Raney.

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

Bill (No. 110), intituled "An Act to regulate the Public Automobile Garages and Service Stations in the Province of Ontario, and to govern the employment and examination of automobile mechanics employed therein." Mr. Homuth.

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

Bill (No. 111), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Crawford.

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

Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. How many persons comprise the Board of Directors of the Ontario Savings Assurance. 2. Give names, salaries, past experience, relative position on Board and by whom were they recommended.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied as follows:—

1. Three persons comprise the Board of Directors of the Savings Assurance Agency, Ltd. 2. A. H. Britton, President; D. K. Ridout, Vice-president; E. Irvine, Director of sales. The Savings Assurance Agency, Ltd., is a private institution and the Government has no information to answer the remainder of this question.

Mr. Tolmie asked the following Question:—

1. What amount of money was standing in the reserve fund of the Workmen's Compensation Board at the close of each of the fiscal years since the Board was appointed.

And the Minister of Labour replied in the words and figures following:—

The amount of money standing in the reserve funds of The Workmen's Compensation Board at the close of each year since the commencement of the Act is as follows, the Disaster Reserve Fund being a fund established under section 88 (2) of the Act having reference to possible future liabilities, the Pension Fund being the capitalized values of pensions which have already been awarded for accidents that have happened and being the amount which is calculated to be sufficient to take care of existing pensions:—

	Disaster Fund	Pension Fund
End of 1915.....	\$15,910 01	\$ 343,041 68
End of 1916.....	33,486 21	1,046,810 07
End of 1917.....	46,752 83	1,992,295 96
End of 1918.....	76,637 34	3,155,986 16
End of 1919.....	102,888 09	4,339,386 76
End of 1920.....	151,639 30	7,105,300 01
End of 1921.....	218,615 62	8,620,546 28
End of 1922.....	269,390 32	9,986,980 43

Mr. Hay asked the following Question:—

1. A full page advertisement appeared in the "Toronto Daily Star" of July 13th, 1922, entitled "Do you want \$1,000." Did this advertisement appear in other newspapers. 2. If so, in what other newspapers did it appear. 3. How many insertions were there in each newspaper. 4. What was the cost *per*

insertion in each newspaper. 5. Was the advertisement paid for by the Government. If not, by whom paid.

To which the Provincial Treasurer replied:—

This advertisement was not authorized or paid for by the Government and the Government has no knowledge of the information asked for.

Mr. McCrea asked the following Question:—

1. Does the Government issue licenses for the manufacture of wine. 2. By what official are such licenses issued. 3. To what department of the Government is such official attached. 4. What are the terms of the license. 5. In what ridings are the licenses operating. 6. How many licenses in each riding. 7. Is there any limitation on the quantity manufactured and sold under such license. 8. Is there any limit to the alcoholic strength of the wine manufactured under such license.

To which the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Certificates are issued by the Board of License Commissioners for Ontario, under regulations passed by the said Board pursuant to the provisions of section 44 of The Ontario Temperance Act, a copy of which regulations is hereto attached. 2. Answered by No. 1. 3. Attorney-General's Department. 4. The form of the certificate is contained in the regulations attached. 5 and 6. Toronto 6; Niagara Falls 2; Port Arthur 2; Fort William 3; St. Catharines 4; South Brant 1; Halton 2; Welland 5; Peel 2; Windsor 7; North Waterloo 1; Sault Ste. Marie 1; West York 2; London 1; Lincoln 1; North Essex 1. 7. No. 8. No.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ONTARIO TEMPERANCE ACT, RE NATIVE WINES

Sec. 2 (h).—"Manufacturer of Native Wines" shall mean manufacturer of native wines from grapes grown and produced in Ontario, who has complied with any regulations or restrictions made or passed by the Board.

Sec. 44 (1).—Subject to any regulations which the Board may impose, manufacturers of native wines, from grapes grown and produced in Ontario, may sell the same in wholesale quantities only, that is to say in quantities of not

less than five gallons in each cask or vessel at any one time and when sold in bottles not less than one dozen bottles of at least three half pints each at any one time.

(2) A manufacturer of native wines who sells such wines otherwise than as permitted by this section or who allows any wine so sold or any part thereof to be drunk upon the premises of such manufacturer shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

NATIVE WINE REGULATIONS

Made by the Board of License Commissioners for Ontario on the First Day of March, 1922, in pursuance of Section 44 of the Ontario Temperance Act and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council by Order-in-Council bearing date the Fourth Day of July, A.D. 1922.

1. No manufacturer of native wines in this Province shall sell or offer for sale within the Province of Ontario any such wines until he has procured from the Board a Certificate in the form shown below.

2. Such wines shall be sold only upon the premises in which they are manufactured, and no office or agency shall be maintained elsewhere to promote sale of such wines.

3. The fee for every Certificate issued under Regulation 1, for every license year after May 1, 1922, shall be \$100, payable in advance, and such Certificate shall be valid only during the current license year in which it is issued, and shall be liable to cancellation or suspension by the Board at any time.

4. Before any Certificate mentioned in the next preceding Regulation is issued, the applicant therefor shall file with the Board an application giving (1) the name of the manufacturer, (2) the premises where the business is to be carried on, and (3) the capacity of the plant. The Board may require such applicant to supply any further information which it may desire.

5. The Board may at any time make an inspection of such plant and premises.

6. Every such manufacturer shall, not later than the tenth day of every month, furnish to the Board, and to the License Inspector for the District, a sworn statement in the form approved by the Board showing the quantities of native wines sold during the preceding calendar month, the names and addresses of the persons to whom such wines were sold and the dates on which such sales were made, together with a statement showing the quantities of Ontario grown

grapes purchased, and the quantities used in the manufacture of native wines, during the month for which report is being made.

7. Every such manufacturer shall produce to the Board at any time required by the Board his books of account, together with all invoices, correspondence and other papers necessary to show the quantities of grapes grown in the Province of Ontario used in the production of the wines so sold or produced for sale, and generally all the particulars of the business carried on under any such Certificate.

8. The use of any ingredient other than Ontario-grown grapes and sugar in the manufacture of native wines for sale in Ontario will not be permitted.

9. Every consignment of native wines shall be labelled with the true name and address of the consignee, showing street and number, or lot and concession when in a township; the said label shall also show the date of delivery to the consignee, if delivered to him personally at the place of manufacture, or the date of shipment when despatched otherwise. When delivery of an order is not taken personally by the purchaser, it shall be made only by a common carrier by water or by railway, or by the manufacturer's own conveyance, or by a regularly licensed carter, the method of the delivery being stated in the monthly sworn report required by Regulation 6. Every holder of a Certificate is required to use diligence to guard against use of fictitious names or addresses and against deliveries of native wines to persons who are ineligible under the Act to purchase.

10. All previous Regulations are hereby repealed.

JAMES HALES, Chairman.

Copy of Certificate

No.....

BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS FOR ONTARIO

Certificate to Native Wine Manufacturer issued to

.....

The above named having applied for permission to manufacture and sell native wines under Section 44 of The Ontario Temperance Act, is granted this Certificate in evidence of his right to manufacture and sell native wines pursuant

to the said Section and the Regulations passed pursuant thereto. This Certificate is valid for the year or portion thereof terminating April 30th, 192 .

.....
Chairman

DATED at Toronto, this.....day of.....192.....

Mr. MacBride asked the following Question:—

1. Is one, or has there been a man by the name of Frank Pyne, employed by the Government in connection with the Ontario Temperance Act enforcement.

And the Attorney-General replied in the negative.

Mr. Lennox asked the following Question:—

1. How many Crown Attorneys and Assistant Crown Attorneys were in the employ of the Government for the city of Toronto and the county of York for the years 1918 and 1919. 2. What were their names. 3. How many Crown Attorneys and Assistant Crown Attorneys are there at present in the employ of the Government for the city of Toronto and the county of York. 4. Who are they. 5. If there is an increase in the number employed, what was the necessity of engaging the services of more Crown Attorneys and assistants for the city of Toronto and the county of York.

To which the Attorney-General replied in the words following:—

1. Two, who arranged for their own assistants. 2. J. W. S. Corley, R. H. Greer. 3. One Crown Attorney and four assistants. 4. Eric Armour, J. C. McRuer, J. W. McFadden, E. J. Murphy, C. F. Moore (part time). 5. Formerly the Crown Attorneys provided their own assistants. It was found necessary to provide assistants to look after the City Police Court, the Women's Court, the County Police Court, and the different Coroner's inquests, as the Crown Attorney's time is mainly taken up in the sessions and the County Judges Criminal Court.

Mr. Lennox asked the following Question:—

1. What revenue was derived from the sale of liquor by the Government during the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919. 2. What

revenue was derived from the sale of liquor by the Government during the years 1920, 1921 and 1922. 3. What was the revenue derived from fines imposed for breach of the Ontario Temperance Act during the years 1920, 1921 and 1922.

To which the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Financial year: 1912, \$2,824.22; 1913, \$728.30; 1914, \$920.33; 1915, \$1,202.34; 1916, \$1,131.44; 1917, \$2,446.29; 1918, \$12,532.49; 1919, \$72,737.43. Note.—The Government Dispensaries were not opened until 1919. 2. 1920—Confiscated liquor, \$111,963.74; dispensaries, \$225,000.00 (\$336,963.74). 1921—Confiscated liquor, \$118,277.32; dispensaries, \$225,000.00 (\$343,277.32). 1922—Confiscated liquor, \$173,281.00; dispensaries, \$1,200,000.00 (\$1,373,281.00). 3. 1920, \$673,222.20; 1921, \$539,446.91; 1922, \$339,922.50.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 81), To amend The Municipal Act, having been read,

Mr. Halcrow moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time,

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 82), To amend The Ontario Railway Act, having been read,

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

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 85), To amend The Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 86), Respecting Proportional Representation in Municipal Elections, having been read,

Mr. Homuth moved,

That the Bill be read the second time,

And a Debate having ensued, it was

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

The House then adjourned at 6.00 p.m.

Tuesday, February 20th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Raney, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Second Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 4), An Act to confirm By-law No. 765 of the Town of Simcoe.

Bill (No. 6), An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown.

Bill (No. 10), An Act respecting the Town of Grimsby and Baymac Tire and Rubber Company, Limited.

Bill (No. 20), An Act respecting the Village of Port Stanley.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bill with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 24), An Act respecting the Town of Petrolia and Canadian Oil Companies, Limited.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for the consideration of the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the Session, having been read,

Mr. Speaker craved the indulgence of the House while he made a ruling with regard to the amendment offered by the Member for East Hamilton, on the thirteenth instant.

Mr. Speaker then ruled as follows:—

I find on looking up the procedure that the Amendment to His Honour's Speech moved by the Honourable Member for East Hamilton is contrary to Parliamentary practice.

My decision is based on Bourinot's Parliamentary Procedure, Fourth Edition, pages 301 and 320, and Sir Erskine May's Parliamentary Practice, Twelfth Edition, page 248, and I therefore declare it out of order.

The Debate was then resumed.

And after some time,

Mr. Currie (S.E. Toronto, Seat "A"), moved, seconded by Mr. Lewis,

That the Debate be now adjourned.

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

YEAS.

Messieurs:

Allan.	Cooper.	Ferguson.	Lang.
Black.	(Toronto)	Gray.	Lewis.
Brackin.	Currie.	Hill.	McCrea.
Buckland.	(Toronto, S.E. "A")	Hogarth.	Mewhinney.
Casselman.	Dewart.	Ireland.	Sinclair.
Cooke.	Ecclestone.	Kennedy.	Thompson.
			Tolmie—23.

NAYS.

Messieurs:

Bowman.	Fox.	Lethbridge.	Rennie.
Cameron.	Freeborn.	McAlpine.	Rollo.
Carmichael.	Greenlaw.	McArthur.	Sandy.
Carty.	Hall.	McCreary.	Sewell.
Clarke.	Hay.	MacVicar.	Slack.
Crockett.	Heenan.	Mageau.	Smith.
Cunningham.	Hicks.	Marceau.	Staples.
Curry.	Homuth.	Marshall.	Stringer.
(Toronto, S.E. "B")	Johnson.	Mills.	Tooms.
	(Lanark)	Montgomery.	Warren.
Denyes.	Johnston.	Nixon.	Watson.
Doherty.	(Simcoe)	Oke.	Webster.
Drury.		Ramsden.	Widdifield—49.
Fenton.	Leeson.		

PAIRS.

Brown.....Pinard

The Debate was then continued and after some time,

The Motion, having been again submitted, was carried, and it was

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

To His Honour Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of Ontario.

We, His 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 Your Honour has addressed to us.

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

Ordered, That the Address be engrossed and presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor by those Members of this House who are Members of the Executive Council.

On Motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Doherty,

Resolved, That this House will on Thursday next, resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

Resolved, That this House will on Thursday next, resolve itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 58), to amend the Extra-Mural Employment of Sentenced Persons Act, 1921.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 78), to incorporate the Northern Ontario Fire Relief Committee and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

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

The Provincial Treasurer presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Public Accounts of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1922.
(*Sessional Papers No. 1.*)

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

The House then adjourned at 11.45 p.m.

Wednesday, February 21st, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

Bill (No. 55), intituled "An Act to amend the Reforestation Act." Mr. Bowman.

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

Bill (No. 112), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Crockett.

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

Bill (No. 113), intituled "An Act to amend the Public Schools Act." Mr. Crockett.

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

Bill (No. 114), intituled "An Act to amend the Public Health Act." Mr. Crockett.

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

Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. Are there any married women working with their husbands in the Ontario Civil Service. 2. How many are working in the same Department. 3. If any, state salary and bonus received by husband and wife respectively.

To which the Premier replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Yes. 2. Inside service, 4. Outside service, 36. 3. Inside service:

	Salary of husband	Salary of wife
<i>Osgoode Hall</i> ,—		
Housekeeper and Linen-keeper	\$2,100	\$400
<i>Parliament Buildings</i> ,—		
Housekeeper and Linen-keeper	2,700	300
Messenger and Charwoman	2.50	2.00
	<i>per diem</i>	<i>per diem</i>
Clerk and Stenographer (Treasury Department) ...	1,400	1,100

	Salary of husband	Salary of wife
Outside Service:		
<i>Sault Ste. Marie Court House,—</i>		
Caretaker and Assistant.....	\$1,200	\$540
<i>Ontario Hospital, Brockville,—</i>		
Farm hand and Cook.....	1,000	850
Attendant and Housemaid.....	912	396
Attendant and Laundress.....	1,092	876
Attendant and Nurse.....	912	696
<i>Ontario Hospital, Hamilton,—</i>		
Chief Attendant and Supervising Nurse.....	1,500	1,100
Supervising Attendant and Cook.....	1,200	876
Attendant and Cook.....	1,000	775
“ “	1,000	850
“ “	1,000	856
“ “	972	936
“ “	1,000	850
“ “	1,000	816
Attendant and Supervising Nurse.....	1,000	925
<i>Ontario Hospital, Kingston,—</i>		
Attendant and Laundress.....	1,200	625
“ “ Housemaid.....	972	696
“ “ Cook.....	912	756
<i>Ontario Hospital, London,—</i>		
Chief Attendant and Nurse.....	1,500	696
Chief Attendant and Laundress.....	1,500	927
Supervisor and Supervisor.....	1,200	1,000
Supervisor and Nurse.....	1,200	700
Attendant and Nurse.....	1,100	1,000
“ “	1,100	696
“ “	1,100	775
“ Laundress.....	972	516
Farm hand and Nurse.....	600	600
<i>Ontario Hospital, Orillia,—</i>		
Attendant and Nurse.....	1,100	925
Stoker and Cook.....	1,100	850
Attendant and Nurse.....	925	700
Herdsmen and Cook.....	1,200	700
<i>Ontario Hospital, Penetanguishene,—</i>		
Chief Attendant and Seamstress.....	1,400	925

	Salary of huseand	Salary of wife
<i>Ontario Hospital, Toronto,—</i>		
Attendant and Laundress.....	\$1,100	\$756
<i>Ontario Hospital, Whitby,—</i>		
Laundryman and Laundress.....	1,000	850
<i>Ontario Hospital, Woodstock,—</i>		
Attendant and Cook.....	925	700
Stoker and Seamstress.....	925	850
Farm hand and Cook.....	864	684

The above are all gross salaries. Perquisites, such as houses, board and lodging, uniforms, laundry, etc., are charged for and deducted from the gross salaries. The practice of allowing employees to marry and both continue in the service has been in effect for many years at the public institutions, for the purpose of promoting efficiency, contentment and long service.

Mr. Henry asked the following Question:—

1. Under what auspices has Mr. A. Sapiro, of California, been touring the Province, advocating the organization of co-operative organizations. 2. Has he been paid anything from the Provincial Treasury. 3. If so, how much.

And the Minister of Agriculture replied as follows:—

1. Ontario Department of Agriculture. 2. Yes. 3. \$1,950.00.

Mr. Sinclair moved, seconded by Mr. Cooper, (Toronto),

That in the opinion of this House, those engaged in the agricultural industry, being by far the largest class carrying on any one line of activity in Ontario, whose labour as individuals is most scantily rewarded in relation to investment and effort, and whose opportunities for adequate organization for commercial advantage are limited by reason of being necessarily widely scattered, require the best aid in education along the lines of field crop production, stock raising and feeding, cultivation of the soil, marketing, farm improvement and beautification and better farming operations generally so that the work of the farmer may be more productive, more attractive and less laborious and furnish

a maximum of reward with an opportunity of enjoying the same under more pleasing conditions for the farmer and his family, and this House regrets that the present Government supported in the House by a bloc of purely agricultural representatives has failed to take adequate action for such agricultural betterment although elected upon a farmers' platform as an alleged protest against suspected indifference of former administrations towards the industry and those engaged in it, and this House urges the Government, even at this late date, to implement the promise which gave it existence, by taking active steps to improve the condition of the agricultural industry in Ontario.

Mr. Doherty moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Drury,

That all the words after the first word "That" be struck out and the following inserted in the place thereof:—

"this House desires to express its appreciation of the splendid and successful efforts of the farmers of the Province in maintaining production, and thereby helping to stabilize conditions, in the face of very adverse circumstances, and especially in the face of the great disproportion between the price of products of the soil and the price of other products, resulting in a lower purchasing power of the farmer's dollar than at any previous time; this House notes with approval the increased Governmental activities to broaden the markets, improve the marketing machinery, and increase the educational opportunities for those on the land in all sections of the Province; and this House desires to record its strong conviction that, inasmuch as agriculture is the basic industry of the Province, it is the duty of all members of this Legislature, regardless of Party or other considerations, to co-operate at all times in furthering all measures calculated to advance the proper development of the agricultural industry in Ontario."

And a Debate having ensued, it was, on the motion of Mr. Webster,

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

The House then adjourned at 11.25 p.m.

Thursday, February 22nd, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. Raney from the Select Committee appointed at the last Session of the Legislature to consider Bill (No. 180), "An Act respecting the Registry Offices in the County of York" presented their report which was read as follows, and adopted:

That your Committee called meetings for the following dates: 27th September, 11th October, 24th November and 8th December in the year 1922, and 14th February, 1923, of which public notice was given, and at which persons were given an opportunity to present statements and arguments.

Your Committee, having arrived at the conclusion that legislation on the lines of the said Bill (No. 180) is necessary and desirable in the public interest, would recommend the passing of the Bill of which a draft accompanies this report.

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

Bill (No. 54), intituled "An Act respecting the Registry Offices in the County of York." Mr. Raney.

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

Bill (No. 115), intituled "An Act to amend the Property of Religious Institutions Act." Mr. Crockett.

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

Bill (No. 116), intituled "An Act to amend The Municipal Act." Mr. Homuth.

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

Bill (No. 117), intituled "An Act to amend The Assessment Act." Mr. MacBride.

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

Bill (No. 118), intituled "An Act to amend The Public Parks Act." Mr. Taylor.

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

Mr. Drury delivered to Mr. Speaker a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself; and the said message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

H. COCKSHUTT.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Supplementary Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1923, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, February 22nd, 1923.

(*Sessional Papers*, No. 2.)

Ordered, That the message of the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the estimates accompanying same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

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

Mr. Smith moved,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

And a Debate having ensued, it was, on the motion of Mr. Sinclair,

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 64), respecting Liens of Mechanics, Wage-earners and others, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Homuth reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

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

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 62), To amend the Agricultural Development Act, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And, after some time, the motion for the second reading having been again put, was carried and the Bill was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.50 p.m.

Friday, February 23rd, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

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

Of the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives, praying that an Act may pass to change the name to Toronto Hospital for Consumptives;

Of the City Council of Windsor, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm By-law No. 2971;

Of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Canada, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the administration, within Ontario, of the property and temporal affairs of the Synod, and for other purposes;

Of the Township Council of Tilbury East, praying that an Act may pass extending the time for the Council to make application in respect of Drainage Work known as the Raleigh Plains Outlet;

Of Fecunis Limited, praying that an Act may pass extending the time for the completion of their Tramway;

Of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a grant of money for the relief of the Sufferers from Fire in Northern Ontario, and to validate certain sales;

Of the Toronto Canoe Club, praying that an Act may pass to increase power of issuing debentures from \$20,000 to \$100,000;

Of the Town Council of Weston, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm certain by-laws;

Of Arthur T. Little and others of London, praying that an Act may pass to amend the Act incorporating the University of Western Ontario, and for change of name;

Of Robert C. Smith, and others of the Township of York, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Town of Humbervale;

Of the City Council of London, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the Corporation to pass a by-law *re* construction of sewers and sale of lands;

Your Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of your Honourable House be further suspended in this that the time for introducing Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Friday, the Ninth day of March next and that the time for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Friday, the Sixteenth day of March next.

Ordered, That the time for introducing Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Friday, the Ninth day of March next.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Friday, the Sixteenth day of March next.

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

Bill (No. 8), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Windsor." Mr. Tolmie.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 16), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Weston and Canada Cycle and Motor Company, Limited, and Moffatts, Limited." Mr. Godfrey.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 21), intituled "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Toronto Canoe Club." Mr. Ramsden.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 25), intituled "An Act respecting Provincial Aid to Drainage to the Township of Tilbury East." Mr. Brackin.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 27), intituled "An Act respecting the University of Western Ontario." Mr. Stevenson.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 28), intituled "An Act respecting Fecunis, Limited." Mr. Price.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 36), intituled "An Act to incorporate a part of the Township of York as the Town of Humbervale." Mr. Godfrey.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 38), intituled "An Act respecting the City of London." Mr. Stevenson.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 39), intituled "An Act to incorporate the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association." Mr. Thompson.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 43), intituled "An Act respecting the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada." Mr. Curry (S.E. Toronto).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 29), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Toronto." Mr. Thompson.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 53), intituled "An Act respecting the Bureau of Archives." Mr. Smith.

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

Bill (No. 52), intituled "An Act to amend the Fire Marshals Act." Mr. Smith.

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

Bill (No. 119), intituled "An Act respecting the Administration of Oaths.", Mr. Tooms.

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

Bill (No. 120), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Widdifield.

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

Mr. Ferguson asked the following Question:—

1. What is the total amount of the moneys borrowed by the Government from the end of the fiscal year 1921 to December 31st, 1922.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied:—

\$74,525,000.00.

Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. What is the total amount to date of moneys deposited with the Ontario Savings Bank. 2. What is the total amount of withdrawals. 3. What period of time does answers to above cover. 4. Give number of various City Branch Offices. 5. Give number of depositors in each.

To which the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words following:—

1. Total amount deposited, less withdrawals, \$4,870,112.55. 2. Answered by number 1. 3. From March 1st, 1922, to January 31st, 1923. 4. Toronto Branches:—(Bay and Adelaide Streets, University and Dundas Streets); Brantford, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Woodstock. 5. It is not considered in the public interest to give this information. There are approximately 15,000 accounts in the city branches.

Mr. MacBride asked the following Question:—

What is the total amount paid by the Government in rentals, for buildings used by the various Departments of the Provincial Government, for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1922, (a) within the City of Toronto, (b) within the Province of Ontario.

And the Minister of Public Works replied:—

(a) \$62,808.43, (b) \$73,114.46.

Mr. MacBride asked the following Question:—

1. What were the respective costs to the Province for the maintenance of each Government Liquor Dispensary (a) in 1919, (b) in 1920, (c) in 1921, (d) in 1922, (e) in 1923. 2. Where are the Government Liquor Dispensaries located. 3. What was the total cost to the Province of the Attorney-General's Department

during (a) fiscal year 1919-1920, (b) fiscal year 1920-1921, (c) fiscal year 1921-1922.

To which the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1. and 2.—

Dispensary	1919 (7 months)	1920	1921	1922 (10 months)
No. 1, Toronto.....	\$126,717 20	\$190,736 68	\$159,773 28	\$142,998 88
No. 2, ".....	24,188 83	59,748 80	45,827 63	27,055 70
No. 3, Hamilton.....	45,514 29	84,764 63	65,336 60	50,651 14
No. 4, London.....	42,729 78	62,907 96	57,596 55	50,878 93
No. 5, Windsor.....	16,089 49	35,534 17	26,596 85	18,598 14
No. 6, Kingston.....	24,299 86	35,714 75	35,257 73	32,470 84
No. 7, Ottawa.....	27,540 02	51,496 29	43,079 56	27,990 86
No. 8, Fort William.....			25,446 89	24,256 74

3. This information can be obtained from the Public Accounts of each year.

Mr. Fowler asked the following Question:—

1. Who is the official guardian of infants. 2. By whom is he appointed.
3. How many assistants or employees are in his office. 4. What are their respective names. 5. What remuneration does each receive.

And the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1. F. W. Harcourt, K.C. 2. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. 3. Nine.
4. and 5. F. W. Harcourt, K.C., Official Guardian, \$7,000; Ernest C. Cattanach, Deputy Official Guardian, \$4,000; Hugh Spence, \$5,000; Byron Spence, \$3,000; Ernest Jefferies, \$2,000; John Osborne, \$1,200; Miss G. Brewer, \$1,200; Miss E. Fife, \$1,150; Miss M. Davis, \$900; Douglas Thom, \$420.

Mr. Hill asked the following Question:—

1. How is the royalty payable by the Provincial Board of Health in respect of the manufacture and distribution of Phenarsenamine (Salvarsan) ascertained.
2. Have the books of the Provincial Board of Health been audited on behalf of the Commissioner of Patents for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of Phenar-

senamine distributed. 3. For what period. 4. What was the cost ascertained to be. 5. How much of this was for the installing equipment and experimental work. 6. Over what period was the cost, referred to in question 5, distributed. 7. How much of the cost was overhead. 8. Give the overhead items in detail. 9. Is the Department satisfied with the finding of the Commissioner of Patents, and if not, why not. 10. What was the total quantity in grams distributed during the period in question indicating what was given away and what sold. 11. What was the total quantity in ampoules distributed during the period in question, giving sizes and indicating what was given away and what sold. 12. According to the above ascertained cost, plus the royalty (a) what was the cost to the Province *per gram*, (b) what was the cost *per ampoule*, giving the several sizes. 13. What price was received for those sold (a) *per gram*, (b) *per ampoule* according to sizes. 14. Has the selling price increased since the 21st April, 1922. 15. What are the lowest prices at which the Salvarsan products can be purchased from other manufacturers by the Provincial Board of Health.

To which the Minister of Labour replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Five *per cent*. of the cost of manufacture. 2. Yes. 3. June 1st, 1920, to June 1st, 1922. 4. \$12,512.15. 5. \$1,343.12. 6. Equipment, 20 years; experimental work, 5 years. 7. \$2,115.99. 8. As supplied by Department of Public Works, includes rental, interest on capital expenditure, heating, lighting and janitor services. Details not furnished. 9. Yes. 10. Total, 12,717.9 grams; free, 11,415.5 grams; sold, 1,302.4 grams. 11. Total, 25,545 ampoules.

	Sold	Free
0.2 Gram.....	98 Ampoules.....	3,885 Ampoules.
0.3 Gram.....	1,498 ".....	7,315 "
0.4 Gram.....	348 ".....	8,759 "
0.5 Gram.....	None.....	16 "
0.6 Gram.....	1,157 Ampoules.....	4 "
2.0 Gram.....	None.....	2,465 "

12. (a) 78.3 cents; (b) 0.2 gram, 25.6 cents; 0.3 gram, 33.5 cents; 0.4 gram, 41.3 cents; 0.5 gram, 49.1 cents; 0.6 gram, 56.9 cents; 2.0 gram, 166.6 cents. 13. (a) Not sold by gram; (b) 0.2 gram, 25 cents; 0.3 gram, 35 cents; 0.4 gram, 40 cents; 0.5 gram, 50 cents; 0.6 gram, 55 cents; 2.0 gram, 170 cents. 14. No. 15.—

	Prices during Period of Audit	Prices Feb., 1923
0.2 Gram.....	29.75 Cents.....	27.00 Cents
0.3 Gram.....	39.75 ".....	34.00 "
0.4 Gram.....	43.75 ".....	41.00 "
0.5 Gram.....	50.75 ".....	48.00 "
0.6 Gram.....	57.75 ".....	55.00 "
2.0 Gram.....	None.....	None

Mr. Godfrey asked the following Question:—

1. On how many occasions and at what places did the Hotel Committee give luncheons or dinners where others than members of the Committee were included. 2. What did each of such functions cost. 3. Were they paid for by the Province. 4. By what authority were such expenditures made.

And the Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. Once, at Ottawa. 2. \$80.50. 3. and 4. The Provincial Auditor has not passed the accounts for this expenditure.

Mr. Gray asked the following Question:—

1. How many emigrants came to the Province of Ontario through the Salvation Army during 1920, 1921 and 1922. 2. How many of these were farm labourers.

And the Minister of Agriculture replied in the figures following:—

1. 1920—1,031; 1921—1,268; 1922—1,666, (3,965). 2. 1920—72; 1921—204; 1922—160,(436).

Mr. MacBride asked the following Question:—

1. Is the Government aware of the fact that a letter and questionnaire has been circulated amongst manufacturers by James Hales of the Board of Liquor Commissioners for Ontario. 2. From whom did Mr. Hales receive authority to circulate this propaganda. 3. What use does the Government intend to make of the results obtained.

And the Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1, 2 and 3. The questionnaire referred to was sent out by the Board of License Commissioners for Ontario on its own initiative for the purpose of obtaining information for its annual report.

Mr. Nickle asked the following Question:—

1. What borrowings were made on loans sold by the Government during the fiscal year 1921-22 or thereafter. 2. What was the amount of each. 3.

What were the respective dates of each. 4. What was the amount per hundred realised. 5. What was the rate of interest of each. 6. What was the interest cost of each. 7. Was the highest bid in each case accepted. 8. What amount or amounts, if any, in excess of the amounts for which tenders were asked was or were awarded any tenderer. 9. What was the amount in each case for which tenders were invited.

To which the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:—

1. \$70,000,000. 2. Series "ZZ"—\$15,000,000; Series "AB"—\$15,000,000; Series "AC"—\$20,000,000; Series "AD"—\$20,000,000.

3, 4, 5 and 6.	Date	Amount <i>per</i> hundred realized	Rate of Interest	Interest Cost
Series "ZZ,"	Jan. 3, 1922...	101.4537	5½%	5.356
" "AB,"	April 1, 1922...	99.784	5%	5.014
" "AC,"	Oct. 2, 1922...	97.482	5%	5.20
" "AD,"	Dec. 1, 1922...	99.59	5½%	5.53

7. Yes. 8. \$15,000,000. 9. Series "ZZ"—\$15,000,000; Series "AB"—\$15,000,000; Series "AC"—\$20,000,000; Series "AD"—\$5,000,000.

Mr. Cooper (Toronto) asked the following Question:—

1. Is the Government aware that Homewood Sanitarium, Limited, a private money-making corporation composed of shareholders, has a franchise which enables it to imprison men and women and to charge high rates for their maintenance. 2. Does the Government approve of a private money-making corporation holding such a franchise. 3. Under what legal authority, if any, is Homewood Sanitarium acting. 4. Have not complaints been made to the Government or members of the Government regarding the abuse and misuse of the powers and privileges held by Homewood Sanitarium, Limited. If so, what were such complaints and how have they been dealt with. 5. Has it not come to the knowledge of the Government through complaints and protests, that sane persons have been unlawfully detained at Homewood Sanitarium. 6. Does not the Government deem it advisable to have a thorough and immediate investigation into the affairs of that institution. 7. If Homewood Sanitarium, Limited, is operating under a Provincial charter, does not the Government think it advisable to have it revoked. If not, why not. 8. Does not the Government consider it advisable to have a stricter and closer supervision of that institution. If so, what measures does the Government propose to adopt.

To which the Provincial Secretary replied in the words following:—

1. No. 2. No. 3. Homewood Sanitarium, Limited, is incorporated under Letters Patent dated May 16th, 1883, with the following objects:—"To establish, maintain and carry on a Private Asylum for the insane and an Asylum for Inebriates" and is licensed under "The Private Sanatoria Act." 4. A few, but these are not numerous, and on investigation have been found unwarranted. Such complaints have been from persons or their friends alleging that they were treated as insane patients whilst they were sane. Every such complaint was made the subject of careful enquiry. 5. No, other than as indicated in answer to question No. 4. 6. In the absence of any serious or reliable complaints, No. 7. No. There is, so far as is known to the Government, no warrant for such revocation. 8. In the absence of evidence that the present supervision exercised by the Government through the Board of Visitors authorized by section 9 of The Private Sanatoria Act, comprising the County Judge, the Clerk of the Peace, the Sheriff and two legally qualified medical practitioners, who at present are Dr. Harvey Clare, Medical Superintendent of Ontario Hospitals, and Dr. Angus McKinnon of Guelph, none of whom are or can be pecuniarily interested in the Sanatorium, No.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 104), To amend the Highway Improvement Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 93), To amend the Land Titles Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 94), To amend the Registry Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 95), To amend the Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 106), To amend the Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House—by command of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Statement and report of the Ontario Athletic Commission and of the Auditor thereof for the year ending October 31st, 1922. (*Sessional Papers No. 76*)

Also—Regulations and Orders-in-Council passed since February 5th, 1923, under authority of the Department of Education Act or of the Acts respecting Public Schools, Separate Schools or High Schools. (*Sessional Papers No. 66*)

The House then adjourned at 5.00 p.m.

Monday, February 26th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK, P.M.

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

By Mr. Henry, the Petition of the Township Council of York.

Mr. McAlpine asked the following Question:—

1. What bond issues have been sold by the Hon. Provincial Treasurer (a) by tender; (b) without advertising for tenders since October 31st, 1922. 2. What were the respective amounts of all such issues. 3. Who purchased the issues (a) sold by tender; (b) sold without advertising for tenders. 4. What were the respective prices received for all such issues. 5. What time elapsed in each case between the first advertisement for tenders and the opening of the tenders for the same.

To which the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:

1. (a) Series "AD," \$5,000,000.00—(increased to \$20,000,000), purchased by a syndicate composed of Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., and Wood Gundy & Co. Price—\$99.59; (b) None. 2. Answered by number 1 (a). 3. (a) Answered by number 1 (a); (b) Answered by number 1 (b). 4. Answered by number 1 (a). 5. Eight days.

Mr. Hogarth asked the following Question:—

1. What was the total amounts, respectively, paid to Mr. Edgar Watson, M.P.P. for North Victoria, for services and expenses from January 1st, 1920, to date. 2. What was the nature of the several services for which the Government has paid, and the authority for his employment in each instance. 3. What further amount is claimed by the member for North Victoria.

And the Premier replied as follows:—

1. For attendance at Committees of the Legislative Assembly during the recess, \$2,077.50, being at the rate *per diem* paid to other Members for similar services; for expenses, nothing. 2. Attendance at committees authorized by resolutions of the Legislative Assembly, payments made by virtue of Chapter 25, Section 4, 9 George V. 3. No claim made.

Mr. Sinclair asked the following Question:—

1. How many Commissions have been appointed by the Government since Dec. 1st, 1919, to enquire into agricultural conditions in Ontario, or into any matters of a purely agricultural nature. 2. When were they appointed. 3. Who constituted them. 4. Has any report been made by any of them. 5. Has such report been acted upon. 6. What is the total amount paid by the Government for such commissions. 7. How many commissions have been appointed by the Government since Dec. 1st, 1919, for all purposes. 8. For what purpose was each appointed with date of appointment. 9. What is the total amount paid by the Government as the combined cost of all such commissions, and the services of all connected therewith as commissioners, counsel, witnesses, stenographers, or in any capacity whatever. 10. How many committees of the House, to sit during recess and report at the next session of the House have been appointed by the Legislature since December 1st, 1919, to enquire into agricultural conditions in Ontario, or into matters of a purely agricultural nature. 11. When were they appointed. 12. Who constituted them. 13. Has any report been made by any of them. 14. Has such report been acted upon. 15. What is the total amount paid by the Government for such committees. 16. How many committees of the House, to sit during recess and report at the next session of the House, have been appointed by the Legislature since December 1st, 1919, to enquire into any matters of legislation, proposed legislation or public questions. 17. When were they appointed. 18. For what purpose was each appointed. 19. What is the total amount paid by the Government for such committees including *per diem* allowances and mileage for members, counsel fees, witness fees, reporters or otherwise. 20. What amounts remain to be paid for the same.

To which the Premier replied in the words and figures following:—

1 to 6. No Commission has been appointed for the exclusive benefit of agriculture or any industry or class in the community. 7 to 8. Commissions for all purposes including agriculture:—

Municipal Affairs—4.

Toronto Police Court, May 12, 1921.
Brantford Police Force, Jan. 24, 1922.
Financial affairs of Oshawa, Feb. 28, 1922.
Financial affairs of Cobourg, May 8, 1922.

Respecting Hospitals and Institutions—3.

Ontario Hospital, Hamilton, Jan. 20, 1920.
Ontario Hospital, London, Jan. 20, 1920.
Victoria Industrial School, Jan. 29, 1920.

Valuation of Estates for Succession Duties—2.

Estate of E. F. B. Johnston, March 24, 1920. (Not acted upon).
Estate of John McMartin, March 24, 1920.

Charges re Administration of Justice—7.

Shooting of E. Bergeron at Windsor, April 29, 1920.
Seizure of car of liquor at Chatham, May 29, 1920.
Charges re License Inspectors, Brockville, May 30, 1920.
Conduct of Police Magistrate at Dunnville, Dec. 17, 1920.
Re Police Magistrate at Welland, Sept. 28, 1921.
O.T.A. enforcement at Guelph, Feb. 16, 1922.
Death of Capt. Orville Huston, April 28, 1922.

Sundry Investigations—10.

Natural Gas situation, Feb. 11, 1920.
Kapusksasing Soldiers' Settlement, Feb. 21, 1920.
Returns from Crown timber licenses, Mar. 9, 1920.
Labour conditions at Chippawa development, May 19, 1920.
Ontario Public Service, June 30, 1920.
Hydro-Electric Radial Railways, July 16, 1920.
Financial obligations of Province to universities, Oct. 27, 1920.
Examination irregularities, Dec. 7, 1921.
Operations of Hydro-Electric Power Commission, April 13, 1922.
Diversion of Addington Road, Frontenac County, Nov. 16, 1922.

Of the foregoing 26 commissions, one was not acted upon, two were appointed at the request and expense of municipalities, and two others involved no expense to the Province. 9. Approximately to Jan. 31st, 1923, \$555,600.99. 10 to 15. No Committee of the House to sit during the recess has been appointed for the exclusive benefit of agriculture, or any industry or class in the community. 16. 16 committees for all purposes, including agriculture. 17 to 18. Architects and Engineers—Session 1921; Blue Sky Legislation—Session 1922; Educational—

—Session 1921; Fruit and Fruit Export—Session 1921; Hydro-Electric Power rates—Session 1920; Industrial Rehabilitation—Session 1920; Insurance Legislation—Session 1921; Mechanics' Lien Law—Session 1921; Motor Vehicles—Session 1922; Proportional Representation—Session 1920; Ontario Temperance Act—Session 1920; Town Planning—Session 1922; Toronto and York Registry Office—Session 1922; Tourist Traffic—Session 1922; University Education—Session 1922; War Memorials—Session 1920; Water Rights—Session 1922. 19. To January 31st, 1923, approximately \$33,981.33. 20. No claim made for further amounts.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 9), To authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit Dan Solomon Denberg to practice at the Bar of His Majesty's Courts in Ontario, and as a Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario.

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

Bill (No. 4), To confirm by-law No. 765 of the Town of Simcoe.

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

Bill (No. 88), To amend the Assessment Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 68), To amend the law as to Contributory Negligence.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 65), To amend the Ontario Temperance Act and the Ontario Temperance Amendment Act, 1919.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 107), To amend the Assessment Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 99), To amend the Dog and Sheep Protection Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 105), To amend the Local Improvement Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 86), Respecting Proportional Representation in municipal elections, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And, after some time, the motion for the second reading having been again proposed, was lost upon a standing division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 92), To amend the Assessment Act having been read,

Mr. Leeson moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House—by command of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Auditor's report 1921-22 prepared pursuant to provisions of an Order-in-Council dated 28th October, 1909. (*Sessional Papers No. 54*).

Also—Copy of report of Board of Visitors respecting the Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph. (*Sessional Papers No. 78*).

Also—Return to an Order of the House dated 7th February, 1923, that there be laid before the House a Return of copies of all letters, telegrams, and all other evidence of investigation in connection with the alleged accident to one Mansford H. Clement, deceased, formerly of Orillia, Ont., and that a copy of the discussion of the Workmen's Compensation Board on same be also returned and laid on the table of the Legislature for inspection by the House. (*Sessional Papers No. 77*).

The House then adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

Tuesday, February 27th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. Raney from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their third Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 5), An Act respecting the City of Kitchener.

Bill (No. 11), An Act to simplify the sales of property held in trust for the Church of England in Canada in the Diocese of Niagara.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:

Bill (No. 13), An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas.

Bill (No. 19), An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Your Committee recommend that the fees less the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 11), "An Act to simplify the sales of property held in trust for the Church of England in Canada in the Diocese of Niagara," on the ground that it is one relating to a Religious Institution.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 11), Diocese of Niagara.

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

Bill (No. 121), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Hill.

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

Bill (No. 122), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Hill.

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

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Raney,

Resolved, That this House do on Thursday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a Resolution concerning the recent forest fires in Northern Ontario.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And, after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. McCrea,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 58), To amend the Extra-mural Employment of Sentenced Persons Act, 1921, and, after

some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 64), Respecting Liens of Mechanics, wage-earners and others, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. MacVicar reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask for 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. 55), To amend the Reforestation Act.

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

The House then adjourned at 11.25 p.m.

Wednesday, February 28th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK, P.M.

The following Petition was read and received:—

Of the Township Council of York, praying that an Act may pass to detach certain portions of the Township to be called the Township of East York.

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

Bill (No. 48), intituled "An Act respecting the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives." Mr. Curry (S.E. Toronto).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 123), intituled "An Act to ensure Fair Wages in Government Contracts." Mr. McNamara.

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

Bill (No. 124), intituled "An Act to amend the Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act." Mr. McNamara.

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

Bill (No. 125), intituled "An Act to amend the Pharmacy Act." Mr. Freeborn.

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

Bill (No. 126), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Widdifield.

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

Bill (No. 127), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act." Mr. Homuth.

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

Bill (No. 128), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Lethbridge.

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

Bill (No. 129), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Henry.

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

Bill (No. 130), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Henry.

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

Bill (No. 131), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act." Mr. Henry.

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

Bill (No. 132), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Henry.

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

Bill (No. 133), intituled "An Act to amend the Crown Timber Act." Mr. Hall.

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

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Henry,

Ordered, That the time for introducing Municipal and Assessment Bills be extended until and inclusive of Wednesday, the Fourteenth day of March next.

Mr. Ireland asked the following Question:—

1. How many Provincial policemen wear uniforms. 2. Does the Government furnish the uniforms. 3. What does each complete outfit cost *per* man. 4. Of what does the outfit consist. 5. Where were the outfits purchased. 6. Were they purchased by tender. 7. Was the lowest tender in each case accepted.

And the Attorney-General replied in the words following:—

1. 108. 2. Yes. 3. \$69.86¼. 4. Blue serge jacket and slacks, pea jackets, boots and winter and summer hats. 5. Suits and overcoats at the Rex Tailoring Company, Toronto. Boots at Beal Bros., Toronto. Hats at Muir Cap Company, Toronto, and Stetson Cap Company, Philadelphia. 6. Yes. 7. Yes.

Mr. Goulet asked the following Question:—

1. Are all claims or accounts paid (a) of the Hydro Radial Commission, (b) of the Timber Commission.
2. What was the total cost of the Hydro Radial Commission (a) directly payable by the Province, (b) chargeable to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.
3. What was the total cost of the Timber Commission.
4. What sum was paid each commissioner for (a) services, (b) expenses.
5. What were the other details of the expenditures of each commission.

To which the Premier replied in the words and figures following:—

1. (a) Yes; (b) No.
2. (a) Paid by Province, \$156,707.95; (b) spent by Hydro-Electric Power Commission, \$335,123.93.
3. \$170,008.34.
4. (a) Riddell, Hon. Justice, \$12,000.00; Latchford, Hon. Justice, \$12,000.00; (b) travelling expenses of Commission, \$4,244.04.
5. Legal fees, auditors' services witness fees, salaries, travelling expenses, etc., \$141,764.30.

Mr. MacBride asked the following Question:—

1. What was the total cost of the liquor purchased for the Government dispensaries in 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922, respectively.
2. What was the total receipts from the sales at the Government dispensaries for each of the years 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922.

And the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1. The following figures represent the total cost of liquors purchased for the years of 1919 to 1922, inclusive, the year of 1919 being a seven months' total:—

1919 (7 months).....	\$1,556,380 74
1920.....	2,589,274 77
1921.....	2,250,770 38
1922 (10 months).....	2,466,903 98

2.—

1919 (7 months).....	\$2,010,404 23
1920.....	3,363,020 64
1921.....	3,146,444 59
1922 (10 months).....	3,354,263 61

Note:—The Government dispensaries were not opened until 1919.

Mr. Lennox asked the following Question:—

1. How much liquor was confiscated during each of the years 1920, 1921 and 1922, and what became of it.

And the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

Date	Liquor Confiscated	Purchased and Resold by Government Dispensaries	Beer sold to be converted into Vinegar	Donated to Hospitals and Institutions	Returned to original owners after appeal
1920	38,916 gals. Liquors and beers.	18,702 gals. Liquors and beers.	1,160 gals.	748 gals. Liquors and beers.	94 gals.
1921	33,451 gals. Liquors and beers.	16,016 gals. Liquors and beers.	6,115 gals.	252 gals. Liquors.	315 gals.
1922	13,631 gals. Liquors and beers.	20,515 gals. Liquors and beers.	2,995 gals.	514 gals. Liquors.	11 gals.

Of the above quantities confiscated, 22,255 gallons of liquor was redistilled for alcohol and taken over by the Government dispensaries.

The balance of such liquors is in the Government warehouse.

Mr. Hill asked the following Question:—

1. What are the duties of the Provincial officers and Provincial police.
2. How many Provincial officers and Provincial police were in the employ of the Government during each of the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919.
3. How many Provincial officers and Provincial police were in the employ of the Government during each of the years 1920, 1921, 1922 and at the present time.

To which the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1. The duties of Provincial officers and Provincial police are set out in the Regulations of the Ontario Provincial Police Force.

2.—

Year	Provincial Police	Provincial Officers		
		Permanent	Temporary	Total
1912.....	47	2	..	2
1913.....	47	2	..	2
1914.....	47	2	..	2
1915.....	47	2	..	2
1916.....	47	2	..	2
1917.....	47 (12 overseas service)	2	..	2
1918.....	47 " "	3	..	3
1919.....	47 " "	4	..	4

Year	Provincial Police	Provincial Officers		
		Permanent	Temporary	Total
1920.....	54	5	10	15
1921.....	65	8	11	19
1922.....	94	5	9	14
Present time...	118	5	12	17

Mr. Lennox asked the following Question:—

1. What was the cost of enforcing the Liquor License Act during each of the years 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916. 2. What was the cost of enforcing the Ontario Temperance Act, including the amount paid to Provincial Police during each of the years 1920, 1921 and 1922.

And the Attorney-General replied in the figures following:—

1.—

1. 1911-12, \$154,903.44; 1912-13, \$166,549.13; 1913-14, \$182,012.43; 1914-15, \$176,504.85; 1915-16, \$254,470.93. 2. 1920, \$316,055.70; 1921, \$482,084.28; 1922, \$383,574.56.

Mr. Dewart asked the following Question:—

1. What are the details and dates of payment to which the item relates on page c 22 of the Public Accounts for 1922, "Clark, McPherson, Campbell & Jarvis, \$929.22." 2. What are the details of the item appearing at page c 36 of the Public Accounts under the heading, "Optometry Investigation: Clark, McPherson, Campbell & Jarvis, legal services, \$573.56." 3. What are the details of the item appearing at page c 36 of the Public Accounts under the heading, "Hastings Enquiry: Clark, McPherson, Campbell & Jarvis, legal services, \$1,423.50."

To which the Attorney-General replied in the words following:—

1. This amount was paid on the 5th of July, 1922. The details are shown in copy of account hereto attached, marked "A." 2. The details of this item are shown in copy of account hereto attached, marked "B." 3. Details of this item are shown in copy of account hereto attached, marked "C." *Note:—* These accounts were taxed and certified to by the Taxing Officer at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

"A"

COPY

Toronto, January 18, 1922

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT,

To Clark, McPherson, Campbell & Jarvis, Dr.
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

RE PROVINCIAL POLICE

1920

Dec. 14, 16, To professional services re Provincial Police legis-
17, 21, 22, lation, re-organization and preparation of new
24, 27 to 31. Police Regulations and Police Manual, over
20 days at \$40 per day.....\$800 00

1921	
Not all of each day	Jan. 3 to 5, 15, 17 to 20, 24 to 28, 31.
	Feb. 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 19.
	Mar. 19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31.
	Apr. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 to 15.
	May 3, 6.
	June 17 to 20.
	To Clerical services writing out and copying said legislation, regulations, manual and other necessary documents connected with the above matters, at usual rate. \$120 40
	" 14 letters. 8 40
	" Postages. 42
	Total. <u>\$929 22</u>

"B"

156 Yonge Street

December 6, 1921

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT,

To Clark, McPherson, Campbell & Jarvis, Dr.

RE OPTOMETRY INVESTIGATION

1920	
Not all of each day	Dec. 22, 29, 31.
1921	
	Jan 6, 14, 17, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29.
	Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23.
	Mar. 14, 18, 21, 29.
	April 2, 6, 8, 11, 12, 26 27.
	To professional services, investigating and reporting herein, 13½ days at \$40 per day. \$540 00
	" Clerical services, writing out and copying documents herein at usual rate. 10 00
	" 38 letters. 22 80
	" Postages. 76
	Total. <u>\$573 56</u>
	May 2, 4, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19.

"C"

156 Yonge Street,

February 10, 1922.

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT,

To Clark, McPherson, Campbell & Jarvis, Dr.

Barristers, etc.

RE HASTINGS INQUIRY

	1920		
	Dec. 22,	To professional services herein, over	
	27, 29, 30,	15 days at \$40.....	\$600 00
	31		
	1921		
	Jan 3 to 11,		
Not all of each day	13, 14, 15, 17,	" Counsel fees to R. U. McPherson,	
	20.	Senior Counsel, for 10 days at \$70 per	
	Feb. 1, 3, 4,	day for Counsel work in Court.....	700 00
	5, 7, 17, 18,		
	21, 24, 28.		
	Mar. 1, 2, 3,	" serving Witnesses.....	4 00
	4, 7, 8, 9, 10,		
	12, 14.	" clerical services, writing out and copy-	
		ing documents herein at usual rate..	20 80
		" 76 letters at 60 cents.....	45 60
		" paid the following disbursements:	
Jan. 8		John Edie, witness.....	7 05
Feb. 5		W. M. German, including his witness	
		fees and agent's fees.....	11 78
	24	John Edie, witness.....	7 10
	28	S. F. Ackerman.....	6 75
Mch. 1		Railway fare and petty expenses....	11 25
		Might Directories, printing	
		Summonses.....	7 00
		Telegrams....	1 17
		Postage, etc.....	1 00
		Fees.....	\$1,370 40
		Disbursements.....	53 10
		Total.....	\$1,423 50

Mr. Dewart asked the following Question:—

1. What are the details and dates of payment to which the item relates on page C 22 of the Public Accounts for 1922, "Legal fees, J. O. L. Spracklin, on account, costs of defence, \$2,600.00" 2. In addition to this sum of \$2,600.00 and the sum of \$1,020.45, charged as paid in 1921 Public Accounts to O. E. Fleming for "damage claim re J. O. L. Spracklin action," what further sum, if any, is claimed or payable to complete the obligations of the Government as to Spracklin.

And the Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. The \$2,600 mentioned was a reimbursement to J. O. L. Spracklin of his costs of defence on his trial for manslaughter, upon which he was acquitted. \$2,000 was paid him on the 29th December, 1921, to cover the fee of his senior Counsel and \$600 was paid to him on the 6th July, 1922, to cover the fee of his second Counsel.

Note: Both these accounts were taxed and certified to by the Taxing Officer at Toronto. 2. Nothing.

Mr. Buckland asked the following Question:—

1. What divisions are the English-French Schools organized into pursuant to Regulation No. 17, of the Education Department, and what territory is comprised in each division. 2. How many of said schools in each division received the Legislative grant in each of the years 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922. 3. How many of said schools in each division did not receive the Legislative grant in each of the years 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922. 4. What schools, if any, received special grants pursuant to paragraph 15 of said Regulation 17, in each of the years 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922.

And the Minister of Education replied:—

See Page 158 of the Votes and Proceedings No. 18, where the Question is already answered.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 87), To amend The Workmen's Compensation Act, having been read,

Mr. McNamara moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time,

And the attention of Mr. Speaker having been called to the fact that the Bill interfered with the Revenue and was therefore beyond the jurisdiction of a private Member and, his ruling asked for, he said,

That he had no alternative but to declare the Bill to be out of order and must therefore be removed from the Order Paper.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 96), To amend the Division Courts Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

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

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 108), To amend the Municipal Franchise Act, 1922.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 20), Respecting the Village of Port Stanley.

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

Bill (No. 24), Respecting the Town of Petrolia and Canadian Oil Companies, Limited.

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

Bill (No. 56), To amend the Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act.

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 109), To amend The Municipal Act, having been read,

Mr. Denyes moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The House then adjourned at 11.00 p.m.

Thursday, March 1st, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. Raney, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Fourth Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bill without amendment:—

Bill (No. 3), An Act respecting the Village of Richmond Hill.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bill with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 30), An Act respecting The Victoria Loan and Savings Company.

Your Committee recommend that the fees less the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 14), "An Act to replace the name of Andrew Ruppert on the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario," and on Bill (No. 32), "An Act to incorporate the Village of Windermere," the same having been withdrawn by the promoters thereof.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 14), Andrew Ruppert, and on Bill (No. 32), Windermere.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And, after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Warren,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk had laid upon the Table:—

A Return from the Records of the By-Elections to the Legislative Assembly held on the 23rd day of October, 1922, showing:—

(1) The number of Votes Polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District in which there was a contest; (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned; (3) The total number of Votes Polled; (4) The number of Votes remaining unpolled; (5) The number of names on the Polling Lists; (6) The number of Ballot Papers sent out to each Polling Place; (7) The Used Ballot Papers; (8) The Unused Ballot Papers; (9) The Rejected Ballot Papers; (10) The Cancelled Ballot Papers; (11) The Declined Ballot Papers; (12) The Ballot Papers taken from Polling Places; (13) A General Summary of Votes cast in each Electoral District. (*Sessional Papers No. 51.*)

The House then adjourned at 6.00 p.m.

Friday, March 2nd, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK, P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House:—

That the Clerk had received from the Railway and Municipal Board, their Report in the following case:—

Bill (No. 22), Respecting the Township of East Flamboro'.

The Report was then read by the Clerk at the Table, as follows:—

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

Upon the reference under Rule 61 (a) of Your Honourable House, to The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill No. 22 (1923), entitled "An Act respecting the Township of East Flamboro'," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that in the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such Bill should be passed by your Honourable House. The indebtedness amounting to the sum of \$25,000 referred to in the Bill is the amount of debt which has been incurred for the purpose of constructing roads and making improvements of a permanent character in connection with them and the debentures are to be payable in not more than ten years from the date of issue. All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. M. MCINTYRE,

Chairman.

J. A. ELLIS,

Commissioner.

Dated at Toronto,

this First day of March, A.D. 1923.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 22), Respecting the Township of East Flamboro' be referred to the Committee on Private Bills with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Railway and Municipal Board thereon.

Mr. MacVicar from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented their Fifth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

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

Of the City Council of Niagara Falls, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the City by by-law to dissolve and put an end to the Board of Police Commissioners.

Of the Town Council of Penetanguishene, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their floating debt and to authorize the issue of debentures.

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

Mr. MacVicar from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented their Sixth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee have carefully examined the Petition of the City Council of Sault Ste. Marie, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm certain by-laws and for other purposes, and find that notice of the proposed legislation has appeared for a sufficient length of time in the "Ontario Gazette" and in the "News," a newspaper published in the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Your Committee find that, amongst other matters, authority is sought to enable the Council to pass by-laws relating to the fees to be paid for Transient Traders' Licenses. There is a difference between the wording of the clause in the Notice and in the Petition with reference to this matter. The Notice asks for power "to fix the amount of Transient Traders' Licenses at a sum equal to the amount of business tax on the lands occupied by such licensee," whilst the Petition seeks "to provide for different license fees for different classes of Transient Traders and for licensing and regulating canvassers, collectors, palmists and phrenologists."

Your Committee recommend that when the Bill founded on this Petition comes before the Private Bills Committee their attention be directed to the difference between the Notice and the Petition in this particular.

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

Bill (No. 17), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls."
Mr. Swayze.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 33), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Penetanguishene."
Mr. Murdoch.

Referred to the Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 42), intituled "An Act to consolidate the Debenture Debt of the Town of Hawkesbury." Mr. Evanturel.

Referred to the Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 134), intituled "An Act to amend the Infants Act." Mr. McNamara.

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

Bill (No. 135), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Arbitrations Act." Mr. Price.

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

Bill (No. 136), intituled "An Act respecting Warehouseman's Liens." Mr. Price.

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

Mr. Dewart asked the following Question:—

1. Has issue "P" of Ontario Government bonds under 2 George V., chapter 2, bearing interest at 5% *per annum* and payable at the Bank of Montreal, New York, due January 1st, 1923, been redeemed or taken up by the Government. 2. If so, on what date. 3. Was a new issue of bonds made. If not, from what funds or the proceeds of what bonds was this issue retired. 4. To whom or through whom was the payment made. 5. Was an Order-in-Council issued or any other authority given for the taking up or retiring of these bonds.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied as follows:—

1. Yes. 2. Purchased 26th October, 1922, and paid off at maturity. 3. No; paid out of Consolidated Revenue. 4. Purchased directly from Executors of Estate of Sir John Eaton for sinking fund purposes. 5. Under authority of 12-13 George V, chapter 8.

Mr. Nickle asked the following Question:—

What amount or amounts of ordinary receipts and from what sources, the collection of which is authorized by what statute or statutes, were actually

received by the official or officials in charge under the responsible Minister of the following Departments and branches of Departments for account of the Treasurer of Ontario, and on what several dates between November 1st, 1922, and December 31st, 1922 (both days inclusive), which have been included in the Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the twelve months ending October 31st, 1922, as purporting to form a part of the Ordinary Receipts actually received during the currency of the said twelve months ending October 31st, 1922.

LANDS AND FORESTS.

- Crown Lands.
- Rent.
- Crown Leases.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

- Bonus.
- Timber Dues.
- Ground Rent.
- Fire Protection.

REFUNDS.

- Fire Ranging.
- Forest Ranging.

SUCCESSION DUTIES AND DEPOSITS IN LIEU OF BOND.

GAME AND FISHERIES.

GAME.

- Royalty on Furs.
- Royalty Coupons.
- Trappers' Licenses.
- Non-resident Hunting Licenses.
- Resident Deer Licenses.
- Resident Moose Licenses.
- Fur Dealer Licenses.
- Fines, Game.
- Sales, Game.

FISHERIES.

- Fishing Licenses.
- Angling Permits.

GOVERNMENT FISH.

- Sales of Fish.

CORPORATION TAX ACT.

AGRICULTURE.

CASUAL REVENUE.

Attorney-General's Department.
Treasury Department.
Amusement Tax.
Moving Picture License.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

LAW STAMPS.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Letters Patent, Licenses, etc.
Companies Returns.
Public Institutions Branch.
License Branch.
Licenses.
Commissions.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Sundry Persons. (Interest accrued on subscriptions loans.)
Sundry Municipalities. (Interest on Drainage Debentures.)
Ontario Housing Act. (Interest.)
Banks. (Interest on Special Deposits.)

To which the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:—

The fiscal year of 1921-22, having been extended by Order-in-Council to the 15th of November, 1922, and following the usual practise, certain amounts received after October 31st were included in the Ordinary Receipts for the fiscal year 1921-22. These amounts, under the headings mentioned in the question and the dates of receipt, were as follows:—

The collection of the principal amounts mentioned was authorized by the following Statutes, but it is not practicable in answer to the question to enumerate every enactment bearing on every item, some of which are authorized by several Statutes.

Department of Source	Statute Authorizing	Dates Received	Amount
LANDS AND FORESTS.			
Crown Lands.....	Public Lands Act, R.S.O. 1914, c. 28.	Nov. 1 to Nov. 15	\$6,271 73
Rent.....	"	"	357 10
Crown Leases.....	"	"	2,050 00
WOODS AND FORESTS.			
Bonus.....	Crown Timber Act, R.S.O. 1914, c. 28 and regulations ..	"	16,741 60
Timber Dues.....	"	"	119,625 94
Ground Rent.....	"	"	4,041 33
Fire Protection.....	"	"	8,341 87
REFUNDS.			
Fire Ranging.....	"	"	495 75
Forest Ranging	"	"	274 20
SUCCESSION DUTIES AND DEPOSITS IN LIEU OF BOND.....			
	The Succession Duty Act (R.S.O. 1914, c. 24, and amend- ments.....	Nov. 2 to Nov. 15	139,598 18
GAME AND FISHERIES.			
GAME.			
Royalty on Furs..	Ontario Game and Fisheries Act, 3-4 Geo. V, c. 69, sec.7	Nov. 2 to Nov. 4	4 90
Royalty Coupons.	"	Nov. 3 to Nov. 9	2,490 00
Trappers' Licenses	"	" 2 to " 9	2,215 00
Non-resident Hun- ting Licenses. . .	"	" 2 to " 8	1,375 00
Resident Deer Li- censes.	"	" 2 to " 9	1,713 00
Resident Moose Licenses.	"	" 2 to " 9	620 00
Fur Dealer Licen- ses.....	"	.....	Nil
Fines, Game... ..	"	" 2 to " 4	495 50
Sales, Game....	"	" 2 to " 10	80 50
FISHERIES.			
Fishing Licenses....	"	" 2 to " 4	168 00
Angling Permits....	"	" 3 to " 9	230 00

Department of Source	Statute Authorizing	Dates Received	Amount
GOVERNMENT FISH.			
Sales of Fish.....	.....	.....	<i>Nil</i>
CORPORATION TAX ACT.			
Arrears of Taxes....	Corporation Tax Act	Nov. 2 to Nov. 21	302,758 84
AGRICULTURE.			
.....	.....	.....	<i>Nil</i>
CASUAL REVENUE.			
Attorney-General's			
Dept.....	.....	Nov. 1 to Nov. 15	29,533 66
Treasury Dept.....	.....	" 2 to " 15	380 06
Amusement Tax....	Amusement Tax Act	" 1 to " 15	33,372 27
Moving Picture Li-			
censes.....	Theatres and Cine-		
matographs Act..		" 1 to " 15	8,278 52
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.			
.....	.....	Nov. 2 to Nov. 15	1,744 41
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.			
.....	.....	.....	<i>Nil</i>
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.			
.....	.....	.....	<i>Nil</i>
LAW STAMPS.			
.....	Law Stamp Act, R.S.O. c. 25.....	Nov. 1	5,275 60
DEPARTMENT OF MINES.			
.....	Mining Act of On- tario: Mining Tax Act, Mines Dept. Act, Orders-in- Council, Depart- mental Regula- tions.....	Nov. 1 to Nov. 15	100,027 14
NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.			
.....	.....	.....	<i>Nil</i>

Department of Source	Statute Authorizing	Dates Received	Amount
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPT.			
Letters Patent, Licenses, etc.	The Companies Act	Nov. 1 to Nov. 7	2,270 00
Companies' Returns	"	"	56 00
Public Institutions' Branch.	"	"	<i>Nil</i>
License Branch.	"	"	<i>Nil</i>
Licenses.	"	"	1,256 00
Commissions.	"	"	31 25

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Sundry Persons (Interest accrued on Subscriptions Loans)	<i>Nil</i>
Sundry Municipalities (Interest on Drainage Debentures)	<i>Nil</i>
Ontario Housing Act (Interest)	<i>Nil</i>
Banks (Interest on Special Deposits)	<i>Nil</i>

Mr. Henry asked the following Question:—

1. What persons are, or have been, employed in the work in connection with the Long and Short Term Loans. 2. What are their names and duties. 3. Who are the salaried officials and employees, and what amount is paid to each. 4. What amounts have been paid to anyone for special or temporary services. 5. What premises is occupied in connection with this work. 6. What rent is charged against the organization. 7. What was the cost of fitting and equipping the offices. 8. What are the running expenses of the office to date.

And the Minister of Agriculture replied in the words and figures following:—

1. 2. 3 and 4.—See pages N. 73 and 74, Public Accounts, 1922. 5. No. 15 Queen's Park. 6. None. 7. \$425.20. 8. Total gross expenditure of the Agricultural Development Board to February 28th, 1923, \$32,787.03.

Mr. Hay asked the following Question:—

What allotment or employment under 12-13 George V, chap. 8, was made of the sum received from Loan AD, dated 1st December, 1922, under Order-in-Council of the 13th December, 1922.

To which the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words following:—

No special allotment was made of the proceeds of this loan. The proceeds of loans are placed in the Consolidated Revenue Fund as directed by law and

are employed from time to time as occasion requires for refunding maturing loans, advances to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, advances to the T. & N.O. Railway, construction of Highways and Colonization Roads, Northern Ontario Development Works, construction of Public Buildings and Public Works, purchase of Provincial Securities and other capital expenditures authorized by the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Hay asked the following Question:—

What allotment or employment under R.S.O., chap. 39, was made of the sum received as capital on Loan AB, dated 1st April, 1922.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied as follows:—

No special allotment was made of the proceeds of this loan. The proceeds of loans are placed in the Consolidated Revenue Fund as directed by law and are employed from time to time as occasion requires for refunding maturing loans, advances to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, advances to the T. & N.O. Railway, construction of Highways and Colonization Roads, Northern Ontario Development Works, construction of Public Buildings and Public Works, purchase of Provincial Securities and other capital expenditures authorized by the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Hay asked the following Question:—

What allotment or employment under 12-13 George V, chap. 8, R.S.O., 1914, chap. 21, was made of the sum received from Loan AD, dated 1st December, 1922, under Order-in-Council, dated 19th December, 1922.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied:—

No special allotment was made of the proceeds of this loan. The proceeds of loans are placed in the Consolidated Revenue Fund as directed by law and are employed from time to time as occasion requires for refunding maturing loans, advances to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, advances to the T. & N.O. Railway, construction of Highways and Colonization Roads, Northern Ontario Development Works, construction of Public Buildings and Public Works, purchase of Provincial Securities and other capital expenditures authorized by the Legislative Assembly.

What allotment or employment under 11 George V, chap. 7, was made of the sum received as capital on Loan ZZ, of the 3rd of January, 1922.

No special allotment was made of the proceeds of this loan. The proceeds of loans are placed in the Consolidated Revenue Fund as directed by law and are employed from time to time as occasion requires for refunding maturing loans, advances to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, advances to the T. & N.O. Railway, construction of Highways and Colonization Roads, Northern Ontario Development Works, construction of Public Buildings and Public Works, purchase of Provincial Securities and other capital expenditures authorized by the Legislative Assembly.

1. How much money has the Government spent to date on the Kapuskasing townsite.
2. How many lots in the townsite have been sold by the Crown.
3. To whom were they sold and at what prices respectively.
4. Is it the intention of the Government to spend any further sums on the townsite.

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied in the words and figures following:—

3.—

[illegible]

The Spruce Falls Housing Corporation, Limited, Kapuskasing	\$100 00
“ “ “	100 00
“ “ “	100 00
“ “ “	100 00
“ “ “	100 00
“ “ “	100 00
“ “ “	100 00
“ “ “	100 00
“ “ “	100 00
“ “ “	100 00
“ “ “	100 00
“ “ “	100 00
“ “ “	100 00
“ “ “	100 00
“ “ “	100 00
“ “ “	100 00
Isidore Lavoie, Kapuskasing	100 00
Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto	275 00
“ “	275 00
W. Gauthier, Kapuskasing	100 00
“ “	100 00

4. No.

Mr. Henry asked the following Question:—

1. Have any monies of the Province been spent in connection with “The Ontario Co-operative Dairy Products, Limited.” 2. If so, what was the amount so spent, and to what specific purposes was it applied.

And the Minister of Agriculture replied as follows:—

1. Yes. 2. \$3,660.65 in services, travelling expenses and equipment in carrying on educational work in regard to commodity co-operation and with special reference to the improvement of the marketing of Ontario dairy products through the organization mentioned.

Mr. Marceau asked the following Question:—

1. How many employees in the Algonquin Park have been dismissed by the present Provincial Government. (a) What are their names. 2. How many employees in the Algonquin Park have been superannuated by the present

Government. (a) What are their names. 3. Have there been any appointments made in the Algonquin Park by the present Government. (a) If so, what are the names of those so appointed. (b) Where is the place of residence of each. 4. On whose recommendation was each appointment made.

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. Three. (a) Bartlett, J. S.; Tyrell, G.; Hughes, W. 2. Four. (a) Bartlett, G. W.; Godda, G.; Ranger, A.; Sawyer, J. 3. Yes. (a) Brewer, C. E.; Holmberg, G. A.; Lovesey, F.; Newell, M.; Ryan, C.; Saraza, T.; Stringer, D.; Grant, A.; Mooney, W. A.; Foran, J. P. (deceased); Gervais, P. J. (b) Brewer, C. E., Box 233, Carleton Place, Ont.; Holmberg, G. A., Whitney, Ont.; Lovesey, F., Daventry, Ont.; Newell, M., Eganville, Ont.; Ryan, C., Killaloe, Ont.; Saraza, T., Brennan, Ont.; Stringer, D., Brent, Ont.; Grant, A., Daventry, Ont.; Mooney, W. A., Algonquin Park, Ont.; Foran, J. P., R.R. No. 2, Eganville, Ont.; Gervais, P. J., R.R. No. 2, Dacre, Ont; 4. By Minister of Lands and Forests.

Mr. Ireland asked the following Question:—

1. What are the names, addresses and former occupations of the valuers permanently in the employ of the Agricultural Development Board. 2. What is their respective territorial jurisdiction. 3. What is the remuneration paid to each. 4. What are the names and addresses of the various valuers temporarily employed by the Agricultural Development Board. 5. What remuneration is paid to each. 6. What is the territorial jurisdiction of each.

And the Minister of Agriculture replied in the words following:—

1. There are no valuers permanently employed by the Board, but two graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, on the staff mainly for other work, occasionally do valuing. 2. None. 3. Answered by No. 1. 4. Names and addresses—Knight, Henry, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; McManus, Gus, Hearst, Ont.; Scott, John, Port Elgin, Ont.; Henry, Bower, Britannia Bay, Ont.; Ball, Edward, Millbrook, Ont.; VanPatter, G. L., Aylmer, Ont.; Lamber, E., Leamington, Ont.; Walker, F. J., Leamington, Ont.; Cameron, A. D., Summerstown Station, Ont.; Carson, J. H., Meaford, Ont.; Murray, Wm., Caledonia, Ont.; Sills, J. G., Foxboro, Ont.; McDiarmid, D. R., Ridgetown, Ont.; Robson, Ernest, Denfield, Ont.; Hill, R. J. S., Hillside, Ont.; Everett, W. C., Simcoe, Ont.; Underhill, James, Claremont, Ont.; Maxwell, Wm., Streetsville, Ont.; Appel, Wm., Milverton, Ont.; Fisher, Chas., Emo, Ont.; Ross, W. E., Cobden, Ont.; Bowles, C. O., Bradford, Ont.; Moorhouse, R. L., Sudbury, Ont.; McPhee, Neil, Cochrane, Ont.; Kennedy, A. J., New Liskeard, Ont.; Douglas, J. A., Mt. Forest, Ont.; Lee, Erland, Stoney Creek, Ont. Local representatives of the Department of Agriculture have been appointed as valuers but their services are utilized only on very exceptional occasions. 5. \$6.00 *per* day with the exception of W. C. Everett who is paid \$10.00 *per* inspection and agricultural representatives who receive no extra remuneration. 6. There is no territorial jurisdiction arbitrarily defined and each man inspects as required, mostly within a convenient radius of his home.

Mr. Hogarth asked the following Question:—

1. What amount has been expended by the Government in the years 1920, 1921 and 1922, in connection with reforesting the Sand Banks in the County of Prince Edward.

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1920, *Nil*; 1921, \$1,010.40; 1922, \$11,270.31 (\$12,280.71).

Mr. Hay asked the following Question:—

What allotment or employment under 12-13 George V, chap. 8, was made of the sum received as capital on Loan AC, dated 2nd October, 1922.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied as follows:—

No special allotment was made of the proceeds of this loan. The proceeds of loans are placed in the Consolidated Revenue Fund as directed by law and are employed from time to time as occasion requires for refunding maturing loans, advances to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, advances to the T. & N.O. Railway, construction of Highways and Colonization Roads, Northern Ontario Development Works, construction of Public Buildings and Public Works, purchase of Provincial Securities and other capital expenditures authorized by the Legislative Assembly.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 111), To amend the Municipal Act having been read,

Mr. Crawford moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 117), To amend the Assessment Act, having been read,

Mr. MacBride moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost upon a standing division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The House then adjourned at 4.55 p.m.

Monday, March 5th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 4), To confirm By-law No. 765 of the Town of Simcoe.

Bill (No. 20), Respecting the Village of Port Stanley.

Bill (No. 24), Respecting the Town of Petrolia and Canadian Oil Companies, Limited.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. MacVicar reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Henry asked the following Question:—

1. How many miles of Provincial highway in the County of Wentworth were built by contract. 2. What were the names of the contractors. 3. What was the location of the highways and the mileage covered by each contract. 4.

What was the type of surface of each section. 5. What was the cost of each section. 6. What are the names and the rate of pay of each of the foremen in charge of such work.

To which the Minister of Public Works replied in the words and figures following:—

1. 40.91 miles. 2. Provincial Contracting Co.; Sheridan Construction Co.; Dufferin Construction Co., Limited; D. O. Johnson; Warren Bituminous Paving Company; Kilmer & Barber; Brennan Paving Company; Johnson Brothers; A. E. Jupp Construction Company; Symons Construction Company; Roy Honsberger; Canadian Engineering & Contracting Co.; Law Construction Company; H. T. Routly.

3.		4.	5.
Location			
Road	Riding Mileages		
Hamilton-Queenston—Wentworth S.	3. 95	Cement Concrete.	\$129,073 38
Hamilton-Queenston—Wentworth S.	4. 13	Bituminous Concrete. . .	92,949 62
Hamilton-Queenston—Wentworth S.	1. 00	Bituminous Macadam. . .	33,173 87
Hamilton-London —Hamilton E. and			
	Wentworth S. 1. 72	Bituminous Concrete. . .	116,074 40
Hamilton-London —Wentworth S.	0. 26	Cement Concrete.	16,222 04
Hamilton-London —Wentworth S.	0. 78	Bituminous Concrete. . .	78,126 48
Hamilton-London —Wentworth S.	9. 80	Bituminous Concrete. . .	348,762 12
Hamilton-Kitchener —Wentworth S.	0. 23	Cement Concrete.	10,851 42
Hamilton-Kitchener —Wentworth S.	0. 55	Bituminous Concrete. . .	41,864 85
Hamilton-Guelph —Wentworth N.	3. 00	Bituminous Macadam. . .	40,972 43
Hamilton-Kitchener —Wentworth N.	4. 85	Bituminous Concrete. . .	167,507 62
Hamilton-Kitchener —Wentworth N.	5. 77	Bituminous Concrete. . .	211,079 07
Hamilton-Kitchener —Wentworth N.	4. 34	Bituminous Concrete. . .	120,761 72
Hamilton-Toronto —Wentworth N.	0. 53	Cement Concrete.	24,532 04

6. As foremen were employed by contractors the Department has no record of names or rates of pay.

Mr. Mewhinney asked the following Question:—

1. What are the details of the item on page 8 of the Public Accounts for 1922, in the receipts of the last fiscal year under the heading, "From Law Enforcement Branch, revenue, \$1,730,242.14." 2. How is the item on the same page credited to the Motor Vehicles Branch at \$3,477,430.13 made up. 3. How is the item on the same page credited to the Department of Public Highways at \$346,274.47 made up.

To which the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Native wine permits, \$3,800.00; Vendors' license fees, \$20.15; Standard hotel fees, \$1,241.00; Fines, \$339,922.50; Confiscated liquor, \$173,281.00; Sundries, \$1,491.65; Constables' fees, \$10,845.84; From dispensaries, \$1,200,000.00. Total, \$1,730,242.14.

MOTOR VEHICLES BRANCH HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT

2. Statement of receipts for fiscal year 1921-1922:—

Automobile permits—214,622.

4 Cylinders:

170,737 x	\$13 00.	\$2,219,581 00
5,272 x	6 50.	34,268 00
5,882 x	15 00.	88,230 00
154 x	7 50.	1,155 00
74 x	20 00.	1,480 00
12 x	10 00.	120 00
1 x	30 00.	30 00
x	15 00	

6 Cylinders:

6,711 x	\$15 00.	\$100,665 00
271 x	7 50.	2,032 50
16,089 x	20 00.	321,780 00
717 x	10 00.	7,170 00
1,545 x	30 00.	46,350 00
84 x	15 00.	1,260 00
40 x	35 00.	1,400 00
1 x	17 50.	17 50

8-12 Cylinders:

3 x	\$20 00.	\$ 60 00
2 x	10 00.	20 00
1,370 x	25 00.	34,250 00
65 x	12 50.	812 50
577 x	35 00.	20,195 00
14 x	17 50.	245 00
101 x	15 00 Elect.	1,515 00
3 x	7 50 Elect.	22 50
2,693 x	2 00 New Set.	5,386 00
399 x	Free	
1,805 x	New Set, No Fee	

Postage added to cheques.....	\$ 7 86
1921 Fees.....	16 50
Balance Fees.....	54 00
	\$2,888,123 36

Commercial permits—26,496:

35 x \$10 00.....	\$ 350 00
7,618 x 13 00.....	99,034 00
415 x 6 50.....	2,697 50
10,792 x 18 00.....	194,256 00
659 x 9 00.....	5,931 00
1,101 x 24 00.....	26,424 00
123 x 12 00.....	1,476 00
754 x 30 00.....	22,620 00
51 x 15 00.....	765 00
707 x 36 00.....	25,452 00
38 x 18 00.....	684 00
192 x 42 00.....	8,064 00
29 x 21 00.....	609 00
303 x 48 00.....	14,544 00
21 x 24 00.....	504 00
191 x 67 50.....	12,892 50
17 x 33 75.....	573 75
127 x 75 00.....	9,525 00
11 x 37 50.....	412 50
166 x 110 00.....	18,260 00
15 x 55 00.....	825 00
136 x 120 00.....	16,320 00
6 x 60 00.....	360 00
7 x 130 00.....	910 00
1 x 65 00.....	65 00
1 x 140 00.....	140 00
x 70 00.....	
331 x 1 00 Municipal.....	331 00
318 x Free	
1,188 x 2 00 New Set.....	2,376 00
1,143 x New Set, No Fee	
Postage added to cheques.....	1 15
Balance Fees	2,397 50
	\$468,799 90

Trailer permits—466:

276 x \$2 00.....	\$552 00
23 x 1 00.....	23 00
24 x 5 00.....	120 00
3 x 2 50.....	7 50
19 x 9 00.....	171 00
x 4 50.....	
24 x 12 00.....	288 00

2 x	6 00.	\$ 12 00	
16 x	15 00.	240 00	
1 x	7 50.	7 50	
7 x	18 00.	126 00	
7 x	9 00.	63 00	
4 x	21 00.	84 00	
2 x	10 50.	21 00	
3 x	24 00.	72 00	
x	12 00.		
1 x	27 00.	27 00	
x	13 50.		
50 x	1 00 Municipal.	50 00	
1 x	2 00 New Set.	2 00	
3 x	Free		
Balance Fees		6 00	
			<u>\$1,872 00</u>

Motor Cycle permits—5,086:

4,510 x	\$3 00.	\$13,530 00	
234 x	1 50.	351 00	
152 x	1 00	152 00	
20 x	Free		
170 x	New Set, N/F		
			<u>\$14,033 00</u>

Automobile Dealer permits—1,775:

1,488 x	\$20 00.	\$29,760 00	
22 x	10 00.	220 00	
48 x	2 00 New Set.	96 00	
217 x	New Set, No Fee		
Postage added to cheques.		1 25	
			<u>\$30,077 25</u>

Commercial Dealers—135:

56 x	\$20 00.	\$1,120 00	
x	10 00.		
4 x	24 00.	96 00	
x	12 00.		
9 x	30 00.	270 00	
x	15 00.		
2 x	36 00.	72 00	
x	18 00.		
4 x	42 00.	168 00	
x	21 00.		
3 x	48 00.	144 00	
x	24 00.		
3 x	67 50.	202 50	
x	33 75.		

4 x 75 00.....	\$ 300 00	
x 37 50.....		
9 x 110 00.....	990 00	
x 55 00.....		
1 x 120 00.....	120 00	
1 x 60 00.....	60 00	
8 x 2 00 New Set.....	16 00	
31 x New Set, No Fee.		
		<u>\$3,558 50</u>

Motor Cycle Dealers—24:

16 x \$5 00.....	\$ 80 00	
x 2 50.....		
3 x 1 00 New Set.....	3 00	
5 x New Set, No Fee.		
		<u>\$ 83 00</u>

Chauffeurs—25,236:

5,549 x \$2 00 Original.....	\$11,098 00	
1,400 x 1 00 Original.....	1,499 00	
17,517 x 1 00 Renewal.....	17,517 00	
671 x Free.....		
1921 Fees.....	14 00	
Postage added to cheques.....	35	
		<u>\$30,128 35</u>

Non-Professional—17:

17 x \$1 00.....	\$ 17 00	
		<u>\$ 17 00</u>

Duplicate Badges—126:

126 x .25.....	\$ 31 50	
		<u>\$ 31 50</u>

Transfers—26,304:

23,647 x \$2 00 Auto.....	\$47,294 00	
1,847 x 2 00 Comm'l.....	3,694 00	
693 x 1 00 M.C.....	693 00	
117 x 1 00 Part Fee.....	117 00	
83 x 1 00 Balance Fee.....	83 00	
Postage added to cheques.....	04	
		<u>\$51,881 04</u>

In Transit—14,664:

14,664 x \$.50.....	\$ 7,332 00	
		<u>\$ 7,332 00</u>

Fines.....	\$ 8,474 90	
	<u> </u>	\$ 8,474 90
Lists.....	\$ 4,525 00	
	<u> </u>	\$ 4,525 00

Certificates—18:

14 x \$.50.....	\$ 7 00	
4 x .75.....	3 00	
	<u> </u>	\$ 10 00

Garages, Class A—1,530:

1,519 x \$10 00.....	\$15,190 00	
11 x 5 00.....	55 00	

Garages, Class B—692:

685 x \$ 5 00.....	3,425 00	
7 x 2 50.....	17 50	
Postage added to cheques.....	42	
	<u> </u>	\$18,687 92

Total Fees collected..... \$3,527,635 47

Commissions deducted by Agents:

198,590 x \$.25.....	\$49,647 50	
114 x .50.....	57 00	
6,097 x .05.....	304 85	
Express charges paid by Agents.....	74 96	
Balance due by Agents.....	121 03	
Oct. 31, 1922, paid in 1923.....	<u> </u>	\$ 50,205 34

Total Receipts..... \$3,477,430 13

3.—

Refunds from Counties—Maintenance only.....	\$ 78,057 47	
Sundry refunds.....	260,900 81	
Repayments for installation of tile drains.....	6,804 64	
Sale of maps.....	309 55	
Sign permits.....	142 00	
Gasoline pump privileges.....	60 00	
	<u> </u>	\$ 346,274 47

Mr. Ireland asked the following Question:—

1. How much money was spent for repairs on each of the various public institutions of the Province, in the years 1920, 1921 and 1922 respectively.

And the Provincial Secretary replied in the words and figures following:—

1.—

	1920	1921	1922
Ontario Hospital, Brockville.....	\$29,441 27	\$39,748 13	\$26,964 38
Cobourg.....	1,234 42	3,720 60	3,541 31
Hamilton.....	24,078 14	21,757 91	23,516 97
Kingston.....	34,504 69	28,752 64	18,472 43
London.....	31,859 27	33,596 17	30,121 14
Mimico.....	18,677 55	12,866 27	13,806 95
Orillia.....	13,885 54	9,316 13	11,428 64
Penetang.....	9,076 10	2,976 51	14,615 70
Toronto.....	4,884 71	3,978 77	21,543 57
Whitby.....	22,083 89	20,696 84	10,252 91
Woodstock.....	10,488 88	7,438 55	2,837 06
Ontario Reformatory, Guelph.....	.....	8,110 14	14,382 26
Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.....	4,643 42	1,391 97	6,786 16
Industrial Farm, Burwash.....	5,268 85	8,067 83	16,507 67
Fort William.....	1,059 47	1,150 59	2,395 85

Note.—The above represents two divisions in the Public Accounts under Repairs to Buildings, etc., as follows:—

1. Maintenance and repairs of all buildings, roads, walks, grounds and fences.

2. Maintenance and repairs of plumbing, steam and electric plants, and machinery attached thereto.

Mr. Allan asked the following Question:—

1. What amount has been collected by the Province from each of the counties under the Lands Transfer Act.

To which the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:

Name of County or District	Tax June 1 to October 31, 1921	Tax Nov. 1, 1921, to Oct. 31, 1922
Algoma (Land titles).....	\$ 160 62	\$ 445 05
Algoma.....	1,155 52	2,457 26
Brant.....	2,126 31	7,184 62
Bruce.....	1,035 15	4,038 58
Carleton.....	1,123 92	3,552 47
Dufferin.....	393 49	2,082 22
Dundas.....	601 40	1,570 08
Durham (E.R.).....	295 61	1,175 03
Durham (W. R.).....	348 02	1,506 48
Elgin (L. T. & R. O.).....	1,832 66	6,025 72
Essex.....	7,343 68	27,116 60
Fort William (L. T. & R. O.).....	1,455 05	2,883 07
Frontenac.....	551 89	1,337 90
Glengarry.....	571 42	1,193 12
Grenville.....	308 29	1,184 06
Grey (N.R.).....	891 15	3,695 67
Grey (S.R.).....	493 68	2,252 75
Haldimand.....	570 65	2,542 55
Haliburton.....	108 50	172 32
Halton.....	1,491 15	5,476 11
Hastings.....	1,168 80	3,993 61
Huron.....	1,011 22	4,841 64
Kenora (L. T. & R. O.).....	272 89	1,097 81
Kent.....	2,428 72	8,159 22
Lambton.....	2,246 42	7,142 13
Lanark (N.R.).....	203 81	764 60
Lanark (S.R.).....	301 72	1,245 51
Leeds.....	686 18	2,382 39
Lennox and Addington.....	515 26	1,386 60
Lincoln.....	2,911 17	10,826 34
Manitoulin.....	106 86	379 09
Middlesex (E. & N.R.).....	1,616 89	5,671 67
Middlesex (W.R.).....	353 87	1,671 04
Muskoka (L. T. & R. O.).....	493 07	1,670 31
Nipissing (L. T. & R. O.).....	983 78	2,221 57
Norfolk.....	1,340 31	3,496 98
Northumberland (E.R.).....	512 68	1,732 43
Northumberland (W.R.).....	285 71	1,297 22
Ontario.....	1,515 17	5,988 75
Oxford.....	1,603 64	6,263 91
Parry Sound (R.O.).....	278 34	625 12
Parry Sound (L.T.).....	166 68	478 96
Peel.....	2,147 54	4,846 91
Perth (N.R.).....	1,274 14	6,042 87
Perth (S.R.).....	430 54	1,811 53

Name of County or District	Tax	Tax
	June 1 to October 31, 1921	Nov. 1, 1921, to Oct. 31, 1922
Peterboro.....	\$ 1,429 41	\$ 4,416 59
Prescott.....	839 86	2,092 13
Prince Edward.....	412 04	1,764 95
Rainy River.....	382 33	837 01
Renfrew.....	871 68	3,136 15
Russell.....	692 64	1,792 88
Simcoe.....	2,160 65	8,166 58
Stormont.....	505 93	1,730 08
Sudbury.....	751 24	1,674 91
Temiskaming.....	2,749 59	6,477 29
Thunder Bay.....	792 93	2,024 03
Victoria.....	479 43	2,452 91
Waterloo.....	3,059 43	13,236 72
Welland.....	3,335 49	8,258 05
Wellington (N.R.).....	444 83	2,610 44
Wellington (S. & C. R.).....	1,184 74	5,358 63
Wentworth.....	11,639 30	34,809 43
York (E. & W.R.).....	12,353 12	37,008 42
York (N.R.).....	960 79	3,644 94

Cities:—

City of Ottawa.....	4,511 75	16,675 30
City of Ottawa (L.T.).....	619 46	1,639 00
City of Toronto (East).....	27,213 89	84,018 68
City of Toronto (West).....	25,270 96	72,452 50
City of Toronto (L.T.).....	9,621 14	29,505 49
City of Kingston.....	913 21	3,579 03
City of London.....	2,756 80	7,610 10

Mr. Cooper (Welland), asked the following Question:—

1. How many licenses were issued to take gravel from: (a) Lake Erie, (b) Niagara River on the Canadian side, (c) Detroit River, (d) St. Clair River, (e) Lake St. Clair, (f) Lake Ontario, (g) Point Edward's beds in Lake Huron, *during*: (a) 1919, (b) 1920, (c) 1921, (d) 1922. 2. What were the names of those to whom these licenses were issued each year. 3. How much gravel in cubic yards did each of the licensees take out in each year, from each of the above beds. 4. How much money was paid for same by each of the licensees in each year.

To which the Minister of Mines replied as follows:—

Answer to Question 1:—

1919.—(a) Lake Erie, 1; (b) Niagara River on the Canadian side, 2; (c) Detroit River, 0; (d) St. Clair River, 5; (e) Lake St. Clair, 0; (f) Lake Ontario, 0; (g) Point Edward beds—included in St. Clair River.

1920.—(a) Lake Erie, 4; (b) Niagara River on the Canadian side, 2; (c) Detroit River, 0; (d) St. Clair River, 8; (e) Lake St. Clair, 0; (f) Lake Ontario, 2; (g) Point Edward beds—included in St. Clair River.

1921.—(a) Lake Erie, 8; (b) Niagara River on the Canadian side, 2; (c) Detroit River, 0; (d) St. Clair River, 8; (e) Lake St. Clair, 0; (f) Lake Ontario, 0; (g) Point Edward beds—included in St. Clair River.

1922.—(a) Lake Erie, 6; (b) Niagara River on the Canadian side, 2; (c) Detroit River, 0; (d) St. Clair River, 4; (e) Lake St. Clair, 0; (f) Lake Ontario, 2; (g) Point Edward beds—included in St. Clair River.

Answer to Question 2:—

1919.—J. E. Carroll and T. E. Milburn; Department of Railways and Canals; United Fuel & Supply Company; National Sand & Material Company; Cadwell Dredging Company, Limited; Michigan Builders Supply Company; Chick Contracting Company, Limited; Superior Sand & Gravel Company; Holloway Sand Company.

1920.—National Sand & Material Company; Holloway Sand Company; Superior Sand & Gravel Company; Cameron Steamship Company; Niagara Sand Company; Cadwell Dredging Company, Limited; International Sand & Gravel Company; Chick Contracting Company, Limited; United Fuel & Supply Company; Marysville Land Company; Port Huron Sand & Gravel Company; Department of Railways and Canals; The Lake Erie Sand Company; The Homegardner Sand Company.

1921.—The National Sand & Material Company; Cadwell Dredging Company, Limited; Cameron Steamship Company; International Sand & Gravel Company; J. E. Carroll & T. E. Milburn; Marysville Land Company; F. D. Gleason Coal Company; W. E. Greenwood; United Fuel & Supply Company; Kelley Island Lime & Transport Company; The Lake Erie Sand Company; The Homegardner Sand Company; Superior Sand & Gravel Company; Department of Railways and Canals.

1922.—National Sand & Material Company; J. E. Carroll & T. E. Milburn; Harbour Brick Company; Cadwell Dredging Company, Limited; International Sand & Material Company; The Lake Erie Sand Company; The Homegardner Sand Company; Northern Sand & Gravel Company; Chick Contracting Company, Limited; P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company.

Answer to Question No. 3:—

1919

Cubic Yards

J. E. Carroll & T. E. Milburn.....	3,719
Department of Railways and Canals.....	59,900
United Fuel & Supply Co.....	183,524
National Sand & Material Co.....	47,397
Cadwell Dredging Co.....	31,455
Michigan Builders Supply Co.....	1,889
Chick Contracting Co.....	79,824
Superior Sand & Gravel Co.....	2,400
Holloway Sand Co.....	none

1920

National Sand & Material Co.....	24,127
J. E. Carroll & T. E. Milburn.....	5,294
Holloway Sand Co.....	none
Superior Sand & Gravel Co.....	9,400
Cameron Steamship Co.....	32,258
Niagara Sand Co.....	11,670
Cadwell Dredging Co.....	44,820
International Sand & Gravel Co.....	17,006
Chick Contracting Co.....	149,045
United Fuel & Supply Co.....	250,412
Marysville Land Co.....	34,385
Port Huron Sand & Gravel Co.....	3,753
Department of Railways and Canals.....	124,266
Lake Erie Sand Co.....	44,925
Homegardner Sand Co.....	13,398

1921

National Sand & Material Co.....	20,967
Cadwell Dredging Co.....	53,699
Chick Contracting Co.....	243,435
Cameron Steamship Co.....	83,845
International Sand & Gravel Co.....	21,375
J. E. Carroll & T. E. Milburn.....	4,210
Marysville Land Co.....	67,993
F. D. Gleason Coal Co.....	6,950
United Fuel & Supply Co.....	151,600
Kelley Island Lime & Transport Co.....	219,300
Cadwell Dredging Co.....	67,000
Lake Erie Sand Co.....	39,000
The Homegardner Sand Co.....	28,946
Superior Sand & Gravel Co.....	6,145

1922

Cubic Yards

National Sand & Material Co.....	26,128
J. E. Carroll & T. E. Milburn.....	2,847
Harbour Brick Co.....	27,553
Cadwell Dredging Co.....	128,133
International Sand & Gravel Co.....	21,558
The Lake Erie Sand Co.....	18,500
The Homegardner Sand Co.....	13,398
Northern Sand & Gravel Co.....	9,397
Cadwell Dredging Co.....	52,900
P. Lyall & Sons Construction Co.....	63,132
Chick Contracting Co.....	130,266

Answer to Question No. 4:—

1919

J. E. Carroll & T. E. Milburn.....	\$ 546 28
Department of Railways and Canals.....	7,188 00
United Fuel & Supply Co.....	22,623 00
National Sand & Material Co.....	2,469 98
Cadwell Dredging Co.....	3,874 60
Michigan Builders Supply Co.....	326 68
Chick Contracting Co.....	9,978 88
Superior Sand & Gravel Co.....	388 00
Holloway Sand Co.....	100 00

1920

National Sand & Material Co.....	\$ 2,612 74
J. E. Carroll & T. E. Milburn.....	735 28
Holloway Sand Co.....	100 00
Superior Sand & Gravel Co.....	1,510 00
Cameron Steamship Co.....	5,038 70
Niagara Sand Co.....	1,500 00
Cadwell Dredging Co.....	6,823 00
Chick Contracting Co.....	22,756 87
United Fuel & Supply Co.....	38,291 86
Marysville Land Co.....	5,257 75
Port Huron Sand & Gravel Company.....	663 25
Department of Railways and Canals.....	14,911 92
Lake Erie Sand Company.....	10 00
Homegardner Sand Company.....	30 00
International Sand & Gravel Co.....	5,444 10

1921

National Sand & Material Company.....	\$ 2,296 70
Cadwell Dredging Company, Limited.....	11,299 80
Chick Contracting Company, Limited.....	49,787 00
Cameron Steamship Company.....	17,239 00
International Sand & Gravel Company.....	4,375 00
J. E. Carroll & T. E. Milburn.....	725 14

Marysville Land Company.....	\$ 13,698 60
F. D. Gleason Coal Company.....	1,590 00
W. E. Greenwood.....	100 00
United Fuel & Supply Company.....	40 00
Kelley Island Lime & Transport Company.....	30 00
The Lake Erie Sand Company.....	4,780 00
The Homegardner Sand Company.....	3,673 52
Superior Sand & Gravel Company.....	1,329 00

1922

National Sand & Material Company.....	\$ 2,812 80
J. E. Carroll & T. E. Milburn.....	441 64
Harbour Brick Company.....	3,406 35
Cadwell Dredging Company, Limited.....	32,574 60
International Sand & Gravel Company.....	4,411 60
The Lake Erie Sand Company.....	2,320 00
The Homegardner Sand Company.....	1,707 76
Northern Sand & Gravel Company.....	2,079 40
Chick Contracting Company.....	26,553 20
P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company.....	7,675 84

Mr. Sinclair asked the following Question:—

1. What Bills were prepared by Mr. Hooper for which the sum of \$100.00 was paid as appears by the Public Accounts, page B3. 2. Have these bills been presented to the Government. 3. Is it the intention to present the same this Session.

And the Premier replied as follows:—

1. Mr. Hooper assisted in the preparation of a Bill to provide for a system of transferable votes at elections to the Legislative Assembly. 2. The Government has received a copy of this Bill. 3. Under consideration.

Mr. Sinclair asked the following Question:—

1. What new or increased sources of Provincial Revenue have been resorted to by the Government since January 1st, 1920, giving date of enactment by which the same was authorized and whether by Act of the Legislature or by Order-in-Council. 2. What increases of Provincial Revenue were secured in each of the years during which such enactments have been operative in each of the new or increased sources of revenue. 3. What is the total amount of increased Provin-

cial revenue secured since January 1st, 1920, by reason of such new or increased sources of revenue due to new or increased taxation resorted to by the Government.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied as follows:—

(1) 1920.—By amendment to the Corporation Tax Act, May 19th, 1920, 10-11 George V., Chapter 9, the tax on banks was increased from 1/10 of 1 per cent. on the paid-up capital to 1/5 of 1 per cent.; and the tax on the principal office was increased from \$1,500 to \$3,000 per annum; and the tax on each branch bank from \$50 to \$100 per annum.

The method of fixing tax on life insurance companies was altered to permit the collection of a greater tax from the large companies and a lesser tax from the small companies, and a surtax was placed upon other companies having head offices in states levying a discriminatory tax on Ontario companies.

The tax on race tracks was increased from \$1,250 per day to \$7,500 per day.

The tax on stock transfers was increased from 2 cents to 3 cents per share.

The Amusements Tax Act was amended the 4th of January, 1920, 10-11 George V., Chapter 11, imposing a tax on hotels, restaurants, and dining rooms where facilities were provided for dancing.

1921.—

By 11 George V., Chapter 12, section 2, May 3rd, 1921, a tax of 1/10 of 1 per cent. was imposed on reserve funds and undivided profits of banks.

By section 5, the tax on sleeping and parlour cars was increased from 1/2 of 1 per cent. of the money invested in such cars to 1 per cent.

The Land Transfer Tax Act, 1st of June, 1921, 11 George V., Chapter 13, imposed a tax of \$2 per thousand on the purchase price of land.

A tax was imposed on billiard rooms, pool rooms and bowling alleys on the 8th of April, 1921, by Statute 11 George V, Chapter 14, the rate of taxation being as follows:—

(a) In cities having a population of over 50,000 according to the last census of Canada, \$20 per annum; (b) in every other city, \$15 per annum; (c) in any other place, \$10 per annum, for each table or alley in such billiard room, pool room or bowling alley.

1922.—

By Statute 12-13 George V., Chapter 12, passed on the 8th of May, 1922, there was imposed a tax of 5 per cent. on the amount wagered at race tracks in the Province where pari-mutuel betting is conducted, and a tax of \$15,000 per annum placed on liquor export companies.

(2).—

	Increased Revenue 1920	Increased Revenue 1921	Increased Revenue 1922
Banks.....	\$228,864 45	\$396,057 80	\$383,757 80
Insurance Companies.....	....	110,054 38	149,800 84
Race Tracks:			
Daily Tax.....	630,000 00	630,000 00	630,000 00
5 per cent tax.....	....	....	2,212,220 00
Pullman car.....	....	5,891 51	5,813 91
Stock transfers.....	15,389 74	16,754 77	25,556 86
Land transfers.....	....	162,506 70	521,115 48
Billiard rooms.....	....	....	69,906 00
Export Liquor.....	....	....	7,500 00
	\$874,254 19	\$1,321,265 16	\$4,005,670 89

1. By amendments to The Succession Duty Act, 10-11 George V., Chapter 8, and 11 George V., Chapter 10, increased rates of duty were imposed.

2. Estimated increase: 1920—\$436,592.52; 1921—\$1,597,684.24; 1922—\$2,160,981.98.

3. Total amount increased revenue since Jan. 1st, 1920 (estimated)—\$4,195,258.74.

(3).—

Total amount of increased Provincial Revenue secured since January 1st, 1920, \$10,396,448.98.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

1. Royalties on sand and gravel dredged from St. Clair River and Great Lakes. Rates increased and new areas opened up. Rates fixed by (a) Order-in-Council, (b) Departmental regulation.

2. 1920, \$1,206.37; 1921, \$35,726.07; 1922, \$34,892.90.

3. Total amount of increased Provincial Revenue secured since January 1st, 1920, \$71,825.34.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

1. Increase of Crown Timber dues by Order-in-Council dated the 8th of April, 1920.

2. Increase of prices of summer resort lands by Order-in-Council dated the 29th day of May, 1922.

Timber dues increase 1920-21	\$722,528 61
“ “ “ 1921-22	460,258 70
Summer Resort increase, 1922	\$2,527 10

3. Total amount of increased Provincial Revenue secured since January 1st, 1920, \$1,185,314.41.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

1. Registration of Motor Vehicles—authority 2 George V., Chapter 48, section 3, sub-section 3. Registration of Motor Vehicles—authority 2 George V., Chapter 48, section 3, sub-section 3. Garage Licenses—authority 12-13 George V., Chapter 80, section 7.

2. Registration of Motor Vehicles—2 George V., Chapter 48, section 3, sub-section 3. Increase in revenue, 1921—\$660,173.78, estimated; 1922—\$724,232.82, estimated. Registration of Motor Vehicles—2 George V., Chapter 48, section 3, sub-section 3. No increase for 1921. Increase up to January 31st, 1923, \$25,000.00 approximately. Garage Licenses—12-13 George V., Chapter 80, section 7. Increase for 1922—\$18,687.92, estimated.

3. Total amount of increased Provincial Revenue secured since January 1st, 1920, estimated, \$1,428,093.60.

DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISHERIES

1. Fur Farmers permits, by Order-in-Council dated Dec. 21st, 1921.

Fishing licenses and angling permits, by Order-in-Council dated January 5th, 1921-January 3rd, 1922; January 18th, 1922-February 24th, 1922; March 3rd, 1922- May 28th, 1922; May 16th, 1922.

Deer License (Camp) Amendment to Act, 1921.

2. Fur Farmers permits—\$1,067.00—Jan. 1st, 1922, to Dec. 31st, 1922; fishing licenses and angling permits, \$3,505.55 in 1920 over 1919; \$37,573.73 in 1921 over 1920; \$33,743.56 in 1922 over 1921. Deer licenses (Camp) \$1,137.00 in 1921; \$1,080.00 in 1922.

3. Total amount of increased Provincial Revenue secured since January 1st, 1920, \$78,106.84.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR

1. October 1, 1921—Act to amend The Marriage Act. January 5, 1922—Order-in-Council increasing fees for filing annual summaries of incorporated companies.

2. 1921, \$3,455.20, marriage licenses; 1922, \$75,559.95, marriage licenses and annual returns.

3. Total amount of increased Provincial Revenue secured since January 1st, 1920, \$79,015.15.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

1. Revenue increased by amendments to the Ontario Insurance Act in 1920 and 1921. Also increase in registry fees of Insurance companies by Orders-in-Council passed in March, 1920, and April, 1921.

2.	1920	1921	1922
Insurance Agent's licenses.....	\$16,104 00	\$25,826 00	\$16,737 00
Registry fees of Insurance companies.....	12,366 18	27,908 99	26,920 15
	<u>\$28,470 18</u>	<u>\$53,734 99</u>	<u>\$43,657 15</u>

3. Total amount of increased Provincial Revenue secured since January 1st, 1920, \$125,862.32.

3. Total amount of increased Provincial Revenue secured since January 1st, 1920, by reason of such new or increased sources of revenue due to new or increased taxation resorted to by the Government (all Departments) \$13,364,666.64.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 6), Respecting the Town of Georgetown.

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

Bill (No. 10), Respecting the Town of Grimsby and Baymac Tire and Rubber Company, Limited.

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

Bill (No. 13), Respecting the City of St. Thomas.

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

Bill (No. 3), Respecting the Village of Richmond Hill.

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

Bill (No. 100), To amend the Insurance Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 91), To amend the Assessment Act, having been read,

Mr. Lewis moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost upon the following division:—

YEAS.

Crawford.	Grant.	Lewis.	Rankin.
Currie.	Henry.	Nickle.	Thompson.
(Toronto, S. E. "A.")	Hogarth.	Price.	Watson.
Drury.	Lennox.	Raney.	Widdifield—16.
Ferguson.			

NAYS.

Cameron.	Freeborn.	Lethbridge.	Sandy.
Carmichael.	Hall.	McArthur.	Sewell.
Cooper.	Hay.	MacVicar.	Slack.
(Welland).	Hicks.	Marshall.	Smith.
Cunningham.	Homuth.	Mills.	Stevenson.
Curry.	Johnson.	Montgomery.	Stringer.
(Toronto S. E. "B.")	(Lanark).	Nixon.	Tooms.
Denyes.	Johnston.	Ramsden.	Warren—34.
Doherty.	(Simcoe).	Rollo.	
Evans.	Lang.	Ross.	
		(Oxford).	

Pairs

Oke.....	Kennedy
Leeson.....	Gray
Carty.....	Black

And so it was declared in the negative.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 63), Respecting Free Text Books in Public, Separate and Industrial Schools, having been read,

Mr. Homuth moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a standing division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House—by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto for year ending June 30th, 1922 (*Sessional Papers No. 18*).

Also,—Report *re* Housing of The Bureau of Municipal Affairs for 1922 (*Sessional Papers No. 40*).

Also,—Report on the Central Ontario System of the Commission to enquire into and report upon (1) all estimates submitted from time to time for the Queenston-Chippawa Power Development, etc., etc., etc. (*Sessional Papers No. 79*).

Also,—Report to an Order of the House, dated 9th February, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all correspondence between any Minister of the Government, the Civil Service Commissioner or any Officer of the Government and any other person or persons regarding the appointment of Allan MacDonald, formerly Assistant Crown Timber Agent at Fort Frances, in the Rainy River District (*Sessional Papers No. 62*).

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, it was

Ordered, That out of respect to the memory of Mr. Reginald A. Fowler, Member of the Riding of Lennox, since deceased, this House do now adjourn.

The House then adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

Tuesday, March 6th 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Raney, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Fifth Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 16), An Act respecting the Town of Weston, Canada Cycle and Motor Company, Limited, and Moffatts, Limited.

Bill (No. 21), An Act to amend the Act to incorporate The Toronto Canoe Club.

Bill (No. 39), An Act to incorporate the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association.

Bill (No. 43), An Act respecting the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada.

Bill (No. 48), An Act respecting Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 12), An Act respecting the Township of Etobicoke.

Bill (No. 26), An Act to incorporate the Village of Hilton Beach.

Bill (No. 35), An Act respecting the Township of Scarborough.

Your Committee recommend that the fees less the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 39), "An Act to incorporate the Young Men's Christian Association," and on Bill (No. 43), "An Act respecting the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada," on the ground that they are ones relating to Religious Institutions; also on Bill (No. 48), "An Act respecting Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives," on the ground that it is one relating to a charitable institution.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 39), Y.M.C.A.; (No. 43), Evangelical Lutheran Church, and (No. 48), Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.

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

Bill (No. 37), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Cunningham.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 137), intituled "An Act to amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act." Mr. Hill.

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

Bill (No. 138), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Hill.

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

Bill (No. 139), intituled "An Act to amend the Planning and Development Act." Mr. Price.

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

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate on the motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And, after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Brown,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.05 p.m.

Wednesday, March 7th, 1923

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Nickle asked the following Question:—

1. On what date was the last payment for the fiscal year 1921-22 made, on account of "A" Capital or Extraordinary Expenditure, "B" Ordinary Expenditure. 2. What was the total amount paid between the close of accounts for the fiscal year 1921-22 and the end of the month following for "A" Capital or Extraordinary Expenditure, "B" Ordinary Expenditure. 3. What were the dates of the actual receipts by the Treasury Department of the last moneys received and credited for fiscal years 1912-13 to 1921-22, both inclusive.

To which the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:

1. "A"—November 15th, 1922; "B"—November 15th, 1922. 2. "A"—\$5,616,067.15; "B"—\$4,837,734.53. 3. 1912-13—November 15th; 1913-14—November 14th; 1914-15—November 10th; 1915-16—November 15th; 1916-17—November 16th; 1917-18—November 15th; 1918-19—November 20th; 1919-20—November 12th; 1920-21—December 8th; 1921-22—November 21st.

Mr. Mathieu asked the following Question:—

1. What sums were paid for legal services by the Government or the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in connection with Hydro Radials Commission Enquiry. 2. To whom were the several amounts paid. 3. Are any further moneys claimed by any of them or any others. 4. If so, what amounts, and by whom.

To which the Premier replied in the words and figures following:—

1. By the Government.....	\$41,992 28
By the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.....	64,984 82

2. By the Government:

I. F. Hellmuth.....	\$32,712 00
R. S. Robertson.....	9,280 28

By the Commission:

Robert McKay.....	\$36,955 00
C. S. MacInnes.....	8,580 45
C. S. Robinson.....	19,449 37

3 and 4. Not aware of any further claims.

Mr. Cooper (Toronto) asked the following Question:—

1. What amount of money has been paid by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario to the "Farmers Sun" for printing or advertising during each of the fiscal years 1920, 1921 and 1922. 2. What is the amount paid out in each of said years on account of each of the Departments of the Government.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:—

1. 1920—\$925.00; 1921—\$3,539.30; 1922—\$3,080.90. 2. Lands and Forests, \$50.25; Public Highways, \$254.70; Game and Fisheries, \$50.00; Provincial Secretary's, \$36.25; Legislation, \$18.75. 1920—Education, \$9.00; Public Institutions, \$27.00; Agriculture, \$66.00; Colonization and Immigration, \$1.50; Labour and Health, \$396.00; Federal Aid (Kemptville A.S.), \$14.00; Special Warrants, \$1.55. 1921—Legislation, \$30.00; Education, \$74.05; Lands and Forests, \$1,285.00; Game and Fisheries, \$72.40; Public Highways, \$493.29; Public Works, \$94.00; Treasury Dept., \$158.20; Provincial Secretary's, \$51.50; Agriculture, \$1,199.66; Federal Aid, \$81.20. 1922—Education, \$30.00; Lands and Forests, \$416.00; Public Works, \$164.00; Highways, \$316.00; Labour and Health, \$25.20; Treasury Dept., \$405.00; Provincial Secretary's, \$120.80; Agriculture, \$1,561.90.

Mr. Henry asked the following Question:—

1. What townships received subsidies towards payment of road superintendents (a) 1921, (b) 1922. 2. How much was paid to each. 3. What townships received subsidies towards road improvements (a) 1921, (b) 1922. 4. How much was paid to each.

To which the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:—

Answer to Question	Answer to Question	Answer to Question	Answer to Question
1-A	2-A	1-A	2-A
Barton.....	\$575 00	Cartwright.....	\$98 18
Brantford.....	385 34	Clarence.....	114 00
Biddulph.....	12 00	Cumberland.....	221 86
Bertie.....	428 00	Collingwood.....	218 00
Brock.....	184 00	Culross.....	14 40
Bayham.....	27 60	Colborne.....	216 20
Beverly.....	274 40	Charlottenburg.....	350 00
Cornwall.....	422 40	Camden.....	244 80
Caistor.....	81 76	Crowland.....	392 96
Canboro.....	31 30	Clinton.....	300 00

Answer to Question 1-A	Answer to Question 2-A	Answer to Question 1-A	Answer to Question 2-A
Delaware.....	\$46 00	Rawdon.....	\$ 59 00
Dereham.....	280 00	Sullivan.....	46 80
Eramosa.....	25 48	Stamford.....	270 00
Elmsley S.....	38 40	St. Vincent.....	173 40
Escott Front.....	78 70	Saltfleet.....	288 72
Etobicoke.....	285 08	Sarnia.....	200 80
Enniskillen.....	40 00	Seymour.....	67 20
Ernestown.....	400 00	Stephen.....	14 40
Elma.....	8 00	Sidney.....	400 00
Ekfrid.....	45 60	Thurlow.....	82 40
Fredericksburg S.....	20 80	Turnberry.....	4 00
Finch.....	205 00	Toronto.....	228 09
Fitzroy.....	46 40	Thorold.....	93 10
Grantham.....	432 00	Tecumseth.....	360 00
Gainsboro.....	240 00	Thorah.....	103 94
Garafraxa W.....	19 12	Whitby E.....	165 28
Gower N.....	155 20	Whitby.....	196 00
Goderich.....	46 00	Wellesly.....	62 50
Gloucester.....	166 00	Williamsburg.....	220 00
Hullett.....	91 68	Yarmouth.....	190 00
Hay.....	79 80	Yonge Front.....	52 80
Kenyon.....	322 40		
Kingston.....	105 20	Answer to Question 3-A	Answer to Question 4-A
Lobo.....	12 00	Albion.....	\$2,125 38
Louth.....	402 68	Amaranth.....	2,081 00
Minto.....	104 44	Artemesia.....	867 38
Markham.....	162 40	Arthur.....	1,576 21
Morris.....	6 00	Aldborough.....	3,626 98
Malahide.....	172 00	Ashfield.....	1,622 71
Murray.....	88 40	Barton.....	3,375 13
Mariposa.....	280 40	Brantford.....	2,578 66
McNab.....	264 00	Biddulph.....	1,190 63
Nelson.....	152 60	Binbrooke.....	514 44
Nassagaweya.....	195 60	Bertie.....	3,107 63
Norwich N.....	160 00	Bentinck.....	753 08
Norwich S.....	19 80	Blanshard.....	3,449 22
Nepean.....	200 00	Blenheim.....	2,251 53
Otonabee.....	213 60	Brock.....	1,332 87
Oneida.....	104 00	Bayham.....	901 66
Osgoode.....	189 00	Bosanquet.....	1,770 12
Pelham.....	95 64	Beverley.....	1,409 03
Plantagenet S.....	362 78	Bexley.....	662 75
Proton.....	91 20	Bathurst.....	821 91
Pittsburg.....	56 70	Blandford.....	1,365 12
Peel.....	68 00	Cornwall.....	1,396 87
Reach.....	106 00	Caistor.....	1,507 03
Rochester.....	71 90		
Ramsay.....	101 20		

Answer to Question 3-A	Answer to Question 4-A	Answer to Question 3-A	Answer to Question 4-A
Canboro.....	\$ 514 92	Gwillimbury W.....	\$ 719 41
Cartwright.....	898 88	Garafraxa W.....	428 02
Clarence.....	1,485 53	Guelph.....	1,017 31
Cumberland.....	5,583 77	Gower N.....	1,027 62
Collingwood.....	2,059 12	Goderich.....	844 36
Culross.....	758 22	Georgina.....	702 67
Colborne.....	1,395 80	Glenelg.....	636 41
Charlottenburg.....	27,346 61	Howick.....	1,268 94
Camden.....	2,292 86	Hullett.....	1,664 08
Cramahe.....	662 89	Hay.....	1,581 35
Clarke.....	667 79	Humberstone.....	2,251 51
Clinton.....	1,037 21	Innisfil.....	1,026 79
Caradoc.....	2,457 59	Kenyon.....	1,591 57
Derby.....	1,182 29	Kingston.....	1,419 34
Delaware.....	957 34	Kitley.....	791 42
Dunwich.....	1,790 14	Luther W.....	1,381 31
Drummond.....	817 16	Lobo.....	1,932 70
Darlington.....	1,261 21	London.....	1,968 61
Dumfries S.....	887 73	Logan.....	2,922 90
Downey.....	1,430 09	Lancaster.....	5,748 02
Dereham.....	3,596 46	Mono.....	1,430 83
Douro.....	328 35	Mulmur.....	1,312 76
Dorchester N.....	1,408 30	Minto.....	1,343 37
Dorchester S.....	1,756 55	Markham.....	4,304 26
Euphrasia.....	1,339 86	Morris.....	728 09
Easthope S.....	547 05	Malahide.....	1,967 61
Eramosa.....	729 15	Maryborough.....	910 24
Elmsley S.....	138 26	Murray.....	930 60
Egremont.....	2,399 31	Mornington.....	1,608 69
Essa.....	2,389 41	Mariposa.....	1,719 63
Escott F.....	365 66	McNab.....	2,078 44
Etobicoke.....	6,028 62	Nichol.....	1,442 57
Easthope N.....	708 89	Nottawasaga.....	3,991 82
Elizabethtown.....	2,009 94	Nelson.....	6,403 22
Enniskillen.....	4,140 63	Nassagaweya.....	854 20
Ellice.....	1,679 00	Norwich N.....	2,812 09
Elmsley N.....	833 54	Norwich S.....	771 88
Edwardsburg.....	1,284 84	Nepean.....	5,380 85
Elma.....	1,718 05	Niagara.....	2,023 77
Erin.....	863 88	Oakland.....	81 47
Ekfrid.....	1,677 25	Onondaga.....	1,143 96
Fredericksburg S.....	653 05	Osprey.....	1,469 92
Fullarton.....	1,307 29	Otonabee.....	1,539 32
Finch.....	2,846 03	Oxford N.....	861 30
Flamboro E.....	3,352 41	Oxford W.....	877 65
Flamboro W.....	1,128 59	Oneida.....	1,092 96
Grantham.....	2,147 96	Orford.....	979 55
Gainsboro.....	1,431 95	Osgoode.....	5,170 76

Answer to Question 3-A	Answer to Question 4-A	Answer to Question 3-A	Answer to Question 4-A
Plympton.....	\$2,353 04	Westminster.....	\$3,784 18
Puslinch.....	1,184 40	Yarmouth.....	3,179 79
Pelham.....	2,120 99	Zone.....	670 17
Pilkingon.....	522 31	Zora W.....	1,806 63
Plantagenet S.....	1,505 45	Zora E.....	1,316 94
Proton.....	1,713 11		
Pittsburg.....	1,862 62	Answer to Question 1-B	Answer to Question 2-B
Pickering.....	7,215 17	Alfred.....	\$ 26 10
Peel.....	1,454 96	Bathurst.....	72 30
Reach.....	1,602 37	Barton.....	600 00
Rochester.....	446 76	Bayham.....	280 00
Ramsay.....	941 90	Beckwith.....	48 00
Rawdon.....	1,932 78	Bertie.....	552 00
Sullivan.....	1,847 83	Beverly.....	369 00
Stamford.....	6,934 12	Biddulph.....	22 00
St. Vincent.....	1,562 63	Brock.....	359 13
Scott.....	1,114 90	Burgess N.....	60 00
Saltfleet.....	1,820 55	Burford.....	383 10
Sydenham.....	2,282 58	Caistor.....	140 85
Sarnia.....	2,116 76	Canbridge.....	170 00
Southwold.....	2,435 91	Camden E.....	292 00
Seymour.....	571 84	Carrick.....	118 36
Stephen.....	791 49	Cartwright.....	131 44
Sydney.....	1,623 68	Cavan.....	234 84
Sandwich E.....	843 36	Charlottenburg.....	400 00
Seneca.....	879 45	Chinguacousy.....	91 20
Stanley.....	872 93	Clarence.....	280 00
Tossorontio.....	1,739 77	Clinton.....	300 00
Turnberry.....	477 60	Colborne.....	232 02
Toronto.....	2,142 77	Colchester S.....	280 00
Toronto Gore.....	561 93	Cornwall.....	514 40
Thorold.....	845 41	Crosby N.....	11 20
Tecumseth.....	2,405 84	Crowland.....	494 40
Tharah.....	1,403 44	Culross.....	20 00
Usborne.....	984 14	Cumberland.....	247 75
Uxbridge.....	936 19	Delaware.....	60 00
Vaughan.....	3,245 90	Dereham.....	408 00
Wallace.....	912 46	Dorchester S.....	411 60
Whitby E.....	2,824 30	Douro.....	112 80
Wawanosh W.....	713 02	Drummond.....	6 84
Wawanosh E.....	1,217 09	Dummer.....	281 80
Whitby.....	1,809 16	Dunwich.....	300 00
Wellesley.....	1,662 67	Easthope N.....	80 00
Windham.....	2,007 65	Edwardsburg.....	74 40
Woodhouse.....	1,778 76	Elma.....	11 20
Williamsburg.....	2,965 52	Elmsley S.....	26 80
Winchester.....	2,310 57		
Waterloo.....	1,295 24		

Answer to Question 1-B	Answer to Question 2-B	Answer to Question 1-B	Answer to Question 2-B
Enniskillen.....	\$106 80	Norwich S.....	\$ 60 36
Eramosa.....	137 20	Nottawasaga.....	122 00
Ernestown.....	264 00	Oneida.....	78 80
Escott Front.....	54 40	Osgoode.....	234 20
Esquesing.....	20 80	Otonabee.....	479 60
Floss.....	392 64	Oxford W.....	305 00
Finch.....	279 30	Peel.....	124 00
Fitzroy.....	52 00	Pelham.....	378 52
Fredericksburg S.....	58 40	Pickering.....	445 98
Gainsboro.....	320 00	Plantagenet N.....	231 30
Garafraxa W.....	56 00	Plantagenet S.....	289 10
Gloucester.....	303 00	Portland.....	122 80
Goderich.....	197 00	Proton.....	212 48
Gosfield S.....	172 00	Rawdon.....	119 20
Gouldboro.....	109 00	Reach.....	151 40
Gower N.....	316 00	Richmond.....	186 08
Grantham.....	541 80	Rochester.....	137 20
Grimsby N.....	234 34	Roxborough.....	350 00
Grimsby S.....	320 00	Russell.....	285 60
Gwillimbury N.....	20 00	Saltfleet.....	476 60
Gwillimbury W.....	173 00	Sarnia.....	52 00
Hawkesbury E.....	20 00	Seneca.....	104 00
Hawkesbury W.....	89 20	Seymour.....	414 00
Hay.....	83 20	Sherbrooke S.....	26 80
Hullett.....	93 40	Sydney.....	600 00
Humberstone.....	380 16	Stamford.....	540 00
Kenyon.....	400 60	Stephen.....	15 60
Keppel.....	87 20	Sullivan.....	99 73
Lancaster.....	351 20	Tecumseth.....	150 00
Leeds and Lansdowne R.	46 24	Thorah.....	115 36
Lobo.....	119 88	Thorold.....	268 00
Louth.....	400 00	ThurLOW.....	135 70
Luther E.....	11 00	Torbolton.....	93 08
McGillivray.....	73 48	Toronto.....	266 76
Maidstone.....	68 00	Toronto Gore.....	92 00
Malahide.....	540 00	Tossorontio.....	52 80
Mariposa.....	330 68	Townsend.....	660 00
Marysburg N.....	42 00	Trafalgar.....	96 49
Melancthon.....	140 48	Turnberry.....	45 00
Minto.....	91 60	Tyendinaga.....	400 00
Morris.....	10 00	Osborne.....	90 00
Mountain.....	320 00	Wainfleet.....	315 00
Mulmur.....	110 90	Walpole.....	200 00
Murray.....	178 36	Wawanoash W.....	33 10
Nassagaweya.....	99 10	Wellesly.....	240 00
Nelson.....	284 20	Whitby W.....	254 00
Nepean.....	144 00	Whitby E.....	473 08
Norwich N.....	371 38	Williamsburg.....	210 00

Answer to Question 1-B	Answer to Question 2-B	Answer to Question 3-B	Answer to Question 4-B
Wilmot.....	\$110 80	Caistor.....	\$1,229 32
Winchester.....	720 00	Caledon.....	745 87
Wolfe Island.....	62 70	Cambridge.....	1,221 07
Walford.....	67 20	Camden.....	786 08
Yarmouth.....	480 00	Camden, E.....	2,864 38
Yonge Front.....	134 40	Caradoc.....	2,340 72
York.....	500 00	Carrick.....	3,512 75
Zone.....	208 72	Cartwright.....	1,131 96
		Cavan.....	1,890 94
Answer to Question 3-B	Answer to Question 4-B	Cayuga, N.....	776 23
Adelaide.....	\$2,213 27	Cayuga, S.....	80 00
Adjala.....	1,145 51	Charlottenburg.....	9,662 59
Alfred.....	475 58	Charlotteville.....	683 30
Albion.....	3,487 48	Chatham.....	2,140 89
Aldborough.....	4,062 98	Chinguacousy.....	1,254 32
Amaranth.....	1,139 31	Clarence.....	5,371 97
Amabel.....	1,469 29	Clarke.....	1,450 19
Anderdon.....	531 57	Clinton.....	2,878 02
Ancaster.....	2,605 68	Colborne.....	1,461 63
Arthur.....	1,676 70	Colchester, S.....	2,608 96
Arran.....	2,255 67	Collingwood.....	2,598 47
Artemesia.....	1,141 12	Cornwall.....	1,562 07
Ashfield.....	2,011 67	Cramahe.....	2,731 43
Asphodel.....	929 40	Crosby, N.....	484 55
Bathurst.....	556 86	Crowland.....	1,611 06
Barton.....	3,790 08	Culross.....	2,173 82
Bayham.....	2,615 46	Cumberland.....	6,069 12
Beckwith.....	810 29	Darlington.....	1,265 49
Bentinck.....	950 40	Delaware.....	1,718 54
Bertie.....	6,618 77	Derby.....	1,266 69
Beverly.....	3,235 06	Dereham.....	4,159 43
Bexley.....	560 18	Dorchester, N.....	3,359 39
Binbrooke.....	598 20	Dorchester, S.....	3,416 73
Biddulph.....	1,339 24	Douro.....	401 51
Blanshard.....	3,596 03	Dover.....	774 66
Blenheim.....	4,798 22	Drummond.....	503 11
Blandford.....	639 38	Dumfries, N.....	1,238 23
Bosanquet.....	3,847 94	Dumfries, S.....	1,685 10
Brant.....	3,054 30	Dummer.....	893 60
Brantford.....	4,389 72	Dunwich.....	3,174 24
Brock.....	2,458 87	Downey.....	2,532 02
Brooke.....	2,567 89	Easthope, S.....	1,353 18
Brighton.....	656 82	Easthope, N.....	2,860 49
Bruce.....	1,516 93	Edwardsburg.....	689 62
Burgess, N.....	583 55	Egremont.....	2,287 54
Burford.....	4,158 73	Ekfrid.....	2,281 32
		Elderslie.....	3,113 94
		Elizabethtown.....	2,522 51

Answer to Question 3-B	Answer to Question 4-B	Answer to Question 3-B	Answer to Question 4-B
Ellice.....	\$2,145 77	Hawkesbury, W.....	\$ 737 67
Elma.....	4,096 74	Hay.....	2,033 23
Elmsley, S.....	280 68	Hibbert.....	1,426 40
Elmsley, N.....	318 51	Holland.....	821 05
Emily.....	1,183 07	Hope.....	2,512 76
Enniskillen.....	4,181 63	Howard.....	2,812 02
Eramosa.....	1,285 97	Howick.....	1,782 85
Erin.....	1,080 53	Hullett.....	1,881 29
Ernestown.....	1,487 15	Humberstone.....	2,819 66
Escott Front.....	1,238 69	Huntley.....	2,073 99
Esquesing.....	1,897 28	Huron.....	3,361 61
Essa.....	3,080 04	Innisfail.....	3,167 13
Etobicoke.....	14,224 56	Kenyon.....	6,848 83
Euphemia.....	1,169 07	Keppel.....	2,068 45
Euphrasia.....	2,135 64	Kincardine.....	1,195 27
Flos.....	1,441 34	Kinloss.....	550 47
Fenelon.....	1,462 11	Kitley.....	2,280 43
Finch.....	3,240 22	Lancaster.....	8,414 24
Fitzroy.....	2,254 11	Leeds & Lansdowne Rear	1,863 90
Flamboro, E.....	6,670 45	Lobo.....	2,369 43
Flamboro, W.....	2,241 55	Logan.....	2,731 06
Fredericksburgh, S.....	546 17	London.....	3,455 73
Fullarton.....	2,822 17	Louth.....	2,031 98
Gainsboro.....	2,357 85	Luther, E.....	480 56
Garafraxa, E.....	1,244 30	Luther, W.....	502 98
Garafraxa, W.....	3,554 57	McGillivray.....	3,595 04
Georgina.....	941 09	McKillop.....	1,081 06
Glenelg.....	846 26	Maidstone.....	1,692 38
Gloucester.....	1,766 32	Malahide.....	2,761 36
Goderich.....	1,426 12	Manvers.....	560 75
Gosfield, S.....	2,162 46	March.....	1,807 48
Goulbourne.....	3,789 02	Markham.....	6,930 91
Gower, N.....	1,644 92	Mariposa.....	1,972 51
Gower, S.....	334 83	Marlborough.....	426 38
Grantham.....	3,000 16	Maryborough.....	1,916 83
Greenock.....	1,529 98	Marysburg, N.....	209 97
Grey.....	2,907 48	Matilda.....	2,638 31
Grimsby, N.....	1,824 84	Melancthon.....	2,476 67
Grimsby, S.....	1,382 36	Mersea.....	1,844 24
Guelph.....	2,248 14	Metcalfe.....	1,382 40
Gwillimbury, N.....	1,468 34	Middleton.....	650 04
Gwillimbury, E.....	1,447 37	Minto.....	1,652 48
Gwillimbury, W.....	4,217 71	Monaghan, N.....	913 99
Haldimand.....	2,276 84	Mono.....	863 35
Hallowell.....	871 05	Moore.....	2,112 60
Hamilton.....	3,732 00	Mornington.....	2,484 78
Harwich.....	2,439 96	Morris.....	925 09
Hawkesbury, E.....	2,865 25	Moso.....	1,734 10

Answer to Question 3-B	Answer to Question 4-B	Answer to Question 3-B	Answer to Question 4-B
Moulton	\$233 77	St. Vincent	\$2,319 04
Mountain	3,187 08	Saltfleet	3,034 29
Mulmur	1,967 57	Sandwich, E.	3,209 31
Murray	657 38	Sarnia	2,139 14
Nassagaweya	922 71	Saugeen	1,270 25
Nelson	3,959 35	Scarboro	10,416 88
Nepean	6,597 46	Scott	1,455 29
Niagara	2,829 49	Seneca	1,008 05
Nichol	502 78	Seymour	2,301 78
Nissouri, E.	1,722 00	Sherbrooke, S.	77 41
Nissouri, W.	2,138 45	Sydney	2,650 97
Normanby	2,210 37	Smith	697 05
Norwich, N.	2,491 06	Sombra	2,859 47
Norwich, S.	766 08	Southwold	2,648 65
Nottawasaga	3,998 98	Stamford	9,087 64
Oakland	296 95	Stanley	1,534 47
Oneida	964 35	Stephen	1,420 73
Onondaga	869 85	Sullivan	2,416 51
Ops	872 09	Sydenham	434 79
Orford	1,260 59	Tecumseth	4,100 75
Osgoode	3,442 97	Thorah	1,911 56
Osnabrock	1,899 61	Thorold	1,383 80
Osprey	1,280 59	Thurlow	908 83
Otonabee	2,845 84	Tilbury, E.	1,561 51
Oxford, E.	3,308 51	Tilbury, N.	609 19
Oxford, N.	948 85	Torbolton	368 37
Oxford, W.	2,127 10	Toronto	4,023 62
Peel	2,304 88	Toronto Gore	993 93
Pelee Island	539 48	Tossorontio	1,285 42
Pelham	2,422 22	Townsend	4,457 70
Percy	714 79	Trafalgar	3,348 59
Pickering	4,680 53	Tuckersmith	2,472 59
Pilkington	807 21	Turnberry	579 41
Pittsburg	904 56	Tyendinaga	2,694 56
Plantagenet, N.	1,535 36	Usborne	\$2,137 66
Plantagenet, S.	956 92	Uxbridge	1,298 13
Plympton	2,854 22	Vaughan	5,112 76
Portland	812 25	Verulam	1,039 95
Proton	2,303 66	Wainfleet	2,173 80
Puslinch	1,439 92	Wallace	1,587 74
Raleigh	2,135 34	Walpole	1,519 52
Rawdon	1,164 93	Warwick	2,634 19
Reach	1,828 96	Waterloo	2,423 30
Richmond	1,938 45	Wawanosh, E.	588 44
Rochester	802 49	Wawanosh, W.	895 68
Romney	2,022 78	Wellesley	2,738 47
Roxborough	7,654 16	Westminster	5,620 25
Russell	1,415 20	Whitby, W.	2,304 94

Answer to Question 3-B	Answer to Question 4-B	Answer to Question 3-B	Answer to Question 4-B
Whitchurch.....	\$2,010 46	Wolford.....	\$556 72
Whitby, E.....	3,156 23	Woodhouse.....	5,080 10
Williams, E.....	2,080 83	Woolwich.....	596 28
Williams, W.....	1,101 87	Yarmouth.....	6,074 21
Williamsburg.....	2,521 44	Yonge Front.....	1,440 25
Wilmot.....	2,358 94	York.....	31,246 98
Winchester.....	3,230 97	Zone.....	1,472 57
Windham.....	1,647 45	Zora, E.....	3,353 22
Wolfe Island.....	1,389 34	Zora, W.....	2,312 94

Mr. Ferguson asked the following Question:—

1. What remuneration is being paid or to be paid to the members of the Hydro-Electric Enquiry Commission. 2. What are the names and addresses of the lawyers who have been assisting them and what remuneration does each receive. 3. What are the names and addresses of the engineers and assistants who have been employed by them and what is the remuneration of each. 4. What are the names and addresses of the Accountants' Staff who are or have been working for said Commission, and what is the remuneration of each. 5. What is the total number of persons employed by said Commission since its appointment. 6. What premises do the Commission and staff occupy. 7. From whom is the premises leased. 8. What are the terms of the lease. 9. When will the Commission complete its work and report.

And the Premier replied in the words and figures following:—

1. The Commissioners, with the exception of Mr. R. A. Ross who receives \$125.00 *per* day and pays his own expenses, are paid \$50.00 *per* day, and in addition an allowance of \$10.00 *per* day to those Commissioners who reside outside of the City of Toronto. Payments to Commissioners are made only for those days when in attendance at Commission's meetings or otherwise on business for the Commission. 2. F. W. Wegenast, Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Toronto, \$1,000 *per* month (up to and including December 14th, thereafter on basis of taxed costs for services, when required); Leighton Foster, 46 Mail Bldg., \$350.00 *per* month; W. H. Latimer, Hamilton Trust Bldg., \$300.00 *per* month; Geo. T. Scroggie, 120 Bay Street, \$250.00 *per* month; J. P. Kent, McKinnon Bldg., \$12.50 *per* day.

3.—

Walter J. Francis, Consulting Engineer, 260 St. James

Street, Montreal, Quebec..... \$125 00 *per* day, when engaged.

Frederick B. Brown, 260 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec.....	100 00	per day, when engaged.
L. I. Hirsch, 1609 Queen Street W., Toronto, Ontario..	300 00	per month
C. K. McDonald, 341 Sherbourne St., Toronto, Ontario	200 00	" "
H. P. Armson, Newtonbrook, Ontario.....	200 00	" "
S. R. Williams, 57 Rose Heath St., Toronto, Ontario..	200 00	" "
W. D. Adams, Wilton Court Hotel, Toronto, Ontario..	230 00	" "
George Billson, Franklyn Ave., Stop 30, Toronto.....	200 00	" "
W. S. Wilson, 191 Spadina Road, Toronto, Ontario...	240 00	" "
J. B. Walcot, 467 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ontario.....	200 00	" "

NOTE.—The above statement applied to the staff as at January 31st, 1923, the exact personnel of the staff being slightly different to this in previous months.

4.—

D. M. McClelland, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ont.....	\$50 00	per day when engaged
W. D. Bonthron, " " "	50 00	" "
R. D. Gracey, " " "	30 00	" "
R. J. Murray, " " "	30 00	" "
T. P. Hill, " " "	30 00	" "
J. A. MacKay, " " "	20 00	" "
N. S. Watt, " " "	20 00	" "
W. H. Herron, " " "	20 00	" "

It is to be noted that the services of Mr. McClelland and Mr. Bonthron were only required occasionally. The other staff indicated was that on the pay list as at January 31st, 1923, different persons having appeared on the payrolls from time to time in months previous to the date given.

5. Engineering Department, 18 (as on January 31, 1923); Accountants' Department, 22 (as on July 31, 1922); General Staff, 18 (as on January 31, 1923); Total, 58.

It will be noted that with the exception of the Accountant's staff, figures are given for January 31st, 1923, the number on the accountant's staff being quoted as for July 31st, 1922, at which time the maximum staff was employed.

6. (a) Floors 2 and 3 of 36 King Street East, Toronto; (b) Top floor of 110 Elm Street, Toronto; (c) Certain accommodation at 190 University Avenue, Toronto. 7. (a) From H. H. Williams, Toronto; (b) No lease; part of H.E.P.C. accommodation; (c) No lease; part of H.E.P.C. accommodation. 8. (a) The second and third floors at 36 King Street East are leased on a month to month basis at \$300.00 per month for the third floor from H. H. Williams, and \$300.00 per month for the second floor on a month to month basis, sub-leased from London & Canadian Corporation.

The Commission have submitted to the Government reports on the Nipigon Power Development and Central Ontario System, respectively. The work of enquiry has now reached that stage where it is anticipated that a report will be presented to the Government at the rate of approximately one report every two weeks.

Mr. Kennedy asked the following Question:—

1. What is the mileage of the highway between Orillia and Washago. 2. How many cement culverts and bridges have been constructed on this highway. 3. Were tenders called for in connection with this work. 4. If so, what are the names of the various tenderers and amount of each tender. 5. Who secured the contract and at what price. 6. What is the total amount paid out to date on this contract.

To which the Minister of Public Works replied in the words and figures following:—

1. 10.7 miles. 2. 50 culverts. 3. Yes.

4.—

CONTRACT No. 211.

Name.	Earth cu. yd.	Rock cu. yd.	Broken Stone Concrete cu. yd.	Gravel Concrete cu. yd.	Placing Con. Pipe per lin. ft.
Stewart & Doyle.....	\$3.50	\$ 4.00	\$17.00	\$13.90	\$0.45
Murphy Contracting Co.....	4.00	10.00	22.00	16.50	1.00

CONTRACT No. 523.

Name.	Clearing, per acre.	Grubbing, per acre.	Earth Excavation, per cubic yard.	Rock Excavation, per cubic yard.	Broken Stone Con- crete, per cubic yard.	Gravel Concrete, per cubic yard.	Concrete Roadway Floor, per square yd.	Concrete Sidewalk, per square yard.	Piling in Place, per lineal foot.	Removing Existing Structure.	Erecting, Maintaining, and Liability for Temporary Crossing.
Sanford Henderson..	\$100.00	\$250.00	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$14.00	\$9.55	\$3.50	\$3.00	\$0.75	\$125.00	\$100.00
F. C. Shipp.....	150.00	250.00	1.50	5.00	17.00	10.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	300.00	200.00
F. T. Briggs.....	.....	.....	2.00	6.00	12.70	10.70	4.50	.....	.....	200.00	500.00
Terminals Con. Co..	30.00	100.00	2.25	4.00	15.50	14.00	2.50	3.50	.60	250.00	250.00
W. G. Thompson.....	.....	.....	3.75	4.00	17.00	.....	5.50	.....	.....	100.00	100.00
Frank Angotti.....	.....	.....	5.00	10.00	18.00	16.00	4.00	.....	.....	200.00	400.00

5. Contract No. 211, Stewart & Doyle (see prices shown in answer to No. 4). Contract No. 523, Sandford Henderson (see prices shown in answer to No. 4). 6. Stewart & Doyle, \$9,450.87; Sandford Henderson, \$10,168.38.

Mr. Dewart asked the following Question:—

1. What were the services that were rendered for which the following items appear in the Public Accounts for 1922, at page e 105: "E. G. McMillan, \$5,000.00; N. W. Rowell, \$5,000.00; E. G. McMillan, accountable, \$27,500.00." 2. Is the item under Casual Revenue, on page 36 of the Public Accounts, "Blake, Lash, Anglin and Cassels, Costs, Shevlin-Clarke Quetico action, \$5,638.85," a payment or receipt in connection with the same matters, and if so what does the said item cover.

And the Minister of Public Works replied in the words following:—

1. The first two amounts were payments on account of services in the case of Rex vs. Shevlin-Clarke. The third amount was an advance to Mr. McMillan out of which he was to pay disbursements in the preparation of the case of Rex vs. Shevlin-Clarke. 2. This amount was received by the Government from the defendants and was the taxed costs in the case of Rex vs. Shevlin-Clarke.

Mr. Buckland asked the following Question:—

1. Has an appointment lately been made to the Shrievalty for the County of Lennox, or the united counties of Lennox and Addington, as the case may be. 2. If so, what is the name of the appointee. 3. What was his address before his appointments. 4. What was his former occupation. 5. What is his age.

And the Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. Yes. 2. Charles W. Vandervoort. 3. Napanee. 4. Court Crier acted as Deputy Sheriff when needed and farmer. 5. 52 years.

Mr. Sinclair asked the following Question:—

1. For what purposes was the sum of \$500.00 accountable re reciprocal insurance paid to F. W. Wegenast, page c35, Public Accounts. 2. What are the various items composing said payment.

To which the Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. and 2. The \$500 mentioned was advanced to Mr. Wegenast in connection with the Reciprocal Insurance case referred as a stated case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario under the Constitutional Questions Act for the purpose of determining the matter of jurisdiction of the Province and Dominion respecting insurance. This amount has been deducted from the amount at which Mr. Wegenast's account for services as Associate Counsel was taxed.

Mr. Sinclair asked the following Question:—

1. To whom was the sum of \$2,600.00 paid as appears in the Public Accounts, page c22, J. O. L. Spracklin, on account costs of defence. 2. What other sums have been paid on account of the same. 3. To whom were the same paid and for what purpose.

And the Attorney-General replied:—

1. To J. O. L. Spracklin. 2. None. 3. Answered by No. 2.

Mr. Nickle asked the following Question:—

What was the value of the coal in stock of the Temiskaming Northern Ontario Railway Commission, October 31st, 1921-22. What was the value of the coal purchased during the fiscal years 1921 and 1922. What was the average price *per* ton.

To which the Premier replied in the words and figures following:—

Inventory value of soft coal in stock, October 31st, 1921, \$334,163.86. Inventory value of soft coal in stock, October 31st, 1922, \$70,397.67. Value of soft coal purchased during fiscal year 1921, \$379,234.80. Value of soft coal purchased during fiscal year 1922, \$184,577.10. Average price of coal, 1921, \$3.15 *per* ton. Average price of coal, 1922, \$3.10 *per* ton.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 98), To amend the Vocational Education Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 102), To amend the Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 112), To amend the Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 116), To amend the Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 114), To amend the Public Health Act having been read,

Mr. Crockett moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 119), Respecting the Administration of Oaths having been read,

Mr. Tooms moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 120), To amend the Municipal Act having been read,

Mr. Widdifield moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate on the motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And, after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Lewis,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1922 (*Sessional Papers No. 5*).

Also, Regulations and Orders-in-Council passed since February 16th, 1923, under authority of the Department of Education Act or of the Acts respecting Public Schools, Separate Schools or High Schools (*Sessional Papers No. 66*).

The House then adjourned at 10.45 p.m.

Thursday, March 8th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Raney, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Sixth Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 1), an Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Bill (No. 8), an Act respecting the City of Windsor.

Bill (No. 22), an Act respecting the Township of East Flamboro.

Bill (No. 38), an Act respecting the City of London.

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

Bill (No. 140), intituled "An Act to amend the Ontario Voters' List Act." Mr. Nickle.

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

Bill (No. 141), intituled "An Act to amend the Public Health Act." Mr. Thompson.

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

Bill (No. 142), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act." Mr. Lewis.

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

Bill (No. 143), intituled "An Act to amend the Public Utilities Act." Mr. Mathieu.

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

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate on the motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And, after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Mageau,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until Tuesday next.

The House then adjourned at 11.00 p.m.

Friday, March 9th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK P M.

Mr. Buckland from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented their Seventh Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

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

Of the City Council of Port Arthur, praying that an Act may pass to ratify a certain agreement;

Of the City Council of St. Catharines, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm certain by-laws;

Of the Municipality of Neebing, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a certain agreement and by-law;

Of the City Council of Kingston, and the Village Council of Portsmouth, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm certain by-laws;

Of the Township Council of Tisdale, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the passing of a by-law to increase tax exemptions;

Of the Town Council of Sturgeon Falls, praying that an Act may pass to consolidate their floating indebtedness;

Of the Town Council of Midland, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a certain by-law;

Your Committee recommend that Rule No. 51 of your Honourable House be further suspended in this that the time for introducing Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Friday, the 23rd day of March instant.

Ordered, That the time for introducing Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Friday, the twenty-third day of March instant.

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

Bill (No. 31), intituled "An Act respecting the Municipality of Neebing." Mr. Heenan.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 40), intituled "An Act respecting the Corporations of the City of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth and the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Electric Railway Company." Mr. Nickle.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 41), intituled "An Act respecting the City of St. Catharines." Mr. Greenlaw.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 44), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur." Mr. Hogarth.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 45), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of Tisdale." Mr. Lang.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 46), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Midland." Mr. Johnston (Simcoe).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 47), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Sturgeon Falls." Mr. Mageau.

Referred to the Railway and Municipal Board.

Bill (No. 144), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. MacBride.

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

Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. How many ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have been permanently appointed to positions since the present Government accepted office in the Departments of the Honourable Prime Minister; Attorney-General; Provincial Treasurer; Provincial Secretary; Lands and Forests; Agriculture; Public Works; Labour and Mines; Fish and Game. 2. What are the minimum and maximum salaries paid to any such ex-service persons. 3. How many of these positions are held by disabled members of the C.E.F.

To which the Premier replied in the words and figures following:—

Answer to Questions 1, 2 and 3.—

	Disabled		Range of Salary
Prime Minister.....	1	1	\$2,550
Attorney-General.....	117	2	1,200 to \$5,400
Provincial Treasurer....	22	14	720 to 3,500
Provincial Secretary....	657	68	912 to 5,400
Lands and Forests.....	20	1	500 to 3,150 (part time)
Agriculture.....	34	4	1,100 to 3,000
Public Works.....	16	4	600 to 1,800 (seasonal)
Labour and Health.....	89	15	1,200 to 3,800
Mines.....	5	2	1,200 to 4,000
Fish and Game.....	43	2	1,100 to 2,100
Highways.....	29	8	1,000 to 2,550
Education.....	17	2	725 to 2,500
Auditor.....	4	3	925 to 1,500
Insurance.....	3	1	1,200 to 1,800
	1,057	127	

Mr. Nickle asked the following Question:—

1. (a) How many savings offices, in what places and when opened for business; (b) How many employees in each office and in Head Office; (c) Total balance at credit of depositors in each office at 31st December, 1922, exclusive of special assured savings accounts; (d) Total amount of interest paid and accrued on such deposits from date of organization to 31st December, 1922; (e) Average rate *per annum* of interest paid on deposits during such period; (f) What amount has been expended in connection with the savings branches from date of organization to 31st December, 1922, for (1) office rentals, (2) salaries, (3) advertising, (5) office equipment, furniture and supplies, (6) other expenses; (g) What additional amounts are still owing or claimed for expenses incurred prior to 31st December, 1922. 2. What are the names and head office addresses of the Life insurance companies associated with the Government assured savings plan; what is the total amount of insurance placed with each company respectively up to 31st December, 1922; what was the total balance of special assured savings accounts at credit of subscribers on 31st December, 1922; what was total amount of interest paid or accrued in respect of special assured savings accounts to 31st December, 1922; what was the average rate *per annum* of interest paid on special assured savings accounts during this period; what part of the expense of the savings offices is charged or chargeable to the assured savings plan; how many special assured savings deposit accounts have been opened up to 31st December, 1922, and how many of these accounts have been closed or have instalments more than one month overdue.

To which the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:—

1.—

(a) 14 Branches.		(b)
Aylmer.....	Mar. 1, 1922;	2
Brantford.....	May 26, 1922;	3
Hamilton.....	May 27, 1922;	2
Newmarket.....	July 22, 1922;	2
Ottawa.....	Nov. 13, 1922;	2
Owen Sound.....	May 3, 1922;	2
Pembroke.....	June 24, 1922;	2
Seaforth.....	June 24, 1922;	2
St. Catharines.....	April 1, 1922;	2
St. Marys.....	Mar. 1, 1922;	2
Toronto:		
University and Dundas.....	Mar. 1, 1922;	4
Bay and Adelaide.....	Nov. 26, 1922;	4
Walkerton.....	June 24, 1922;	2
Woodstock.....	Mar. 1, 1922;	2
Head Office.....		4

(c) Total deposits, \$3,863,040.33. (Not considered advisable to give deposits at each branch); (d) \$51,136.51; (e) 3.21%; (f) (1) \$7,569.58; (2)

\$32,002.53; (3) \$11,952.95; (5) \$30,068.99 (capital expenditure); (6) \$22,081.41 (including capital expenditure on premises); (g) \$7,825.49. 2. The names and Head Office addresses of the Life Insurance Companies associated with the Government Assured Savings Plan and the total amount of insurance placed with each company respectively up to December 31st, 1922, are as follows:—

		Date Ins. Co. became associated
Continental Life Insurance Co., Toronto, Canada	\$ 629,500	July 10, 1922
Commonwealth Life Insurance Co., Hamilton, Canada.....	273,500	Sept. 6, 1922
Crown Life Insurance Co., Toronto, Canada...	816,500	Aug. 20, 1922
Excelsior Life Insurance Co., Toronto, Canada.	39,000	Dec. 4, 1922
London & Scottish Assurance Corporation, Ltd., Chief Agents, Montreal, Canada; Head Office, London, England.....	\$1,128,000	July 10, 1922
National Life Assurance Company of Canada, Toronto, Canada.....	.....	Jan. 6, 1923
Standard Life Assurance Company, Chief Agents, Montreal, Canada.....	1,179,500	July 10, 1922

The total balance of Special Assured Savings Accounts at credit of subscribers on December 31st, 1922, was \$50,782.00. The total interest paid or accrued in respect of special assured savings accounts to 31st December, 1922, was \$300.55. The average rate *per* annum of interest paid on special assured savings accounts during this period was 2.08% (six months' period). There is no part of the expense of Savings Offices charged or chargeable to the assured savings plan. No extra staff and only limited additional equipment required. There have been 3,536 special assured savings accounts opened up to 31st December, 1922. 20 of these accounts have been closed. 267 of these accounts have instalments more than one month overdue.

Mr. MacBride moved, seconded by Mr. Halcrow,

That in the opinion of this House the Committee on Labour shall immediately be empowered to investigate and report upon all complaints which have been made, or may be made, with respect to the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that the said Labour Committee be empowered to summons complainants and witnesses, and to take evidence.

And a Debate having ensued, it was

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until Monday next.

The House then adjourned at 5.10 p.m.

Monday, March 12th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

Bill (No. 145), intituled "An Act to amend the Planning and Development Act." Mr. Henry.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No 6), Respecting the Town of Georgetown.

Bill (No. 10), Respecting the Town of Grimsby and Baymac Tire and Rubber Company, Limited.

Bill (No. 13), Respecting the City of St. Thomas.

Bill (No. 3), Respecting the Village of Richmond Hill.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without Amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported be severally read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Lennox asked the following Question:—

1. Is it true that the Workmen's Compensation Board refuses to allow those who are injured to retain solicitors to appear on their behalf before the Board. 2. If so, under what authority is this done. 3. Does the Government approve of this.

And the Minister of Labour replied in the words following:—

1. The Workmen's Compensation Board does not refuse to allow those who are injured to retain solicitors to appear on their behalf, but in order to avoid unnecessary expense and delay it does endeavor always as far as possible to deal with claimants directly without the intervention of agents of any kind

and its usual procedure is by way of inquiry and investigation rather than formal hearing or trial. 2. Sections 45, 58, 62, 21 and 22 of The Workmen's Compensation Act. 3. Yes.

Mr. Cooper (Toronto) asked the following Question :—

1. What was the total amount of the Pension fund under the Workmen's Compensation Board on October 1st, 1922. 2. What were the correct audited figures of the amount paid for merit rating during the year 1920.

To which the Minister of Labour replied in the words and figures following —

1. The total amount of Pension Fund held by The Workmen's Compensation Board on October 1st, 1922, including proportion of accruing interest, was \$9,688,736.96. 2. During the year 1920, The Workmen's Compensation Board refunded to employers with a good accident experience for the year 1919, \$164,750.27, and collected from employers with a bad accident experience for the year 1919, \$212,810.02. (During the year 1921 the Board refunded to employers with a good accident experience for 1920, \$385,996.53, and collected from employers with a bad accident experience for 1920, \$198,189.82.)

Mr. Goulet asked the following Question :—

1. What sum was paid each member of the Hydro-Radial Commission for (a) services ; (b) expenses. 2. Is any further sum claimed by any member of the said Commission on account of (a) services ; (b) expenses.

To which the Premier replied in the words and figures following :—

1. The Commissioners were each paid \$6,000 for services and the following payments were made for expenses :—*Expenses*—W. A. Amos, \$1,362.65 ; F. Bancroft, \$245.00 ; C. H. Mitchell, \$221.45 ; A. F. McCallum, \$1,967.00. 2. In addition to the above \$6,000 was paid to the widow of the late Honourable Mr. Justice Sutherland, who was Chairman of the Commission. 3. The above payments were in full of all claims for services and expenses.

Mr. Ecclestone asked the following Question :—

1. What was the total revenue from the T. & N.O. Railway for the year 1922. 2. What was the total operating expenditure. 3. What part, and

how much, was received from the Grand Trunk as connecting link from North Bay to Cochrane.

To which the Premier replied in the words and figures following:—

1. \$4,318,590.55. 2. \$3,606,085.32. 3. \$742,376.65. This includes all business received from the Grand Trunk Railway at North Bay for local points on the line, and through business.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Crawford :—

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return (a) of all evidence and proceedings, including all exhibits and documents, as taken in the Northern Ontario Fire Investigation before the Fire Marshal of Ontario. (b) Copies of all correspondence carried on by the Fire Marshal of Ontario, counsel employed in investigation, and officials of Fire Marshal's Department with all persons, including the Government and the members of the Fire Relief Committee. (c) Copies of all correspondence carried on by the Premier, or any member of his Government, or his Department, relating to the said fire, and regarding the appointment of a Fire Relief Committee, including the appointment of said Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 115), To amend the Property of Religious Institutions 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. 128), To amend the Municipal Act having been read,

Mr. Lethbridge moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 130), To amend the Municipal Act having been read,

Mr. Henry moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 139), To amend the Planning and Development Act having been read,

Mr. Price moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division

And so it was declared in the negative.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 21), To amend the Act to incorporate the Toronto Canoe Club.

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

Bill (No. 129), To amend the Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 135), To amend the Municipal Arbitrations Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

On motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Doherty,

Resolved, That this House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee of the whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the Presqu'ile Park Commission.

Mr. Drury acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution recommends it to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

In the Committee.)

Resolved, That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council be empowered to authorize the Treasurer of Ontario to guarantee the payment on behalf of Ontario of the debentures issued or to be issued by the Presqu'ile Park Commission under section 17 of the Presqu'ile Park Act, 1922.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had come to a certain Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Webster reported the Resolution as follows :—

Resolved, That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council be empowered to authorize the Treasurer of Ontario to guarantee the payment on behalf of Ontario of the debentures issued or to be issued by the Presqu'ile Park Commission under section 17 of the Presqu'ile Park Act, 1922.

The Resolution having been read the second time, was agreed to and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 146), To authorize the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to guarantee the payment of certain debentures.

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

Bill (No. 146), intituled "An Act to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to guarantee the payment of certain debentures." Mr. Smith.

Ordered, that the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time :—

Bill (No. 53), Respecting the Bureau of Archives.

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

Bill (No. 52), To amend the Fire Marshals Act.

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

Bill (No. 72), To regulate travel on Highways and the speed, operation and load of vehicles thereon.

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

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting certain moneys to be paid out to municipalities in Northern Ontario *in re* Forest Fires therein, having been read,

Mr. Drury 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 there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to the municipal corporation of the Town of Haileybury, or to the holders of debentures of the said corporation, as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may deem proper, by way of aid and assistance to the said corporation in the payment of its debenture indebtedness during the years mentioned, commencing 1st October, 1922, the following sums amounting in all to \$197,673.41:—

1922-23.....	\$32,468 57
1923-4.....	32,268 57
1924-5.....	30,839 10
1925-6.....	17,597 35
1926-7.....	17,597 35
1927-8.....	12,612 03
1928-9.....	11,408 39
1929-30.....	9,562 81
1930-1.....	9,161 60
1931-2.....	7,809 34
1932-3.....	5,098 12
1933-4.....	3,894 48
1934-5.....	1,431 14
1935-6.....	1,431 14
1936-7.....	1,431 14
1937-8.....	1,431 14
1938-9.....	1,431 14

\$197,673 41

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper to the following municipal corporations and Boards of School Trustees, the sums mentioned opposite their respective names on account of unpaid taxes for the year 1922 which are uncollectable owing to the properties against which they are charged having been entirely destroyed by the recent forest fires:—

Township of Harris.....	\$ 460 00
Hilliard.....	7,795 00
Evanturel.....	3,500 00
Kerns.....	1,277 00
Casey.....	3,300 00
Armstrong.....	1,500 00
Dack.....	3,000 00
Brethour.....	2,550 00
Harley.....	3,000 00
Bucks.....	10,120 00
Dymond.....	696 33
Village of Thornloe.....	875 00
Town of Charlton.....	6,364 00
Board of Trustees of School Section No. 3, Township of Robillard.....	\$ 157 15
Board of Trustees of Savard Consolidated School Section.....	642 76
Board of Trustees of School Section No. 1, Bryce and Beauchamp Townships.....	178 20
Board of Trustees of School Section No. 1, Township of Ingram.....	197 36
Board of Trustees of School Section No. 2, Township of Ingram and Pense.....	51 95

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper, to the following municipal corporations on account of losses sustained by reason of their municipal buildings, road machinery, municipal telephone plant and sidewalks and other municipal property being destroyed by the recent forest fires, the sums set opposite their respective names, as follows:—

Township of Kerns.....	\$ 800 00
Hilliard.....	1,500 00
Bucks.....	7,800 00
Village of Thornloe.....	1,000 00
Town of Charlton.....	6,630 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Brown reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the report be now received.

Mr. Brown reported the Resolutions as follows:—

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to the municipal corporation of the Town of Haileybury, or to the holders of debentures of the said corporation, as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may deem proper, by way of aid and assistance to the said corporation in the payment of its debenture indebtedness during the years mentioned, commencing 1st October, 1922, the following sums amounting in all to \$197,673.41 :

1922-3.....	\$32,468 57
1923-4.....	32,268 57
1924-5.....	30,839 10
1925-6.....	17,597 35
1926-7.....	17,597 35
1927-8.....	12,612 03
1928-9.....	11,408 39
1929-30.....	9,562 81
1930-1.....	9,161 60
1931-2.....	7,809 34
1932-3.....	5,098 12
1933-4.....	3,894 48
1934-5.....	1,431 14
1935-6.....	1,431 14
1936-7.....	1,431 14
1937-8.....	1,431 14
1938-9.....	1,431 14
	\$197,673 41

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper to the following municipal corporations and Boards of School Trustees, the sums mentioned opposite their respective names on account of unpaid taxes for the year 1922 which are uncollectable owing to the properties against which they are charged having been entirely destroyed by the recent forest fires :

Township of Harris.....	\$ 460 00
Hilliard.....	7,795 00
Evanturel.....	3,500 00
Kerns.....	1,277 00
Casey.....	3,300 00
Armstrong.....	1,500 00
Dack.....	3,000 00

Township of Brethour.....	\$ 2,550 00
Harley.....	3,000 00
Bucks.....	10,120 00
Dymond.....	696 33
Village of Thornloe.....	875 00
Town of Charlton.....	6,364 00
Board of Trustees of School Section No. 3, Town- ship of Robillard.....	\$ 157 15
Board of Trustees of Savard Consolidated School Section.....	642 76
Board of Trustees of School Section No. 1, Bryce and Beauchamp Townships.....	178 20
Board of Trustees of School Section No. 1, Town- ship of Ingram.....	\$ 197 36
Board of Trustees of School Section No. 2, Town- ship of Ingram and Pense.....	51 95

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper, to the following municipal corporations on account of losses sustained by reason of their municipal buildings, road machinery, municipal telephone plant and sidewalks* and other municipal property being destroyed by the recent forest fires, the sums set opposite their respective names, as follows :—

Township of Kerns.....	\$ 800 00
Hilliard.....	1,500 00
Bucks.....	7,800 00
Village of Thornloe.....	1,000 00
Town of Charlton.....	6,630 00

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

Bill (No. 147), intituled "An Act to grant aid to certain municipalities on account of losses sustained by forest fires during 1922." Mr. Drury.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 55), To amend the Reforestation Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker

resumed the Chair; and Mr. Brown reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

Tuesday, March 13th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

Bill (No. 148), intituled "An Act to amend the Highway Improvement Act. Mr. Mewhinney.

• *Ordered*, That the Bill be read the second time To-morrow.

Bill (No. 149), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Henry.

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

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate on the motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And, after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Stringer,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 12 midnight.

Wednesday, March 14th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

By Mr. MacVicar, the Petition of the County Council of Elgin.

Mr. MacVicar from the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization presented the following Resolution as their First Report:—

Resolved that in the opinion of this Committee an amendment to our Rural Credits Act should be introduced extending the percentage of loan granted to pay off existing mortgages from forty *per cent.* to fifty or even sixty-five *per cent.*

Mr. Nixon, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their First Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee have carefully considered the following Bill and beg to report the same with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 108), An Act to amend The Municipal Franchise Act, 1922.

On motion of Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Buckland,

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills has expired, leave be given to present the Petition of the City Council of Ottawa and that the same be now read and received.

The following Petition was then read and received:—

The Petition of the City Council of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming the application of certain sums required to be raised under debenture by-laws.

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

Bill (No. 150), intituled "An Act to amend the School Laws." Mr. Grant.

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

Bill (No. 151), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Price.

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

Bill (No. 152), intituled "An Act to amend the Municipal Act." Mr. Henry.

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

Bill (No. 153), intituled "An Act to amend the Landlord and Tenant Act." Mr. Hill.

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

Mr. Nickle asked the following Question:—

What amount was expended by the Department of Highways in each of the years 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22 and to December 31st, 1922, under the following heads:— 1. Township Roads, (a) maintenance, (b) capital; 2. County Roads, (a) maintenance, (b) capital; 3. County Provincial Highways, (a) maintenance, (b) capital; 4. Provincial Highways, (a) maintenance, (b) capital. To what number of townships were grants made. How many townships, upon meeting with the Department's requirements as to construction, are entitled to grants. How many townships that have complied with the Government's requirements as to construction, are entitled to, but have not as yet received grants. How many counties have undertaken the County Road System. To how many have grants been made. How many are entitled to participate, having met the Government's requirements, but have not yet received a grant.

To which the Minister of Highways replied in the words and figures following:—

Answers	1919	1920	1921	1922
1.—				
(a).....	\$1,918 79	\$2,620 60	\$160,707 54	\$364,568 83
(b).....			165,961 27	336,780 78
2.—				
(a).....	117,689 32	464,446 11	666,934 05	882,445 79
(b).....	570,642 32	1,145,394 38	1,637,674 97	2,162,534 37

Answers	1919	1920	1921	1922
3.—				
(a).....	\$93,505 66	\$351,595 56	\$ 333,898 77	\$395,449 03
(b).....	33,602 70	662,323 19	997,119 13	1,670,253 72
4.—				
(a).....	94,689 76	344,445 79	548,022 91	522,731 66
(b).....	1,256,848 56	4,652,469 53	9,467,576 77	11,715,071 21
298. 374.	None.	37. 37.	None.	

Mr. Hill asked the following Question:—

What quantity of grubbing, clearing, rock excavation and earth excavation was done and paid for by the Department of Highways between stations 274 and 330 on the highway between Carleton Place and Perth.

And the Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

Grubbing, 1.55 acres; clearing, 3.11 acres; earth excavation, 3,804 cu. yds.; rock excavation, 950 cu. yds.

Mr. McLeod asked the following Question:—

1. What amount of money was spent by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission on the Hydro Radial campaign carried on in Toronto, Hamilton, and other municipalities at the recent municipal elections. 2. Who authorized these payments. 3. From what source are these moneys derived.

To which Mr. Carmichael, Minister without portfolio, replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Accounts paid, \$8,188.73; accounts unpaid, \$3,600.00; (\$11,788.73).
2. By the Chairman of the Commission. 3. Vote 113, item 13, sub-item 4 (1922).

Mr. Ireland asked the following Question:—

1. Were tenders called for in connection with the contracts awarded to the different film producers, by the Government for the contracts made for the years 1921 and 1922. 2. If so, in what papers did the advertisements appear.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied as follows:—

1. Tenders were called for in February, 1921, by letters addressed to the Pathoscope Co. of Canada, Limited, and Filmcraft Industries, Limited, being the only parties that the Department had knowledge of doing such work in Ontario at that time. Tenders were again called for October 17th, 1922, and November 9th, 1922, by letters addressed to the Pathoscope Company of Canada, Limited; Filmcraft Industries, Limited, Toronto, and Russell J. Hamilton, Toronto, being the only parties that the Department had knowledge of doing such work in Ontario at that time. 2. Tenders were not advertised in any newspaper.

Mr. Ecclestone asked the following Question:—

1. Has any part of the grant from the Federal Government for good roads been expended on roads in Northern Ontario in each of the years 1920, 1921 and 1922. 2. If so, in what districts.

And the Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

1. Roads approved by Dominion Government, under Canada Highways Act, do not include roads in Northern Ontario. 2. See above.

Mr. Hogarth asked the following Question:—

1. What amount has been expended in Northern Ontario during each of the years 1920, 1921 and 1922 for the construction of roads and bridges (a) under Northern development, (b) Colonization Roads Department, (c) Public Works.

And the Minister of Lands and Forests replied in the words and figures following:—

1. (a) Expenditures made by Northern Development Branch in the years 1920, 1921 and 1922 in Northern Ontario (not inclusive of any portion south of the French River, Lake Nipissing and Mattawan River):— 1920, \$1,127,278.77; 1921, \$1,239,069.28; 1922, \$1,404,750.80; (b) Expenditures on Colonization Roads and Bridges from 1920 to 1922, inclusive, in Northern Ontario (not inclusive of any portion south of the French River, Lake Nipissing and Mattawan River):— 1920, \$217,908.41; 1921, \$261,824.95; 1922, \$285,264.86. (c) 1920, \$179,883.22; 1921, \$187,500.00; 1922, \$233,528.67.

Mr. Ireland asked the following Question:—

1. What amount has already been expended on the Provincial highway between Trenton and Belleville. 2. What is the total estimated cost to complete this portion of the Provincial highway.

And the Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

1. \$106,674.18. 2. To complete gravel road construction, \$53,224.00.

Mr. Kennedy asked the following Question:—

1. What is the distance between Toronto and Hamilton by the Dundas Street Highway. 2. How many miles have been completed, and what is the total cost expended on the road in (a) County of York, (b) County of Peel, (c) County of Halton, (d) County of Wentworth.

To which the Minister of Highways replied in the words and figures following:—

1. 34.24 miles. 2. Grading and culverts completed, 34.2 miles; grading, culverts and stone base completed, 23.1 miles; grading, culverts, base and surface completed, 7.7 miles; (a) \$126,726.49; (b) \$395,700.95; (c) \$477,937.19; (d) \$403,289.72.

Mr. Allan asked the following Question:—

1. What amount has been received by the Government during each of the years 1921 and 1922 from E. W. Backus for fire protection tax on the 3,046 square miles known as the English River Pulp Limit, sold to him for \$50,100.00, plus the Crown dues, in 1920.

And the Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. Year 1921, none. 2. Year 1922, \$19,779.20.

Mr. Sinclair asked the following Question:—

1. Is the Government responsible for the publication of the article under the heading, "The New Motor Law in Ontario—Not so severe as expected—

no further increase in license fees—Examination of all drivers not to be undertaken”—now appearing in the local papers throughout the Province. 2. Has any authority been given by the Government or any department thereof to the press or to any advertising agency for the publication of the same. 3. What amount of money is being spent on the publication of the article.

To which the Minister of Highways replied as follows:—

1. No. 2. No. 3. None.

Mr. Marshall asked the following Question:—

1. How many contracts have been entered into by the Government between the years 1917 and 1922, inclusive, with the T. Eaton Company, Limited, for the supply of school books, and work in connection with school books. 2. What were the prices. 3. Were there other tenders and, if so, from whom.

And the Minister of Education replied in the words and figures following:—

1. *The Ontario Public School Arithmetic.*

Tenders were called for in April, 1920. Four tenders were submitted as follows:—

(1) The T. Eaton Co., for a book of 304 pages.	.28
(2) The Ryerson Press for The Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., 304 pages	.29 $\frac{1}{4}$
(3) Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., 304 pages.	.35
(4) J. M. Dent & Sons submitted a tender for a book of 252 pages.	.30 $\frac{2}{5}$

No tender was submitted for a larger book.

The lowest tender, that of The T. Eaton Company, Ltd., was accepted.

2. *The Ontario Readers.*

Tenders were called for in November, 1920, for the publication of the Ontario Readers. Four tenders were submitted as follows:—

Tenders for the Publication of The Ontario Readers.

Books	Musson Book Company	J. M. Dent & Sons	T. Eaton Company	Oxford Univ. Press
Primer.	.20	.25	.13	.28
		plus addition for colours		
First Reader. . .	.24	.29	.20	.31
Second Reader. .	.31.2	.38	.25	.40
Third Reader. . .	.42.4	.52	.35	.50
Fourth Reader. .	.46.4	.58	.40	.62 5

The lowest tender, that of The T. Eaton Company, Ltd., was accepted.

3. *The Ontario Teachers' Manual in Art.*

Tenders were called for in November, 1922, for the publication of the Ontario Teachers' Manual in Art. Five tenders were submitted as follows:—

(1) W. J. Gage & Co., Ltd.....	.90	with 20% discount
(2) The Macmillan Co., of Canada.....	.67	" " "
(3) Hunter-Rose Co.....	.62½	" " "
(4) Ryerson Press.....	.54	" " "
(5) T. Eaton Co., Ltd.....	.50	" " "

The lowest tender, that of The T. Eaton Company, Ltd., was accepted.

Mr. Cooke asked the following Question:—

1. What is the total mileage of Highways in the Province: (1) Provincial Highways, (2) County Provincial Highways, (3) County roads, (4) Township roads, (5) other roads. 2. What is the total Provincial expenditure or grants on: (a) Provincial Highways, (b) County Provincial Highways, (c) County roads, (d) Township roads, (e) other roads, in each of the following years: 1920, 1921 and 1922.

And the Minister of Highways replied in the words and figures following:—

1. (1) 1,823 miles; (2) 2,055 miles; (3) 7,757 miles; (4) 38,147 miles; (5) 93 miles.

2.—

	1920	1921	1922	
(a)	\$4,996,915 32	\$10,015,599 68	\$12,237,802 87	(less amounts due from Dominion, counties and cities)
(b)	1,013,918 75	1,331,017 90	2,065,702 75	
(c)	1,609,840 49	2,304,609 02	3,044,980 16	
(d)	2,620 60	326,668 81	701,349 61	
(e)	None available.			

Mr. Cooke asked the following Question:—

1. What was the total salaries paid in the counties of Ontario: (a) Rural Public Schools, (b) Rural Separate Schools, in 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922. 2. What was the total Legislative grants paid in the counties of Ontario in: (a) Rural Public Schools, (b) Rural Separate Schools, in 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922.

To which the Minister of Education replied in the words and figures following:—

1.—

Total Teachers' Salaries in the Counties.

1918 1919 1920 1921 1922

(a) Rural Public
Schools..... \$3,192,351 \$3,484,067 \$4,205,897 \$5,675,649 \$6,159,230

(b) Rural Separate
Schools..... 165,050 186,042 220,921 295,396 367,030

2.—

Total Legislative Grants in the Counties.

1918 1919 1920 1921 1922

(a) Rural Public
Schools..... \$459,826 \$685,767 \$917,629 \$1,515,979 \$1,904,405

(b) Rural Separate
Schools..... 26,395 42,101 67,786 115,990 80,527

Note.—For 1921 and 1922 the Urban Public and Separate Schools that were paid as Rural Schools are included in the above statement.

Mr. Cooke asked the following Question:—

1. What was the total amount levied by the Province for the Provincial Highway upon all the counties in the Province in the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922. 2. What is the total amount still to be charged against these counties for work done to end of 1922.

And the Minister of Highways replied in the words and figures following:—

1. 1918, *Nil*; 1919, *Nil*; 1920, \$399,570.76; 1921, \$999,426.72; 1922, \$2,003,119.94. 2. \$2,447,560.57.

On motion of Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Denyes,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of dates of meetings held by the Board of Governors, Toronto University, since 1915, with the names of those attending such meetings.

On motion of Mr. Marceau, seconded by Mr. Evanturel,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all letters, telegrams, recommendations and other correspondence having reference

to the appointment of Mark Robinson as temporary park superintendent of Algonquin Park, and to the proposed appointment of the same person as permanent superintendent of Algonquin Park.

On motion of Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Grey,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all correspondence between the Prime Minister or Attorney-General or any other Minister or official of the Government, and the Prime Minister or Minister of Justice or any other Minister or official of the Government of Canada since July 1st, 1920, dealing in any way with the question of judges acting as commissioners for any purpose at the request of the Government or any Minister thereof.

On motion of Mr. Dewart, seconded by Mr. Marshall,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing (a) statement of all contracts entered into by or on behalf of the University of Toronto since the year 1906 for the erection of buildings; and in each case the date and contract price, and work to be performed; the actual amount paid, and if tenders invited by advertisement in the press. (b) Statement showing names of the papers and dates of the issues in which such advertisement appeared; and amount of each tender. If in any case tenders were not invited by public advertisement. (c) Statement showing the like particulars in each case and reason for tenders not having been advertised.

On motion of Mr. Marceau, seconded by Mr. Evanturel,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of a copy of the report made by Harbinger & Allan, chartered accountants, of their investigation into the Department of Lands and Forests, and same to be laid upon the Table of the House.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Curry, seconded by Mr. Marshall,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing in detail the estates from which succession duties came in 1921 and 1922, similar to the particulars published theretofore in the Public Accounts, and that hereafter such particulars be published yearly in the Public Accounts as has been customary.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 113), To amend the Public Schools Act, having been read,

Mr. Crockett moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 121), To amend the Municipal Act, having been read,

Mr. Hill moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 122), To amend the Municipal Act, having been read,

Mr. Hill moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 125), To amend the Pharmacy Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 131), To amend the Assessment Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate on the motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And, after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Clarke,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

Thursday, March 15th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House:—

That the Clerk had received from the Railway and Municipal Board, their Report in the following case:—

Bill (No. 33), Respecting the Town of Penetanguishene.

The Report was then read by the Clerk at the Table, as follows:—

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

Upon the reference under Rule 61 (a) of Your Honourable House, to The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill No. 33 (1923), entitled "An Act respecting the Town of Penetanguishene," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that in the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such Bill should be passed by your Honourable House.

The indebtedness amounting to the sum of \$14,000 referred to in the Bill has largely been incurred for works of a permanent character and the debentures are to be payable \$1,000 in each year, making all the debentures payable in fourteen years.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. M. MCINTYRE,
Chairman.

J. A. ELLIS,
Commissioner.

Dated at Toronto,
this Fourteenth day of March, A.D. 1923.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 33), Respecting the Town of Penetanguishene be referred to the Committee on Private Bills with instructions to consider the same with respect to the suggestions of the Railway and Municipal Board thereon.

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Doherty,

Ordered, That the name of Mr. Gray be added to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And, after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Marceau,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 78), To incorporate the Northern Ontario Fire Relief Committee, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 53), Respecting the Bureau of Archives, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 52), To amend the Fire Marshals' Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

Friday, March 16th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petition was read and received:—

Of the County Council of Elgin, praying for certain amendments to the Highway Improvement Act.

Mr. Carmichael from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented their Eighth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee have carefully examined the following petitions and find the notices as published in each case sufficient:—

Of the City Council of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the corporation to enter into agreements for the purchase of debentures, and for other purposes;

Of the Township Council of York, praying that an Act may pass to detach certain portions of the township to be called the Township of East York;

Of the City Council of Ottawa, praying that an Act may pass validating and confirming the application of certain sums required to be raised under debenture by-law.

Your Committee recommend that rule No. 51 of your Honourable House be further suspended in this, that the time for receiving Reports of Committees

on Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of March, instant.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills be further extended until and inclusive of Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of March, instant.

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

Bill (No. 49), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Toronto."

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 50), intituled "An Act to incorporate a part of the Township of York as the Township of East York." Mr. Henry.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 51), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Ottawa." Mr. Hill.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Bill (No. 154), intituled "An Act respecting Voters Lists." Mr. Ferguson.

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

On motion of Mr. MacBride, seconded by Mr. Halcrow,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all estimates, cruises, explorations, maps and reports of every description in connection with the area north of Cochrane, received by the Government prior to and since the commencement of construction work on the T. & N. O. Railway.

On motion of Mr. Halcrow, seconded by Mr. MacBride,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all applications for licenses to spear or net fish in Hamilton Bay for the years 1920, 1921, 1922.
2. List of names of those who secured licenses to spear or net fish in Hamilton

Bay for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922. 3. List of names of those who applied for, and names of those who secured, special permission or licenses to spear or net fish in the spring in Hamilton Bay during each of the above mentioned years, and the authority under which such special permission was given.

On motion of Mr. Marceau, seconded by Mr. McLeod,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all applications, recommendations, letters, telegrams, papers and other correspondence having reference to the appointment to positions in the Algonquin Park, of the following:—E. C. Brewer, G. A. Holmberg, F. Lovesey, M. Newell, C. Ryan, T. Saraza, D. Stringer, A. Grant, W. A. Mooney, J. P. Foran, P. J. Gervais.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 103), To amend The Ontario Railway Act, having being read,

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

On the motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 133), To amend The Crown Timber Act.

Objection was taken that as the Bill proposed to interfere with the Revenue of the Province, it was beyond the right of a private Member to introduce,

And Mr. Speaker, being appealed to, said that he had not read the Bill, but would do so, and give his decision on Monday, and thereupon the matter was postponed.

The House then adjourned at 5.15 p.m.

Monday, March 19th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Sinclair asked the following Question:—

1. Was the material for the article on the British Embargo against Canadian cattle which appeared on page 4 of the "Farmers Sun" on July 27th, 1922, prepared by any member of the Government or on the instruction of any member thereof. 2. If so, on whose authority was it prepared. 3. Was the "Farmers Sun" paid by the Government for publishing the same. 4. If so, what sum was paid.

To which the Provincial Treasurer replied as follows:—

The article referred to is not being paid for by the Government and is not in the public interest.

Mr. Govenlock asked the following Question:—

1. What are the details of the item on page 8 of the Public Accounts for 1922 in the receipts of the last fiscal year under the heading "From Department of Public Highways, Capital and Extraordinary Receipts, \$3,553,705.52."

And the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:—

Sale of Stone and Gravel.....	\$ 5,889 08
Testing Lenses, Refunds.....	325 00
Sundry Refunds.....	5,785 85
Repayments from Counties on construction.....	1,483,091 97
Dominion Subsidy under Canadian Highways Act.....	2,058,613 62
	\$3,553,705 52

Mr. Cooke asked the following Question:—

1. What is the total amount of legislative grants or appropriations to: (a) the Universities of Ontario, (b) Normal schools, (c) High schools, (d) Continuation schools, (e) Primary schools, in each of the following years: 1920, 1921 and 1922. 2. What is the total number of pupils or students enrolled in: (a) Universities, (b) Normal schools, (c) High schools, (d) Continuation schools, (e) Primary schools, in each of the following years: 1920, 1921 and 1922.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:—

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS.

	1920	1921	1922
(a) Universities	\$ 1,866,223	\$ 1,999,784	\$ 3,628,300
(b) Normal Schools.	379,218	403,939	415,980
(c) High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.	176,159	223,165	259,430
(d) Continuation schools	113,879	127,770	153,231
(e) Primary schools	1,612,837	2,454,018	3,092,975

NUMBER OF PUPILS OR STUDENTS ENROLLED.

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
				(Returns incomplete)
(a) Universities	7,969	7,740	8,833	(Approx. 8,500)
(b) Normal Schools.	1,248	1,328	1,481	1,815
(c) High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	33,036	34,128	39,405	No returns as yet
(d) Continuation schools.	5,126	5,823	7,505	No returns as yet
	1919	1920	1921	1922
(e) Primary schools	546,562	564,972	585,213	No returns as yet

Mr. McCrea asked the following Question:—

1. Give full details of the item of \$17,337.59 paid to Canadian Fairbanks Morse Company, Limited, as entered on page E 57, Public Accounts, 1922.

To which the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:

PURCHASE OF RAILWAY MOTOR CARS

March 27/22	\$ 1,125 00
April 26/22	480 00
" 28/22	380 00
May 27/22	407 50
	\$ 2,859 50

TURNTABLES

June 6/21	\$ 32 50
April 26/22	35 00
May 29/22	35 00
	\$ 102 50

PARTS FOR REPAIRS RAILWAY MOTOR CARS

August	22, 1921.....	\$ 10 31
"	26.....	2 64
September	6.....	85 11
October	12.....	10 50
"	15.....	77 14
"	17.....	15 00
November	8.....	99 35
December	8.....	105 59
"	19.....	51 09
February	23, 1922.....	46 58
March	18.....	115 50
April	15.....	255 45
"	18.....	228 67
"	21.....	2 05
"	28.....	112 66
May	5.....	24 00
"	10.....	506 83
"	12.....	35 35
"	16.....	15 47
"	18.....	12 76
"	19.....	4 23
June	14.....	43 42
"	16.....	44 85
"	17.....	88 42
"	19.....	32
"	21.....	32 80
"	23.....	9 10
"	28.....	70 76
"	30.....	48
July	4.....	1 62
"	5.....	25 80
"	7.....	13 21
"	14.....	203 30
"	18.....	313 64
"	21.....	17 55
"	24.....	1 78
"	26.....	16 48
"	27.....	51 18
August	2.....	28 61
"	4.....	137 80
"	12.....	34 38
"	13.....	3 05
"	18.....	3 20
"	19.....	29 41
"	21.....	51
"	23.....	23 05
"	30.....	4 50
September	15.....	19 96
"	25.....	12 87
"	25.....	32 57

FREIGHT ON MOTOR PARTS

April	29, 1922.....	\$	24	37	
"	29.....		16	95	
June	9.....		4	29	
"	9.....		1	44	
"	9.....		4	61	
"	9.....		45	22	
"	9.....		1	60	
"	9.....		12	13	
					\$ 110 61

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

April	18, 1922, fire pump	\$355 00, spare parts	\$113.17, hose	\$230.00	\$698 17
"	18	"	"	"	698 17
"	18	"	"	"	698 17
"	18	"	"	"	698 17
"	18	"	"	"	698 17
"	18	"	"	"	698 17
May	30	"	"	"	698 17
"	30	"	"	"	698 17
"	30	"	"	"	698 17
"	30	"	"	"	698 17
"	30	"	"	"	698 17
"	30	"	"	"	698 17
"	30	"	"	"	698 17
				698 17	
				Less credit....	'130 20
					567 97
June	21	"	"	hose	\$230 00 698 17
				\$ 9,644 18	

SPARE PARTS

Nov. 26, 1921.....	\$164 28	
Apr. 28, 1922.....	34 19	
		198 47

REPAIRS

Aug. 30, 1920.....	\$ 116 43	
Nov. 26, 1921.....	125 41	
Dec. 21, 1921.....	114 95	
Jan. 23, 1922.....	46 13	
Aug. 10, 1922.....	26 00	
		428 92

HOSE

April 28, 1922.....	\$133 00	
Aug. 22, "	31 50	
May 23, "	212 80	
June 3, "	266 50	
June 13, "	6 41	
July 10, "	260 00	
		<u>910 21</u>

REPAIRING SCALE

April 18, 1922.....	\$2 30	
		<u>2 30</u>
Total.....	\$ 17,337 59	

Mr. Hogarth asked the following Question:—

1. Why has the Government not filled the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Fred Conboy, Dental Inspector for Ontario.

And the Minister of Education replied as follows:—

1. Because the service is being acceptably carried on at present by the Chief Medical Inspector, Dr. Phair.

Mr. Price asked the following Question:—

1. Have the Department of Education detailed accounts of how the grants to the University of Toronto and other universities have been disbursed. 2. Does the University of Toronto account for the monies granted. 3. Is there any check on the University of Toronto expenditures. 4. Does the University of Toronto present a budget or estimates to the Government before grants are made. 5. Is it the intention of the Government to bring down these estimates for the inspection and perusal and consideration of the House.

To which the Minister of Education replied in the words following:—

1. No. 2. Through the Report of the Board of Governors, which is distributed to the Members of the Legislature. 3. Yes, by the Board of Governors. 4. Yes. 5. The matter is under consideration.

Mr. McCrea moved, seconded by Mr. Crawford,

That there be laid before this House, a Return of all papers, records, letters, memoranda, correspondence, etc., in connection with the complaint against and conviction of one, William George Fleming, formerly C.P.R. Station Agent at Nemegos, Ontario, for a breach, or breaches, of the Fish and Game Laws in 1921. And any correspondence, letters, records, etc., relative to the application of the said William George Fleming, or any person or association on his behalf, to the Minister of Mines, the Deputy Minister of Fish and Game and the Attorney-General, or any of them, requesting the Crown to render justice to the said William George Fleming by remitting the fine imposed on the said Fleming and, or otherwise, admitting on the part of the Crown that the said Fleming was wrongfully convicted.

And a Debate having ensued, it was

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 21), To amend the Act to incorporate the Toronto Canoe Club, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. MacVicar 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. 18), Respecting the City of Guelph.

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

Bill (No. 39), To incorporate the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association.

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

Bill (No. 1), Respecting the City of Windsor.

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

Bill (No. 8), Respecting the City of Windsor.

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

Bill (No. 126), To amend the Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 133), To amend the Crown Timber Act, having been again called,

Mr. Speaker, in accordance with his promise on Friday of last week, said, that he had examined the Bill in question and that in his opinion the Bill was not within the power of a Private Member and that therefore it must be removed from the Order Paper.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 142), 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 to consider Bill (No. 62), To amend the Agricultural Development Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. MacVicar reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

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

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House,

Return to an Order of the House dated 16th February, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all letters, telegrams, papers and documents, evidence and reports in connection with the alleged accident of W. W. Calhoun of Sault Ste. Marie, together with the reports, recommendations, findings, rulings and decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board or any officials under their control or in their employ, and the same be laid upon the table of the House. (*Sessional Papers No. 67*).

The House then adjourned at 6.15 p.m.

Tuesday, March 20th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M

Mr. Sinclair, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Seventh Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 31), An Act respecting the Municipality of Neebing.

Bill (No. 40), An Act respecting the Corporations of the City of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth and the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Electric Railway Company.

Bill (No. 44), An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Bill (No. 46), An Act respecting the Town of Midland.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:

Bill (No. 41), An Act respecting the City of St. Catharines.

Bill (No. 45), An Act respecting the Township of Tisdale.

Your Committee recommend that the fees less the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 17), "An Act respecting the City of Niagara Falls," the same having been withdrawn by the promoters thereof:

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 17), City of Niagara Falls.

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

Bill (No. 155), intituled "An Act to amend the Interpretation Act." Mr. Walker.

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

The Order of the Day that Mr. Speaker leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed and after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Joynt,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 147), To grant aid to certain municipalities on account of losses sustained by Forest Fires during 1922.

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

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 62), To amend the Agricultural Development Act and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

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

And the House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock midnight.

Wednesday, 21st March, 1923.

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Carmichael,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns To-day, it do stand adjourned until Four of the Clock in the afternoon instead of Three, out of respect to the memory of the deceased wife of the Member for Southeast Toronto, Seat "B."

The House then adjourned at 12.20 a.m.

Wednesday, March 21st, 1923.

PRAYERS.

4.00 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

Bill (No. 156), intituled "An Act to amend the Land Transfer Tax Act."
Mr. Price.

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

Mr. Ecclestone asked the following Question:—

1. What land was purchased from A. Maille for \$22,000.04, as mentioned in Public Accounts, 1922, page E 95. 2. For what purpose was this land used.

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Purchase price of:—(1) part N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 7, con. 2, Dymond, (2) part lot 8, con. 2, Dymond, (3) lots 1 to 49 inclusive and lots 52 to 56 inclusive, Town of New Liskeard, (4) part lot 8, con. 2, Dymond, (5) part Plan M. 93, Town of New Liskeard, for the sum of \$22,000.00 as *per* recommendation of the Department of Agriculture. 2. For addition to the Experimental Farm at New Liskeard.

Mr. Ireland asked the following Question:—

1. Explain item, "James Fisher & Co., Ltd., \$14,820.40," on page E 60, Public Accounts, 1922.

And the Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. This expenditure is for four special advertisements of an educational character for forest fire protection, which was placed in 324 Ontario weekly and daily newspapers, and periodicals, through The James Fisher & Company, Limited.

Mr. Price asked the following Question:—

1. Who are the Laurentide Air Service who received \$32,652, at the rate of \$150 *per* hour, for air patrol, as set out on page E 54 of the Public Accounts, 1922.

2. What particular areas did this concern patrol. 3. What is the business address of this company. 4. Give the names of the parties interested in this company or partnership. 5. Was this work let by tender. 6. If so, how many tenders were received and what were the amounts *per* hour. 7. Is this concern still in the employ of the Government.

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. Have no information as to complete personnel of company. 2. 8,640,000 acres in James Bay Watershed, north of Canadian Government Railway. 3. Lake of the Woods Building, Montreal. 4. Business transacted with H. D. Wilshire, Managing Director. Other interested parties not known by the Government. 5. No. 6. Answered by 5. 7. No.

Mr. Gray asked the following Question:—

1. What length of Ontario-Manitoba boundary line has been surveyed during 1921-22. 2. What was the cost of this survey to the Province. 3. How many miles yet remain to be surveyed. 4. What portion of total cost is borne by the Dominion Government.

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied in the words and figures following:—

1. 179 miles, 56 chains, 88 links. 2. \$30,614.92. 3. 370. 4. One-half.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 74), To suspend the operation of the Adolescents School Attendance Act, 1919, having been read,

Mr. Casselman moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate having ensued, it was

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

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House:—

Return to an Order of the House, dated 9th of February, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names of members of the per-

manent staff of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, who have been granted an increase in salary since January 1st, 1923, also showing the amount of increase in each case. (*Sessional Paper No. 80.*)

Also, Return to an Order of the House, dated 14th of March, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing in detail the estates from which succession duties came in 1921 and 1922, similar to the particulars published theretofore in the Public Accounts, and that hereafter such particulars be published yearly in the Public Accounts as has been customary. (*Sessional Papers No. 82.*)

Also, Return to an Order of the House, dated 12th of March, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return (a) of all evidence and proceedings, including all exhibits and documents, as taken in the Northern Ontario Fire Investigation before the Fire Marshal of Ontario. (b) Copies of all correspondence carried on by the Fire Marshal of Ontario, counsel employed in investigation, and officials of Fire Marshal's Department with all persons, including the Government and the members of the Fire Relief Committee. (c) Copies of all correspondence carried on by the Premier, or any member of his Government, or his Department, relating to the said fire, and regarding the appointment of a Fire Relief Committee, including the appointment of said Committee. (*Sessional Papers No. 81.*)

The House then adjourned at 11.25 p.m.

Thursday, March 22nd, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

Bill (No. 157), intituled "An Act to repeal the Natural Gas Conservation Acts of 1921 and 1922." Mr. Swayze.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 56), To amend the Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act, and, after

some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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 resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Lang,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 118), To amend the Public Parks Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 147), To grant Aid to certain Municipalities on account of Losses sustained by Forest Fires during 1922, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House then adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

Friday, March 23rd, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

Bill (No. 158), intituled "An Act respecting The Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park." Mr. Biggs.

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

Bill (No. 159), intituled "An Act to amend The Rural Hydro-Electric Distribution Act, 1921." Mr. Carmichael.

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

Bill (No. 160), intituled "An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act." Mr. Thompson.

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

Bill (No. 161), intituled "An Act to amend The Judicature Act." Mr. Lennox.

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

Mr. Dewart asked the following Question:—

1. How many officers and special officers, engaged under The Ontario Temperance Act, have been (a) suspended or (b) dismissed between the 31st December, 1921, and the 1st February, 1923. 2. What were the names of the officers, date of dismissal or suspension and cause in each case.

And the Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. (a) Two, (b) eleven. 2. It is deemed not to be in the public interest that these names should be published but the same will be given to any member of this House upon application to the Attorney-General's Department.

Mr. Cook asked the following Question:—

1. What persons were engaged in the work of the Public Service Commission and what remuneration has been paid to each. 2. What is the occupation or

profession of each. 3. What was the total cost of said Commission. 4. Has the whole cost been paid. If not, what is still outstanding.

To which the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1 and 2:

W. D. Gregory, Barrister.....	\$6,140 00
W. Sommerville, Barrister.....	3,280 00
Dr. Horace L. Brittain, Director of the Citizens Research Institute of Canada.....	1,480 00
A. Hellyer, Farmer.....	1,780 00
E. A. Pocock, Editor.....	2,080 00
J. W. Mallon, Inspector of Legal Offices, (Secretary)..	1,000 00
W. C. Coe, Official Reporter.....	3,196 75
W. E. Griffin, Barrister.....	278 00
A. M. Latchford, Barrister.....	775 00
J. A. McAndrew, Barrister.....	400 00
Miss J. E. Wilson, Stenographer.....	7 50
Miss M. Coe, ".....	46 00
Miss H. E. Hogg, ".....	105 00
Miss G. Girdlestone, ".....	264 82
Miss M. Irish, ".....	....
Miss A. Evans, ".....	....
Miss L. E. Powell, ".....	3 00
United Typewriter Co.....	64 06
Thomas McCutcheon, Constable.....	99 00

3. \$26,776.38 to date. 4. Services not completed, no additional accounts rendered.

Mr. Dewart asked the following Question:—

1. Is Albert Hellyer, who was elected to the Legislature for East Wellington in October, 1919, and resigned to provide a seat for the Attorney-General, now acting as Police Magistrate for Wellington County. 2. What amount has he received for fees as Magistrate since his appointment on 17th August, 1921. 3. What amount has he received up to date (a) for services and (b) for expenses as Commissioner upon the Public Service Commission. 4. Have the services of that Board been completed. 5. Has Mr. Hellyer received any other appointment under the present Government. 6. If so, what, and what was the remuneration.

And the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Yes. 2. \$209.50. 3. (a) \$1,780.00; (b) \$608.25. 4. No. 5. No. 6. Answered by No. 5.

Mr. Hill asked the following Question:—

1. What amount of oil has been purchased from the Crescent Oil Company, of Hamilton, by the Department of Highways, during the years 1920, 1921 and 1922. 2. Were tenders called for the supply of oil. 3. If so, who tendered for each of the years 1920, 1921 and 1922, and what was the amount of each tender.

And the Minister of Public Works replied in the words and figures following:

1. 1920, *Nil*; 1921, 95½ gallons; 1922, *Nil*. 2. Yes.

3.

1920

	Geo. Craig Sons & Co.	British American Oil Co.	Hall Bros.	Bosworth and Churchill	Imperial Oil Ltd.	Universal Garage	Petroleum Products Co.
Polarine.....	.90			.80	.80	*	.90
Motorene A.....		.90					
Heavy Autolene.....		.85					
Vulcan 600 Transmission Oil.....		.65					
Vulcan Compression Cup Grease, lb....		.10					
Vulcan Gearolene, lb.....		.15					
Atlantic Red.....			.36½		.30½—	.29	
Mobil A.....			1.05			1.17	
Mobil B.....			1.20			1.26¾	
Mobil BB.....			1.20			1.20¼	
Mobil E.....						1.04	
Mobil Arctic.....						1.04	
Fuel Oil.....							.18 1/10
600 W. Black.....			1.20				
Capital Cylinder.....			.66		.55½—	.54	
Castor Machine.....			.39				
Graphite Grease, lb.....					.08½—	.08 3/10	
Light Diamond Axle Grease, lb.....					.05 —	.04 8/10	
Mica Axle Grease, lb.....					.06 —	.05 8/10	
No. 2 Arctic Cup Grease, lb.....					.07 —	.06 8/10	

*Note:—Where two prices are quoted the first price is for Ottawa, Brockville and Kingston. The second price is for Toronto and Hamilton.

1921

	Santoline Ltd.	British American Oil Co.	McColl Bros.	N. C. Ferguson	Canadian Oil Cos., Ltd.	Imperial Oil Ltd.	Sun Co. of Canada
Motor Oil, Light.....	.65	.75	.60	.49 6/10	.80	*.49 6/10—.51 6/10	.90 1/2
" " Medium.....	.95	.75	.65	.55 5/10	.80	.54 6/10—.56 6/10	.96
" " Heavy.....	.98	.80	.85	.84	.80	.68 6/10—.70 6/10	1.05
Cup Grease, Medium, lb....	.08 1/2	.08	.07 1/2	.10 6/10	.08 1/4	.07 8/10	.9 1/2—13 1/2
Linseed Soap, lb.....	.09 1/2	.09	.07 1/2		.09		
Cylinder Oil Steam.....	.73	.53	.70	.69 3/4	.65 3/4	.56 6/10—.58 6/10	.74 1/2
Lubricating Oil.....	.48	.36 1/2	.36	.42 1/10	.41	.38 6/10—.40 6/10	.41 1/4
						.34 6/10—.36 6/10	.50
Differential Oil.....	.65	.65	.70		.70	.33 6/10—.35 6/10	
Crusher Oil.....	.70	.48	.40		.45	.33 6/10—.35 6/10	.38
Machine Oil.....			.28				

*Note:—The first price is for Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, St. Thomas, Welland, St. Catharines, Brantford and Chatham. The second price is for Ottawa and Kingston.

1922

	Ottawa Valley Oil	Imperial Oil Ltd.	Santoline Ltd.	W. O. Brien	Anglo Oil Co.	McColl Bros.	American Petroleum Products Co.	British American Oil Co.	Union Petroleum Co.	Sun Company of Canada.
Motor Oil, Light.....	.53	*.43 1/2—.45 1/4	.65	.75	.50	.65	.66	.50	.65	.88
" " Medium.....	.58	.48 1/2—.50 1/4	.75	.90	.58	.65	.76	.55	.75	.90
" " Heavy.....	.70	.62 1/2—.64 1/4	.90	1.00	.65	.65	.78	.80	.85	.94
Cup Grease Medium, lb.....	.08 1/2	.07 —.07 1/4	.08	1.45	.08 1/2	.07 1/2	.07 3/4	.08	.07	.07 1/4
				gal .12			.08 1/2			.15
Linseed Soap, lb.....	.08 1/2		.08	.10	.08	.07 1/2	.11	.08	.10	
Cylinder Oil Steam.....	.59 1/2	.48 1/2—.50 1/4	.68	.80	.48	.55	.88	.56	.60	.54
Lubricating Oil.....	.38	.28 1/2—.29 3/4	.48	.70	.35	.42	.39	.28	.60	.29
				.38						
Differential Oil.....	.38 1/2	.28 1/2—.30 1/4	.48	.90	.10 1/2	.60	.67	.65	.85	.06
Crusher Oil.....	.38	.28 1/2—.30 1/4	.80	.75	.48	.42	.56	.49	.65	lb. 23 1/4

*Note:—The first price quoted is for Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, St. Thomas, Welland, St. Catharines, Brantford, Chatham and Oshawa. The second price quoted is for Ottawa, Kingston, Brockville, Peterborough and Belleville.

Mr. Lewis asked the following Question:—

1. Is it the intention of the Government to complete the road to Bon Echo Inn this year. 2. When will it be completed. 3. How many miles remain yet to be completed so that tourists can reach Bon Echo Inn.

And the Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. The Government has not yet made any decision as to the time for the completion of the road in question. 2. Answered by No. 1. 3. A short distance remains to be completed, about 700 to 1,000 feet, south of the point mentioned, but there is a greater distance on the north side remaining uncompleted.

Mr. Nickle asked the following Question:—

What amount of money was expended by the Department of Highways in the year 1922 under the following heads:—1. Township Roads, (a) charge to maintenance; (b) charge to capital account. 2. Provincial and County Highways, (a) charge to maintenance; (b) charge to capital account. 3. Provincial Highways, (a) charge to maintenance; (b) charge to capital account. 4. What amounts were expended under other different heads from the Highway Improvement Fund for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922.

To which the Minister of Public Works replied as follows:—

Questions Nos. 1, 2, and 3 answered on March 14th. Question No. 4 answered on February 16th.

Mr. Lewis asked the following Question:—

What companies or individuals were tenderers for grading contract No. 744 on the Talbot Road, near St. Thomas. What were the prices submitted in each tender. Who was the successful tenderer. Did the contract go to the lowest tender. If not, why not. Was the successful tenderer granted extensions without public competition. If so, what extensions were granted and what was the estimated value of the work on each extension and the unit price at which the extension was granted.

To which the Minister of Public Works and Highways replied in the words and figures following:—

National Tie and Timber Co., Ltd.; Cumming and Murphy.

	National Tie and Timber Co.	Cumming and Murphy
Clearing as ordered.....		\$125 00 per acre
Grubbing as ordered.....	\$250 00 per acre	250 00 per acre
Earth excavation, per cu. yd., measured in excavation.....	64	55
Rock excavation, per cu. yd., measured in excavation.....		5 00
Erecting wire fencing.....		70 per rod
Placing 12 in. pipe at side en- trances and cross roads.....	60 per lin. ft.	45 per lin. ft.
Placing 15 in. pipe at entrances and cross roads.....		55 " " "
Placing 18 in. pipe at entrances and cross roads.....	75 per lin. ft.	75 " " "
Moving existing fences.....		90 per rod
End walls for pipe culverts.....	2 00	7 00

National Tie and Timber Co., Ltd. No. Cumming & Murphy tender was not signed nor accompanied by Guarantee Bond or Marked Cheque as required, therefore the tender was irregular. No.

Mr. Johnston (Simcoe) asked the following Question:—

When was the Muskoka Road running north from Orillia Town through Orillia Township to Washago taken over from the township road system and what was it then called. Was there any change in the designation of this road afterwards. If so, please state its history. Was there ever any suggestion on record that it be made a colonization road. If so, who suggested it. Is there such a thing as a designated colonization road. Under what department was Government money spent on this road in question in the fall of and during the year 1919 Provincial election. Who suggested that the work be done, who authorized its payment. Was it a special vote or was it an Order-in-Council. What amount of money was spent and was it legal. Was the expenditure at this time legal. How many accidents were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board from the Canada Wood Specialty Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont., giving the names of each. How many cases were disallowed as the result of the said manager's opposition. Does the Board approve of opposition coming from the employing head of the company. If so, please give reasons why they do. I would like these answers tabled for the benefit of the inquirer and the whole House.

And the Minister of Lands and Forests replied in the words following:—

1. 1905. 2. Yes. 3. Designated as Provincial County Road on June 6, 1918; designated a Provincial Highway on August 18th, 1920. 4. It was originally a Colonization road. 5. Answered by the reply to question No. 4. 6. Yes. 7. Northern Development Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests and the Department of Public Highways. 8. The Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines and the Simcoe County Council. 9. The Northern Development Act and The Highway Improvement Act. 10. Expenditure under Northern Development Act, \$23,646.84; under The Highway Improvement Act, \$1,832.47. The expenditure was legal. 11. Yes.

Mr. Hogarth asked the following Question:—

1. How many Provincial Police Inspectors were there on the staff in Northern Ontario in each of the years 1919 and 1922 and what were their names. 2. How many Provincial Police Officers were there on the staff in Northern Ontario in each of the years 1919 and 1922. 3. How many Provincial Police Officers had each of the Provincial Police Inspectors under his supervision for each of the years 1919 and 1922. 4. What is the number of Provincial Police Inspectors and Provincial Police Officers at present employed in Northern Ontario.

And the Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. In the year 1919, three Inspectors:—F. McCurdy, Fort William, (dismissed June 23, 1919); C. W. Symons, Port Arthur, (appointed August, 1919); A. T. Towell, Cobalt; A. E. Storie, Sudbury; in the year 1922, three Inspectors:—T. W. Moore, Cobalt; A. E. Storie, Sudbury; C. W. Symons, Port Arthur. 2. In the year 1919, sixteen constables; in the year 1922, thirty-seven constables. 3. District of Cobalt. In the year 1919, six constables; in the year 1922, fifteen constables. District of Sudbury. In the year 1919, five constables; in the year 1922, thirteen constables. District of Port Arthur. In the year 1919, five constables; in the year 1922, nine constables. 4. Police inspectors, three; Police sergeants, three; Police constables, thirty-nine.

Mr. Price asked the following Question:—

1. Have the Government had any correspondence with the city of Toronto relating to the very inadequate court rooms and witness rooms now used by the police courts in Toronto. 2. Will better accommodation for witnesses be afforded, instead of the present use of corridors.

To which the Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. Yes. 2. It is the desire of the Government that such should be done.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 127), To amend the Assessment Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 141), To amend the Public Health Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 145), To amend the Planning and Development Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 149), To amend the Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 151), To amend the Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 2), To authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit Harold Herson Willson to practice at the Bar of His Majesty's Courts in Ontario.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 35), Respecting the Township of Scarborough.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 31), Respecting the Municipality of Neebing.

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

Bill (No. 136), Respecting Warehousemen's Liens.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 110), To regulate the Public Automobile Garages and Service Stations in the Province of Ontario and to govern the employment and examination of automobile mechanics employed therein, having been read,

Mr. Homuth moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 18), Respecting the City of Guelph.

Bill (No. 39), To incorporate the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association.

Bill (No. 1), Respecting the City of Windsor.

Bill (No. 8), Respecting the City of Windsor.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 59), Respecting Registration of Guests in Standard Hotels, having been read,

Mr. Raney moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time,

And a Debate having ensued, it was found that there was no quorum, and the matter was accordingly postponed.

The House then adjourned at 4.35 p.m.

Monday, March 26th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

Bill (No. 163), intituled "An Act to amend the Coroners' Act." Mr. Raney.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 31), respecting the Municipality of Neebing, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. MacVicar 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. 11), To simplify the sales of property held in trust for the Church of England in the Diocese of Niagara.

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

Bill (No. 19), Respecting the City of Ottawa.

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

Bill (No. 30), Respecting the Victoria Loan and Savings Company.

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

Bill (No. 16), Respecting the Town of Weston and Canada Cycle and Motor Company, Limited, and Moffatts, Limited.

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

Bill (No. 43), Respecting the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada.

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

Bill (No. 48), Respecting Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.

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

Bill (No. 12), Respecting the Township of Etobicoke.

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

Bill (No. 26), To incorporate the Village of Hilton Beach.

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

Bill (No. 22), Respecting the Township of East Flamboro'.

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

Bill (No. 40), Respecting the Corporation of the City of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth and the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Electric Railway Company.

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

Bill (No. 44), Respecting the City of Port Arthur.

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

Bill (No. 46), Respecting the Town of Midland.

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

Bill (No. 41), Respecting the City of St. Catharines.

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

Bill (No. 45), Respecting the Township of Tisdale.

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

Bill (No. 124), To amend the Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 132), To amend the Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 134), To amend the Infants' Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 137), To amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 138), To amend the Municipal Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 140), To amend the Ontario Voters' List Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

The Order of the Day for Second Reading of Bill (No. 152), To amend the Municipal Act, having been read,

Mr. Henry moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate having ensued, it was

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until the next Sitzings of the House To-day.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 64), Respecting Liens of Mechanics, Wage-earners, and others, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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 attention of Mr. Speaker being called to what was claimed to be an omission from the Votes and Proceedings of Friday last, and certain words being suggested to supply the omission,

Mr. Speaker said, he would consider the matter and give his ruling after Recess.

Upon taking the Chair at 8 P.M., Mr. Speaker said :—

Upon considering the motion of the Hon. Member for East Ottawa, for the addition of suggested words to the Votes and Proceedings of Friday last, I may inform the House that I have given instructions that said words should be added as an Errata, though I confess I do not see that it is a matter of much moment.

On the motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 59), Respecting Registration of Guests in Standard Hotels, having been read,

Mr. Raney moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

Mr. Pinard took objection to the motion on the ground that the Bill had lapsed upon Friday last, when it was a matter of discussion, when the House adjourned for want of a quorum.

Mr. Speaker, being called upon to rule, said:—

That the Order is not a dropped Order, but when the motion is again proposed by the promoter, the Bill is perfectly in order.

The Attorney-General then proceeded to discuss the second reading of the Bill, and the Debate continued,

And, after some time,

The motion for the second reading, having been again proposed, was carried, and the Bill was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House Tomorrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 19.*)

The House then adjourned at 10.20 p.m.

Tuesday, March 27th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Raney, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, **presented** their Eighth Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 33), An Act respecting the Town of Penetanguishene.

Bill (No. 51), An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 27), An Act respecting the University of Western Ontario.

Bill (No. 29), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Your Committee recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 25), "An Act respecting Provincial aid to drainage to the Township of Tilbury East," the same having been withdrawn by the promoters thereof.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 25), Tilbury East.

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

Bill (No. 164), intituled "An Act respecting the Consolidation of Cheese Factories." Mr. Doherty.

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

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Raney,

Ordered, That the name of Mr. Evans be added to the Standing Committee on Fish and Game.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Hay,

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills has elapsed, leave be given to present the Petition of the Vestry of St. George's Church, Oshawa, relating to the mortgaging of certain lands and that the same be now read and received.

The following Petition was then read and received:—

The Petition of the Vestry of St. George's Church, Oshawa, praying that an Act may pass to empower the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto to mortgage certain lands.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, seconded by Mr. Hay,

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for introducing Private Bills has expired, the Rules be suspended and leave be given to introduce a Bill to empower the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto to mortgage certain Rectory Lands in the Town of Oshawa, and that the same do stand referred direct to the Standing Committee on Private Bills without the formality of posting in such case made and provided.

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

Bill (No. 162), intituled "An Act to empower the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto to mortgage certain Rectory Lands in the Town of Oshawa." Mr. Sinclair.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 58), To amend the Extra-Mural Employment of Sentenced Persons Act, 1921.

Bill (No. 4), To confirm By-law No. 765 of the Town of Simcoe.

Bill (No. 20), Respecting the Village of Port Stanley.

Bill (No. 24), Respecting the Town of Petrolia and Canadian Oil Companies, Limited.

Bill (No. 6), Respecting the Town of Georgetown.

Bill (No. 10), Respecting the Town of Grimsby and Baymac Tire and Rubber Company, Limited.

Bill (No. 3), Respecting the Village of Richmond Hill.

Bill (No. 55), To amend the Reforestation Act.

Bill (No. 78), To incorporate the Northern Ontario Fire Relief Committee.

Bill (No. 53), Respecting the Bureau of Archives.

Bill (No. 21), To amend the Act to incorporate the Toronto Canoe Club.

Bill (No. 147), To grant aid to certain Municipalities on account of losses sustained by Forest Fires during 1922.

Bill (No. 39), To incorporate the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 13), Respecting the City of St. Thomas, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred 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. Webster 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.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor entered the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly and took his seat upon the Throne.

Mr. Speaker then addressed His Honour as follows:—

May it please Your Honour.

The Legislative Assembly of the Province having at its present Sittings passed certain Bills to which, on behalf and in the name of the said Assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Clerk Assistant then read the Titles of the Acts that had been passed as follows:—

An Act to amend the Extra-Mural Employment of Sentenced Persons Act, 1921.

An Act to confirm By-law No. 765 of the Town of Simcoe.

An Act respecting the Village of Port Stanley.

An Act respecting the Town of Petrolia and Canadian Oil Companies, Limited.

An Act respecting the Town of Georgetown.

An Act respecting the Town of Grimsby and Baymac Tire and Rubber Company, Limited.

An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas.

An Act respecting the Village of Richmond Hill.

An Act to amend the Reforestation Act.

An Act to incorporate the Northern Ontario Fire Relief Committee.

An Act respecting the Bureau of Archives.

An Act to amend the Act to Incorporate the Toronto Canoe Club.

An Act to Grant Aid to certain Municipalities on Account of Losses Sustained by Forest Fires during 1922.

An Act to incorporate the Toronto Young Men's Christian Association.

To these Acts the Royal Assent was announced by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in the following words:—

In His Majesty's name His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor doth assent to these Acts.

His Honour was then pleased to retire.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 84), Respecting the Publication of Betting Information.

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

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Gray,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House :—

Return to an Order of the House dated 14th March, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return of a copy of the report made by Harbinger & Allen, chartered accountants, of their investigation into the Department of Lands and Forests, and same to be laid upon the Table of the House (*Sessional Papers, No. 83*).

The House then adjourned at 11.15 p.m.

Wednesday, March 28th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House:—

That the Clerk had received from the Railway and Municipal Board, their Report in the following case:—

Bill (No. 42), Respecting the Town of Hawkesbury.

The Report was then read by the Clerk at the Table, as follows:—

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

Upon the reference under Rule 61 (a) of Your Honourable House, to The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of Bill No. 42 (1923), entitled "An Act to Consolidate the Debenture Debt of the Town of Hawkesbury," the Board

begs leave respectfully to report that in the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such Bill should be passed by your Honourable House, provided it is amended as shewn in the copy of such Bill attached hereto.

In the opinion of the Board:—1. The renewal debentures which it is proposed to issue for the debentures which are to be consolidated, should not be issued for a longer period than twenty years instead of forty years as proposed by the Bill. 2. The debentures issued for local improvements and as collateral security for a housing loan, should not be renewed. 3. The municipality should not have power to redeem any of the debentures before maturity, as proposed in the Bill.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. M. McINTYRE,
Chairman.

J. A. ELLIS,

Dated at Toronto,
this Twenty-sixth day of March, A.D. 1923.

Commissioner.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 42), To consolidate the Debenture Debt of the Town of Hawkesbury, be referred to the Committee on Private Bills with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Railway and Municipal Board thereon.

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

By Mr. McArthur, two Petitions of the County Council of Wellington.

Mr. Nixon, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their Second Report, which was read as follows and adopted:

Your Committee have carefully considered the following Bill and beg to report the same with certain amendments:

Bill (No. 141), An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

On motion of Mr. Cooper (*Welland*), seconded by Mr. Ramsden:—

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills has elapsed, leave be given to present a Petition of the Town Council of Port Colborne and that the same be now read and received.

The following Petition was then read and received:—

The Petition of the Town Council of Port Colborne, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a certain debenture.

On motion of Mr. Cooper (*Welland*), seconded by Mr. Ramsden:—

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for introducing Private Bills has expired, the Rules be suspended and leave be given to introduce a Bill respecting the Town of Port Colborne, and that the same do stand referred direct to the Standing Committee on Private Bills without the formality of posting in the lobby, in such case made and provided.

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

Bill (No. 165), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Port Colborne."
Mr. Cooper (*Welland*).

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

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

Bill (No. 166), intituled "An Act to amend the Community Halls Act."
Mr. Walker.

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

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Ramsden,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 66), Respecting the Sale of Securities, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And, after some time, it was

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Doherty:—

Ordered, That when the House adjourns To-day, it do stand adjourned until Three of the Clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, the Third day of April next.

The House then adjourned at 10.00 P.M.

Tuesday, April 3rd, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House:—

That the Clerk had received from the Railway and Municipal Board, their Report in the following case:—

Bill (No. 47), Respecting the Town of Sturgeon Falls.

The Report was then read by the Clerk at the Table, as follows:—

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

Upon the reference under Rule 61 (a) of Your Honourable House, to The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board of the sections relating to the consolidation of a floating debt of Bill No. 47 (1923), entitled "An Act respecting the Town of Sturgeon Falls," the Board begs leave respectfully to report that in the judgment of the Board it is reasonable that such sections of such Bill should be passed by your Honourable House.

The indebtedness, amounting to the sum of \$25,000, referred to in the Bill, is the amount of debt which has been incurred for the purpose of building bridges and approaches thereto, filling in a gully, acquiring exhibition grounds, opening and grading highways, etc., nearly all of which are of a permanent character, and the debentures are to be payable in not more than ten years from the date of issue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. M. McINTYRE,
Chairman.

J. A. ELLIS,
Commissioner

Dated at Toronto, this Twenty-ninth day of March, 1923.

Ordered, That Bill (No. 47), Respecting the Town of Sturgeon Falls, be referred to the Committee on Private Bills with instructions to consider the same with reference to the suggestions of the Railway and Municipal Board thereon.

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

By Mr. Black, the Petition of the County Council of the United Counties of Lennox and Addington.

The following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the County Council of Wellington, respecting the regulations governing common gaols.

Of the County Council of Wellington, respecting the fixing of the salaries of gaol officials.

On motion of Mr. Hogarth, seconded by Mr. Buckland,

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills has elapsed, leave be given to present a Petition of the City Council of Port Arthur and that the same be now read and received.

The following Petition was then read and received:—

The Petition of the City Council of Port Arthur, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the transfer of certain lands now in the City of Port Arthur to the Municipality of Shuniah.

On motion of Mr. Hogarth, seconded by Mr. Buckland,

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for introducing Private Bills has expired, the Rules be suspended and leave be given to introduce a Bill respecting the City of Port Arthur, and that the same do stand referred direct to the Standing Committee on Private Bills without the formality of posting in the lobby, in such case made and provided.

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

Bill (No. 167), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur." Mr. Hogarth.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion,

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And, after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Marshall,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the Clock midnight.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1923.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 62), To amend the Agricultural Development Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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 sitting of the House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 12.25 a.m.

Wednesday, April 4th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. McCrea asked the following Question:—

What is the number of feet, B.M., shown on the Dick and Banning Limits as a result of the top and stump scale made by Mr. D. B. Rochester and his assistants for the Government.

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

No top and butt scale on Dick and Banning Limit supervised by Rochester, but a top and butt scale of 10% of cut-over area was made under supervision of R. D. Craig, Forest Engineer, assisted by D. B. Rochester; estimate, 87,999,310 feet, B.M.

Mr. Price asked the following Question:—

1. What work is carried on by the High schools for mining education in Sudbury and Haileybury. 2. Are the schools open to all prospectors. 3. Are companies and miners in Northern Ontario supplied with information free of charge. 4. What facilities are at the disposal of the mining industry in Ontario.

And the Minister of Mines replied in the words following:—

1. A four-year course is provided in the mining departments of the High schools at Sudbury and Haileybury for boys of High school standing. This course embraces academic instruction in English and mathematics, and practical instruction in physics, mechanics, mechanical drawing, mineralogy, metallurgy, assaying and mining. 2. No regular courses for prospectors have been continuously maintained throughout the year in the High schools at Sudbury and Haileybury, but from time to time special day and evening school classes for prospectors have been conducted at the High schools when there has been a demand for such classes. 3. Yes, so far as the Department of Mines is concerned. 4. The Question does not state what sort of facilities are meant and it is, therefore, not possible to make an intelligent reply.

Mr. Hogarth asked the following Question:—

1. To whom did the Department of Lands and Forests award the Jellico Limit which was sold in the fall of 1922. 2. What was the address of the successful tenderer. 3. What prices did the successful tenderer offer for the different

classes of timber on the Limit 4. Was the award to the successful tenderer cancelled, and on what date. 5. What was the amount of deposit required of the successful tenderer. 6. Did the successful tenderer make the required deposit. 7. If the award to the successful tenderer was cancelled what was the date of such cancellation and reasons for cancellation. 8. Was the Jellico Limit subsequently awarded to any other person, persons or company. 9. If so, give date of such award, and terms of same. 10. What is the address of individual or company to whom award was made. 11. Has the deposit of the original successful tenderer at the original sale been returned. 12. Have requests been received by members of the Government asking that the \$5,000.00 deposit by the original successful tenderer be returned to him. 13. From whom were such requests received and to whom addressed. 14. What was amount of bond exacted by the Government from the individual or company to whom the limit was finally awarded, and date on which it was received by the Department. 15. Is the bond an exact duplicate of the draft presented by the Government to the original successful tenderer. If not, in what respect does it vary. 16. Have the Department modified, or in any way altered, the operating conditions advertised when the limit was offered for sale. If so, in what respect.

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied in the words and figures following:—

1. W. T. McEachren. 2. Port Arthur, Ontario.
3.

	Bonus	Crown Dues	Total
Pine.....	\$5 00	\$2 50	\$7 50
Spruce, poplar and basswood.....	3 00	2 00	5 00
Other timber.....	2 50	1 50	4 00
Spruce pulpwood.....	40	80	1 20
Other pulpwood.....	35	40	75
Ties.....	03½	10	13½
Cedar posts.....	02	02	04
Cedar poles:			
30 ft. and less.....	16	25	41
31 ft. to 40 ft.....	25	50	75
41 ft. to 50 ft.....	60	75	1 35
51 ft. and over.....	65	1 00	1 65

4. Yes, 27th September, 1922. 5. \$5,000.00. 6. Yes. 7. See answer to Question No. 4. Failure to furnish required bonds. 8. Yes. 9. 28th September, 1922. At the following rates:

	Bonus	Crown Dues	Total
Pine.....	\$3 50	\$2 50	\$6 00
Spruce, poplar and basswood.....	2 00	2 00	4 00
Other timber.....	1 50	1 50	3 00
Spruce pulpwood.....	20	80	1 00
Other pulpwood.....	05	40	45
Ties.....	02	10	12
Fuelwood.....	25	25	50
Cedar posts.....	02	02	04

	Bonus	Crown Dues	Total
Cedar poles:			
30 ft. and less.....	10	25	35
31 ft. to 40 ft.....	10	50	60
41 ft. to 50 ft.....	10	75	85
51 ft. and over.....	25	1 00	1 25

10. Fort William, Ontario. 11. No. 12. Yes. 13. Ryckman, Denison, Foster and Beaton, to Minister of Lands and Forests; E. T. Ross, to Minister of Lands and Forests; E. T. Ross, to Minister of Mines; Frank Moran, to Minister of Mines; D. M. Hogarth, to Minister of Lands and Forests; Justin and Hellsten, to Minister of Lands and Forests. 14. \$65,000.00, executed by The Canadian Surety Company, 29th September, 1922, and filed 9th October, 1923. 15. Yes, except as to prices. 16. Yes, authority granted to make limited number of axe ties from burnt material where it was economically impracticable to otherwise take them out.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 144), To amend the Municipal Act, having been read,

Mr. MacBride moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

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

YEAS.

Asmussen.	Johnston.	MacBride.	Tooms.
Freeborn.	(Simcoe)	Stevenson.	Webster—10.
Halcrow.	McDonald.	Tolmie.	

NAYS.

Biggs.	Doherty.	Lewis.	Rennie.
Black.	Drury.	McAlpine.	Rollo.
Bowman.	Ecclestone.	McArthur.	Ross
Brackin.	Evans.	McCreary.	(Glengarry)
Bragg.	Fox.	MacVicar.	Sewell.
Brown.	Goulet.	Marceau.	Sinclair.
Carty.	Govenlock.	Mills.	Slack.
Casselman.	Greenlaw.	Montgomery.	Smith.
Cooke.	Hall.	Nickle.	Staples.
Cooper.	Henry.	Nixon.	Stringer.
(Toronto)	Hicks.	Oke.	Swayze.
Crawford.	Homuth.	Pinard.	Taylor.
Cunningham.	Ireland.	Price.	Thompson.
Curry	Joynt.	Ramsden.	Warren.
(Toronto, S.E., "B")	Leeson.	Raney.	Watson—60.
Denyes.	Lethbridge.	Rankin.	

PAIRS:

None.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 152), To amend the Municipal Act, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And, after some time,

The motion for the second reading, having been again proposed, was lost upon a Standing Division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 154), Respecting Voters' Lists.

Referred to a Select Committee to be hereafter named.

Bill (No. 155), To amend the Interpretation Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 33), Respecting the Town of Penetanguishene.

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

Bill (No. 29), Respecting the City of Toronto.

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 5), Respecting the City of Kitchener, having been read, it was

Ordered, That the Order be discharged and the Bill be recommitted to the Committee on Private Bills for further consideration and report.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 2), To authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit Harold Herson Willson to practice at the Bar of His Majesty's Courts in Ontario.

Bill (No. 35), Respecting the Township of Scarborough.

Bill (No. 11), To simplify the sales of property held in trust for the Church of England in the Diocese of Niagara.

Bill (No. 19), Respecting the City of Ottawa.

Bill (No. 30), Respecting the Victoria Loan and Savings Company.

Bill (No. 16), Respecting the Town of Weston and Canada Cycle and Motor Company, Limited, and Moffatts, Limited.

Bill (No. 43), Respecting the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada.

Bill (No. 48), Respecting Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Bill (No. 12), Respecting the Township of Etobicoke.

Bill (No. 26), To incorporate the Village of Hilton Beach.

Bill (No. 22), Respecting the Township of East Flamboro'.

Bill (No. 40), Respecting the Corporation of the City of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth and the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Electric Railway Company.

Bill (No. 44), Respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Bill (No. 46), Respecting the Town of Midland.

Bill (No. 41), Respecting the City of St. Catharines.

Bill (No. 45), Respecting the Township of Tisdale.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sandy reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without Amendments.

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 that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And, after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Heenan,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 72), To regulate travel on highways and the speed, operation and load of vehicles thereon, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Warren reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

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

The House then adjourned at 11.30 p.m.

Thursday, April 5th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following Petition was read and received:—

Of the County Council of the United Counties of Lennox and Addington, respecting the regulations governing Common Gaols.

Mr. Raney, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Ninth Report which was read as follows, and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment:—

Bill (No. 28), An Act respecting Fecunis, Limited.

Bill (No. 162), An Act to empower the incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto to mortgage certain lands in the Town of Oshawa.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 34), An Act respecting the City of Brantford.

Bill (No. 42), An Act to consolidate the debenture debt of the Town of Hawkesbury.

Bill (No. 47), An Act respecting the Town of Sturgeon Falls.

Your Committée recommend that the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 27), "An Act respecting the University of Western Ontario," on the ground that it is one relating to an educational institution.

Your Committee also recommend that notwithstanding Rule 51 of Your Honourable House, the time for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills be extended to and inclusive of Thursday the Nineteenth day of April.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 27), University of Western Ontario.

Ordered, That the time for presenting Reports from Committees on Private Bills be extended until and inclusive of Thursday the Nineteenth day of April instant.

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

Bill (No. 169), intituled "An Act to amend the law relating to Land Titles and Registration of Instruments relating to lands." Mr. Raney.

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

Bill (No. 170), intituled "An Act to amend the Billiard Room and Bowling Alley License Act." Mr. Smith.

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

Bill (No. 171), intituled "An Act respecting Mineral Rights in certain Canada Company Lands." Mr. Mills.

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

On motion of Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Widdifield,

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills has elapsed, leave be given to present a Petition of the Town Council of Tillsonburg and that the same be now read and received.

The following Petition was then read and received:—

Of the Town Council of Tillsonburg, praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a certain By-law.

On motion of Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Widdifield,

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for introducing Private Bills has expired, the Rules be suspended and leave be given to introduce a Bill respecting the Town of Tillsonburg, and that the same do stand referred direct to the Standing Committee on Private Bills without the formality of posting in the lobby, in such case made and provided.

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

Bill (No. 168), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Tillsonburg."
Mr. Walker.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the Clock midnight;

FRIDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1923.

The Debate continued.

And, after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Hicks,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until the next sittings of the House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 12.15 a.m.

Friday, April 6th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

Bill (No. 172), intituled "An Act to amend the Judicature Act." Mr. Raney.

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

Mr. Sinclair asked the following Question:—

1. What was the total cost of editing, publishing and distributing the "reply of Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, to recent statement issued by Canadian Bankers' Association," which bears the date of 1922. 2. How many copies of the same were printed. 3. To whom were they supplied. 4. On what authority was the same published.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied as follows:—

1. \$132.70. 2. 3,000. 3. The Province of Ontario Savings Office. 4. On the authority of the Government.

Mr. Hogarth asked the following Question:—

1. What payments are included in the \$218,000.00 given by the Attorney-General in his speech on the address from the Throne as the cost of the Hydro-Electric enquiry. 2. To whom were these several payments made, and for what purposes. 3. What period is covered by the sum so given by the Attorney-General. 4. What further sum is due to date on account of said Commission or its work.

To which the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1, 2 and 3:—

Items on pages AA 17 and 18 of the Public Accounts

for 1921-22. \$146,362 79

Paid since 1st November, 1922:—

Pay lists. \$28,077 96

Allowances to Commissioners. 19,350 00

Price, Waterhouse & Co. 21,630 00

Brigdens, Limited (photos) 1,492 65

F. W. Wegenast. 730 77

Newspapers. 528 33

Miscellaneous. 4,424 26

76,233 97

\$222,596 76

4. The work of the Commission has not been completed. Accounts have not been rendered covering the work to date.

Mr. Currie (S.E. Toronto) asked the following Question:—

1. What payments are included in the \$118,000.00 given by the Attorney-General as the cost of the Timber Commission. 2. To whom were these several payments made, and for what purposes. 3. What were the several dates of such payments. 4. Are any further amounts claimed by any person in connection with this Enquiry. 5. If so, what are such amounts, and by whom, and for what services are such claims made.

And the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1, 2 and 3. If this amount was given by the Attorney-General it was given by him from his recollection in answer to a question put to him during his address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. There should be added to this amount an accountable warrant for \$50,000 issued to Mr. R. T. Harding in 1920, making a total of \$168,952.69. This amount is made up as follows:—

Items on pages E 83 to 87 of the Public Accounts, 1920-21.....	\$113,781 05
Items on page E 72 of the Public Accounts, 1921-22.....	33,556 07
Paid since 1st November, 1922:—	
The Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell.....	\$10,000 00
The Hon. Mr. Justice Latchford.....	10,000 00
Miscellaneous Accounts.....	1,615 57
	21,615 57
	\$168,952 69

4. Yes. 5. R. T. Harding, \$3,500.00; Mulligan & Mulligan, \$134.38.
Both of the above are for professional services.

Mr. Hogarth asked the following Question:—

1. Has any member of the Government been requested, either in writing or verbally, to establish a separate judicial district or any part of it with the district seat in the City of Fort William. 2. If so, what decision has been arrived at by the Government.

And the Attorney-General replied:—

1. Yes. 2. No action is contemplated.

Mr. Price asked the following Question:—

1. Have the Government received any reports on the operation of the Highway Court in Toronto and County of York presided over by Police Magistrate Davidson. 2. Have the Government received any complaints concerning this Court. 3. What are the nature of the complaints. 4. Are cases disposed of without a hearing, and in some cases without defendants being served with process.

And the Attorney-General replied in the words following:—

1. The Inspector of Police Magistrates' Offices receives a monthly report from Police Magistrate Davidson as provided in the Magistrates' Act and Regulations passed thereunder. 2. Yes, five, since the establishment of this Court. 3. Three were in the nature of appeals from the Magistrate's decision. One was as to the loss of time in serving summonses, and one claimed that the defendant had not been given an opportunity to defend. 4. Some minor cases are disposed of without a formal hearing upon the defendant pleading guilty. No cases are disposed of without the defendants being served with process.

Mr. Asmussen asked the following Question:—

1. Is the Government aware that the Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners has sent out a questionnaire with reference to the Ontario Temperance Act.
2. How many questionnaires were sent to each county and city.
3. Has the License Commission a right to spend money on propaganda of this sort.

To which the Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. Yes.
2. No definite number was sent to each county and city. These questionnaires were sent out to manufacturers, clergymen and school inspectors throughout Ontario.
3. The Board of License Commissioners issued these questionnaires in the ordinary course of their duties.

Mr. Cooke asked the following Question:—

1. What is the total amount of: (a) municipal taxes, (b) school taxes levied in each of: (1) rural municipalities, (2) urban, (3) cities, in each of the following years: 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922.
2. What was the total of municipal and school debenture debt in: (1) rural, (2) urban, (3) cities, (4) counties, in each of the following years: 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.
3. What was the total Provincial debt at the end of each fiscal year for 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:—

1. (a):—

Municipal Taxes Levied	1918	1919	1920	1921
(1) Rural municipalities.....	\$11,223,811	\$10,754,958	\$12,381,628	\$13,646,271
(2) Urban municipalities.....	6,146,674	6,428,137	7,108,828	8,026,514
(3) Cities.....	26,931,590	26,424,557	28,905,514	34,092,320

(b):—

School Taxes Levied

(1) Rural municipalities.....	\$5,093,924	\$5,582,394	\$ 6,911,230	\$ 7,689,560
(2) Urban municipalities.....	2,870,136	3,193,269	4,108,815	4,749,583
(3) Cities.....	8,474,337	9,586,175	12,856,938	14,813,364

(Figures for 1922 not available.)

2. Total of municipal and school debenture debt in:—

	1918	1919	1920	1921
(1) Rural municipalities.....	\$ 9,738,505	\$11,221,375	\$13,086,312	\$16,999,924
(2) Urban municipalities.....	33,270,559	34,423,817	37,328,734	43,431,313
(3) Cities.....	190,265,910	190,848,817	210,469,968	246,627,178
(4) Counties.....	6,732,868	7,064,202	8,865,716	10,505,968

(Figures for 1922 not available.)

3. Provincial debt:—

1918.....	\$75,645,917	26
1919.....	97,572,781	47
1920.....	128,191,754	16
1921.....	204,959,690	24
1922.....	240,923,995	19

Mr. Johnston (Simcoe) asked the following Question:—

Will the Compensation Board give one specific instance of a solicitor, a practicing barrister who is not a member of the Legislature of Ontario, appearing before their Board in the last two years on behalf of an injured person. If there was an instance, where was it, give day and month, who was he, what is his address, who did he appear on behalf of and what was the result of his visiting the Board.

And the Minister of Labour replied as follows:—

An instance of a practicing barrister and solicitor, not a member of the Legislature, appearing before the Workmen's Compensation Board on behalf of an injured person during the last two years is the case of Sante Gardinelli (Claim 243599), for whom Mr. F. H. M. Irwin, of the firm of Irwin, Hales & Burt, Barristers and Solicitors, of Toronto, agents for Messrs. Hamilton & Kehoe, Barristers and Solicitors, of Sault Ste. Marie, appeared. The date was January 26th, 1923. The result was to confirm the former finding that the case was not one within the provisions of Part I of The Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. Price asked the following Question:—

1. How many cases of murder and manslaughter have there been in this Province in each of the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922. 2. How many of these cases, in each of the years above named, still remain a mystery without anyone being brought to justice. 3. How many cases, in each of the above named years, have there been acquittals. 4. How many prisoners, charged with capital offences, have escaped from custody in each of the years above named.

And the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1. 1918, 50; 1919, 49; 1920, 47; 1921, 70; 1922, 64. 2. 1918, 0; 1919, 9; 1920, 1; 1921, 4; 1922, 7; (21). 3. 1918, 26; 1919, 20; 1920, 27; 1921, 43; 1922, 30; included in this are 34 cases in which "no bill" returned by Grand Jury, and 14 acquitted on ground of insanity. 4. No escapes have been made from Provincial Officers. During the period mentioned there have been five prisoners charged with capital offences who escaped from the gaols of the Province. Two of these prisoners were subsequently recaptured.

Mr. Ireland asked the following Question:—

1. On what date was T. J. Rutherford of the Township of Sydenham, the defeated U.F.O. candidate in the last Federal election, appointed as Registrar of the Surrogate Court and Clerk of the County Court for the County of Grey.

2. Were recommendations for his appointment received from any person or persons in the County of Grey. 3. If so, from whom and what were they. 4. What is his age and what were his qualifications for such appointment. 5. What was his former occupation. 6. Were representations received by the Attorney-General with reference to this appointment from the Bar Association of the County of Grey. 7. If so, what were they.

And the Attorney-General replied in the words following:—

1. February 26th, 1923. 2. Yes. 3. Communications recommending persons for appointments are treated as confidential. 4. Thirty. He is a man of good business ability and of undoubted integrity. He served as an officer overseas in the late Great War for four years and was severely gassed. 5. Farmer, with business college training. 6. Yes. 7. That a person with the necessary legal training should be appointed.

Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. How many veterans were granted an extension of time in connection with the working of mining claims, through any Order-in-Council. 2. Did said Order-in-Council, if any, apply to claims staked before said veterans went overseas, or since their return. 3. What was the date to which the time for working such claims was extended. 4. What extension in length of time was granted by this Order-in-Council for the working of mining claims by veterans.

And the Minister of Mines replied as follows:—

1. 441. 2. To claims staked before enlistment, as provided in 5 Geo. V, Chapter 13, Section 4. 3. Orders-in-Council were passed every year from 1916 to 1921 inclusive, each extending the time for another year, except in 1920 and 1921 when the Orders provided for an extension of six months each, or in all to December 31st, 1921. 4. Answered by No. 3.

Mr. Cooper (Welland) asked the following Question:—

1. What gravel licenses have been issued for the year 1923, including the gravel licenses promised to be issued by the Department of Mines. 2. To whom have these licenses been issued. 3. Are the boats mentioned in the licenses American or Canadian registry, giving registry of each boat. 4. Are the boats named in the licenses owned by the people holding the licenses. If not, to whom does each boat belong.

To which the Minister of Mines replied in the words following:—

1. Dominion Towing and Wrecking Company, Limited; J. E. Carroll and T. E. Milburn; Ontario Department of Public Highways; Lapish and Small; Harbour Brick Company, Limited; Cadwell Dredging Company, Limited; Cadwell Dredging Company, Limited; National Sand and Material Company, Limited; National Sand and Material Company, Limited; P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company, Limited; Lake Erie Sand Company; Lake Erie Sand Company; Chatham Sand and Gravel Company, Limited; Homegardner Sand Company; Cameron Steamship Company. 2. Answered by No. 1. 3. Derrick Scow "Strathbuoy," Canadian Register; Steamer "Pennsylvania," U.S. Register; Scows "F.R. 3" and "F.R. 4," U.S. Register; Steamer "Overland," Canadian Register; Steamers "Kelly Island" and "W. H. Stafford," U.S. Register; Steamers "Alvah S. Chisholm" and "Penobscot," U.S. Register; Steamers "Charles Dick" and "Baxter Dick," Canadian Register; Dredges "No. 2" and "No. 3," Canadian Register; Steamer "Alice M. Gill," U.S. Register; Steamer, "John M. McKerchey," U.S. Register; Scows "Sand Bird" and "Gravel King," Canadian Register; Steamer "Mary H.," U.S. Register; Steamers "E. Gunnell" and "M. G. Hausler," U.S. Register. 4. Have no information.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 108), To amend the Municipal Franchise Act, 1922, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 141), To amend the Public Health Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 9), To authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit Dan Solomon Denberg to practice at the Bar of His Majesty's Courts in Ontario and as a Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario.

Bill (No. 33), Respecting the Town of Penetanguishene.

Bill (No. 29), Respecting the City of Toronto.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

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. 160), To amend the Local Improvement Act.

Referred to the Municipal Committee.

Bill (No. 51), Respecting the City of Ottawa.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 27), Respecting the University of Western Ontario.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 28), Respecting Fecunis, Limited.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 162), To empower the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto to mortgage certain Rectory Lands in the Town of Oshawa.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 34), Respecting the City of Brantford.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 42), To consolidate the Debenture Debt of the Town of Hawkesbury.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 47), Respecting the Town of Sturgeon Falls.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 146), To authorize the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to guarantee the payment of certain Debentures.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 66), Respecting the Sale of Securities, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And, after some time,

The motion for the second reading, having been again proposed, was carried, and the Bill was read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Annual Report of Ontario Provincial Police, 1922. (*Sessional Papers No. 84*).

Also, Copies of Regulations and Orders-in-Council made since March 5th, 1923, under the authority of the Department of Education or of the Acts relating to Public Schools, Separate Schools or High Schools. (*Sessional Papers No. 56*).

Also, Return to an Order of the House dated 16th March, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all estimates, cruises, explorations, maps and reports of every description in connection with the area north of Cochrane, received by the Government prior to and since the commencement of construction work on the T. & N.O. Railway. (*Sessional Papers No. 85*).

Also, Return to an Order of the House dated 14th March, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return of dates of meetings held by the Board of Governors, Toronto University, since 1915, with the names of those attending such meetings. (*Sessional Papers No. 86*).

Also, Return to an Order of the House dated 16th March, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all applications for licenses to spear or

net fish in Hamilton Bay for the years 1920, 1921, 1922. 2. List of names of those who secured licenses to spear or net fish in Hamilton Bay for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922. 3. List of names of those who applied for, and names of those who secured, special permission or licenses to spear or net fish in the spring in Hamilton Bay during each of the above mentioned years, and the authority under which such special permission was given. (*Sessional Papers No. 87*).

The House then adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

Monday, April 9th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 51), Respecting the City of Ottawa.

Bill (No. 27), Respecting the University of Western Ontario.

Bill (No. 28), Respecting Fecunis, Limited.

Bill (No. 162), To empower the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto to mortgage certain lands in the Town of Oshawa.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Watson reported, That the Committee had directed him to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

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

Mr. Allan asked the following Question:—

1. What amount of money was spent on colonization roads in the district of Manitoulin in the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922: (a) in each township, giving name and amount, (b) in unorganized territory.

And the Minister of Lands and Forests replied in the words and figures following:—

I would refer the Honourable Member who asks the question to the Public Accounts, which state the expenditure in each of the Townships in this District in each of the years requested:—

For the year 1918, pages 461, 462, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 472, 474, 480, 481, 483. For the year 1919, pages 548, 549, 550, 552, 564. For the year 1920, pages 590, 591, 593, 594, 596, 597, 598, 602, 606, 619, 620, 626, 631, 640, 641, 642, 647, 648, 649. For the year 1921, pages E-7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 33, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59. For the year 1922, pages E-9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 30, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44.

On motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Doherty:—

Ordered, That this House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the purchase of debentures under the Tile Drainage Act, 1914.

Mr. Drury acquainted the House that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Resolution, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council be empowered to authorize the investment of any surplus of the Consolidated Revenue Fund not exceeding in the whole at any time Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000), in the purchase of debentures issued under by-laws passed pursuant to section 2 of the Tile Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1914, chapter 44, and amendments in respect of which the Treasurer of Ontario shall have certified to the propriety of the investment.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had come to a certain Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Webster reported the Resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council be empowered to authorize the investment of any surplus of the Consolidated Revenue Fund not exceeding in the whole at any time Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000), in the

purchase of debentures issued under by-laws passed pursuant to section 2 of the Tile Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1914, chapter 44, and amendments in respect of which the Treasurer of Ontario shall have certified to the propriety of the investment.

The Resolution, having been read the second time, was agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 173), To amend the Tile Drainage Act.

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

Bill (No. 173), intituled "An Act to amend the Tile Drainage Act." Mr. Smith.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 146), To authorize the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to guarantee the payment of certain debentures, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 54), Respecting the Registry Offices of the County of York.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 164), Respecting the Consolidation of Cheese Factories.

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

Bill (No. 163), To amend the Coroners Act.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 59), Respecting Registration of Guests in Standard Hotels, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. MacVicar 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 resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion and amendment *in re* Agricultural betterment having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And, after some time,

Mr. Webster moved in amendment to the Amendment, seconded by Mr. Widdifield,

That the following words be added to the Amendment: "And this House has learned with great satisfaction that legislation has been passed by the British Houses of Parliament removing the embargo on Canadian cattle, and this House recognizes the pre-eminent services rendered by the Minister of Agriculture of Ontario in bringing about this result after all previous efforts, over a period of thirty years, had failed, and this House, therefore, desires to record its great appreciation of the shrewd and successful work of the Minister of Agriculture in this connection."

And a Debate having ensued, it was, upon the motion of Mr. Henry,

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

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1922. (*Sessional Papers No. 6.*)

Also, Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1922. (*Sessional Papers No. 7.*)

Also, Report of the Public Service Superannuation Board for the year 1922. (*Sessional Papers No. 88.*)

The House then adjourned at 10.35 p.m.

Tuesday, April 10th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

Bill (No. 174), intituled "An Act to amend the Assessment Act." Mr. Nixon.

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

Mr. J. W. Curry, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Tenth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bill without amendment:—

Bill (No. 165), An Act respecting the Town of Port Colborne.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 15), An Act to incorporate the City of York City.

Bill (No. 23), An Act to incorporate the Town of Mount Dennis.

Bill (No. 36), An Act to incorporate a part of the Township of York as the Town of Humbervale.

Bill (No. 37), An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and that the House do resolve itself into the Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Hicks,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 164), Respecting the Consolidation of Cheese Factories, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

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

The House then adjourned at 6.05 p.m.

Wednesday, April 11th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Nixon, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their Third Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee have carefully considered the following Bill and beg to report the same without amendment:—

Bill (No. 125), An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act.

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

Bill (No. 175), intituled "An Act to amend the Local Improvement Act."
Mr. Brackin.

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

Bill (No. 176), intituled "An Act to amend the Guelph Railway Act, 1921."
Mr. Carmichael.

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

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion,
That Mr. Speaker do leave the Chair, and the House resolve itself into the
Committee of Supply, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And, after some time,

Mr. Casselman moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Fox,

That all the words of the motion after the first word "That" be struck
out and the following substituted : "in the opinion of this House, in view of the
fact, that the first plank in the United Farmers' Platform was, to cut out all
expenditure that was not absolutely essential. And, further, that the Farmer
Members of this House were elected for the purpose of securing legislation that
would have for its object the amelioration of the disabilities under which
Agriculture in Ontario has laboured. Therefore, we regret the failure of this
Government to live up to the ideals which brought the Farmer Movement into
being and placed this Government in power."

Upon the House re-assembling after Recess, Mr. Fox arose and asked the
leave of the House to withdraw his name as seconder of the amendment, as he
had not realized its full meaning.

And Mr. Speaker said that it could be done with the unanimous consent of
the House, which was not conceded, and therefore the amendment remained.

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the Clock midnight,

THURSDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1923.

The Debate was continued,

And, after some time,

The amendment, having been put, was lost on the following division:—

YEAS.

Black.	Currie.	Hogarth.	Magladery.
Buckland.	(Toronto, S.E., "A.")	Ireland.	Mewhinney.
Casselman.	Ecclestone.	Kennedy.	Nickle.
Cooke.	Ferguson.	Lang.	Price.
Cooper.	Godfrey.	Lennox.	Rankin.
(Toronto.)	Gray.	Lewis.	Sinclair.
Crawford.	Halcrow.	McCrea.	Thompson.
	Henry.	MacBride.	Tolmie—29.

NAYS.

Asmussen.	Drury.	McAlpine.	Ross.
Biggs.	Evans.	McArthur.	(Oxford.)
Bowman.	Fox.	McCreary.	Sandy.
Brackin.	Freeborn.	McDonald.	Sewell.
Bragg.	Govenlock.	McLeod.	Slack.
Brown.	Grant.	MacVicar.	Smith.
Cameron.	Greenlaw.	Mills.	Staples.
Carmichael.	Hall.	Montgomery.	Stevenson.
Clarke.	Hay.	Murdoch.	Stringer.
Cridland.	Heenan.	Nixon.	Swayze.
Crockett.	Hicks.	Oke.	Taylor.
Cunningham.	Homuth.	Ramsden.	Tooms.
Curry.	Johnston.	Raney.	Walker.
(Toronto, S.E., "B.")	(Simcoe.)	Rennie.	Warren.
Denyes.	Leeson.	Rollo.	Watson.
Doherty.	Lethbridge.	Ross.	Webster.
		(Glengarry.)	Widdifield—62.

PAIRS.

Mathieu.....	Evanturel.
Allan.....	Marceau.
Hill.....	Johnson (Lanark).
Joynt.....	Carty.

The main motion, having been then again put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS.

Asmussen.	Drury.	McAlpine.	Ross.
Biggs.	Evans.	McArthur.	(Oxford.)
Bowman.	Fox.	McCreary.	Sandy.
Brackin.	Freeborn.	McDonald.	Sewell.
Bragg.	Govenlock.	McLeod.	Slack.
Brown.	Grant.	MacVicar.	Smith.
Cameron.	Greenlaw.	Mills.	Staples.
Carmichael.	Hall.	Montgomery.	Stevenson.
Clarke.	Hay.	Murdoch.	Stringer.
Cridland.	Heenan.	Nixon.	Swayze.
Crockett.	Hicks.	Oke.	Taylor.
Cunningham.	Homuth.	Ramsden.	Tooms.
Curry.	Johnston.	Raney.	Walker.
(Toronto, S.E. "B".)	(Simcoe.)	Rennie.	Warren.
Denyes.	Leeson.	Rollo.	Watson.
Doherty.	Lethbridge.	Ross.	Webster.
		(Glengarry.)	Widdifield—62.

NAYS.

Black.	Currie.	Hogarth.	Magladery.
Buckland.	(Toronto, S.E. "A.")	Ireland.	Mewhinney.
Casselman.	Ecclestone.	Kennedy.	Nickle.
Cooke.	Ferguson.	Lang.	Price.
Cooper.	Godfrey.	Lennox.	Rankin.
(Toronto.)	Gray.	Lewis.	Sinclair.
Crawford.	Halcrow.	McCrea.	Thompson.
	Henry.	MacBride.	Tolmie—29.

PAIRS.

Mathieu	Evanturel.
Allan	Marceau.
Hill	Johnson (Lanark).
Joynt	Carty.

And the House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1923, the following sum:—

116. To defray the expenses of Civil Government..... \$111,065 00

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

Ordered, That the Report be received To-day.

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

The House then adjourned at 12.35 a.m.

Thursday, April 12th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

Bill (No. 177), intituled "An Act respecting the Representation of the People in the Legislative Assembly." Mr. Drury.

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

Bill (No. 178), intituled "An Act to provide for the Election of Members of the Assembly on the system of Proportional Representation." Mr. Drury.

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

Bill (No. 179), intituled "An Act to provide for a system of Transferable Votes at Elections to the Assembly." Mr. Drury.

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

Bill (No. 180), intituled "An Act to make further provision for Development Work in Northern and Northwestern Ontario." Mr. Bowman.

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

Bill (No. 181), intituled "An Act to amend the Trustee Act." Mr. Nickle.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 84), Respecting the Publication of Betting Information, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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.

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the Clock midnight,

FRIDAY, 13TH APRIL, 1923.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 72), To regulate travel on highways, and the speed, operation and load of vehicles thereon, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Evans reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

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

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Minimum Wage Board for the year 1922 (*Sessional Papers No. 89*).

The House then adjourned at 12.15 a.m.

Friday, April 13th, 1923.

PRAYERS

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Raney, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their eleventh report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bill with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 167), An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

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

Bill (No. 182), intituled "An Act to amend The Provincial Highway Act." Mr. Biggs.

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

Bill (No. 183), intituled "An Act to amend the Cemetery Act." Mr. Henry.

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

On motion of Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Denyes,

Ordered, That on Wednesday next, the eighteenth instant, this House do proceed to discuss and consider the report of the Select Committee of the Hotel and Tourist Investigation.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 18), Respecting the City of Guelph.

Bill (No. 2), To authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit Harold Herson Willson to practice at the Bar of His Majesty's Courts in Ontario.

Bill (No. 11), To simplify the sales of property held in trust for the Church of England in the Diocese of Niagara.

Bill (No. 16), Respecting the Town of Weston and Canada Cycle and Motor Company, Limited, and Moffatts, Limited.

Bill (No. 48), Respecting Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Bill (No. 22), Respecting the Township of East Flamboro'.

Bill (No. 33), Respecting the Town of Penetanguishene.

Bill (No. 29), Respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 108), To amend the Municipal Franchise Act, 1922.

Bill (No. 141), To amend the Public Health Act.

Bill (No. 30), Respecting the Victoria Loan and Savings Company.

Mr. Sinclair asked the following Question:—

What is the total amount expended by the Province of Ontario for highways of all classes, other than colonization roads, since January 1st, 1920, including amounts which have been or are to be repaid to the Province. What amount of this has been or is due to be refunded by the counties. What amount of this has been or will be secured from Federal subsidies. What is the total amount directly chargeable to the Province. What amount of money has been expended by the counties which has been or is to be borne exclusively by the counties in connection with Provincial, County Provincial and County Highways.

And the Minister of Public Works and Highways replied in the figures following:—

(1) \$39,904,166.03; (2) \$5,450,107.23; (3) \$5,600,000.00 (estimated); (4) \$27,252,521.05; (5) \$20,663,192.01 (estimated).

Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:—

1. Has the Government awarded any contract to the firm or firms of "Angstrom" or "Angstrom & Verochio" or "Reid & Somers" Contract Company, for work to be done in, or near, the Town of Aurora. 2. To what firm or firms was this contract awarded. 3. What were the dates on which said contract was let, started, and completed. 4. Was said contract for subway construction, or drainage, or both. 5. What was the contract price of (a) the subway construction, (b) drainage. 6. Was said contract completed at estimated costs. 7. If not, what sum was paid to the contracting firm in addition to the contract price. 8. What was the reason for this additional payment.

To which the Minister of Public Works and Highways replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Yes. 2. Angstrom & Verochio, Contract No. 471; Reid & Somers, Contract No. 655. 3. Contract No. 471, September 20th; October 5th, 1921; September 10th, 1922. Contract No. 655, January 27th, 1922; February 1st, 1922; October 30th, 1922. 4. Contract No. 471, both; Contract No. 655, drainage.

5. *Contract No. 471—Angstrom & Verochio:*

Earth excavation	cu. yd.	\$ 65
12-in. pipe, laying only	lin. ft.	50
24-in. " " "	" "	80
36-in. " " "	" "	1 00
Concrete construction	cu. yd.	11 00

Contract No. 655, Reid & Somers:

Removing 36-in. pipe	lin. ft.	\$ 2 00
Excavation, sheet piling, laying and con- creting around 36-in. pipe	" "	23 22
Concrete manholes	each	300 00
Removing 1 manhole		100 00
Constructing 1 sump		100 00

6. No. 7. Contract No. 471, \$1,284.34, on work not covered by original contract; Contract No. 655, \$1,000.00. 8. On Contract No. 471, the boiling springs and running quicksand, encountered in excavating, were of an extraordinary nature, beyond any reasonable anticipation, required special work to instal drainage, required larger quantities of excavation to flatten banks on the sides of the cutting, and a wider roadway was needed to prevent quicksand flooding over the pavement. On Contract No. 655, extra payment was caused by re-laying parts of finished pipe rendered useless by land-slide, and quicksand.

Mr. Nickle asked the following Question:—

1. How many projects respecting contributions to the Province from the Canada Highways Act have been or are under agreement between the Dominion Government and the Province of Ontario. 2. What is the estimated cost thereof. 3. What is the total amount received by the Province to (a) December 31st, 1921, (b) December 31st, 1922, in respect to such projects. 4. What is the total amount estimated to have been earned by the Province but unpaid to December 31st, 1922, in respect of such projects. 5. What is the maximum amount of the present appropriation of \$20,000,000 that may be paid to the Province. 6. In respect of how many projects has full contribution to December 31st, 1922, been received. 7. What amount has been received by the Province in respect of such

last maintained projects. 8. What is the total mileage of all such projects in respect of which to December 31st, 1922, (a) full contribution has been paid, (b) other projects in respect of which full contribution has not been paid. 9. How many miles of the Provincial Highway are not covered by any of the projects to which reference is above made.

And the Minister of Public Works and Highways replied in the words and figures following:—

1. 17 entire projects and sections of 13 projects. 2. \$13,424,318.49. 3. (a) \$1,315,633.67; (b) \$3,374,247.29. 4. \$5,877,275.00. 5. \$5,877,275.00. 6. None. Audit of 1922 expenditure by Dominion officials not yet made. 7. None. 8. (a) None; (b) 638.69 miles. 9. 1185.31.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 67), Respecting Sand and Gravel, having been read,

Mr. Brackin moved,

That the Bill be read the second time.

Objection being taken to the Bill as not in order, and Mr. Speaker being appealed to said,

That he had read the Bill and that in his opinion the Bill was undoubtedly out of order as it trespassed upon the Public Domain and must therefore be removed from the Order Paper.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 125), To amend The Pharmacy Act and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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 Provincial Secretary presented to the House by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Reports of Clarkson, Gordon and Dilworth, upon the accounts of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for the years ending 31st October, 1921 and 1922. (*Sessional Papers No. 75*).

The House then adjourned at 6.15 p.m.

Monday, April 16th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

On motion of Mr. Tolmie, seconded by Mr. Crawford,

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills has elapsed, leave be given to present a Petition of the Township Council of York and that the same be now read and received.

The following Petition was then read and received:—

The Petition of the Township Council of York praying that an Act may pass to ratify and confirm a certain By-law.

On motion of Mr. Tolmie, seconded by Mr. Crawford,

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for introducing Private Bills has expired, the Rules be suspended and leave be given to introduce a Bill respecting the Township of York, and that the same do stand referred direct to the Standing Committee on Private Bills without the formality of posting in the lobby, in such case made and provided.

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

Bill (No. 184), intituled "An Act respecting the Township of York." Mr. Tolmie.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Magladery:—

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills has elapsed, leave be given to present a Petition of the Town Council of Haileybury and that the same be now read and received.

The following Petition was then read and received :—

The Petition of the Town Council of Haileybury praying that an Act may pass empowering the removal of certain buildings.

On motion of Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Magladery —

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for introducing Private Bills has expired, the Rules be suspended and leave be given to introduce a Bill respecting the Town of Haileybury, and that the same do stand referred direct to the Standing Committee on Private Bills without the formality of posting in the lobby, in such case made and provided.

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

Bill (No. 185), intituled "An Act respecting the Town of Haileybury."
Mr. Lang.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 52), To amend the Fire Marshals Act.

Bill (No. 56), To amend the Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.

Bill (No. 62), To amend the Agricultural Development Act.

Bill (No. 35), Respecting the Township of Scarborough.

Bill (No. 19), Respecting the City of Ottawa.

Bill (No. 146), To authorize the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to guarantee the payment of certain debentures.

Bill (No. 59), Respecting Registration of Guests in Standard Hotels.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 84), Respecting the Publication of Betting Information, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred 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. Watson reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 156), To amend the Land Transfer Tax Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 166), To amend the Community Halls Act.

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

Bill (No. 172), To amend the Judicature Act.

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

Bill (No. 170), To amend the Billiard Room and Bowling Alley License Act.

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

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 164), Respecting the Consolidation of Cheese Factories and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask for 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. 163), To amend the Coroners Act and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker re-

sumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 177), Respecting the Representation of the People in the Legislative Assembly, having been read,

Mr. Drury moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time,

And a Debate having ensued and the House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock midnight,

TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL, 1923.

The Debate continued,

And after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. Henry,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until the next Sitting of the House To-day.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report on Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway and Windsor and Tecumseh Electric Railway of the Commission to enquire into and report upon:
1. All estimates submitted from time to time to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for the Queenston-Chippewa power development, and also all estimates for the said work submitted by the said Commission to the Government of Ontario. 2. The reason for increases from time to time in the estimates for the Queenston-Chippewa power development, etc. (*Sessional Papers No. 90.*)

The House then adjourned at 4.05 a.m.

Tuesday, April 17th, 1923:

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Raney, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Twelfth Report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills without amendment

Bill (No. 49), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 168), An Act respecting the Town of Tillsonburg.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:

Bill (No. 7), An Act to enable the Town of Brampton to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the county council of the County of Peel.

Bill (No. 50), An Act to incorporate a part of the Township of York as the Township of East York.

Bill (No. 184), An Act respecting the Township of York.

Mr. McCrea from the Standing Committee on Legal Bills presented their First Report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 79), Respecting Actions for Negligence against Hydro-Electric Railways, and report the same without amendment.

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

Bill (No. 186), intituled "An Act to amend the Power Commission Act." Mr. Carmichael.

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

Bill (No. 187), intituled "An Act to amend the Ontario Game and Fisheries Act." Mr. Mills.

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. 177), Respecting the Representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly, having been read.

The Debate was resumed.

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the Clock midnight,

WEDNESDAY, 18TH APRIL, 1923.

The Debate continued and, after some time,

Mr. McCrea moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Henry,

That all the words of the motion after the first word "That" be stricken out and the following substituted therefor: "In the opinion of this House it was the duty of the Government to introduce and pass a proper measure for the more equitable distribution of the representation in this Legislative Assembly and this House regrets that the Government failed to appreciate and accept its duty to inform the Legislature and the public in the Speech from the Throne of its intention to introduce and pass such a measure of Redistribution, but delayed the announcement and introduction of such necessary legislation until after the House had been in Session for twelve weeks and within three weeks of the close of the Session and until after the announcement by the Prime Minister of the date of the dissolution of this Parliament on May fourth next."

And a Debate having ensued, it was on the motion of Mr. Lewis.

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until the next Sitting of the House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 4.15 a.m.

Wednesday, April 18th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Nixon, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their Fourth Report which was read as follows and adopted:

Your Committee have carefully considered the following Bill and beg to report the same with certain amendments:

Bill (No. 160), An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 167), Respecting the City of Port Arthur, having been read,

Mr. Hogarth moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion having been put, was carried, 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 resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 177), Respecting the Representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And after some time,

Mr. Lewis moved in amendment to the amendment seconded, by Mr. Allan,

That the following words be added to the amendment, "And at a time when the Prime Minister well understood that it was impossible for such an important measure to receive the consideration necessary fairly to determine the vital question of fair and just representation according to population in the Province."

And a Debate having arisen,

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the Clock midnight,

THURSDAY, 19TH APRIL, 1923.

The Debate continued.

And after some time, it was, on the motion of Mr. J. A. Currie,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned until the next Sitting of the House To-day.

The House then adjourned at 3.00 a.m.

Thursday, April 19th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

Bill (No. 188), intituled "An Act to amend the Adolescent School Attendance Act." Mr. Grant.

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

Bill (No. 189), intituled "An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act." Mr. Rollo.

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

Bill (No. 190), intituled "An Act respecting Inquiries as to the Grain Trade in Ontario." Mr. Doherty.

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

On motion of Mr. Marceau, seconded by Mr. Goulet,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all letters, telegrams, papers, documents and reports in connection with the accident of James F. Devine, Cochrane, Ontario, together with reports, recommendations, findings, rulings, and decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board or any officials under their control or in their employ and the same be laid upon the Table of the House.

On motion of Mr. Marceau, seconded by Mr. Goulet,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all letters, telegrams, papers, documents, and reports in connection with an accident to Eugene Seguin, North Bay, working with his father for Michael Dwyer, who is a sub-contractor of Mr. Satchell, contractor for the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co., together with reports, recommendations, findings, rulings, and decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board, or any officials under their control or in their employ.

On motion of Mr. Dewart, seconded by Mr. Mewhinney,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of (1) all copies of documents, papers, letters and correspondence in connection with the proposal

of the Government that Spadina House should be used as the offices for the Workmen's Compensation Board; (2) of all documents, papers, letters, correspondence and minutes concerning the refusal of the Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board or the Board to have the staff under the Workmen's Compensation Board placed under the Civil Service Act; (3) of a report setting out the number of payroll auditors in 1915 and 1916, and of the number of contributing firms in each of these years respectively; and also of the number of auditors in 1922 and the number of firms contributing in that year.

On motion of Mr. Dewart, seconded by Mr. Mewhinney,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing all the different tables used by the Workmen's Compensation Board for computing Pension Reserves with the dates during which each table was in force and copy of the minute or resolution adopting new tables at any time with the date of such minute.

On motion of Mr. J. A. Currie (Southeast Toronto), seconded by Mr. Joynt,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all correspondence, reports, documents and papers between the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Public Works Department, or any other Department of the Government or persons, and between any Department of the Government and the Workmen's Compensation Board or any person or persons, in connection with the death of Harry S. Scott, and payment of any monies to the widow of the said Harry S. Scott, of Orillia, and any ruling of the Treasury Department or any other Department of the Government in connection with the retention of any monies from the said Mrs. Scott out of any compensation granted her by the Compensation Board or voted to her by this Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Tolmie, seconded by Mr. Sinclair,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing copies of all correspondence, telegrams, reports of investigation relating to the claim 264,504 made to the Workmen's Compensation Board for injuries received by C. J. Halliday whilst employed as a foreman carpenter by W. J. Fletcher, as well as all correspondence reports, etc., dealing with the subsequent demand by the said Board for fees from the said Halliday as an employer of labour.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 177), Respecting the Representation of the People, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And after some time,

The amendment to the amendment having been put, was withdrawn.

The amendment, having been then put, was withdrawn.

The motion for the second reading having been then again proposed, it was on the motion of Mr. Drury,

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 178), To provide for the Election of Members of the Assembly on the System of Proportional Representation, 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. 179), To provide for a system of Transferable Votes at Elections to the Assembly, 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.

And the House having continued to sit until twelve of the clock midnight,

FRIDAY, 20TH APRIL, 1923.

The House continued in Committee.

And after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Webster 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-day.

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

The House then adjourned at 12.30 a.m.

Friday, April 20th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. McCrea from the Standing Committee on Legal Bills presented their Second Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee have carefully considered the following Bills and report the same without amendment:—

Bill (No. 93), To amend The Land Titles Act,

and Bill (No. 94), To amend The Registry Act.

Your Committee have carefully considered Bill (No. 155), intituled "An Act to amend The Interpretation Act," and have prepared certain amendments thereto and have amended the title to the said Bill, so that it now reads, "An Act to amend The Commissioners for taking Affidavits Act."

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

Your Committee recommend that the following publications be purchased for distribution to the Members:—

One Hundred and Fifteen copies (115) "Heaton's Annual," at \$1.85 *per* copy.

One Hundred and Fifteen copies (115) "Canadian Parliamentary Guide," at \$3.00 *per* copy.

One Hundred and Fifteen copies (115) "Canadian Annual Review," at \$7.00 *per* copy.

One Hundred and Fifteen copies (115) "Canadian Almanac," at \$2.35 *per* copy.

Your Committee recommend that the following documents be printed:—

Public Accounts (*Sessional Papers, No. 1*).

The Estimates (*Sessional Papers, No. 2*).

Report of Inspector of Division Courts (*Sessional Papers, No. 5*).

Report of the Municipal Auditor (*Sessional Papers, No. 8*).

Report of Department of Public Works (*Sessional Papers, No. 13*).

Report of University of Toronto (*Sessional Papers, No. 18*).

Report of Secretary and Registrar (*Sessional Papers, No. 19*).

Report of Ontario Board of Parole (*Sessional Papers, No. 24*).

Report *re* Housing (*Sessional Papers, No. 40*).

Report of Horticultural Societies (*Sessional Papers, No. 43*).

Report of Bureau of Municipal Affairs (*Sessional Papers, No. 47*).

Report of Temiskaming and N. O. Railway Commission (*Sessional Papers, No. 48*).

Return from the Records *re* Elections (*Sessional Papers, No. 51*).

Report of Provincial Auditor (*Sessional Papers, No. 54*).

Report *re* Printing Contract (*Sessional Papers, No. 58*).

Report *re* Binding Contract (*Sessional Papers, No. 59*).

Report Extramural Commission (*Sessional Papers, No. 60*).

Report Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth on Hydro (*Sessional Papers, No. 75*).

Report on Central Ontario System Hydro-Electric (*Sessional Papers, No. 79*).

Annual Report Ontario Provincial Police (*Sessional Papers, No. 84*).

Report Public Service Superannuation Board (*Sessional Papers, No. 88*).

Annual Report Minimum Wage Board (*Sessional Papers, No. 89*).

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

Report on State of Library (*Sessional Papers, No. 53*).

Final Report of Representative to Lakes Disaster Fund (*Sessional Papers, No. 61*).

Return *re* Appointment Allan McDonald (*Sessional Papers, No. 62*).

Report of Commission *re* Cutting Timber (*Sessional Papers, No. 63*).

Return *re* Pepall sent to England (*Sessional Papers, No. 64*).

Return *re* Rockefeller Gift to University (*Sessional Papers, No. 65*).

Regulations and Orders-in-Council *re* Education Department (*Sessional Papers, No. 66*).

Return *re* W. W. Calhoun, Sault Ste. Marie (*Sessional Papers, No. 67*).

Return *re* Attorney-General and International Lumber Company (*Sessional Papers, No. 68*).

Report Agricultural Development Board (*Sessional Papers, No. 69*).

Return *re* George Bell and Departments (*Sessional Papers, No. 71*).

Report of Commission Thunder Bay District and Hydro (*Sessional Papers, No. 72*).

Return *re* Ordinary Revenue (*Sessional Papers, No. 73*).

Return *re* Statement Highway Improvement Fund (*Sessional Papers, No. 74*).

Report Ontario Athletic Commission (*Sessional Papers, No. 76*).

Return *re* Clement and Workmen's Compensation Board (*Sessional Papers, No. 77*).

Return *re* Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph (*Sessional Papers, No. 78*).

Return *re* Hydro Increases of Salary (*Sessional Papers, No. 80*).

Return *re* Fire Marshal and Northern Ontario (*Sessional Papers, No. 81*).

Return *re* Succession Duty on Estates (*Sessional Papers, No. 82*).

Return *re* Habinger & Allan vs. Lands and Forests (*Sessional Papers, No. 83*).

Return *re* North Cochrane Area and Temiskaming & N. O. Railway (*Sessional Papers, No. 85*).

Return *re* Board of Governors University (*Sessional Papers, No. 86*).

Return *re* Fishing on Hamilton Bay (*Sessional Papers, No. 87*).

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

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

Bill (No. 191), intituled "An Act to amend The Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act." Mr. Brackin.

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

On motion of Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. J. W. Curry,

Ordered, That the penalties chargeable against Bill (No. 162), Respecting the sale of Rectory lands in the Town of Oshawa, be remitted.

Mr. Goulet asked the following Question:—

1. What suburban school sections, urban and rural, public and separate, have applied to the Department of Education for financial relief in the form of grants or loans. 2. What is the yearly or bulk amount in each case. 3. To what specific purpose would such amount, if granted, be affected. 4. Which of said cases have been investigated and by whom. 5. What is the gist of such investigator's report and recommendations. 6. What reasons in each case were found or are given for the unsatisfactory financial conditions. 7. How many children of school age in each case cannot be accommodated on account of insufficient financial resources. 8. What answer was given such request in each case. 9. Is it the Government's intention to make provision for needy suburban school sections. If so, when and how.

To which the Minister of Education replied in the words following:—

1. Suburban areas in the vicinity of Toronto, Hamilton, and Ottawa. 2. Exact amounts of financial assistance asked not specified. 3. For capital expenditure. 4. All by the Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools. 5. That conditions vary widely, and that relief is possible by incorporation with a neighbouring city by taking advantage of the clauses in the Act permitting township areas to be set up, or by invoking sections 41 and 47 of the Public Schools Act of 1920. 6. Many workmen's homes with large families so that the ratio of the elementary school population to the whole population was larger than elsewhere, with a lower average per capita of wealth. 7. This depends on the amount which each area is able to spend. See answer to question 5. 8 and 9. The whole question is under consideration by the Government. .

Mr. Allan asked the following Question:—

1. How much has been paid for laundry work in connection with the Asylum at Penetanguishene during time laundry there was not in use. 2. How much did it cost to place in repair the laundry building for use, at the Penetanguishene Asylum, after same had been destroyed by fire some three years ago.

And the Premier replied in the figures following :—

1. \$14,774.46. 2. \$20,501.67.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 166), To amend the Community Halls Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Watson 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. 79), Respecting actions for negligence against Hydro-Electric Railways, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Watson reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

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

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 1), Respecting the City of Windsor.

Bill (No. 8), Respecting the City of Windsor.

Bill (No. 26), To incorporate the Village of Hilton Beach.

Bill (No. 40), Respecting the corporation of the City of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth and the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Electric Railway Company.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 9), To authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit Dan Solomon Denberg to practice at the Bar of His Majesty's Courts in Ontario and as a Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario, having been read,

Mr. McNamara moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. Price moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Nickle,

That all the words of the motion after the first word "That" be omitted, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "The Bill be not now read the third time but be read the third time on this day six months."

And the amendment having been put, was lost.

And the motion for the third reading, having been then again put, was carried, and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 153), To amend the Landlord and Tenant Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 175), To amend the Local Improvement Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 181), To amend the Trustee Act.

Referred to the Legal Committee.

Bill (No. 38), Respecting the City of London.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 165), Respecting the Town of Port Colborne.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 23), To incorporate the Town of Mount Dennis.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 36), To incorporate a part of the Township of York as the Town of Humbervale.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 37), Respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 49), Respecting the City of Toronto.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 168), Respecting the Town of Tillsonburg.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 50), To incorporate a part of the Township of York as the Township of East York.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Bill (No. 184), Respecting the Township Council of York.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 148), To amend the Highway Improvement Act, having been read,

Mr. Mewhinney moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time.

And the motion, having been put, was lost on a division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following Resolution :—

That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council be authorized to provide for a special sinking fund for all such portions of debentures or stock of the Province of Ontario as have been or are hereafter issued without provision for a sinking fund with respect to them, provided that the amount to be invested out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in such sinking fund shall not exceed one *per cent. per annum* on the amount of the debentures or stock to which it relates.

And after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and, That the Committee had asked leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Smith it was

Ordered, That the Resolution be withdrawn and the order discharged.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Report of the Agricultural Societies and of the Convention of the Association of Fairs and Exhibitions for the year 1922 (*Sessional Papers*, No. 42).

Also. Report of the Civil Service Commissioners of Ontario for the year ending * 31st October, 1922 (*Sessional Papers*, No. 91).

Also, Return to an Order of the House of the Nineteenth day of April, for a Return of copies of all letters, telegrams, papers, documents and reports in connection with the accident of James F. Devine, Cochrane, Ontario, together with reports, recommendations, findings, rulings, and decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board or any officials under their control or in their employ and the same be laid upon the Table of the House (*Sessional Papers*, No. 92).

Also, Return to an Order of the House of the Nineteenth day of April, for a Return of all letters, telegrams, papers, documents, and reports in connection with an accident to Eugene Seguin, North Bay, working with his father for Michael Dweyer, who is a sub-contractor of Mr. Satchell, contractor for the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, together with reports, recommendations, findings, rulings, and decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board, or any officials under their control or in their employ (*Sessional Papers*, No. 93).

Also, Return to an Order of the House of the Nineteenth day of April, for a Return of (1) all copies of documents, papers, letters and correspondence in connection with the proposal of the Government that Spadina House should be used as the offices for the Workmen's Compensation Board; (2) of all documents, papers, letters, correspondence and minutes concerning the refusal of the Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board or the Board to have the staff

under the Workmen's Compensation Board placed under the Civil Service Act; (3) of a report setting out the number of payroll auditors in 1915 and 1916, and of the number of contributing firms in each of these years respectively; and also of the number of auditors in 1922 and the number of firms contributing in that year (*Sessional Papers, No. 94*).

Also, Return to an Order of the House of the Nineteenth day of April, for a Return showing all the different tables used by the Workmen's Compensation Board for computing Pension Reserves with the dates during which each table was in force and copy of the minute or resolution adopting new tables at any time with the date of such minute (*Sessional Papers, No. 95*).

Also, Return to an Order of the House of the Nineteenth day of April, for a Return showing copies of all correspondence, telegrams, reports of investigation relating to the claim 264,504, made to the Workmen's Compensation Board for injuries received by C. J. Halliday whilst employed as a foreman carpenter by W. J. Fletcher, as well as all correspondence, reports, etc., dealing with the subsequent demand by the said Board for fees from the said Halliday as an employer of labour (*Sessional Papers, No. 96*).

Also, Return to an Order of the House, of the 12th day of February, showing copies of all correspondence, telegrams, reports or recommendations relating to the removal from office of Fortunat Cadieux, Bailiff of the First Division Court, County of Prescott (county town of L'Orignal), and the appointment of Albert Rochau in his place (*Sessional Papers, No. 97*).

The House then adjourned at 6.05 p.m.

Monday, April 23rd, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Raney, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Thirteenth Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bills with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 5), An Act respecting the City of Kitchener.

Bill (No. 185), An Act respecting the Town of Haileybury.

Your Committee recommend that the fees less the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill (No. 162), "An Act to empower the incorporated Synod of

the Diocese of Toronto to mortgage certain Rectory Lands in the Town of Oshawa," on the ground that it is one relating to a Religious Institution; and that all charges, including fees and penalties, be remitted on Bill (No. 185), "An Act respecting the Town of Haileybury," on account of the heavy financial loss occasioned by the fire of October, 1922.

Your Committee recommend that no charges for any suspension of the Rules of this House regarding the time for the introduction of Private Bills, or the time for receiving reports of the Committee on Private Bills be made against any Private Bill introduced prior to the twenty-fourth day of this Session; that a charge of \$50.00 instead of \$75.00 be levied against any Bill presented to the House after the twenty-fourth day of this Session and before the thirty-first day; that a charge of \$75.00 instead of \$100.00 be levied against any Bill presented to the House after the thirty-first day of this Session and that any charges already paid during this Session in excess of those above mentioned should be remitted.

Ordered, That the fees, less the actual cost of printing, be remitted on Bill (No. 162), as to Rectory Lands in Oshawa and that all charges, including fees and penalties, be remitted on Bill (No. 165), Respecting the Town of Haileybury.

Ordered, That no charges for any suspension of the Rules, regarding the time for the introduction of Private Bills, or the time for receiving Reports of Committee, be made against any Private Bill introduced prior to the twenty-fourth day of this Session; that a charge of \$50.00 instead of \$75.00 be levied against any Bill presented to the House after the twenty-fourth day of this Session and before the thirty-first day; that a charge of \$75.00 instead of \$100.00 be levied against any Bill introduced to the House after the thirty-first day of this Session, and that any charges already paid during this Session, in excess of those above mentioned, be remitted.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 31), Respecting the Municipality of Neebing.

Bill (No. 12), Respecting the Township of Etobicoke.

Bill (No. 44), Respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Bill (No. 41), Respecting the City of St. Catharines.

Bill (No. 45), Respecting the Township of Tisdale.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 28), Respecting Fecunis, Limited.

Bill (No. 162), To empower the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto to mortgage certain Lands in the Town of Oshawa.

Bill (No. 34), Respecting the City of Brantford.

Bill (No. 42), To Consolidate the Debenture Debt of the Town of Hawkesbury.

Bill (No. 47), Respecting the Town of Sturgeon Falls.

Bill (No. 167), Respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Bill (No. 165), Respecting the Town of Port Colborne.

Bill (No. 23), To incorporate the Town of Mount Dennis.

Bill (No. 36), To incorporate a part of the Township of York as the Town of Humbervale.

Bill (No. 37), Respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Bill (No. 49), Respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 50), To incorporate a part of the Township of York as the Township of East York.

Bill (No. 184), Respecting the Township of York.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. Smith, seconded by Mr. Biggs,

Ordered, That the House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Provincial Loans Act.

Mr. Drury 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, 1. That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council be authorized to raise by way of loan a sum of money not exceeding Thirty-five million dollars (\$35,000,000), for all or any of the purposes following, that is to say: For the public service; for works carried on by the commissioners on behalf of Ontario; for the covering of any debt of Ontario on open account; for paying any floating indebtedness of Ontario; for the carrying on of the public works authorized by the Legislature; and for redeeming in whole or in part the outstanding debentures of the Province of Ontario that have been issued free of succession duty.

2. That the aforesaid sum of money may be borrowed for any term or terms not exceeding forty years, at such rate as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and shall be raised upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario, and shall be chargeable thereupon.

3. That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may provide for a special sinking fund with respect to the issue herein authorized, and such sinking fund may be at a greater rate than the one-half of one per centum per annum specified in subsection 2 of section 4 of The Provincial Loans Act.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Webster reported the Resolutions as follows:—

Resolved, 1. That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council be authorized to raise by way of loan a sum of money not exceeding Thirty-five million dollars (\$35,000,000), for all or any of the purposes following, that is to say: For the public service; for works carried on by the commissioners on behalf of Ontario; for the covering of any debt of Ontario on open account; for paying any floating indebtedness of Ontario; for the carrying on of the public works authorized by the Legislature; and for redeeming in whole or in part the outstanding debentures of the Province of Ontario that have been issued free of succession duty.

2. That the aforesaid sum of money may be borrowed for any term or terms not exceeding forty years, at such rate as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and shall be raised upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario, and shall be chargeable thereupon.

3. That the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may provide for a special sinking fund with respect to the issue herein authorized, and such sinking fund

may be at a greater rate than the one-half of one per centum per annum specified in subsection 2 of section 4 of The Provincial Loans Act.

The Resolutions having been read the second time, were agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 192), For raising money on the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

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

Bill (No. 192), intituled "An Act for raising money on the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Mr. Smith.

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

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 15), To incorporate the City of York City.

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

Bill (No. 7), Respecting the Town of Brampton.

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

Bill (No. 183), To amend the Cemetery Act.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 160), To amend the Local Improvement Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 172), To amend the Judicature Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker

resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 164), Respecting Consolidation of Cheese Factories, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask for 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. 66), Respecting the Sale of Securities, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

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

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

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1923, the following sums:—

117	To defray the expenses of the Legislation	\$25,575 00
121	To defray the expenses of the Public and Separate School Education	\$695,004 00
122	To defray the expenses of the Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	\$5,175 00
123	To defray the expenses of the Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa	\$150 00

124	To defray the expenses of the Normal School, London.....	\$350 00
125	To defray the expenses of the Normal School, Hamilton....	\$100 00
126	To defray the expenses of the Normal School, Stratford.....	\$343 00
127	To defray the expenses of the Normal School, North Bay...	\$21,100 00
128	To defray the expenses of the English-French Training School, Ottawa.....	\$200 00
129	To defray the expenses of the English-French Training School, Sturgeon Falls.....	\$10,050 00
130	To defray the expenses of the English-French Training School, Sandwich.....	\$2,000 00
131	To defray the expenses of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.....	\$52,675 00
132	To defray the expenses of the Departmental Museum.....	\$300 00
134	To defray the expenses of the Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford.....	\$1,330 00

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

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

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

The House then adjourned at 11.55 p.m.

Tuesday, April 24th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3.00 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

Bill (No. 193), intituled "An Act respecting Hotels." Mr. Raney.

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

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 43), Respecting the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred 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. MacVicar 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. 46), Respecting the Town of Midland having been read.

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred 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. MacVicar reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 125), To amend the Pharmacy Act.

Bill (No. 28), Respecting Fecunis, Limited.

Bill (No. 162), To empower the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto to mortgage certain Lands in the Town of Oshawa.

Bill (No. 34), Respecting the City of Brantford.

Bill (No. 42), To Consolidate the Debenture Debt of the Town of Hawkesbury.

Bill (No. 47), Respecting the Town of Sturgeon Falls.

Bill (No. 167), Respecting the City of Port Arthur.

Bill (No. 165), Respecting the Town of Port Colborne.

Bill (No. 23), To incorporate the Town of Mount Dennis.

Bill (No. 36), To incorporate a part of the Township of York as the Town of Humbervale.

Bill (No. 37), Respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

Bill (No. 49), Respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 184), Respecting the Township of York.

Bill (No. 160), To amend the Local Improvement Act.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 66), Respecting the Sale of Securities and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. MacVicar reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask for 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. 190), Respecting inquiries as to the Grain Trade in Ontario.

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 His Majesty, for the services of 1923, the following sums:—

176 To defray the expenses of the Parliament and Department Buildings.....	\$13,900 00
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177	To defray the expenses of the Parliament and Department Buildings.....	\$12,100 00
178	To defray the expenses of Osgoode Hall.....	\$11,000 00
179	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Brockville.....	\$4,500 00
180	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Kingston.....	\$5,500 00
181	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, London.....	\$3,000 00
182	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Orillia.....	\$125,000 00
183	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Whitby.....	\$100,000 00
184	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Woodstock.....	\$120,000 00
185	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph.....	\$4,000 00
186	To defray the expenses of the Normal and Model Schools, Toronto.....	\$4,200 00
187	To defray the expenses of the Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa.....	\$710 00
188	To defray the expenses of the Normal School, London.....	\$1,680 00
189	To defray the expenses of the Normal School, Hamilton.....	\$400 00
190	To defray the expenses of the Normal School, Peterborough.....	\$400 00
191	To defray the expenses of the Normal School, Stratford.....	\$400 00
192	To defray the expenses of the Normal School, North Bay.....	\$7,200 00
193	To defray the expenses of the Ontario School for the Deaf, Belleville.....	\$73,500 00
194	To defray the expenses of the Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford.....	\$6,500 00

195	To defray the expenses of the Training School, Sandwich.....	\$200 00
196	To defray the expenses of the Training School, Sturgeon Falls.....	\$200 00
197	To defray the expenses of the Northern Academy, Monteith.....	\$33,000 00
201	To defray the expenses of the Algoma Buildings...	\$18,450 00
202	To defray the expenses of the Kenora Buildings....	\$3,700 00
203	To defray the expenses of the Manitoulin Buildings.	\$12,000 00
204	To defray the expenses of the Nipissing Buildings..	\$1,285 00
205	To defray the expenses of the Parry Sound Buildings	\$5,950 00
206	To defray the expenses of the Rainy River Buildings	\$1,986 00
207	To defray the expenses of the Sudbury Buildings..	\$36,500 00
208	To defray the expenses of the Temiskaming Buildings.....	\$150,000 00
209	To defray the expenses of the Thunder Bay Buildings	\$25,300 00
210	To defray the expenses of the Cochrane Buildings..	\$79,600 00
211	To defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Public Buildings.....	\$58,000 00
198	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.....	\$108,812 00
199	To defray the expenses of the Western Ontario Experimental Farm, Ridgetown.....	\$21,090 18
200	To defray the expenses of the Eastern Dairy School, Kingston.....	\$62,500 00
212	To defray the expenses of Public Works.....	\$422,933 00

And the House having continued in Committee until Twelve of the Clock
midnight,

WEDNESDAY, 25TH APRIL, 1923.

The House continued in Committee and the following item was voted:—

215	To defray the expenses of the Department of Public Highways.....	\$27,361 13
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Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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-day.

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

The House then adjourned at 12.35 a.m.

Wednesday, April 25th, 1923

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Raney from the Standing Committee on Legal Bills presented their Third Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee have carefully considered the following Bills and have prepared certain amendments thereto, respectively:—

Bill (No. 124), To amend The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act, 1922.

Bill (No. 134), To amend The Infants' Act.

Bill (No. 135), To amend The Municipal Arbitrations Act, and

Bill (No. 76), To amend The Athletic Commission Act.

Your Committee have also carefully considered Bill (No. 90), To amend The Railway Employees' Voting Act, 1918, and have prepared certain amendments thereto and have changed the title thereof so that it now reads "An Act to enable Railway Employees and Commercial Travellers to vote at Municipal Elections before Polling Day."

Your Committee have also carefully considered Bill (No. 153), To amend The Landlord and Tenant Act and report the same without amendment.

Mr. Nixon, from the Standing Committee on Municipal Law, presented their Fifth Report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee have carefully considered Bills (Numbers 85, 95, 97, 102, 106, 112, 116, 126, 149 and 151), To amend The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1922, and such of their provisions as have been approved of have been embodied in a Bill intituled "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1923."

Your Committee have also carefully considered Bill (No. 88), To amend The Assessment Act and its provisions (together with the provisions of Bill (No. 174) have been embodied in a Bill intituled "The Assessment Amendment Act, 1923."

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

Bill (No. 194), intituled "The Municipal Amendment Act, 1923." Mr. Nixon.

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

Bill (No. 195), intituled "The Assessment Amendment Act, 1923." Mr. Nixon.

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

Bill (No. 196), intituled "An Act to amend the Hospital and Charitable Institutions Act." Mr. Cooper (Welland).

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

Mr. Hogarth asked the following Question:—

1. Was the Attorney-General in the City of New York between September 1, 1920, and February 1, 1921.

To which the Attorney-General replied in the negative.

Mr. MacBride asked the following Question:—

1. What were the respective wholesale prices paid by the Government for the several brands of liquor for the Government Dispensaries (a) in 1919, (b) in 1920, (c) in 1921, (d) in 1922, (e) in 1923. 2. What were the respective retail

prices charged to the public for the above by the Government Dispensaries (a) in 1919, (b) in 1920, (c) in 1921, (d) in 1922, (e) in 1923.

And the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1. It is not deemed in the public interest to give this information. It may be stated, however, that the prices charged to the public are fixed so that the Government receives as near as possible a gross profit of 33 per cent. and a net profit of 20 per cent. 2. Copies of price lists are attached.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT DISPENSARIES

PRICE LIST TO PUBLIC

JUNE 1st, 1919

CANADIAN WHISKY

	Imperial Quart 40 oz.	Reputed Quart 26 oz.	6 oz. Bottles
G. & W. Special.....	\$1 85	\$1 25	\$24 00
G. & W. Ordinary.....	1 50	1 00	19 00
G. & W. Alcohol 65 O.P.....	3 25	....	....
Walker Imperial.....	1 85	1 25	24 00
Walker Club.....	2 25	1 50	27 00
Walker Old Rye.....	1 50	1 00	19 00
Seagram "V. O.".....	2 50	1 75	33 00
Seagram "83".....	1 85	1 25	24 00
Seagram One Star.....	1 50	1 00	21 00
Corby Special Selected.....	1 85	1 25	24 00
Corby Majestic.....	1 50	1 00	19 00

SCOTCH WHISKY

Thomson's Grand Highland Liqueur, 20 year old.....	3 50	....	....
Black and White.....	3 50	....	....
Kilmarnock Red Label.....	3 50	....	....
Dewar's Special Liqueur.....	3 50	....	....
Usher's Green Stripe.....	3 50	....	....
Haig's Gold Label.....	3 50	3 00	....
Haig's Glenleven.....	3 25	2 75	....
King George White Label.....	3 50	....	....
Sandy Macdonald.....	3 50	....	....
Mitchell's Heather Dew.....	3 25	....	....

IRISH WHISKY

Burke's.....	3 00	....	....
Mitchell's.....	3 00	....	....
Dunnville's.....	3 00	....	....

GINS

Nicholson Dry.....	2 75	....	....
Burnett Dry.....	2 75	....	....
Gordon Dry.....	2 75	....	....
Coates' Plymouth.....	2 75	....	....
Booth's Old Tom.....	2 75	....	....
Melcher's Gold Cross.....	2 25	....	....

PORT WINES

	Imperial Quart 40 oz.	Reputed Quart 26 oz.	6 oz. Bottles
Gilbey's Invalid.....	\$3 00	....	....
Convido.....	....	\$2 00	....
No. 1.....	2 00	....	....
Hermit (Canadian).....	1 35	....	....
Concord (Canadian).....	75	....	....

SHERRY

Gilbey's Invalid.....	2 50	....	....
No. 1.....	2 00	....	....

RUM

Gilbey's Governor-General.....	3 00	....	....
No. 1.....	2 50	....	....

BRANDY

	Imperial Quart 40 oz.	Litre Quart 36 oz.	Reputed Quart 26 oz.
Hennessy Three Star.....	....	\$4 50	\$3 50
Hennessy One Star.....	....	3 75	3 25
Remy Martin.....	....	3 00	2 75
No. 1.....	\$2 75	....	....

CHAMPAGNE

	Quart	Pint	
Pommery.....	\$6 25	\$3 25	....
Pol Roger.....	6 00	3 00	....

ALES, ETC.

	Quart Per Doz.	Pint Per Doz.	Nips Per Doz.
Bass Ale.....	....	....	\$2 50
Guinness Stout.....	....	\$4 00	2 50
Domestic Ales.....	\$2 50	1 85	....
Domestic Porters.....	2 50	1 85	....
Domestic Lagers.....	2 50	1 85	....

NOVEMBER 25th, 1919

CANADIAN WHISKY

	Imperial Quart 40 oz.	Reputed Quart 26 oz.	
G. & W. Special.....	\$2 00	\$1 35	....
G. & W. Ordinary.....	1 65	1 10	....
G. & W. Alcohol, 65 O.P.....	3 25	....	....
Walker Imperial.....	2 00	1 35	....
Walker Club.....	2 40	1 60	....
Walker Old Rye.....	1 65	1 10	....
Seagram "V. O.".....	2 65	1 85	....
Seagram "83".....	2 00	1 35	....
Seagram One Star.....	1 65	1 10	....
Corby Special Selected.....	2 00	1 35	....
Corby Majestic.....	1 65	1 10	....

SCOTCH WHISKY

Thomson's Grand Highland Liqueur, 20 Year Old.....	3 50	....	....
Black and White.....	3 50	....	....
Kilmarnock Red Label.....	3 50	....	....

	Imperial Quart 40 oz.	Reputed Quart 26 oz.	
Dewar's Special Liqueur.....	\$3 50	....	....
Usher's Green Stripe.....	3 50	....	....
Haig's Gold Label.....	3 50	\$3 00	....
Haig's Glenleven.....	3 25	2 75	....
King George White Label.....	3 50	....	....
Sandy Macdonald.....	3 50	....	....
Mitchell's Heather Dew.....	3 25	....	....

IRISH WHISKY

Burke's.....	3 00	....	....
Mitchell's.....	3 00	....	....
Dunnville's.....	3 00	....	....

GINS

Nicholson's Dry.....	2 75	....	....
Burnett's Dry.....	2 75	....	....
Gordon Dry.....	2 75	....	....
Coate's Plymouth.....	2 75	....	....
Booth's Old Tom.....	2 75	....	....
Melcher's Gold Cross.....	2 25	....	....

PORT WINES

Gilbey's Invalid.....	3 00	....	....
Convido.....	....	2 00	....
No. 1.....	2 00	....	....
Hermit (Canadian).....	1 35	....	....
Concord (Canadian).....	75	....	....

SHERRY

Gilbey's Invalid.....	2 50	....	....
No. 1.....	2 00	....	....

RUM

Gilbey's Governor-General.....	3 00	....	....
No. 1.....	2 50	....	....

BRANDY

	Imperial Quart 40 oz.	Litre Quart 36 oz.	Reputed Quart 26 oz.
Hennessy Three Star.....	....	4 50	3 50
Hennessy One Star.....	....	3 75	3 25
Remy Martin.....	....	3 00	2 75
No. 1.....	2 75	....	....

CHAMPAGNE

	Quarts	Pints	
Pommery.....	6 25	3 25	....
Pol Roger.....	6 00	3 00	....

ALES, ETC.

	Quarts Per Doz.	Pints Per Doz.	Nips Per Doz.
Bass Ale.....	....	....	2 50
Guinness Stout.....	....	4 00	2 50
Domestic Ales.....	2 50	1 85	....
Domestic Porters.....	2 50	1 85	....
Domestic Lager.....	2 50	1 85	....

FEBRUARY 1st, 1920

CANADIAN WHISKY

	Imperial Quart	Reputed Quart	6 oz.
G. & W. Special.....	\$3 00	\$2 00	\$0 60
G. & W. Ordinary.....	2 00	1 60	50
Walker's Imperial.....	2 40	1 80	60
Walker's Club.....	2 60	2 00	70
Walker's Old Rye.....	2 00	1 50	50
Seagram "V. O.".....	3 25	2 35	85
Seagram "83".....	3 00	2 00	65
Seagram One Star.....	2 00	1 60	50
Corby Special Selected.....	3 25	2 00	65
Corby Majestic.....	3 00	1 60	55

SCOTCH WHISKY

Thomson's Grand Highland Liqueur, 20 Year Old....	3 50	....	....
Black and White.....	3 75	....	....
Kilmarnock Red Label.....	3 75	....	....
Dewar's Special Liqueur.....	3 75	....	....
Usher's Black Label.....	3 75	....	....
Usher's Green Stripe.....	3 50	....	....
Haig's Gold Label.....	3 75	....	....
Haig's Glenleven.....	3 50	....	....
King George Gold Label.....	3 75	....	....
King George White Label.....	3 50	....	....
Sandy Macdonald.....	3 50	....	....

IRISH WHISKY

		20 oz.	
Burke's.....	3 25		
Mitchell's.....		\$1 75	
Dunnville's.....	3 25		

ALCOHOL

G. & W. "65 O.P.".....	4 00		
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GINS

Burnett's Dry.....	2 75		
Gordon's Dry.....	2 75		
Coate's Plymouth.....	2 75		
Booth's Old Tom.....	2 75		
Nicholson's Dry.....	2 75	....	....
Melcher's Gold Cross.....	2 25	....	....
De Kuyper.....	2 75	....	....

PORT WINES

	Imperial Quart	Reputed Quart	
Gilbey's Invalid.....	\$3 00	....	....
Convido.....	....	\$2 75	....
No. 1.....	2 00	....	....
Hermit (Canadian).....	1 35	....	....
Concord (Canadian).....	75		

SHERRY

Gilbey's Invalid.....	2 50		
No. 1.....	2 00		

RUM

Gilbey's Governor-General.....	3 00		
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BRANDY

	Litre Quart	Reputed Quart	
Hennessy Three Star.....	\$4 50	\$3 50	
Hennessy One Star.....	3 75	3 25	
Remy Martin.....	3 25	2 75	....

CHAMPAGNE

	Reputed Quart	Reputed Pint	
Pommery.....	\$6 25	\$3 25	....
Pol Roger.....	6 00	3 00	....

ALES, ETC.

	Quart Per Doz.	Pint Per Doz.	Nips Per Doz.
Bass Ale.....	....	....	\$2 50
Guinness Stout.....	\$6 00	\$4 00	2 50
Domestic Ales.....	2 50	1 85	....
Domestic Porters.....	2 50	1 85	....
Domestic Lagers.....	2 50	1 85	....

MAY 29th, 1920

CANADIAN WHISKY

	Imperial Quart	Reputed Quart	6 oz.
G. & W. Special.....	\$3 50	\$2 25	\$0 70
Walker's Club.....	3 25	2 50	80
Walker's Imperial.....	3 00	2 25	70
Seagram "V. O.".....	3 75	2 75	95
Seagram "83".....	3 25	2 25	75
Corby Special Selected.....	3 75	2 50	75
Corby Majestic.....	3 50	2 25	65

ALCOHOL

"65 O.P.".....	4 00		
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IRISH WHISKY

	Imperial Quart	Reputed Quart	Imperial Pint
Burke's.....	\$3 75	\$2 75	
Mitchell's.....	3 75		\$2 00
Keegan's.....	3 75	....	....

SCOTCH WHISKY

	Imperial Quart	Reputed Quart	
Thomson's Grand Highland Liqueur, 20 Years Old	\$4 00	....	....
Black and White.....	4 00	....	....
Dewar's Special Liqueur.....	4 00	....	....
Haig's Gold Label.....	4 00	....	....
White Horse.....	4 00	....	....
King George Gold Label.....	4 00	....	....
Kilmarnock Red Label.....	4 00	....	....
Usher's Black Label.....	4 00	....	....
Usher's Green Stripe.....	4 00	....	....
Whyte & Mackay.....	4 00	....	....
Haig's Dimple.....	....	\$3 50	....
Haig's Glenleven.....	3 75	....	....
Mitchell's Heather Dew.....	3 75	....	....
Sandy Macdonald.....	3 75	....	....
King George White Label.....	3 75	....	....

RUM

	Imperial Quart		
Gilbey's Governor-General.....	\$3 75	....	....
Burke's.....	3 75	....	....
No. 1.....	3 00	....	....

GINS

Ross Sloe.....	3 75	....	....
De Kuyper.....	3 25	....	....
Melcher's Gold Cross.....	2 75	....	....
Burnett's Dry.....	3 25	....	....
Gordon Dry.....	3 25	....	....
Coate's Plymouth.....	3 25	....	....
Booth's Old Tom.....	3 25	....	....
Nicholson's Dry.....	3 25	....	....

PORT WINES

	Imperial Quart	Litre Quart	Reputed Quart
Convido.....	....	\$3 50	\$2 75
Gilbey's Invalid.....	\$3 25	....	....
Hermit (Canadian).....	1 50	....	....
Concord (Canadian).....	75	....	....

SHERRY

Dry Sack.....	....	3 25	....
Pando.....	....	3 00	....
Molino.....	....	2 75	....
Gilbey's Invalid.....	2 75	....	....

BRANDY

Hennessy Three Star.....	4 75	4 50	3 75
Hennessy One Star.....	4 50	4 25	3 50
Martell Three Star.....	4 75	....	....
Pinet Castillon.....	4 75	....	....
Frapin.....	4 75	....	....
Remy Martin.....	3 50	3 25	....
Godet Freres.....	3 50	....	....

CHAMPAGNE

	Reputed Quart	Reputed Pint	
Pommery.....	\$6 25	\$3 25	....
Mum.....	6 25	3 25	....
Heidsieck.....	6 25	3 25	....
Pol Roger.....	6 25	3 25	....

OCTOBER 8th, 1920

CANADIAN WHISKY

	Imperial Quart	Reputed Quart	6 oz.
G. & W. Special.....	\$3 50	\$2 25	\$0 70
Walker's Club.....	3 25	2 00	80
Walker's Imperial.....	3 00	1 80	70
Seagram "V. O.".....	3 75	2 25	95
Seagram "83".....	3 25	2 00	75
Corby Special Selected.....	3 75	2 25	75
Corby Majestic.....	3 50	2 00	65

ALCOHOL

"65 O.P.".....	4 00		
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IRISH WHISKY

	Imperial Quart	Reputed Quart	Imperial Pint
Burke's.....	\$3 75	\$2 75	
Mitchell's.....	3 75		\$2 00
Keegan's.....	3 75	....	....

SCOTCH WHISKY

Thomson's Grand Highland Liqueur, 20 Years Old....	4 00	....	....
Black and White.....	4 00	....	....
Dewar's Special Liqueur.....	4 00	....	....
Haig's Gold Label.....	4 00	....	....
White Horse.....	4 00	....	....
King George Gold Label.....	4 00	....	....
Sandy Macdonald.....	3 75	....	....
King George White Label.....	3 75	....	....
Claymore.....	3 75	....	....

RUM

Gilbey's Governor-General	3 75	....	....
Burke's.....	3 75	....	....

OCTOBER 8th, 1920

GINS

	Imperial Quart		
Ross Sloe.....	\$3 75	....	....
Melcher's Gold Cross.....	2 75	....	....
Burnett's Dry.....	3 25	....	....
Coate's Plymouth.....	3 25	....	....
Booth's Old Tom.....	3 25	....	....
Nicholson's Dry.....	3 25	....	....

PORT WINES

	Imperial Quart	Litre Quart	Reputed Quart
Royal Palace.....	....	....	\$3 25
Convido.....	....	\$3 50	2 75
Gilbey's Invalid.....	\$3 25	....	....
Hermit (Canadian).....	1 50	....	....
Concord (Canadian).....	75	....	....

SHERRY

Royal Palace.....	....	....	\$3 25
Dry Sack.....	....	\$3 25	....
Pando.....	....	3 00	....
Molino.....	....	2 75	....
Gilbey's Invalid.....	\$2 75	....	....

BRANDY

Remy Martin V.S.O.P.....	\$5 75	....	....
Hennessy Three Star.....	4 75	\$4 50	\$3 75
Hennessy One Star.....	4 50	4 25	3 50
Martell Three Star.....	4 75	....	....
Pinet Castillon.....	4 75	....	....
Frapin.....	4 75	....	....
Remy Martin.....	3 50	3 25	....
Godet Freres.....	3 50	....	....

CHAMPAGNE

	Reputed Quart	Reputed Pint	
Pommery.....	\$5 75	\$3 00	....
Pol Roger.....	5 75	3 00	....

ALES, ETC.

	Quart Per doz.	Pint Per doz.	Nips Per doz.
Bass Ale.....	\$7 75	\$5 50	\$3 00
Guinness Stout.....	7 25	4 50	2 50
Domestic Ales.....	3 60	2 40	....
Domestic Porters.....	3 60	2 40	....
Domestic Lagers.....	3 60	2 40	....

MAY 20th, 1921

CANADIAN WHISKY

	Imperial Quart	Reputed Quart	6 oz.
G. & W. Special.....	\$4 50	\$2 50	\$ 90
Walker's Club.....	4 25	2 75	1 00
Walker's Imperial.....	4 00	2 50	90
Seagram "V.O.".....	4 50	2 75	1 00
Seagram "83".....	4 00	2 50	90
Corby Special Selected Eight-year-old Rye.....	4 25	2 75	....
Dispensary Bottling.....	3 25	....	75

GINS

Booth's Old Tom.....	\$4 25	....	....
Burnett's Dry.....	4 25	....	....
Coate's Plymouth.....	4 25	....	....
Gordon Dry.....	....	3 00	....
Melcher's Gold Cross.....	3 75	....	90
Nicholson's Dry.....	4 25	....	....
Ross Sloe.....	4 75	....	....

SCOTCH WHISKY

Thomson's Grand Highland Liqueur, 20-year-old.....	5 00	....	....
Dewar's Special Liqueur.....	5 00	....	....
King George Gold Label.....	5 25	....	....
King George White Label.....	5 00	....	....
Sandy Macdonald.....	4 75	....	....

IRISH WHISKY

		Imperial Pint	6 oz.
Burke's.....	4 75	....	....
Dublin Club.....	5 00	....	....
Keegan's.....	4 75	....	....
Mitchell's.....	4 75	2 50	....
Sullivan's.....	4 75	....	....
Dispensary Bottling.....	....	....	0 90

CHAMPAGNE

	Reputed Quart	Reputed Pint	
Pommery.....	5 75	3 00	....
Pol Roger.....	5 75	3 00	....

PORT WINES

	Imperial Quart	Litre Quart	Reputed Quart
Concord.....	\$0 75	....	....
Convido.....	....	\$3 50	\$2 75
Gilbey's Invalid.....	3 25	....	....
Kopke Victoria.....	....	4 00	....
Kopke Invalid.....	....	3 25	....
Kopke Crown Royal.....	....	3 50	....

SHERRY

	Imperial Quart	Litre Quart	Reputed Quart
Dry Sack.....	.....	3 25	....
Gilbey's Invalid.....	\$2 75	....	....
Molino.....	....	2 75	....
Pando.....	....	3 00	....

RUM

Gilbey's Gov.-General.....	4 75		
Sunset Glow.....	4 75		
Dispensary Bottling.....			90

ALCOHOL

65 O.P.....	5 50		
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BRANDY

Godet Freres.....	4 50		
Hennessy Three Star.....	5 75		
Hennessy One Star.....	5 50		
Martell Three Star.....	5 75		
Remy Martin.....	4 50	....	....
Dispensary Bottling.....	....	....	90

ALES, ETC.

	Quart Per doz.	Pint Per doz.	Nips Per doz.
Bass Ale.....	\$7 75	\$5 50	\$3 00
Guinness Stout.....	7 25	4 50	2 50
Domestic Ales.....	3 60	2 40	....
Domestic Porters.....	3 60	2 40	....
Domestic Lagers.....	3 60	2 40	....

SEPTEMBER 28th, 1921

CANADIAN WHISKY

	Imperial Quart	Reputed Quart	6 oz.
G. & W. Special.....	\$4 00	\$2 50	\$ 90
Walker's Club.....	4 25	2 75	1 00
Walker's Imperial.....	4 00	2 50	90
Seagram "V.O.".....	4 50	2 75	1 00
Seagram "83".....	4 00	2 50	90
Corby Special Selected Eight-year-old-Rye.....	4 00	2 50	....
Dispensary Bottling.....	3 25	....	75

GINS

Booth's Old Tom.....	4 25	....	....
Burnett's Dry.....	4 25	....	....
Coate's Plymouth.....	4 25	....	....
Gordon Dry.....	....	3 00	....
Melcher's Gold Cross.....	3 75	....	90
Nicholson's Dry.....	4 25	....	....
Ross Sloe.....	4 75	....	....

SCOTCH WHISKY

Thomson's Grand Highland Liqueur, 20-year-old.....	5 25	....	....
Dewar's Special Liqueur.....	5 25	....	....
King George Gold Label.....	5 50	....	....
King George White Label.....	5 25	....	....
Sandy Macdonald.....	5 00	....	....
Claymore.....	5 00	....	....
Lorne "Blue Cap".....	5 00	....	....

IRISH WHISKY

		Imperial Pints	6 oz.
Dublin Club.....	\$5 00	....	....
Keegan's.....	4 75	....	....
Mitchell's.....	....	\$2 50	....
Sullivan's.....	4 75	....	....
Dispensary Bottling.....	....	....	\$0 90

CHAMPAGNE

	Reputed Quart	Reputed Pint	
Pommery.....	\$5 75	\$3 00	....
Pol Roger.....	5 75	3 00	....

PORT WINES

	Imperial Quart	Litre Quart	Reputed Quart
Concord.....	\$0 75	....	....
Convido.....	....	3 50	\$2 75
Gilbey's Invalid.....	3 25	....	....
Kopke Victoria.....	....	4 00	....
Kopke Crown Royal.....	....	3 50	....
Kopke Invalid.....	....	3 25	....
Royal Palace.....	....	....	3 25

SHERRY

Dry Sack.....	....	3 25	....
Gilbey's Invalid.....	2 75	....	....
Molino.....	....	2 75	....
Pando.....	....	3 00	....
Royal Palace.....	....	....	3 25

RUM

			6 oz.
Gilbey's Gov.-General.....	4 75		
Sunset Glow.....	4 75		
Dispensary Bottling.....			90

ALCOHOL

"65 O.P.".....	5 75		
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BRANDY

Godet Freres.....	4 50		
Hennessy Three Star.....	5 75		
Hennessy One Star.....	5 50		
Martell Three Star.....	5 75		
Remy Martin.....	4 50	....	....
Remy Martin V.S.O.P.....	6 75	....	....
Dispensary Bottling.....	....	....	90

ALES, ETC.

	Quart Per doz.	Pint Per doz.	Nips Per doz.
Bass Ale.....	\$7 25	\$4 00	\$2 00
Guinness Stout.....	7 25	4 25	2 50
Domestic Ales.....	3 60	2 40	....
Domestic Porters.....	3 60	2 40	....
Domestic Lagers.....	3 60	2 40	....

JANUARY 9th, 1922

CANADIAN WHISKY

	Imperial Quart	Reputed Quart	6 oz.
G. & W. Special.....	\$4 00	\$2 50	\$ 90
Walker's Club.....	4 25	2 75	1 00
Walker's Imperial.....	4 00	2 50	90
Seagram "V.O.".....	4 50	2 75	1 00
Seagram "83".....	4 00	2 50	90
Corby Special Selected Eight-year-old Rye.....	4 00	2 50	....
Dispensary Bottling.....	3 25	....	75

GINS

Booth's Old Tom.....	4 25	....	....
Burnett's Dry.....	4 25	....	....
Coate's Plymouth.....	4 25	....	....
Gordon Dry.....	....	3 00	....
Melcher's Gold Cross.....	3 75	....	90
Nicholson's Dry.....	4 25	....	....
Ross Sloe.....	4 75	....	....

SCOTCH WHISKY

Thomson's Grand Highland Liqueur, 20-year-old.....	5 60	....	....
Dewar's Special Liqueur.....	5 60	....	....
King George Gold Label.....	6 00	....	....
King George White Label.....	5 60	....	....
Sandy Macdonald.....	5 40	....	....
Claymore.....	5 40	....	....
Lorne "Blue Cap".....	5 40	....	....

IRISH WHISKY

		Imperial Pint	6 oz.
Dublin Club.....	5 50	....	....
Keegan's.....	5 40	....	....
Mitchell's.....	5 40	2 80	....
Sullivan's.....	5 40	....	....
Dispensary Bottling.....	....	....	90

CHAMPAGNE

	Reputed Quart	Reputed Pint	
Pommery.....	\$5 75	\$3 00	....
Pol Roger.....	5 75	3 00	....

PORT WINES

	Imperial Quart	Litre Quart	Reputed Quart
Concord.....	\$0 75	....	....
Convido.....	....	\$3 50	\$2 75
Gilbey's Invalid.....	3 25	....	....
Kopke Victoria.....	....	4 00	....
Kopke Crown Royal.....	....	3 50	....
Kopke Invalid.....	....	3 25	....
Royal Palace.....	....	....	3 25

SHERRY

Dry Sack.....	....	3 25	....
Gilbey's Invalid.....	2 75	....	....
Molino.....	....	2 75	....
Pando.....	....	3 00	....
Royal Palace.....	....	....	3 25

RUM

Gilbey's Governor-General.....		\$4 75	6 oz.
Sunset Glow.....		4 75	
Dispensary Bottling.....			90

ALCOHOL

"65 O.P.".....		5 75	Imp. Pt. 3 00
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BRANDY

Godet Freres.....		4 50	6 oz.
Hennessy Three Star.....		5 75	
Hennessy One Star.....		5 50	
Martell Three Star.....	.....	5 75	....
Remy Martin.....	.....	4 50	....
Remy Martin V.S.O.P.....	.....	6 75	....
Dispensary Bottling.....	.....	....	90

ALES, ETC.

	Quart Per doz.	Pint Per doz.	Nips Per doz.
Bass Ale.....	\$6 75	\$4 00	\$2 50
Guinness Stout.....	7 00	4 25	2 60
Domestic Ales.....	3 00	2 00	....
Domestic Porters.....	3 00	2 00	....
Domestic Lagers.....	3 00	2 00	....

SEPTEMBER 5th, 1922

ALCOHOL

	Imperial Quart	Imperial Pint		
Grain Alcohol 65 O.P.....	\$5 75	\$3 00	....	....

ALES, ETC.

	Imperial Quart	Reputed Quart	Reputed Pint	Nips
Bass Ale, or Guinness Stout, per dozen.....		\$7 00	\$4 25	\$2 60
Domestic, per dozen.....		3 50	2 25	....

BRANDY

Godet X or Remy Martin.....	\$5 00	....	....	6 oz.
Hennessy Three Star.....	6 00	....	....	....
Pinet Castillon X.....	5 50	....	....	....
Remy Martin V.S.O.P.....	7 40	....	....	....
Dispensary.....	....	....	....	\$1 00

GIN

Burnett Dry, Nicholson Dry, Ross Sloe or De Kuyper.....	4 75	....	....	....
Melcher Gold Cross.....	3 75	....	....	....
Dispensary.....	....	....	....	1 00

RUM

Gilbey, Ocean Wave, or Sunset Glow.....	4 75	....	....	....
Dispensary.....	....	....	....	1 00

CANADIAN WHISKY

	Imperial Quart	Reputed Quart	Imperial Pint	6 oz.
Corby S.S., G. & W. Special, or Seagram "83"....	\$4 50	\$2 90	....	\$1 00
Walker Imperial.....	4 50	2 90	2 30	1 00
Seagram V.O. or Walker Club.....	4 80	3 10	....	1 10
Dispensary.....	3 60	....	....	80

IRISH WHISKY

Burke, Keegan, Mitchell, or Sullivan.....	5 85	....	....	....
Bushmill, or Dublin Club.....	6 00	....	....	....
Dispensary.....	....	....	....	1 00

SCOTCH WHISKY

Dewar Special Liqueur or King George G.L.....	6 50	....	....	....
Sandy Macdonald.....	5 75	....	....	....
Thompson G.H.L., or Whyte & Mackay.....	6 25	....	....	....

CHAMPAGNE

	Imperial Quart	Litre Quart	Reputed Quart	Reputed Pint
Pol Roger, Pommery, or Mumm.....			\$4 50	\$2 50

PORT WINES

Concord.....	\$0 75	....	....	....
Convido.....	....	3 25	2 15	....
Gilbey.....	3 00	....	....	....
Kopke Crown Royal or Kopke Invalid.....	....	3 25	....	....
Kopke Victoria.....	....	3 75	....	....
Royal Palace.....	....	....	3 00	....

SHERRY

Dry Sack W. H. or Pando.....	....	3 00	....	....
Gilbey.....	2 50	....	....	....
Molino.....	....	2 50	....	....
Royal Palace.....	....	....	3 00	....

Mr. Ferguson asked the following Question:—

1. How many commissions have been appointed by the Government since May 1st, 1922. 2. How many special committees have been appointed for any purpose by the Government since May 1st, 1922. 3. In how many cases since said date have persons been commissioned by letter or by verbal authority by any member of the Government, or any official thereof, to make enquiries or investigations, or perform special duties for the Government or any department or member thereof.

To which the Premier replied in the words following:—

1. Two, as follows:—(a) *Re* the financial affairs of the Town of Cobourg. This Commission appointed as required by Statute, all expenses being paid by the Municipality; (b) *Re* diversion of Addington Road, Frontenac County. 2. Three, as follows:—(a) Re-adjustment Committee, under the provisions of the Ontario Insurance Act in connection with the Canadian Order of Foresters.

This Committee has statutory duties and is not responsible in any way to the Government or the Minister. It is a Committee appointed on behalf of the society and its expenses are paid by the society; (b) Ontario Iron Ores Committee; (c) Committee to appraise Union Natural Gas Company's property. 3. Five, as follows, not including fire investigations:—(a) To inquire into matters in dispute between the Crown Attorney and the Police Magistrate at Kenora; (b) To report on tenders for making pictures for Motion Picture Bureau; (c) To audit the books and accounts of the Amusement Tax Branch and to arbitrate charges of overcharge by Patheoscope Limited, of Canada; (d) and (e) To examine specifications for Government printing.

Mr. McNamara asked the following Question:

1. What amount of net revenue did the Government of the Province of Ontario receive from the sale of alcoholic liquors in each year from 1912 to 1922, inclusive. 2. What was the cost of the maintenance of the Government Dispensaries during each year since their inception. 3. What was the cost price to the Government of the present stocks of alcoholic liquors in the Government Dispensaries. 4. What amount of net revenue does the Government estimate that it will receive from its present stock of alcoholic liquors.

And the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1. This question was answered in the House on Monday, February 19th, in reply to a question by Mr. Lennox. 2. This question was answered in the House on Friday, the 23rd February, in reply to a question by Mr. MacBride. 3. The cost price to the Government of the stocks of alcoholic liquors in the Government Dispensaries on February 28th, 1923, was \$668,536.37, plus Customs duty and Excise payable of \$341,638.55, making a total cost of \$1,010,174.92. 4. The Government has not made an estimate of this.

Mr. Nickle asked the following Question:—

1. Was Thomas J. Rutherford recently appointed to the position of Local Registrar of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court at Owen Sound; if not, what offices are now held by him. 2. On whose recommendation was the said appointment made. 3. Is the said Rutherford a barrister or solicitor for Ontario or any other province. 4. Was the said Rutherford at the time of his appointment a farmer, and what qualifications has he to perform the duties of said offices. 5. Was the said Rutherford the defeated U. F. or Progressive candidate for North Grey at the last Federal elections. 6. Was a petition received from the Bar of the County of Grey praying that the appointee to said office should be a member of the legal profession. 7. If so, why was said petition ignored. 8. Were there other applicants

for said positions who were members of the legal profession, and how many.
9. Did the Gregory or other commission recommend that appointees to such offices should be members of the legal profession.

To which the Attorney-General replied in the words following:—

1. Yes. 2. The Attorney-General's. 3. No. 4. Yes; he has a business college training and has good business ability and is of undoubted integrity. He served as an officer overseas in the late Great War for four years and was severely gassed. 5. Yes. 6. A petition was received from members of the Bar practising in the County of Grey, requesting that a person with the necessary legal training should be appointed. 7. Major Rutherford's overseas service and his capability were the deciding factors in making the appointment. The Government has made a practice of appointing returned soldiers wherever possible and has appointed returned soldiers to similar offices to that held by Major Rutherford, at Lindsay, Chatham, Port Arthur and St. Catharines. 8. Yes, several. 9. The Gregory Commission has not yet reported with regard to the class of offices held by Mr. Rutherford.

Mr. Buckland asked the following Question:—

1. How many Canadian born persons are employed as members of the Provincial Police at the present time. 2. How many members of the Provincial Police have resigned since General Elliott became head of the Department.

And the Attorney-General replied as follows:—

1. 56. 2. (a) Three during Commissionership of General Elliott; (b) Ten since, of which four were voluntary. Those resigning voluntarily did so to accept more lucrative positions.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 155), To amend the Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 183), To amend the Cemetery Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask for 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. 93), To amend the Land Titles Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 94), To amend the Registry Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 51), Respecting the City of Ottawa.

Bill (No. 27), Respecting the University of Western Ontario.

Bill (No. 38), Respecting the City of London.

Bill (No. 168), Respecting the Town of Tillsonburg.

Bill (No. 15), To incorporate the City of York City.

Bill (No. 7), Respecting the Town of Brampton.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills with certain amendments.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time To-morrow.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 5), Respecting the City of Kitchener.

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

Bill (No. 185), Respecting the Town of Haileybury.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 170), To amend the Billiard Room and Bowling Alley License Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 173), To amend the Tile Drainage Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 72), To regulate travel on highways and the speed, operation and load of vehicles thereon, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 73), The Public Vehicles Act, 1923, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker

resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 190), Respecting inquiries as to the Grain Trade in Ontario, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. Drury, seconded by Mr. Doherty,

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed on Bill (No. 154), Respecting Voters' Lists, to be composed as follows:—Messieurs *Raney, Nixon, Webster, Ross (Glengarry), Homuth, Heenan, Dewart, Sinclair, McCrea, Price, and McNamara*.

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the Clock midnight,

THURSDAY, 26TH APRIL, 1923.

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

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1923, the following sums:—

156 To defray the expenses of the Live Stock Branch..... \$5,000 00

157 To defray the expenses of the Institutes..... \$8,000 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sandy 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-day.

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

The House then adjourned at 12.30 a.m.

Thursday, April 26th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. McCrea, from the Standing Committee on Legal Bills, presented their Fourth Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee have carefully considered the following Bills and have prepared certain amendments thereto, respectively:—

Bill (No. 75), To amend The Ontario Companies Act.

Bill (No. 156), To amend The Land Transfers Tax Act.

Bill (No. 181), To amend The Trustee Act, and

Bill (No. 54), Respecting the Registry Offices in the County of York, and have amended the title to said Bill (No. 54), so that it now reads "An Act respecting the Registry Offices in the City of Toronto."

On motion of Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Price,

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills has elapsed, leave be given to present a Petition of the City Council of Toronto and that the same be now read and received.

The following Petition was then read and received:—

The Petition of the City Council of Toronto, praying that an Act may pass authorizing the acquisition of certain properties.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Price,

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for introducing Private Bills has expired, the Rules be suspended and leave be given to introduce a Bill respecting the City of Toronto, and that the same do stand referred direct to the Standing Committee on Private Bills without the formality of posting in the lobby, in such case made and provided.

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

Bill (No. 198), intituled "An Act respecting the City of Toronto." Mr. Thompson.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

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

Bill (No. 197), intituled "An Act to amend the County Courts Act." Mr. Lang.

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

Bill (No. 199), intituled "An Act respecting the Assignment of Book Debts." Mr. Nickle.

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

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

Bill (No. 172), To amend the Judicature Act.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 77), "The Commercial Agreements Act, 1923," 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. 169), To amend the law relating to Land Titles and the Registration of Instruments relating to Lands, 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. 57), To regulate the Boring and Protection of Wells, having been read,

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

On motion of Mr. Bowman, seconded by Mr. Mills,

Ordered, That this House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the borrowing of moneys under The Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1912.

Mr. Drury 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, 1. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be authorized to raise by way of a loan a sum of money not exceeding five million dollars, in addition to the amount provided for by The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1912, The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1918, and The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1921, and the proceeds of the loan hereby authorized, and any portion remaining unexpended of the proceeds of any loan made under the said The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1912, the said The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1918, or the said The Northern and

Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1921, shall be applied for the purposes set out in the Act of 1912, and in the Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1915, The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1916, The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1917, The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1918, The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1919, The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1921, and The Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Land Settlement Act, or any of them.

2. That the said additional sum of five million dollars may be borrowed for any term or terms not exceeding fifty years, at such rates as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and shall be raised upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario, and shall be chargeable thereupon.

3. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may provide for a special sinking fund with respect to the issue hereby authorized, and such sinking fund may be at a greater rate than one-half of one per cent. per annum as specified in subsection 2 of section 4 of The Provincial Loans Act.

4. That there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to the extent of the loan hereby authorized, such sums as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time deem necessary for the purposes set out in section 2, or any of them, and the sums shall be expended by any department, branch or persons, or through commissioners appointed under the authority of The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1912.

5. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be authorized to make regulations from time to time for the expenditure of the proceeds of the loan hereby authorized, and prescribing the terms and conditions upon which the same shall be expended, and generally for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Webster reported the Resolutions as follows:—

Resolved, 1. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be authorized to raise by way of a loan a sum of money not exceeding five million dollars, in addition to the amount provided for by The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1912, The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1918, and The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1921, and the proceeds of the loan hereby authorized, and any portion remaining unexpended of the proceeds of any loan made under the said The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1912, the said The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1918, or the said The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1921, shall be applied for the purposes set out in the Act of 1912, and in the Northern and Northwestern Ontario

Development Act, 1915, The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1916, The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1917, The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1918, The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1919, The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1921, and The Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Land Settlement Act, or any of them.

2. That the said additional sum of five million dollars may be borrowed for any term or terms not exceeding fifty years, at such rates as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and shall be raised upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario, and shall be chargeable thereupon.

3. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may provide for a special sinking fund with respect to the issue hereby authorized, and such sinking fund may be at a greater rate than one-half of one per cent. per annum as specified in subsection 2 of section 4 of The Provincial Loans Act.

4. That there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to the extent of the loan hereby authorized, such sums as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time deem necessary for the purposes set out in section 2, or any of them, and the sums shall be expended by any department, branch or persons, or through commissioners appointed under the authority of The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1912.

5. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council be authorized to make regulations from time to time for the expenditure of the proceeds of the loan hereby authorized, and prescribing the terms and conditions upon which the same shall be expended, and generally for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time, were agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 180), To make further provision for development work in Northern and Northwestern Ontario.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 159), To amend the Rural Hydro-Electric Distribution Act, 1921.

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

Bill (No. 174), To amend the Assessment Act.

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

Bill (No. 171), Respecting mineral rights in certain Canada Company's lands.

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

Bill (No. 176), To amend the Guelph Railway Act, 1921.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 175), To amend the Local Improvement Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. MacVicar reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 153), To amend the Landlord and Tenant Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. MacVicar 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, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1923, the following sums:—

118	To defray the expenses of the Supreme Court of Ontario.....	\$4,900 00
119	To defray the expenses of the Sundries Civil and Criminal Justice	\$13,200 00
120	To defray the expenses of the Administration of Justice in Districts.....	\$12,346 00
159	To defray the expenses of the Fruit Branch.....	\$4,000 00

160	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Veterinary College.....	\$1,700 00
161	To defray the expenses of the Miscellaneous Agriculture.....	\$31,000 00
162	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Agricultural College.....	\$18,420 00
163	To defray the expenses of the MacDonald Institute and Hall.....	\$550 00
164	To defray the expenses of the Animal Husbandry and Experimental Feeding Dept.....	\$1,050 00
165	To defray the expenses of the Experimental Dairy..	\$4,000 00
166	To defray the expenses of the Poultry Department.	\$1,150 00
167	To defray the expenses of the Horticulture Department.....	\$800 00
168	To defray the expenses of the Agriculture Department.....	\$100 00
169	To defray the expenses of the Bacteriology.....	\$50 00
170	To defray the expenses of the Botany Department.	\$500 00
171	To defray the expenses of the Chemistry Department.....	\$50 00
172	To defray the expenses of the Physics Department.	\$6,050 00
173	To defray the expenses of the Farm Economics....	\$1,000 00
174	To defray the expenses of the Colonization and Immigration.....	\$5,350 00
158	To defray the expenses of the Dairy Branch.....	\$20,400 00
138	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Brockville.....	\$15,000 00
139	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Cobourg.....	\$5,000 00
140	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Hamilton.....	\$15,000 00

141	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Kingston.....	\$20,000 00
142	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, London.....	\$15,000 00
143	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Mimico.....	\$12,000 00
144	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Orillia.....	\$10,000 00
145	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Penetanguishene.....	\$15,000 00
146	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Toronto.....	\$30,000 00
147	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Whitby.....	\$8,000 00
148	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Woodstock.....	\$2,000 00
149	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph.....	\$20,000 00
150	To defray the expenses of the Ontario Reformatory Industries.....	\$20,000 00
151	To defray the expenses of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females.....	\$5,000 00
152	To defray the expenses of the Industrial Farm, Burwash.....	\$10,000 00
153	To defray the expenses of the Industrial Farm, Fort William.....	\$5,000 00
154	To defray the expenses of the Miscellaneous Public Institutions.....	\$4,972 75

And the House having continued in Committee until Twelve of the Clock midnight,

FRIDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1923.

The House continued in Committee and the following item voted:—

213 To defray the expenses of the Department of Labour \$270,825 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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-day.

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

The House then adjourned at 4.15 a.m.

Friday, April 27th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

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

Bill (No. 200), intituled "An Act to provide for an Annual Grant to the University of Toronto for the promotion of Medical Research." Mr. Drury.

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

Bill (No. 201), intituled "An Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act." Mr. Drury.

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

Mr. Henry asked the following Question:—

1. What was the total amount paid out by the Department of Highways after the 31st October, 1922, for the accounts incurred during the fiscal year 1922.

And the Minister of Public Works and Highways replied in the words following:—

Cannot answer. It is impossible to segregate such accounts, owing to the fact that Provincial Highway ledgers are closed at the end of the calendar year,

in order that statements of expenditure which are forwarded to the municipalities as required by the Provincial Highway Act, shall cover the expenditure on Provincial Highways for the calendar year.

Mr. Lennox asked the following Question:—

1. What commissions were appointed under the late Government, (a) personnel of each commission, (b) object and purpose of each commission, (c) costs of each commission, (d) amounts paid to each commissioner. 2. What commissions were appointed under the present Government, (a) personnel of each commission, (b) object and purpose of each commission, (c) costs of each commission, (d) amounts paid to each commissioner.

To which the Premier replied in the words and figures following:—

(Answers to Question 1—a, b, c, d.) Commissions issued 1915 to 1919.

1. *Re* PROBATE OF ESTATES OF GEO. A. COX AND E. W. COX.

Mr. Justice Middleton	\$2,000 00	
Other expenses	32,929 52	
		<u>\$34,929 52</u>

2. *Re* UNEMPLOYMENT.

Sir John Willison, Most Rev. Neil McNeill, Ven. Archdeacon Henry J. Cody, Rev. Daniel Strachan, W. M. McNaught, Joseph Gibbon, G. Frank Beer, Prof. A. T. DeLury, W. P. Gundy, W. L. Best.		
Gilbert E. Jackson (Secretary)	\$1,471 00	
Other expenses	6,413 24	
		<u>\$7,884 24</u>

3. *Re* FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF CORPORATION OF TISDALE.

John T. White (under Municipal Act, no cost to Govt.)

4. *Re* NICKEL MINING INDUSTRY.

George T. Holloway	\$37,338 99	
W. G. Miller	14,415 72	
McGregor Young	11,516 09	
J. W. Gibbon (Hon. Secretary)	5,000 00	
Other expenses	17,817 48	
		<u>\$86,088 28</u>

5. *Re* EDUCATION FOR PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN ONTARIO.

Mr. Justice Hodgins	\$5,000 00	
Other expenses	2,702 25	
		<u>\$7,702 25</u>

6. *Re* FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF WINDSOR.

J. W. Sharpe (under Municipal Act, no cost to Govt.)

7. *Re* COMPLAINTS AGAINST ONTARIO SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AT BRANTFORD.

Norman B. Gash	\$2,450 00	
Other expenses	473 75	
		<u>\$2,923 75</u>

8. *Re* MCGAW ESTATE.

Mr. Justice Lennox.....	\$500 00	
Other expenses.....	987 67	
		<u>\$1,487 67</u>

9. *Re* ONTARIO INSURANCE.

Mr. Justice Masten.....	\$5,000 00	
Other expenses.....	2,245 21	
		<u>\$7,245 21</u>

10. *Re* ESTATE OF HATTIE COX.

Mr. Justice Middleton.....	\$ 500 00	
Other expenses.....	1,000 00	
		<u>\$1,500 00</u>

11. *Re* QUANTITY OF WATER TO BE USED BY THE ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

Sir William Meredith.....	\$1,000 00	
Mr. Justice Sutherland.....	1,000 00	
Mr. Justice Kelly.....	1,000 00	
Other expenses.....	2,208 85	
		<u>\$5,208 85</u>

12. *Re* QUANTITY OF WATER TO BE USED BY THE CANADIAN NIAGARA POWER COMPANY.

Sir William Meredith, Mr. Justice Sutherland, Mr. Justice Kelly (Not acted upon).....

13. *Re* MANAGEMENT OF HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, BROCKVILLE AND ELSEWHERE.

John A. Stewart.....	\$1,118 00	
Other expenses.....	377 10	
		<u>\$1,495 10</u>

14. *Re* WELFARE OF BURWASH INDUSTRIAL FARM.

Judge Coatsworth.....	\$297 03	
Other expenses.....	303 75	
		<u>\$600 78</u>

15. *Re* EXISTING MODES OF DEALING WITH IMBECILES, FEEBLE-MINDED AND DEFECTIVES IN ONTARIO.

Mr. Justice Hodgins.....	\$5,500 00	
Other expenses.....	1,995 90	
		<u>\$7,495 90</u>

16. *Re* CONDUCT OF BUILDING DEPARTMENT OF THE TORONTO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Justice Lennox (paid by City of Toronto).....

17. *Re* DISPUTE BETWEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF CITY OF TORONTO AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

Judge Coatsworth, et al (paid by City of Toronto).....

18. *Re* ADMINISTRATION OF MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES THROUGHOUT ONTARIO.

Sir William Meredith.....	\$2,500 00	
Other expenses.....	3,844 67	
		<u>\$6,344 67</u>

19. *Re* PROPERTIES INCLUDED IN INVENTORY OF ESTATE OF SIR HENRY BATE.

Mr. Justice Middleton.....	\$ 500 00	
Other expenses.....	7,749 00	
		\$8,249 00

20. *Re* SPEECH BY MEMBER FOR SEAT A, S.E. TORONTO, AS TO ADMINISTRATION OF BOARD OF LICENSE COMMISSIONERS FOR ONTARIO.

Sir William Meredith.....	\$1,000 00	
Other expenses.....	7,319 39	
		\$8,319 39

21. *Re* VALUE OF ESTATE OF W. J. HANNA.

Mr. Justice Middleton (Estate paid \$2,000.).....		
Other expenses.....	\$150 00	\$150 00

(Answers to Question 2—a, b, c, d.) Commissions issued 1919 to 1923.

1. *Re* THE TORONTO POLICE COURT.

J. Wallace.....

2. THE BRANTFORD POLICE FORCE.

W. D. Gregory (Cost borne by the City except cost of reporting proceedings).....	\$29 00	\$29 00
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3. *Re* THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF OSHAWA.

Holland Pettit.....

4. *Re* THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF COBOURG.

Gordon A. Peters.....

5. *Re* THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

Snider, J.....	\$ 333 75	
Other expenses.....	1,275 37	
		\$1,609 12

6. *Re* THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, LONDON.

Macbeth, J.....	\$176 06	
Other expenses.....	257 25	
		\$433 31

7. *Re* THE VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Dr. J. Waugh, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, J. J. Kelso.....	\$600 00	\$600 00
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8. *Re* THE ESTATE OF E. F. B. JOHNSTON.

Mr. Justice Middleton (Commission not acted upon).....

9. *Re* THE ESTATE OF JOHN McMARTIN.

Mr. Justice Middleton.....	\$ 150 00	
Other expenses.....	7,425 00	
		\$7,575 00

10. *Re* THE SHOOTING OF E. BERGERON AT WINDSOR.

J. Wallace.....	\$222 00	
Other expenses.....	Nil	
		\$222 00

11 Re SEIZURE OF CAR OF LIQUOR AT CHATHAM.

Macbeth, J.	\$14 00	
Other expenses.	79 53	
		\$93 53

12. Re CHARGES AGAINST O.T.A. LICENSE INSPECTORS TABER AND ROACH, BROCKVILLE.

Dowsley, J. (paid by License Board)		
Other expenses.	\$43 45	\$43 45

13. Re POLICE MAGISTRATE HASTINGS AT DUNNVILLE.

Patterson, J. A.	\$ 638 46	
Other expenses.	2,006 43	
		\$2,644 89

14. Re POLICE MAGISTRATE GOODWIN AT WELLAND.

Campbell, J.		
Other expenses.	\$386 55	\$386 55

15. Re CHARGES BY ONE SLEEMAN IN RESPECT OF O.T.A. ENFORCEMENT AT GUELPH.

James Hales, Maj.-Gen. Elliott (paid by License Board) ..		
Other expenses.	\$169 50	\$169 50

16. Re DEATH OF CAPTAIN ORVILLE HUSTON.

<i>(Administration of Atty. Gen. Dept)</i>		
MacIntosh, J. A.	\$1,500 00	
Other expenses.	3,176 59	
		\$4,676 59

17. Re NATURAL GAS.

Estlin, E. S.		
Other expenses.	\$99 68	\$99 68

18. Re SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT COLONY AT KAPUSKASING.

W. F. Nickle.	\$109 70	
J. J. MacLaren.	384 23	
John Sharp.	399 55	
Other expenses.	363 41	
		\$1,256 89

9. Re RETURNS UNDER CROWN TIMBER LICENSES.

Riddell, J.	\$12,000 00	
Latchford, J.	12,000 00	
Other expenses.	146,101 25	
		\$170,101 25

20. Re WAGES OF EMPLOYEES OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION.

E. Watson.	\$75 00	
W. H. Casselman.	75 00	
M. M. MacBride.	75 00	
J. C. Tolmie.	75 00	
E. E. Ross.	75 00	
		\$375 00

21. Re ONTARIO PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

<i>to inquire into the best method of selecting, appointing and remunerating servants</i>		
W. D. Gregory.	\$6,140 00	
Dr. H. L. Brittain.	1,480 00	
N. Sommerville.	3,280 00	
A. Hellyer.	1,780 00	
E. A. Pocock.	2,080 00	
Other expenses.	12,843 75	
		\$27,603 75

22. *Re* HYDRO RADIALS.

J. Sutherland.....	\$6,000 00	✓
W. A. Amos.....	6,000 00	
F. Bancroft.....	6,000 00	
C. H. Mitchell.....	6,000 00	
A. F. MacCallum.....	6,000 00	
Other expenses.....	132,705 41	
		\$162,705 41

23. *Re* FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF PROVINCE TO UNIVERSITIES.

Ven. Archdeacon Cody.....	\$ 830 00	
Col. A. P. Deroche.....	1,097 00	✓
Sir John Willison.....	826 70	
A. A. Wallace.....	921 20	
C. R. Sommerville.....	803 70	
T. A. Russell.....	830 00	
Other expenses.....	483 65	
		\$5,792 25

24. *Re* EXAMINATION IRREGULARITIES.

Dr. J. H. Putman.....	\$1,431 45	
Other expenses.....	183 17	
		\$1,614 62

25. *Re* QUEENSTON-CHIPPAWA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT TO APRIL 17TH, 1923.

W. D. Gregory.....	\$14,740 00	
M. J. Haney.....	14,830 00	
Lloyd Harris.....	8,400 00	✓
J. A. Ross.....	7,650 00	
R. A. Ross.....	21,750 00	
Other expenses.....	210,120 27	
		\$277,490 27

26. *Re* DIVERSION OF ADDINGTON ROAD, FRONTENAC CO.

Gordon Waldron, K.C.....	\$250 21	
Other expenses.....	424 31	
		\$674 52

Mr. Hogarth asked the following Question:—

1. Did certain members of the Hydro Inquiry Commission settle or recommend to the Government, or the Hydro Commission, a draft form of contract between the Great Lakes Company and the Commission. 2. If so, did said members do so at the request of the Government. 3. Did the Hydro Commission, or any member or official thereof, make any representations or objections to said draft contract. 4. Did the reports of the Engineers of the Hydro Commission show that the price for power, under the said contract, was less than cost. 5. Did the Government, or any member thereof, give an undertaking, or authorize any to be given, that the Government would "make good" any loss to the Hydro by reason of said contract. 6. If so, out of what funds is it proposed that the loss will be paid.

To which Mr. Carmichael, Minister without Portfolio, replied in the words following:—

1. The Inquiry Commission reported a financial loss on the Nipigon Development, owing to the fact that power had been developed which had not been utilized. At the request of the Government, certain members of the Inquiry Commission negotiated a contract for the sale of power to the Great Lakes Paper Company, as a means of reducing the deficit. 2. This question is answered by the reply to question No. 1. 3. The majority of the Hydro Electric Power Commission approved of the proposed contract, the Chairman dissenting, and certain officials submitted objections on legal and technical grounds. 4. The Chief Engineer reported that the proposed price was, in his judgment, less than cost, but other experts expressed a different view. 5. The loss is not due to the proposed contract, but to the failure to find a market for the power. The Government has given an assurance that it will, if necessary, assist in making up the difference between the price of the power in the contract and the cost to the Hydro Electric Power Commission. 6. This deficit will, in the meantime, be charged against the System but it is hoped that it will be overcome eventually, as anticipated by the report of the Commission of Inquiry.

Mr. Lennox asked the following Question:—

1. How many motor vehicles of all kinds belonged to the Government in 1919. 2. How many motor vehicles of all kinds belonged to the Government as of March 15th, 1923. 3. What was the total amount paid for the thirty-four (34) new motor cars purchased by the Government during the year 1922. 4. What was the total new car price of the eighty-three (83) motor cars purchased by the Government in 1922 as replacement for used cars.

And the Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. 179. 2. 324. 3. \$30,801.53. 4. \$69,031.03.

Mr. Marceau asked the following Question:—

1. What amount of money has been expended by the Province of Ontario for bridge construction in: (a) the Provincial Electoral District of Nipissing, (b) the Provincial Electoral District of Sturgeon Falls, in each of the following years: 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.

And the Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

(a) 1905, \$6,986.63; 1906, \$4,619.62; 1907, \$13,478.38; 1908, \$2,373.82; 1909, \$5,996.17; 1910, \$4,354.46; 1911, \$236.28; 1912, \$8,475.33; 1913, \$7,152.62;

1914, \$3,458.12; 1915, \$2,489.90; 1916, \$4,599.69; 1917, \$7,934.51; 1918, \$12,681.63; 1919, \$12,765.68; 1920, \$9,188.91; 1921, \$9,896.94; 1922, \$16,139.72. (b) 1905, \$5,015.45; 1906, \$5,461.37; 1907, \$4,210.07; 1908, \$4,619.28; 1909, \$2,484.93; 1910, \$2,013.49; 1911, \$1,747.47; 1912, \$2,166.52; 1913, \$15,207.40; 1914, \$8,438.46; 1915, \$5,864.14; 1916, \$5,169.01; 1917, \$10,695.17; 1918, \$7,010.82; 1919, \$29,451.16; 1920, \$12,309.66; 1921, \$14,949.30; 1922, \$14,774.94.

Mr. Marceau asked the following Question:—

1. What number of bridges have been constructed by the Province of Ontario during each of the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922 in (a) the Provincial Electoral District of Nipissing; (b) the Provincial Electoral District of Sturgeon Falls.

And the Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

(a) 1905, 1; 1906, 2; 1907, 2; 1908, 1; 1909, 2; 1910, 2; 1911, 1; 1912, 3; 1913, 5; 1914, 2; 1915, 5; 1916, 5; 1917, 11; 1918, 13; 1919, 14; 1920, 9; 1921, 17; 1922, 19; (b) 1905, 5; 1906, 2; 1907, 2; 1908, 3; 1909, 3; 1910, 3; 1911, 3; 1912, 1; 1913, 3; 1914, 4; 1915, 7; 1916, 8; 1917, 13; 1918, 9; 1919, 13; 1920, 8; 1921, 18; 1922, 12.

Mr. Henry asked the following Question:—

1. What is the mileage of the Provincial Highway from Barrie to Orillia.
2. What is the total cost to date of such section of the Provincial Highway.
3. What is the mileage of the highway known as the "Ridge Road," connecting Barrie and Orillia.

To which the Minister of Public Works and Highways replied as follows:—

1. 20.59 miles. 2. \$263,684.31. 3. 22.39 miles.

Mr. Hay asked the following Question:—

1. Has the Hydro-Electric Power Commission appointed a fire insurance broker. 2. If so, what is his name. 3. What was the date of his appointment. 4. What was his former occupation. 5. What were his qualifications for the position.

And Mr. Carmichael, Minister without Portfolio, replied as follows:—

1. No. 2. Answered by 1. 3. Answered by 1. 4. Answered by 1. 5. Answered by 1.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 183), To amend The Cemetery Act and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 159), To amend the Rural Hydro-Electric Distribution Act, 1921, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. MacVicar reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 125), To ensure Fair Wages in Government Contracts, having been read,

Objection was taken, that the Bill was out of Order and Mr. Speaker being asked to rule, said,

That he must support the objection and would therefore declare the Bill to be *ultra vires* of a Private Member and must therefore be removed from the Order Paper.

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

(In the Committee)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1923, the following sums:—

223	To defray the expenses of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission.....	\$2,782,794 97
221	To defray the expenses of the Miscellaneous.....	\$ 106,550 00
214	To defray the expenses of the Colonization Roads.....	\$ 750,000 00

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

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

On motion of Mr. Nickle, seconded by Mr. Drury,

Ordered, That leave be given to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts to sit and carry on its business concurrently with the Sittings of the House.

The House then adjourned at 6.00 p.m.

Monday, April 30th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Rennie asked the following Question:—

1. Does the Government employ any advertising agency or agencies for any of its departments. 2. If yes, what firms or companies, and for what departments. 3. Where are these firms or companies located. 4. What was the amount paid each firm or company during the fiscal year 1921-1922, and subsequently, specifying the firm or company. 5. Is any member or representative of any firm or company so employed related to any Cabinet Minister. 6. If so, to what Minister.

To which the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:

1. The Government has from time to time placed advertising through agencies when the circumstances were such that it could be handled more advantageously in that way than directly by the Departments. The agencies are not paid for their services by the Government, but by the publications which receive advertising through them and pay them the regular agency commission for their services. 2, 3 and 4. Treasury Department, Provincial Savings Office: Cantlon & Cooper, Toronto, \$1,600.00; James Fisher & Co., Ltd., Toronto, \$16,251.06; Telford & Craddock, Toronto, \$380.00. Department of Labour: Mitford Advertising Agency, Toronto, \$23,045.75. Department of Agriculture: James Fisher Co., Ltd., Toronto, \$5,125.61. Department of Lands and Forests: James Fisher Co., Ltd., Toronto, \$14,820.40. Department of Public Highways: Mitford Advertising Agency, Toronto, \$951.00. 5. The Departments which placed the advertising had no information on this subject. Subsequent in-

quiries show that one of the representatives of the James Fisher Co., Ltd. (Mr. Chisholm), is a brother-in-law of the Provincial Secretary, but no business, either directly or indirectly, was given this agency by the Provincial Secretary's Department. 6. Answered by No. 5.

Mr. Thompson asked the following Question:—

1. What applications have been made for the Seine River waterpowers prior to the grant of these powers being made to E. W. Backus. 2. Who were the other applicants.

And the Minister of Lands and Forests replied in the words and figures following:—

1. *For Sturgeon Falls*: January, 1897, M. S. Thorbus & Bros.; May, 1897, F. S. Wiley; August, 1897, Willow Creek Gold Mining & Development Co.; March, 1899, British American Trading Co., Ltd.; March, 1899, J. C. Foley; June, 1899, J. S. Hillyer; December, 1900, J. W. Thickens; July, 1901, Jas. McMillen; Oct., 1901, W. T. Engldue; June, 1901, R. R. Hall, K.C.; October, 1906, F. C. Heffron; July, 1917, Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Co. and Ontario-Minnesota Power Co. (including storage privileges at outlet of Lac des Mille Lac); August, 1917, John A. Devine and F. H. Keyes; June, 1921, Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Co. (including other powers and storage on Seine waters). *For Island Falls Power*: Passed in Patent issued August, 1893, to George A. Chapman and R. H. Stewart, covering Mining locations 244 X. to 249 X., inclusive. *For Calm Lake Falls*: September, 1906, Richard Hall. *For Banning Falls*: September, 1917, E. W. Hogan & Son. *For Steep Rock Falls*: April, 1899, lease issued to W. H. Upham *et al*, subsequently cancelled for non-fulfilment of conditions. *Between Moose Lake and Steep Rock Lake*: June, 1917, Frank H. Keyes. *Power near Indian Reserve 26 C.*: In 1900 lease issued to Preston Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and Olive Gold Mining Company,—subsequently cancelled. 2. See answers to question 1.

Mr. Ireland asked the following Question:—

1. Was a loan advanced to one, Hutchison (or Hutchinson) in the Fort William district. 2. What was the amount of the loan. 3. What was the purpose for which the money was borrowed. 4. How much of the loan, if any, was used to pay off a former mortgage. 5. What was the valuation made on the property. 6. What is the name, address and occupation of the valuator. 7. Is the said Hutchison (or Hutchinson) related by marriage, or otherwise, to any Minister of the Government. 8. If so, to what Minister, and what is the relationship.

And the Minister of Agriculture replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Yes. 2. \$8,300. 3. To purchase farm from Mortgage Company after notice of sale had been given. 4. Answered by No. 3. 5. \$16,900. 6. Capt. H. M. McIlroy, B.S.A., Superintendent Fort William Industrial Farm, Local Representative, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Rainy River District, from 1913 to enlistment in 1916. 7. No record is made of relationships of borrowers as it is not considered to have any bearing on the merits of the application. 8. Answered by No. 7.

Mr. Price asked the following Question:—

1. What amount of succession duty free bonds has been purchased by this Government. 2. From whom were the different purchases made. 3. What amount of bonds was included in each purchase. 4. What was the due dates and the rate of interest of the several issues purchased. 5. What was the data of each purchase. 6. What was the price paid in each case.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:—

AMOUNT PURCHASED TO MARCH 2nd, 1923.

THE DAY THE QUESTION WAS ASKED.

1. To March 2, 1923, Inscribed stock in London—£2,546,860 1 7; to March 2, 1923, bonds and stocks, Canadian—\$6,416,200.

2, 3, 4, 5 and 6:—

From Whom Purchased	Amount of Bonds or Stocks	Due Dates and Rate of Interest %	Date of Purchase	Prices Paid
Through Jarvis & Co.....	£655,989 17 8	Jan. 1, 1946—3½	1920	Various Rates
" " "	798,141 18 0	May 1, 1947—4	1920	" "
" " "	372,497 16 4	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	1920	" "
Wood, Gundy & Co.....	\$61,000	June 1, 1939—4	Jan. 14 21	93.77
" " "	4,000	May 1, 1941—4	"	93.35
" " "	10,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	"	93.25
" " "	9,000	" 1, 1941—4	"	93.25
" " "	8,000	July 1, 1936—3½	"	88.93
" " "	1,000	May 1, 1941—4	"	94.63
" " "	19,000	July 1, 1936—3½	"	89.96
" " "	9,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	"	94.55
" " "	19,500	" 1, 1941—4	"	94.55
" " "	11,000	June 1, 1939—4	"	94.97
Prov. Securities Co.....	50,000	Jan. 1, 1936—3½	Mar. 2 21	Par
O. Fox.....	1,500	" 1, 1936—3½	Mar. 7/21	"
Prov. Securities.....	6,000	June 1, 1939—4	Mar. 15/21	"
" " "	4,000	" 1, 1939—4	"	"
" " "	18,000	" 1, 1939—4	"	"
" " "	5,000	Jan. 1, 1936—3½	Mar. 17/21	"
" " "	84,000	" 1, 1936—3½	"	"
" " "	25,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	"	"
" " "	17,000	" 1, 1941—4	Mar. 23/21	"
" " "	£ 8,200 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	Apr. 15/21	4.86
" " "	12,400 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	"	4.86
" " "	4,000 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	Apr. 29/21	4.86

From Whom Purchased	Amount of Bonds or Stocks	Due Rate	Dates and of Interest %	Date of Purchase	Prices Paid
Prov. Securities.....	£ 200 0 0	May	1, 1947-4	Apr. 29/21	4.86
" ".....	10,000 0 0	"	1, 1947-4	Apr. 15/21	4.86
" ".....	1,450 0 0	"	1, 1947-4	May 11/21	4.86
" ".....	5,600 0 0	"	1, 1947-4	June 20/21	4.265
" ".....	1,000 0 0	"	1, 1947-4	June 27/21	4.285
G. M. Hart.....	29,000 0 0	Jan.	1, 1965-4½	Aug. 3/21	4.40
Jarvis & Co.....	200 0 0	"	1, 1965-4½	Aug. 5/21	4.86
" ".....	2,775 0 0	"	1, 1946-3½	"	4.86
Kerr, Fleming & Co.....	2,000 0 0	"	1, 1965-4½	Aug. 15/21	94⅞
Browning, Harris & Northey.....	300 0 0	"	1, 1965-4½	Aug. 20/21	99.
" " ".....	7,100 0 0	May	1, 1947-4	"	99.
" " ".....	5,300 0 0	Jan.	1, 1965-4½	Sept. 23/21	99.
Kerr, Fleming & Co.....	11,875 0 0	"	1, 1965-4½	Sept. 27/21	94⅞
Osler & Hammond.....	\$150,000	Jan.	1, 1926-3½	Apr. 12/21	96
Prov. Securities Co.....	10,000	June	1, 1939-4	Apr. 26/21	Par
" ".....	20,000	July	1, 1936-3½	May 11/21	"
" ".....	9,000	"	1, 1936-3½	May 18/21	"
" ".....	2,000	June	1, 1939-4	"	"
" ".....	1,000	May	1, 1941-4	"	"
" ".....	25,000	Jan.	1, 1926-3½	May 26/21	"
MacKenzie & Co.....	10,000	"	1, 1936-3½	June 10/21	97.07
Osler & Hammond.....	50,000	June	1, 1939-4	June 13/21	99
Dyment, Anderson & Co.....	3,000	Nov.	1, 1941-4	"	98.05
Kerr, Fleming & Co.....	2,000	July	1, 1936-3½	June 16/21	93¾
" ".....	4,000	June	1, 1939-4	"	Par
" ".....	1,700	"	1, 1939-4	"	99½
" ".....	13,300	May	1, 1941-4	"	99½
" ".....	30,000	Nov.	1, 1941-4	"	Par
" ".....	2,000	"	1, 1941-4	"	99½
A. E. Ames & Co.....	27,000	"	1, 1941-4	June 23/21	100
MacKenzie & Co.....	10,000	May	1, 1941-4	June 24/21	98.64
" ".....	4,000	June	1, 1939-4	"	98.7
Toronto Gen. Trust.....	10,000	"	1, 1939-4	"	Par
" ".....	15,000	Nov.	1, 1941-4	"	"
Wood, Gundy & Co.....	20,000	"	1, 1941-4	"	99
Matthews & Co.....	27,000	"	1, 1941-4	July 4/21	98½
Kerr, Fleming & Co.....	10,000	June	1, 1939-4	Aug. 16/21	Par
Ames & Co.....	4,000	"	1, 1939-4	Aug. 24/21	98½
Kerr, Fleming & Co.....	20,000	May	1, 1941-4	Aug. 25/21	Par
" ".....	30,000	Nov.	1, 1941-4	Sept. 13/21	"
" ".....	13,000	"	1, 1941-4	"	97½
McLeod, Young & Weir.....	148,000	June	1, 1939-4	Oct. 31/21	97½
" ".....	13,000	Nov.	1, 1941-4	"	99
" ".....	£ 4,706 0 0	May	1, 1947-4	Nov. 9/21	78.13
Hart, G. W.....	1,000 0 0	"	1, 1947-4	Nov. 17/21	4.40
Kerr, Fleming & Co.....	2,000 0 0	Jan.	1, 1965-4½	Nov. 22/21	94⅞
" ".....	12,750 0 0	"	1, 1965-4½	Jan. 4/22	94⅞
Jarvis & Co.....	1,600 0 0	"	1, 1946-3½	Feb. 7/22	90.89
" ".....	2,600 0 0	May	1, 1947-4	"	98.43
Hart, G. W.....	1,150 0 0	"	1, 1947-4	Feb. 20/22	Par
G. A. Stinson & Co.....	1,100 0 0	"	1, 1947-4	Apr. 6/22	"
Kerr, Fleming & Co.....	10,843 9 5	Jan.	1, 1965-4½	May 12/22	99⅞
Browning, Harris & Co.....	5,000 0 0	"	1, 1965-4½	May 25/22	Par
G. A. Stinson & Co.....	10,000 0 0	May	1, 1947-4	May 30/22	"
Kerr, Fleming & Co.....	10,000 0 0	Jan.	1, 1965-4½	May 31/22	99⅞
Browning, Harris & Co.....	16,000 0 0	May	1, 1947-4	"	Par
" ".....	1,000 0 0	"	1, 1947-4	"	"
" ".....	3,000 0 0	"	1, 1947-4	June 5/22	"
F. H. Deacon & Co.....	19,000 0 0	"	1, 1947-4	June 7/22	83
Browning, Harris & Co.....	1,250 0 0	Jan.	1, 1965-4½	June 8/22	Par
Dominion Securities.....	38,720 0 0	May	1, 1947-4	June 20/22	94¾
" ".....	15,650 0 0	Jan.	1, 1965-4½	"	93
MacNeil, Graham & Co.....	1,000 0 0	"	1, 1965-4½	June 21/22	99

From Whom Purchased	Amount of Bonds or Stocks	Due Dates and Rate of Interest. %	Date of Purchase	Prices Paid
Browning, Harris & Co.	£1,500 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	June 21/22	Par
" "	5,000 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	" "	"
Dominion Securities	6,500 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	June 28/22	94.75
A. E. Ames & Co.	550 0 0	" 1, 1947—4	July 4/22	93
Browning, Harris & Co.	1,650 0 0	" 1, 1947—4	July 6/22	Par
" "	1,330 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	" "	"
" "	1,100 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	July 7/22	"
" "	12,803 12 6	" 1, 1947—4	July 13/22	104
" "	4,609 3 2	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	" "	104
Dominion Securities	400 0 0	" 1, 1965—4½	" "	93
" "	8,665 0 3	May 1, 1947—4	" "	94.75
" "	6,847 12 5	" 1, 1947—4	July 17/22	97
" "	7,150 18 6	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	" "	95
" "	5,825 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	" "	94¾
Day, J. E.	1,000 0 0	" 1, 1947—4	" "	105
Browning, Harris & Co.	21,690 3 5	" 1, 1947—4	July 20/22	104
" "	19,057 14 4	" 1, 1947—4	" "	104
MacNeil, Graham & Co.	2,000 0 0	" 1, 1947—4	July 25/22	99
Dominion Securities	5,135 7 6	" 1, 1947—4	July 27/22	97
" "	4,100 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	" "	95½
Wood, Gundy & Co.	1,414 5 9	" 1, 1965—4½	Aug. 1/22	97
" "	5,857 16 6	May 1, 1947—4	" "	97
Browning, Harris & Co.	6,200 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	Aug. 3/22	104
" "	3,500 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	" "	104
Stimson & Co.	12,500 0 0	" 1, 1947—4	Aug. 8/22	105
" "	500 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	Aug. 9/22	104
" "	300 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	" "	104
" "	6,000 0 0	" 1, 1947—4	Aug. 10/22	105
" "	2,400 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	" "	105
Browning, Harris & Co.	1,051 15 9	" 1, 1965—4½	Aug. 11/22	104
" "	7,700 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	" "	104
Dominion Securities	800 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	Aug. 15/22	102
" "	200 0 0	" 1, 1965—4½	" "	95½
" "	3,000 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	" "	102
" "	800 0 0	" 1, 1947—4	" "	97
Stimson & Co.	900 0 0	" 1, 1947—4	Aug. 16/22	104
Browning, Harris & Co.	1,380 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	Aug. 16/22	110
" "	400 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	" "	110
" "	1,300 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	Aug. 18/22	110
" "	1,500 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	" "	110
Stimson & Co.	325 0 0	" 1, 1947—4	Aug. 22/22	104
" "	3,000 0 0	" 1, 1947—4	" "	110
" "	3,209 7 6	" 1, 1947—4	" "	110
" "	4,800 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	" "	110
" "	4,960 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	" "	110
" "	500 0 0	" 1, 1947—4	Aug. 25/22	110
" "	4,739 8 5	" 1, 1947—4	" "	110
" "	3,416 10 8	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	" "	110
" "	9,870 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	" "	110
" "	2,100 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	" "	110
" "	1,499 3 7	May 1, 1947—4	" "	110
" "	2,200 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	" "	110
" "	600 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	" "	104
" "	5,500 0 0	" 1, 1947—4	Aug. 29/22	110
" "	1,700 0 0	" 1, 1947—4	" "	110
" "	1,750 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	" "	110
" "	2,600 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	" "	110
" "	1,879 18 8	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	" "	110
" "	2,042 3 4	" 1, 1965—4½	Aug. 30/22	110
" "	8,581 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	" "	110
Dominion Securities	3,250 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	" "	106½
" "	1,581 0 0	" 1, 1965—4½	" "	108
" "	3,800 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	" "	106¾

From Whom Purchased	Amount of Bonds or Stocks	Due Rate	Dates and of Interest. %	Date of Purchase	Prices Paid
Stimson & Co.....	£2,300 0 0	May 1,	1947—4	Sept. 2/22	110
“ “.....	200 0 0	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	“	110
Dominion Securities.....	6,134 0 0	“ 1,	1965—4½	Sept. 5/22	108
“ “.....	766 0 0	“ 1,	1965—4½	“	109⅞
“ “.....	4,725 0 0	May 1,	1947—4	“	106⅜
Stimson & Co.....	3,300 0 0	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	“	110
“ “.....	1,400 0 0	May 1,	1947—4	“	110
Browning, Harris & Co.....	1,100 0 0	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	Sept. 6/22	110
“ “.....	7,073 0 0	May 1,	1947—4	“	110
Stimson & Co.....	3,044 0 0	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	“	110
“ “.....	7,120 5 7	May 1,	1947—4	“	110
“ “.....	1,000 0 0	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	“	110
“ “.....	1,935 19 7	May 1,	1947—4	“	110
Dominion Securities.....	3,696 13 4	“ 1,	1947—4	Sept. 7/22	109⅞
“ “.....	6,550 0 0	“ 1,	1947—4	“	108
“ “.....	3,202 0 0	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	“	109⅞
Browning, Harris & Co.....	1,856 6 6	“ 1,	1965—4½	Sept. 8/22	110
“ “.....	3,081 1 1	May 1,	1947—4	“	110
Stimson & Co.....	1,300 0 0	“ 1,	1947—4	Sept. 11/22	110
“ “.....	500 0 0	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	“	110
“ “.....	4,458 0 0	May 1,	1947—4	“	110
“ “.....	2,907 5 9	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	“	110
“ “.....	2,500 0 0	May 1,	1947—4	Sept. 12/22	110
“ “.....	500 0 0	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	“	110
Dominion Securities.....	1,545 8 4	May 1,	1947—4	Sept. 13/22	110
“ “.....	2,768 0 0	“ 1,	1947—4	“	106⅜
“ “.....	10,515 11 5	“ 1,	1947—4	“	109⅞
“ “.....	1,815 8 3	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	“	109⅞
Stimson & Co.....	279 1 6	May 1,	1947—4	“	110
“ “.....	200 0 0	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	“	110
Browning, Harris & Co.....	7,947 12 5	“ 1,	1965—4½	Sept. 14/22	110
“ “.....	8,476 6 3	May 1,	1947—4	“	110
Stimson & Co.....	180 8 3	“ 1,	1947—4	Sept. 15/22	110
Browning, Harris & Co.....	2,000 0 0	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	Sept. 18/22	110
“ “.....	6,810 10 8	May 1,	1947—4	“	110
Dominion Securities.....	7,040 0 0	“ 1,	1947—4	Sept. 19/22	110
“ “.....	2,795 11 3	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	“	109⅜
“ “.....	3,822 5 9	May 1,	1947—4	Sept. 20/22	110
“ “.....	1,100 0 0	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	“	110
Browning, Harris & Co.....	1,000 0 0	May 1,	1947—4	Sept. 22/22	110
“ “.....	1,400 10 0	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	Sept. 25/22	110
“ “.....	1,100 0 0	May 1,	1947—4	Sept. 25/22	110
Stimson & Co.....	3,500 0 0	“ 1,	1947—4	Sept. 26/22	110
“ “.....	600 0 0	“ 1,	1947—4	Sept. 29/22	110
“ “.....	600 0 0	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	“	110
Browning, Harris & Co.....	14,350 0 0	May 1,	1947—4	Oct. 2/22	110
“ “.....	866 6 1	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	“	110
“ “.....	1,810 0 0	May 1,	1947—4	Oct. 4/22	110
Dominion Securities.....	1,100 18 1	“ 1,	1947—4	Oct. 6/22	109⅜
“ “.....	2,600 0 0	“ 1,	1947—4	“	110
“ “.....	581 0 0	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	“	109⅜
“ “.....	1,219 0 0	“ 1,	1965—4½	“	110
“ “.....	2,206 9 0	“ 1,	1965—4½	Oct. 11/22	102
“ “.....	4,950 0 0	May 1,	1947—4	“	102
“ “.....	301 0 0	“ 1,	1947—4	Oct. 13/22	102
“ “.....	949 0 0	“ 1,	1947—4	“	109⅜
Browning, Harris & Co.....	5,000 0 0	“ 1,	1947—4	Oct. 18/22	110
Stimson & Co.....	3,600 0 0	“ 1,	1947—4	“	110
“ “.....	900 0 0	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	“	110
MacNeil, Graham & Co.....	1,550 0 0	May 1,	1947—4	Oct. 23/22	99¾
Donald, Mason, White & Gould....	400 0 0	Jan. 1,	1965—4½	Oct. 25/22	88 3/10
“ “.....	1,700 0 0	May 1,	1947—4	“	88 3/10

From Whom Purchased	Amount of Bonds or Stocks	Due Dates and Rate of Interest. %	Date of Purchase	Prices Paid
Browning, Harris & Co.....	£ 1,221 18 7	May 1, 1947—4	Nov. 3/22	110
“ “ (1923).....	1,000 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	Nov. 4/22	110
Stimson & Co.....	700 0 0	“ 1, 1965—4½	Nov. 9/22	110
“ “.....	500 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	“	110
Browning, Harris & Co.....	450 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	Nov. 20/22	110
Bank of Mont., Carlton St. Branch.	3,000 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	“	110
“ “ “ “.....	400 0 0	“ 1, 1965—4½	Nov. 23/22	110
“ “ “ “.....	200 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	“	100
Jarvis & Co.....	600 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	Dec. 6/22	109
Browning, Harris & Co.....	5,629 16 3	“ 1, 1965—4½	Dec. 12/22	110
“ “.....	2,367 18 6	May 1, 1947—4	“	110
Dominion Securities.....	4,250 0 0	“ 1, 1947—4	Dec. 15/22	105¼
“ “.....	2,806 8 4	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	“	107
“ “.....	190 17 2	May 1, 1947—4	Dec. 29/22	105¼
Stimson & Co.....	2,500 0 0	“ 1, 1947—4	Feb. 28/23	110
“ “.....	1,417 0 0	“ 1, 1947—4	“	110
“ “.....	3,600 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	“	110
Browning, Harris & Co.....	325 0 0	May 1, 1947—4	Mar. 1/23	110
“ “.....	300 0 0	Jan. 1, 1965—4½	“	110
Kerr, Fleming & Co., 1922.....	\$ 4,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	Nov. 4/21	Par
Browning, Harris & Co.....	250,000	July 1, 1936—3½	“	“
“ “.....	16,900	June 1, 1939—4	“	“
“ “.....	5,500	Nov. 1, 1941—4	“	“
“ “.....	15,000	July 1, 1936—3½	“	“
“ “.....	25,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	Nov. 11/21	“
MacKenzie & Co.....	10,000	June 1, 1939—4	Nov. 21/21	98.74
Matthews & Co.....	1,000	“ 1, 1939—4	Nov. 23/21	99
Browning, Harris & Co.....	6,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	Nov. 28/21	Par
Jarvis & Co.....	1,000	Jan. 1, 1936—3½	Jan. 5/22	94.97
“ “.....	37,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	“	Par
“ “.....	3,000	June 1, 1939—4	“	“
Osler & Hammond.....	50,000	Jan. 1, 1936—3½	“	95.50
Deacon & Co.....	31,000	July 1, 1926—3½	Jan. 26/22	97½
“ “.....	10,000	“ 1, 1936—3½	“	97½
“ “.....	2,500	June 1, 1939—4	“	98½
Gardiner, Clark & Co.....	89,500	July 1, 1936—3½	Feb. 7/22	Par
“ “.....	10,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	“	105
“ “.....	25,800	June 1, 1939—4	Feb. 8/22	105
“ “.....	2,000	July 1, 1936—3½	“	Par
“ “.....	38,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	“	105
“ “.....	30,000	May 1, 1941—4	“	105
Stimson & Co.....	6,500	June 1, 1939—4	“	106¼
Browning, Harris & Co.....	104,000	July 1, 1926—3½	Feb. 10/22	Par
“ “.....	3,300	Nov. 1, 1941—4	“	105
“ “.....	12,500	June 1, 1939—4	“	105
Stimson & Co.....	2,000	“ 1, 1939—4	“	106.25
“ “.....	200,000	July 1, 1936—3½	Feb. 13/22	101½
Gardiner, Clark & Co.....	88,000	June 1, 1939—4	“	106
“ “.....	112,000	“ 1, 1939—4	Feb. 16/22	107
“ “.....	17,000	May 1, 1941—4	“	107
“ “.....	16,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	“	107
Stimson & Co.....	8,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	Feb. 17/22	107¼
“ “.....	13,000	June 1, 1939—4	Feb. 21/22	107¼
“ “.....	4,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	“	107¼
“ “.....	5,000	“ 1, 1941—4	Feb. 22/22	107
Gardner & Clark.....	20,000	“ 1, 1941—4	Feb. 24/22	107¼
“ “.....	2,500	July 1, 1936—3½	“	101½
“ “.....	5,000	June 1, 1939—4	Mar. 1/22	107¼
“ “.....	61,000	May 1, 1941—4	Mar. 2/22	107¼
Stimson & Co.....	25,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	“	107¼
“ “.....	3,000	June 1, 1939—4	“	107¼

From Whom Purchased	Amount of Bonds or Stocks	Due Dates and Rate of Interest. %	Date of Purchase	Prices Paid
Stimson & Co.....	\$ 5,000	June 1, 1939—4	Mar. 7/22	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ".....	4,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	" "	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
" ".....	1,000	" 1, 1941—4	" "	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gardner & Clark.....	18,000	" 1, 1941—4	Mar. 8/22	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ".....	9,000	May 1, 1941—4	" "	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ".....	7,000	June 1, 1939—4	" "	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ".....	5,000	July 1, 1936—3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stimson & Co.....	4,500	July 1, 1926—3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	101
" ".....	50,000	" 1, 1936—3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Browning, Harris & Co.....	35,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	Mar. 9/22	105
" ".....	12,000	June 1, 1939—4	" "	105
" ".....	35,000	" 1, 1939—4	" "	105
" ".....	30,000	" 1, 1939—4	" "	105
R. A. Daley & Co.....	2,000	June 1, 1939—4	Mar. 14/22	102
Stimson & Co.....	7,700	Nov. 1, 1941—4	" "	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ".....	2,000	" 1, 1941—4	" "	107 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gardner & Clarke.....	22,000	June 1, 1939—4	Mar. 15/22	106
" ".....	24,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	" "	106
" ".....	3,000	May 1, 1941—4	" "	106
Stimson & Co.....	15,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	Mar. 16/22	110
" ".....	1,000	July 1, 1936—3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	101
Gardner & Clarke.....	600,000	June 1, 1939—4	" "	110
Browning, Harris & Co.....	6,000	" 1, 1939—4	Mar. 17/22	105
" ".....	14,500	Nov. 1, 1941—4	" "	105
Stimson & Co.....	7,000	" 1, 1941—4	Mar. 20/22	110
" ".....	3,000	June 1, 1939—4	" "	110
Browning, Harris & Co.....	7,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	" "	105
Stimson & Co.....	10,000	July 1, 1936—3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mar. 23/22	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ".....	25,000	June 1, 1939—4	Mar. 24/22	110
" ".....	6,000	May 1, 1941—4	Mar. 29/22	110
" ".....	1,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	" "	110
" ".....	13,000	June 1, 1939—4	" "	110
" ".....	29,300	Nov. 1, 1941—4	Mar. 30/22	110
" ".....	25,000	June 1, 1939—4	" "	110
Browning, Harris Co.....	8,000	" 1, 1939—4	Apr. 4/22	105
Gardner & Clarke.....	8,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	Apr. 7/22	108
" ".....	2,000	June 1, 1939—4	" "	108
Stimson & Co.....	3,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	Apr. 11/22	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gardner & Clarke.....	2,500	July 1, 1936—3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr. 14/22	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ".....	7,000	May 1, 1941—4	" "	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ".....	2,000	June 1, 1939—4	" "	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stimson & Co.....	3,000	" 1, 1939—4	Apr. 26/22	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ".....	2,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	" "	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ".....	2,000	" 1, 1941—4	" "	110
" ".....	1,000	" 1, 1941—4	" "	107 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gardner & Clarke.....	200,000	June 1, 1939—4	Apr. 27/22	110
" ".....	2,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	May 1/22	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ".....	5,000	June 1, 1941—4	" "	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ".....	200,000	" 1, 1939—4	May 2/22	110
" ".....	200,000	" 1, 1939—4	May 3/22	110
" ".....	100,000	" 1, 1939—4	" "	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Browning, Harris & Co.....	6,000	" 1, 1939—4	May 8/22	105
" ".....	2,000	May 1, 1941—4	" "	105
Gardner & Clarke.....	3,300	Nov. 1, 1941—4	May 15/22	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stimson & Co.....	50,000	June 1, 1939—4	May 22/22	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wood, Gundy & Co.....	3,000	May 1, 1941—4	May 23/22	99
Stimson & Co.....	240,000	July 1, 1926—3 $\frac{1}{2}$	May 25/22	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
" ".....	40,000	" 1, 1936—3 $\frac{1}{2}$	May 26/22	101 $\frac{1}{8}$
Browning, Harris & Co.....	5,000	June 1, 1939—4	May 31/22	105
Stimson & Co.....	11,000	" 1, 1939—4	June 2/22	110
Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.....	1,000	July 1, 1926—3 $\frac{1}{2}$	June 6/22	101
Stimson & Co.....	13,500	June 1, 1939—4	June 13/22	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gardner & Clark.....	10,000	July 1, 1936—3 $\frac{1}{2}$	June 19/22	102

From Whom Purchased	Amount of Bonds or Stocks	Due Dates and Rate of Interest. %	Date of purchase	Prices Paid
Dyment, Anderson & Co.....	\$ 10,000	June 1, 1939—4	June 20/22	107
Wood, Gundy & Co.....	6,000	" 1, 1939—4	July 3/22	106.37
" "	1,000	May 1, 1941—4	"	106.90
" "	16,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	"	107.02
Stimson & Co.....	8,500	June 1, 1939—4	July 7/22	107½
" "	1,000	July 1, 1926—3½	July 7/22	101.50
" "	12,000	June 1, 1939—4	July 10/22	107.50
Dyment, Anderson & Co.....	29,000	" 1, 1939—4	July 20/22	110
Stimson & Co.....	4,000	" 1, 1939—4	Aug. 1/22	107½
" "	41,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	Aug. 2/22	107½
" "	9,000	June 1, 1939—4	"	107½
Browning, Harris & Co.....	1,000	" 1, 1939—4	Aug. 3/22	105
Stimson & Co.....	600	" 1, 1939—4	Aug. 9/22	107½
" "	10,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	Aug. 17/22	107½
" "	500	June 1, 1939—4	Aug. 22/22	107½
Daly & Co.....	1,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	Aug. 28/22	105½
Dyment, Anderson & Co.....	25,000	June 1, 1939—4	Sept. 1/22	109½
Wood, Gundy & Co.....	10,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	Sept. 6/22	107.02
Stimson & Co.....	500	July 1, 1936—3½	Sept. 15/22	101½
Donald, Mason, White, & Gould...	1,000,000	Jan. 1, 1923—5	Oct. 25/22	104 2/5
" " "	33,600	June 1, 1939—4	"	104 3/5
" " "	161,000	" 1, 1939—4	"	109½
" " "	49,000	May 1, 1941—4	"	109½
" " "	198,000	Nov. 1, 1941—4	"	108 3/5
" " "	112,000	" 1, 1941—4	"	107 1/10
Dyment, Anderson (1923)	100,000	June 1, 1939—4	Dec. 1/22	109½
" "	15,300	Nov. 1, 1941—4	"	109½
Mrs. D. W. Sabin.....	100	June 1, 1939—4	Dec. 27/22	Par
Stimson & Co.....	1,000	" 1, 1939—4	Feb 28/23	107½
" "	1,800	Nov. 1, 1941—4	"	107½

Mr. McCrea asked the following Question:—

1. Did the Devonshire Racing Association pay the License Tax and the other Government impositions for the last two days of their meeting held in 1922. 2. If not, what was the amount withheld from the Government by the Racing Association.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words following:—

1. The Devonshire Racing Association gave a cheque for \$15,000 to cover the daily license fee for their last two days racing in 1922. The cheque was returned by the Bank marked "N.S.F." and the Treasurer accepted a bond for payment of the amount, with interest at 5% from the 1st of October, 1922, executed by W. R. Wollatt, the only remaining director of the Company. All other taxes due the Province by the Devonshire Racing Association have been paid. 2. Answered by No. 1.

Mr. Godfrey asked the following Question:—

1. What was the total cost to the Province of the Timber Commission.
2. What was the amount paid for (a) commissions, (b) legal fees and expenses,

(c) accountants, (d) scalers and valuers, (e) reporters' fees and expenses, (f) for any other purposes, specifying the various purposes.

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied in the words and figures following:—

1.	\$170,101 25
2. (a).....	\$24,000 00
(b).....	48,960 42
(c).....	23,475 86
(d).....	31,310 00
(e).....	10,537 02
(f) Investigators.....	2,065 00
Travelling expenses.....	12,342 40
Clerks and Stenographers....	3,983 82
Bank interest and commission	2,274 39
Travelling expenses of Com-	
mission.....	4,244 04
Provisions.....	2,854 50
Miscellaneous—Sundry items	
too numerous to mention.	4,053 80
	————— \$170,101 25

Mr. Cooper (Toronto) asked the following Question:—

1. Is the Government considering a proposal from the Fort William Paper Company, Limited, or any other person or company for the area known as Gull River in the Nipigon Forest Reserve. 2. If so, what is the nature of the proposal, the square mileage of the area in question, and the estimate made by the Government of what timbers the area comprise. 3. Is it the intention of the Government to make the sale privately, or will public tenders be called for. 4. Has the Government considered the protection of the Canadian National Railways in the matter of the tie timber which would naturally go to these railways. What is the estimate of the quantity of tie timber on this area. 5. Is the Government aware that the Fort William Paper Company, Limited, is a subsidiary company of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company, Limited. 6. What areas are at present under license or sale to the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company, Limited. What is the total mileage of timber berth at present held by this company and what is the estimate of timber of different classes on these holdings. 7. Is the Government aware that the natural manufacturing point for the pulpwood in the Gull River area is not at the Fort William plant of the Fort William Paper Company, Limited. 8. What penalties, if any, have the Government in view to ensure the carrying out of agreement made for the construction and operation of the pulp and paper mills, where timber concessions are granted, as is now apparent under the agreements with J. J. Carrick and subsequently assigned to the Great Lakes Pulp & Paper Company. 9. What consideration, if any, will be given in future to the smaller operators in the

Thunder Bay District. Will the areas be put on the market so that these operators will have a chance to bid.

And the Minister of Lands and Forests replied in the words following:—

1. Yes. 2. Pulpwood limit. Extent of area not defined. 3. Public tenders will be called for in event of sale. 4. Yes. Not prepared to state. 5. No. 6. Lake Superior Pulp Concession, 7,184 square miles; Spanish River Concession, 2,833 square miles; Sturgeon River Concession, 1,723 square miles; no estimate made by Administration disposing of these concessions approximately 25 years ago. 7. No. 8. Forfeiture of rights. 9. Careful and sympathetic consideration; yes.

Mr. Marceau asked the following Question:—

What amount has been expended by the Province of Ontario in: (a) The Provincial Electoral District of Nipissing, (b) the Provincial Electoral District of Sturgeon Falls, on account of: (1) Colonization Roads, (2) Roads under authority of by-laws, (3) Trunk Roads, (4) Work or construction of any other kind, authorized or coming under the Northern and North Western Ontario Development Act, in each of the following years: 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922.

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied in the words and figures following:—

Answer to No. 1. Colonization Roads, Electoral District of Nipissing, 1905, \$11,549.59; 1906, \$10,106.20; 1907, \$11,424.13; 1908, \$13,706.22; 1909, \$11,777.18; 1910, \$8,918.41; 1911, \$11,500.00; 1912, \$14,299.42; 1913, \$16,106.27; 1914, \$18,484.40; 1915, \$8,027.68; 1916, \$9,079.50; 1917, \$9,531.75; 1918, \$11,117.35; 1919, \$14,217.00; 1920, \$14,472.42; 1921, \$19,892.98; 1922, \$34,112.93.

District of Sturgeon Falls, 1905, \$13,071.42; 1906, \$11,904.14; 1907, \$17,083.47; 1908, \$16,655.70; 1909, \$15,581.09; 1910, \$15,523.39; 1911, \$18,710.00; 1912, \$2,864.48; 1913, \$7,400.00; 1914, \$10,810.25; 1915, \$1,997.06; 1916, \$1,922.10; 1917, \$1,989.27; 1918, \$4,482.73; 1919, \$5,958.98; 1920, \$24,135.38; 1921, \$27,351.91; 1922, \$32,238.62.

2. Roads under the authority of By-laws, District of Nipissing, 1905, nothing; 1906, nothing; 1907, nothing; 1908, \$200.00; 1909, nothing; 1910, nothing; 1911, nothing; 1912, nothing; 1913, nothing; 1914, \$312.50; 1915, \$197.25; 1916, nothing; 1917, nothing; 1918, nothing; 1919, \$524.82; 1920, \$2,474.87; 1921, \$2,700.00; 1922, \$1,500.00.

District of Sturgeon Falls, 1905, nothing; 1906, nothing; 1907, nothing; 1908, \$1,116.00; 1909, \$5,415.33; 1910, \$4,852.75; 1911, \$2,842.75; 1912, \$1,500.00; 1913, \$3,800.00; 1914, \$4,602.40; 1915, \$1,342.98; 1916, \$1,500.00;

1917, \$2,089.13; 1918, \$2,678.56; 1919, \$4,515.74; 1920, \$5,929.33; 1921, \$5,004.73; 1922, \$6,585.74.

3. Trunk Roads, District of Nipissing, 1905, nothing; 1906, nothing; 1907, nothing; 1908, nothing; 1909, nothing; 1910, nothing; 1911, nothing; 1912, nothing; 1913, \$83,313.38; 1914, \$59,542.35; 1915, \$17,078.92; 1916, \$4,786.19; 1917, \$1,738.92; 1918, \$557.27; 1919, \$22,300.64; 1920, \$11,519.33; 1921, \$27,329.88; 1922, \$37,067.43.

District of Sturgeon Falls, 1905, nothing; 1906, nothing; 1907, nothing; 1908, nothing; 1909, nothing; 1910, nothing; 1911, nothing; 1912, nothing; 1913, nothing; 1914, \$13,679.17; 1915, \$49,669.70; 1916, \$8,921.32; 1917, \$1,546.60; 1918, \$9,636.74; 1919, \$11,126.41; 1920, \$25,228.02; 1921, \$14,516.85; 1922, \$16,339.87.

4. Work or construction of any other kind authorized or coming under the Northern and North Western Ontario Development Act in the District of Nipissing, 1905, nothing; 1906, nothing; 1907, nothing; 1908, nothing; 1909, nothing; 1910, nothing; 1911, nothing; 1912, nothing; 1913, nothing; 1914, \$826.23; 1915, \$8,300.53; 1916, \$15,294.64; 1917, \$6,168.97; 1918, \$13,722.79; 1919, \$9,161.33; 1920, \$19,503.29; 1921, \$32,036.03; 1922, \$26,373.80.

District of Sturgeon Falls, 1905, nothing; 1906, nothing; 1907, nothing; 1908, nothing; 1909, nothing; 1910, nothing; 1911, nothing; 1912, nothing; 1913, nothing; 1914, nothing; 1915, \$942.93; 1916, nothing; 1917, \$15,221.80; 1918, \$3,381.69; 1919, \$27,143.93; 1920, \$29,063.72; 1921, \$28,387.72; 1922, \$20,123.85.

Mr. McAlpine asked the following Question:—

1. Were meetings of the Provincial Board of Health held during the months of February and March, 1923. 2. At what dates were such meetings held. 3. What members of the Board were present at these meetings respectively.

And the Minister of Labour replied as follows:—

1. No. 2. Answered by No. 1. 3. Answered by No. 1.

Mr. Ireland asked the following Question:—

1. What was the total cost of dividing off a portion of the office of the Minister of Mines for a private bathroom and installing the bath, lavatory and other fixtures therein.

To which the Minister of Public Works replied in the figures following:—

\$462.12.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 27), Respecting the University of Western Ontario.

Bill (No. 38), Respecting the City of London.

Bill (No. 168), Respecting the Town of Tillsonburg.

Bill (No. 15), To incorporate the City of York City.

Bill (No. 7), Respecting the Town of Brampton.

Bill (No. 175), To amend the Local Improvement Act.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 157), to repeal the Natural Gas Conservation Acts of 1921 and 1922, having been read, Mr. Swayze moved that the Bill be now read the second time. And a Debate having ensued, it was

Ordered, That the debate be adjourned until To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 196), To amend the Hospital and Charitable Institutions Act, having been read,

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

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 164), Respecting the Consolidation of Cheese Factories and, after some time spent herein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 124), to amend the Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act, 1922, and, after

some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 134), to amend the Infants Act and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment,

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 76), to amend the Athletic Commission Act and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. Drury, seconded by Mr. Raney,

Ordered, That beginning on Tuesday next, and on each succeeding day for the remainder of the Session, there shall be two sittings of the House each day, the first to begin at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Mr. Speaker to leave the Chair at One o'clock without the question being put, and the second sitting to begin at Three o'clock in the afternoon.

The following Bills were severally read the second time:—

Bill (No. 199), Respecting the adjustment of Book Debts.

Referred to Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

Bill (No. 192), for raising money on the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 161), to amend the Judicature 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. 135), to amend the Municipal Arbitrations Act and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Watson 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 His Majesty, for the services of 1923, the following sums:—

135	To defray the expenses of the Northern Academy, Monteith	\$7,060 00
136	To defray the expenses of the Farm and Power Plant.....	\$8,000 00
133	To defray the expenses of the Provincial and other Universities.....	\$1,890,000 00
155	To defray the expenses of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.....	\$6,606 00
218	To defray the expenses of the Lands and Forests...	\$417,650 00

222	To defray the expenses of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.....	\$12,687,000 00
217	To defray the expenses of the Treasury Department, Miscellaneous.....	\$109,090 44
116	To defray the expenses of the Civil Government..	\$111,065 00
216	To defray the expenses of the Game and Fisheries..	\$76,850 00
219	To defray the expenses of the Department of Mines.....	\$60,219 97
137	To defray the expenses of the Miscellaneous Education.....	\$6,858 77
175	To defray the expenses of the Hospitals and Charities.....	\$27,656 81
220	To defray the expenses of the Refund Account...	\$1,334 54

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. Webster, from the Committee of Supply, reported the following Resolutions:—

116. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eleven thousand and sixty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Civil Government for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

117. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Legislation for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

118. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Supreme Court of Ontario for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

119. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Sundry, Civil and Criminal Justice for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

120. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Administration of Justice in Districts for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

121. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and ninety-five thousand and four dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public and Separate School Education for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

122. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal and Model Schools, Toronto, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

123. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

124. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal School, London, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

125. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal School, Hamilton, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

126. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and forty-three dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal School, Stratford, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

127. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal School, North Bay, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

128. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of English-French Training School, Ottawa, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

129. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of English-French Training School, Sturgeon Falls, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

130. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of English-French Training School, Sandwich, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

131. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

132. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Departmental Museum for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

133. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million eight hundred and ninety thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Provincial and other Universities for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

134. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

135. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand and sixty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of The Northern Academy, Monteith, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

136. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Farm and Power Plant for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

137. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-seven cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Education for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

138. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Brockville, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

139. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Cobourg, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

140. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Hamilton, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

141. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Kingston, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

142. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, London, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

143. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Mimico, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

144. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Orillia, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

145. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Penetanguishene, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

146. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Toronto, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

147. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Whitby, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

148. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Woodstock, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

149. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

150. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Reformatory Industries for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

151. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

152. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Industrial Farm, Burwash, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

153. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Industrial Farm, Fort William, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

154. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Public Institutions for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

155. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand six hundred and six dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

156. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Live Stock Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

157. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Institutes for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

158. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Dairy Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

159. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Fruit Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

160. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Veterinary College for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

161. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Agriculture for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

162. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Agricultural College for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

163. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Macdonald Institute and Hall for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

164. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Animal Husbandry and Experimental Feeding Department for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

165. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Experimental Dairy for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

166. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Poultry Department for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

167. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Horticultural Department for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

168. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Apiculture Department for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

169. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Bacteriology for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

170. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Botany Department for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

171. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Chemistry Department for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

172. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Physics Department for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

173. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Farm Economics for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

174. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Colonization and Immigration for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

175. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty-one cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Hospitals and Charities for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

176. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Maintenance and Repairs of Government Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

177. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Parliament and Departmental Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

178. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Osgoode Hall for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

179. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Brockville, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

180. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Kingston, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

181. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, London, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

182. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Orillia, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

183. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Whitby, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

184. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Woodstock, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

185. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

186. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal and Model Schools, Toronto, Buildings, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

187. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and ten dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa, Buildings, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

188. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred and eighty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal School, London, Buildings, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

189. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal School, Hamilton, Buildings, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

190. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal School, Peterborough, Buildings, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

191. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal School, Stratford, Buildings, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

192. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal School, North Bay, Buildings, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

193. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario School for the Deaf, Belleville, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

194. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

195. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Training School, Sandwich, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

196. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Training School, Sturgeon Falls, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

197. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Northern Academy, Monteth, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

198. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

199. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand and ninety dollars and eighteen cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Western Ontario Experimental Farm, Ridgetown, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

200. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

201. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Algoma District Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

202. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Kenora District Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

203. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Manitoulin District Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

204. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Nipissing District Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

205. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Parry Sound District Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

206. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Rainy River District Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

207. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Sudbury District Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

208. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Temiskaming District Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

209. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Thunder Bay District Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

210. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-nine thousand six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Cochrane District Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

211. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous Public Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

212. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Works for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

213. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Department of Labour for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

214. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Colonization Roads for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

215. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirteen cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Department of Public Highways for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

216. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-six thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Game and Fisheries for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

217. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and nine thousand and ninety dollars and forty-four cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Treasury Department, Miscellaneous, for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

218. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Lands and Forests for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

219. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-seven cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Department of Mines for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

220. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty-four cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Refund Account for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

221. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Miscellaneous for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

222. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve million six hundred and eighty-seven dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

223. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million seven hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-seven cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

The Resolutions, having been read the second time were concurred in.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:

Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, 1922 (*Sessional Papers No. 9*).

Also Report of the Provincial Board of Health, 1922. (*Sessional Papers No. 21*).

Also Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, 1922. (*Sessional Papers No. 50*.)

Also Report Mothers Allowances Commission (*Sessional Papers No. 98*.)

Also Return to an Order of April 19th, 1923, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, reports, documents and papers between the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Public Works Department, or any other Department of the Government or persons, and between any Department of the Government and the Workmen's Compensation Board or any person or persons, in connection

with the death of Harry S. Scott, and payment of any monies to the widow of the said Harry S. Scott, of Orillia, and any ruling of the Treasury Department. (*Sessional Papers No. 99.*)

The House then adjourned at 12 midnight.

Tuesday, May 1st, 1923.

PRAYERS.

11.00 O'CLOCK A.M.

Mr. Watson from the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented their Report which was read as follows:—

Your Committee has had produced before it the following accounts, vouchers, correspondence, and particulars in connection with the Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year ending the 31st October, 1922, which it has carefully examined and considered.

Details in connection with the following items:—

Provincial Highways.

Items, \$12,050,000, page I. 18; \$1,083,885.71, page I. 92; \$364,702.41, page I. 24.

Accounts of the Department of Public Highways with the Townships of Beverley, Ancaster, East and West Flamboro, and the County of Wentworth, for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922.

Purchase of Automobile-markers and supplies, \$40,263.91, page I. 10.

Succession Duty and Deposits.

Item, \$4,146,546.46, page 61.

Ontario Government Bonds.

Item (36) Loan "AB", \$15,000,000, page 15.

Item (37) Loan "AC", \$20,000,000, page 15.

Sinking Fund for Province of Ontario Bonds and Debentures.

\$5,609,860.94, page K. 36.

\$1,060,153.18, page K. 37.

Retirement of Province of Ontario Inscribed Stock.

\$2,948,815.95, page K. 37.

Purchase by the Province of Succession Duty Free Bonds, under authority of 12-13 Geo. V., Cap. 8.

Incorporation of Canadian Colortype, Ltd.

Amounts spent on various Commissions from October 31st, 1919, to April 15th, 1923.

Purchase of Motion Picture Machines

Item, \$106,119.48, page K. 12.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

Items, Salaries of Board, \$26,000, page J. 29.

Contribution by Province, \$100,000, page J. 30-33.

The following witnesses were examined:—

W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister of Highways; J. V. Johns, Assistant Provincial Secretary; C. A. Matthews, Assistant Provincial Treasurer; Dr. J. L. Wright, Hamilton; W. I. Bamfield; J. T. Stewart, St. Thomas; J. P. Bickell, Motor Vehicles Branch; Samuel Price, Chairman Workmen's Compensation Board; H. J. Halford, Vice-Chairman Workmen's Compensation Board; A. J. Walker, Auditor Workmen's Compensation Board; D. M. Dean, Statistician Workmen's Compensation Board; Dr. W. E. Struthers, Medical Officer Workmen's Compensation Board; A. C. Scott, Dept. of Public Highways; C. J. Halliday, Windsor.

Your Committee has held, during the Session, eleven meetings and submits herewith the Minutes of the Proceedings and the evidence given as taken by stenographer. (*Appendix No. 2*).

Resolved, That the House doth concur in the foregoing Report.

Mr. Smith delivered to Mr. Speaker a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself; and the said message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

H. COCKSHUTT.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1924, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, 25th April, 1923.

(*Sessional Papers, No. 2.*)

Ordered, That the message of the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the estimates accompanying same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 66), respecting the Sale of Securities and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Watson reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sittings of the House to-day.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Raney from the Select Committee on Bill (No. 154), Respecting Voters' Lists, presented their report, which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee have carefully considered the Bill to them referred and also Bill (No. 140), to amend The Ontario Voters' Lists Act, referred to your Committee by the Legal Committee, and have embodied such of the provisions of the said Bills and such other suggestions as were made and approved of by your Committee with reference to the matter under consideration into a Bill intituled "An Act respecting Elections and the Preparation of Provincial Voters' Lists."

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 66), Respecting the Sale of Securities and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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 introduced and read the first time:—

Bill (No. 202), intituled "An Act respecting Elections and the Preparation of Provincial Voters' Lists." Mr. Raney.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 54), Respecting the Registry Offices in the City of Toronto and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 171), Respecting Mineral Rights in certain Canada Company Lands and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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), To amend the Guelph Railway Act, 1921, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 158), Respecting the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park.

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

Bill (No. 194), The Municipal Amendment Act, 1923.

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

Bill (No. 195), The Assessment Amendment Act, 1923.

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

Bill (No. 201), To amend the Ontario Medical Act.

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

Bill (No. 200), To provide for an Annual Grant to the University of Toronto for the promotion of Medical Research.

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Raney, it was

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed on Bill (No. 200), To provide for an annual grant to the University of Toronto for the promotion of Medical Research, to be composed as follows:—Messrs. Drury, Hay, Nickle, Ramsden, Godfrey, Stevenson, Leeson, Marshall and Smith.

The Order of the Day for the Second Reading of Bill (No. 188), To amend The Adolescent School Attendance Act, having been read,

Mr. Grant moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time,

And the motion, having been put, was carried on the following division:—

YEAS.

Biggs.	Drury.	McCreary.	Sewell.
Bowman.	Evans.	MacVicar.	Smith.
Brown.	Fox.	Mills.	Swayze.
Cameron.	Freeborn.	Montgomery.	Taylor.
Carmichael.	Grant.	Murdoch.	Tisdelle.
Crockett.	Greenlaw.	Nickle.	Tooms.
Cunningham.	Heenan.	Nixon.	Warren.
Curry.	Homuth.	Raney.	Watson.
(Toronto, S.E. "B.")	Leeson.	Rollo.	Widdifield—38.
Denyes.	McArthur.	Ross.	
		(Glengarry.)	

NAYS.

Allan.	Crawford.	Govenlock.	Marceau.
Asmussen.	Cridland.	Gray.	Marshall
Brackin.	Currie.	Halcrow.	Oke.
Buckland.	(Toronto, S.E. "A.)	Hall.	Pinard.
Casselman.	Ecclestone.	Hicks.	Rankin.
Clarke.	Evanturel.	Kennedy.	Rennie.
Cooper.	Ferguson.	Lang.	Sinclair
(Toronto.)	Godfrey.	Lewis.	Stover.
		MacBride.	Thompson—32.

PAIRS.

NONE.

And the Bill was then read the second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Raney,

Ordered, That this House do forthwith resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider certain proposed Resolution respecting the establishment of a Research Fund to be known as the "Banting and Best Research Fund."

Mr. Drury 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 there is hereby appropriated and there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario, for the establishment of a Research Fund to be known as the "Banting and Best Research Fund," a sum of \$10,000 annually.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had come to a certain Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Webster reported the Resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That there is hereby appropriated and there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario, for the establishment of a Research

Fund to be known as "The Banting and Best Research Fund," a sum of \$10,000 annually.

The Resolution having been read the second time, was agreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on Bill (No. 200), To provide for an annual grant to the University of Toronto for the promotion of medical research.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 72), To regulate travel on highways and the speed, operation and load of vehicles thereon, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred 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. MacVicar reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

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

Bill (No. 73), The Public Vehicles Act, 1923.

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

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1924, the following sums:—

7.	To defray the expenses of the Public Works Department.....	\$84,100 00
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86	To defray the expenses of the Government House	\$27,200 00
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And the House having continued in Committee until Twelve of the Clock, Midnight,

Wednesday, 2nd May, 1923.

The House continued in Committee.

87. To defray the expenses of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings.....	\$373,411 35
88. To defray the expenses of the Osgoode Hall.....	\$53,325 00
90. To defray the expenses of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings.....	\$50,000 00
91. To defray the expenses of the Osgoode Hall.....	\$7,000 00
92. To defray the expenses of the Public Institutions.	\$57,000 00
93. To defray the expenses of the Educational Buildings.....	\$67,100 00
94. To defray the expenses of the Agriculture Buildings	\$61,800 00
95. To defray the expenses of the Districts Buildings.	\$256,400 00
96. To defray the expenses of the Miscellaneous Public Buildings.....	\$181,000 00
97. To defray the expenses of the Public Works	\$150,500 00
100. To defray the expenses of the Department of Public Highways.....	\$201,320 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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-day.

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

On motion of Mr. Denyes, seconded by Mr. Webster,

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills has elapsed, leave be given to present a Petition of the village council of Bloomfield and that the same be now read and received.

The following Petition was then read and received:—

The Petition of the village council of Bloomfield praying that an Act may pass to dissolve the Bloomfield Consolidated School Section.

On motion of Mr. Denyes, seconded by Mr. Webster,

Ordered, That notwithstanding the time for introducing Private Bills has expired, the Rules be suspended and leave be given to introduce a Bill respecting the Village of Bloomfield, and that the same do stand referred direct to the Standing Committee on Private Bills without the formality of posting in the lobby, in such case made and provided.

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

Bill (No. 203), intituled "An Act to dissolve the Bloomfield Consolidated School Section." Mr. Denyes.

Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of Department of Public Highways for 1922. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

Also—Report of the Beekeepers' Association for 1922. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 37.)

Also—Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for 1922. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 36.)

Also—Report of the Horticultural Societies for 1922. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 43.)

Also—Reports of the Dairymen's Associations for 1922. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 38.)

Also—Report of the Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture, 1922. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 46.)

Also—Report of the Bureau of Archives for 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 52.*)

Also—Report of Department of Mines. (*Sessional Papers, No. 4.*)

Also—Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 11.*)

Also—Report of the Registrar of Loan Corporations, 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 12.*)

Also—Report of Superintendent of Insurance, 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 10.*)

Also—Report of the Vegetable Growers' Association, 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 34.*)

Also—Report on Distribution of Revised Statutes and Sessional Statutes. (*Sessional Papers, No. 100.*)

Also—Report of Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 30.*)

Also—Report of the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 39.*)

Also—Report of the Women's Institutes for 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 41.*)

Also—Report of the Fruit Growers' Association, 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 44.*)

Also—Report of the Minister of Agriculture for year ending October 31st, 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 29.*)

The House then adjourned at 12.55 a.m.

Wednesday, May 2nd, 1923.

PRAYERS.

11.00 O'CLOCK A.M.

Mr. Raney, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, presented their Fourteenth Report which was read as follows and adopted:—

Your Committee beg to report the following Bill with certain amendments:—

Bill (No. 198), An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

Your Committee beg to report the following Bill without amendment:—

Bill (No. 203), An Act respecting the Bloomfield Consolidated School Section.

Your Committee recommend that all charges in excess of the fee of \$100 paid on deposit of the Bill be remitted on Bill (No. 203), "An Act respecting the Bloomfield Consolidated School Section."

Ordered, That all charges in excess of \$100 be remitted on Bill (No. 203), "An Act respecting the Bloomfield Consolidated School Section."

Mr. Marshall, from the Select Committee appointed at the Session of the Legislature of 1921, to investigate and report upon the apportionment of the Legislative grants among the Public and Separate Schools of the Province, presented their Report, together with a Minority Report, which were read.

On motion of Mr. Raney it was

Ordered, That the Reports be printed and distributed.

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

Bill (No. 204), intituled "An Act to amend the Companies Act." Mr. Nixon.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 156), To amend the Land Transfer Tax Act and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 181), To amend the Trustee Act and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 199), Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask for leave to sit again.

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

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 199), Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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 third reading of Bill (No. 51), Respecting the City of Ottawa, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred 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. Webster reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill as directed.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 180), To make further provision for Development Work in Northern and Northwestern Ontario.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee, severally to consider the following Bills:—

Bill (No. 5), Respecting the City of Kitchener.

Bill (No. 185), Respecting the Town of Haileybury.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally 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 His Majesty, for the services of 1924, the following sums:—

4.	To defray the expenses of the Education Department.....	\$79,950 00
106.	To defray the expenses of the Parks.....	\$98,000 00
109.	To defray the expenses of the Lands and Forests (Refunds).....	\$25,000 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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-day.

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 182), To amend the Provincial Highways Act, having been read,

Mr. Biggs moved,

That the Bill be now read the second time,

And objection was taken, that as the Bill proposed the expenditure of Public Money, it should have been preceded by a Resolution signed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and recommended to the House.

And Mr. Speaker being asked to rule, said,

That he had not seen the Bill and would therefore reserve his decision until To-morrow.

And thereupon the discussion was postponed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 158), Respecting the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sandy 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. 195), The Assessment Amendment Act, 1923, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sandy 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. 192), For raising money on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sandy 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 amend the Ontario Companies Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sandy reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 90), To enable Railway Employees and Commercial Travellers to Vote at Municipal Elections before Polling Day, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Sandy 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.

And the House having continued to sit until Twelve of the Clock Midnight,

Thursday, 3rd May, 1923.

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

(In the Committee.)

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Evans 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-day.

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

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Game and Fisheries Department, 1922 (*Sessional Papers No. 14*).

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of 16th March, 1923, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all applications, recommendations, letters, telegrams, papers and other correspondence having reference to the appointment to positions in the Algonquin Park, of the following:—E. C. Brewer, G. A. Holmberg, F. Lovesey, M. Newell, C. Ryan, T. Saraza, D. Stringer, A. Grant, W. A. Mooney, J. P. Foran, P. J. Gervais (*Sessional Papers No. 101*).

The House then adjourned at 12.15 a.m.

Thursday, May 3rd, 1923.

PRAYERS.

11 O'CLOCK A.M.

Mr. Drury, from the Special Committee appointed at the last Session of the Legislature to enquire into the organization and administration of the University of Toronto, presented their Report which was read. (*Appendix No 3*.)

On motion of Mr. Drury,

Ordered, That the Report be printed and distributed.

Mr. Smith from the Standing Committee on Printing presented their Second Report which read as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that the following documents be purchased for distribution to the Members:—

Two hundred and fifty copies (250) "Five Thousand Facts about Canada" at 23 cents *per* copy.

Your Committee recommend that the following documents be printed:—

Report of the Bureau of Mines (*Sessional Papers, No. 4*).

Report of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission (*Sessional Papers, No. 9*).

Report of Inspector of Insurance (*Sessional Papers, No. 10*).

Report of Registrar of Friendly Societies (*Sessional Papers, No. 11*).

Report of Registrar of Loan Corporations (*Sessional Papers, No. 12*).

Report of Game and Fish Commission (*Sessional Papers, No. 14*).

Report on Highway Improvement (*Sessional Papers, No. 15*).

Report of Board of Health (*Sessional Papers, No. 21*).

Report of Department of Agriculture (*Sessional Papers, No. 29*).

Report of Agricultural College (*Sessional Papers, No. 30*).

Report of Experimental Union (*Sessional Papers, No. 32*).

Report of Vegetable Growers' Association (*Sessional Papers, No. 34*).

Report of Entomological Society (*Sessional Papers, No. 36*).

Report of Beekeepers' Association (*Sessional Papers, No. 37*).

Report of Dairymen's Association (*Sessional Papers, No. 38*).

Report of Live Stock Branch (*Sessional Papers, No. 39*).

Report of Women's Institutes (*Sessional Papers, No. 41*).

Report of Agricultural Societies (*Sessional Papers, No. 42*).

Report of Fruit Growers' Association (*Sessional Papers, No. 44*).

Report of Statistics Branch (*Sessional Papers, No. 46*).

Report of Railway and Municipal Board (*Sessional Papers, No. 50*).

Report of Provincial Archivist (*Sessional Papers, No. 52*).

Report of Civil Service Commissioner (*Sessional Papers, No. 91*).

Report of Mothers' Allowances Commission (*Sessional Papers, No. 98*).

To be printed 500 copies of the Report of Fruit Enquiry Committee.

To be printed 2,500 copies of the Report of the Hotel Investigation Committee.

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

Return re Legislative Grants to Schools (*Sessional Papers, No. 70*).

Return re Devine and Workmen's Compensation Board (*Sessional Papers, No. 92*).

Return re Eugene Seguin and Workmen's Compensation Board (*Sessional Papers, No. 93*).

Return re Government and Workmen's Compensation Board (*Sessional Papers, No. 94*).

Return re Henry S. Scott and Workmen's Compensation Board (*Sessional Papers, No. 99*).

Report re Distribution of Statutes (*Sessional Papers, No. 100*).

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

Mr. Speaker, in performance of his promise to rule on the matter of the point raised upon Bill (No. 182), To amend the Provincial Highway Act, yesterday, said,

Under the Rule any Government measure proposing to expend Public Moneys must be preceded by a Resolution recommended by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and as this had been omitted in the case under consideration, he must rule the Bill out of order.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 194), The Municipal Amendment Act, 1923, and, after some time spent therein, Mr.

Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Watson reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 188), To amend The Adolescent School Attendance Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Watson 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. 180), To make further provision for development work in Northern and Northwestern Ontario, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Watson 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. 202), Respecting Elections and the preparation of Provincial Voters' Lists.

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 His Majesty, for the services of 1924, the following sums:—

6. To defray the expenses of the Mines Department...	\$ 135,575 00
10. To defray the expenses of the Game and Fisheries Department.....	47,725 00
107. To defray the expenses of the Department of Mines..	139,550 00
110. To defray the expenses of the Mines (Refunds)	2,500 00
111. To defray the expenses of the Game and Fisheries (Refunds).....	15,000 00
101. To defray the expenses of the Game and Fisheries..	271,250 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. MacVicar 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-day.

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

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 186), To amend The Power Commission Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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 third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 163), To amend The Coroners Act.

Bill (No. 79), Respecting Actions for Negligence against Hydro-Electric Railways.

Bill (No. 93), To amend The Land Titles Act.

Bill (No. 94), To amend The Registry Act.

Bill (No. 155), To amend The Commissioners for taking Affidavits Act.

Bill (No. 170), To amend The Billiard Room and Bowling Alley License Act.

Bill (No. 173), To amend The Tile Drainage Act.

Bill (No. 190), Respecting Inquiries as to the Grain Trade in Ontario.

Bill (No. 153), To amend The Landlord and Tenant Act.

Bill (No. 159), To amend The Rural Hydro-Electric Distribution Act, 1921.

Bill (No. 135), To amend The Municipal Arbitrations Act.

Bill (No. 76), To amend The Athletic Commission Act.

Bill (No. 164), Respecting the Consolidation of Cheese Factories.

Bill (No. 171), Respecting Mineral Rights in certain Canada Company's Lands.

Bill (No. 176), To amend The Guelph Railway Act, 1921.

Bill (No. 5), Respecting the City of Kitchener.

Bill (No. 185), Respecting the Town of Haileybury.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 66), Respecting the Sale of Securities, having been read,

Mr. Raney moved,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. Dewart moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Pinard,

That the Bill be not now read the third time, but be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole House with instructions to strike out subsections (2) and (3) of section 4, and by providing that the Act shall not apply to Mining Companies incorporated for the development of mines in the Province of Ontario under Provincial authority.

And the amendment, having been submitted, was declared to be lost on a division.

The motion for the third reading having been then again proposed was carried and the Bill was read the third time and passed.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 197), To amend The County Courts Act.

Referred to a Committee of the Whole House at the next sittings of the House To-day.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 201), To amend The Ontario Medical Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. 204), To amend The Ontario Companies Act.

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 191), To amend the Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act, having been read,

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

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 74) To suspend the operation of The Adolescent School Attendance Act, 1919, 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 His Majesty, for the services of 1924, the following sums:—

3. To defray the expenses of the Attorney-General's Department.....	\$ 199,775 00
17. To defray the expenses of the Supreme Court of Ontario.....	106,200 00
18. To defray the expenses of the Sundry Civil and Criminal Justice.....	1,423,720 00
19. To defray the expenses of the Administration of Justice in Districts.....	250,380 00
102. To defray the expenses of the Attorney-General's Department, miscellaneous.....	50,500 00
20. To defray the expenses of the Public and Separate School education.....	4,612,800 00
21. To defray the expenses of the Normal and Model Schools, Toronto.....	135,895 00
22. To defray the expenses of the Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa.....	92,450 00
23. To defray the expenses of the Normal School, London.....	46,550 00

24. To defray the expenses of the Normal School, Hamilton.....	\$39,320 00
25. To defray the expenses of the Normal School, Peterborough.....	39,500 00
26. To defray the expenses of the Normal School, Stratford.....	39,450 00
27. To defray the expenses of the Normal School, North Bay.....	90,900 00
28. To defray the expenses of the English-French Professional Training Schools.....	99,180 00
29. To defray the expenses of the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.....	281,676 28
30. To defray the expenses of the Departmental Museum	11,800 00
31. To defray the expenses of the Public Libraries, Art Schools, etc.....	138,350 00
32. To defray the expenses of the Technical Education..	877,950 00
33. To defray the expenses of the superannuated Public and High School teachers.....	55,150 00
34. To defray the expenses of the Provincial and other universities.....	552,380 00
35. To defray the expenses of the Ontario School for the Deaf, Belleville.....	143,353 00
36. To defray the expenses of the Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford.....	99,084 00
37. To defray the expenses of the Northern Academy, Monteith.....	80,140 00
38. To defray the expenses of miscellaneous.....	42,900 00
1. To defray the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor's Office.....	5,450 00
2. To defray the expenses of the Department of the Prime Minister and President of the Council.....	35,475 00

8. To defray the expenses of the Department of Labour	\$379,825 00
9. To defray the expenses of the Department of Public Highways.....	282,525 00
11. To defray the expenses of the Treasury Department..	139,325 00
12. To defray the expenses of the Audit Office.....	59,225 00
13. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Secretary's Department.....	262,900 00
14. To defray the expenses of the Department of Agri- culture.....	124,425 00
15. To defray the expenses of miscellaneous.....	34,675 00
16. To defray the expenses of the Legislation.....	336,485 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster 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. Drury, from the Select Committee to which was referred Bill (No. 200), To provide for an annual grant to the University of Toronto for the promotion of Medical Research, presented their Report, and the Bill without amendment, for the favourable consideration of the House, which was read as follows and adopted.

Your Committee has had under consideration the desirability of providing an additional recognition of the services of Dr. Banting, and begs to report that in its opinion an appropriation of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) should be made in order to assist Dr. Banting in defraying expenses which were incurred in his investigations, and in order to enable him to visit Europe to carry on further research, to attend scientific conferences, and to meet personal outlays incidental to his investigations; payments to be made from time to time to Dr. Banting as directed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Minister of Education, 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 17*).

Also—Report of the Board of License Commissioners on the operation of The Ontario Temperance Act, 1922. (*Sessional Papers, No. 28*).

Also—Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1923, for a Return of copies of all letters, telegrams, recommendations and other correspondence having reference to the appointment of Mark Robinson as temporary park superintendent of Algonquin Park, and to the proposed appointment of the same person as permanent superintendent of Algonquin Park. (*Sessional Papers, No. 102*).

The House then adjourned at 6.00 p.m.

Friday, May 4th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

11 O'CLOCK A.M.

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

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1924, the following sums:—

5. To defray the expenses of the Lands and Forests Department.....	\$ 242,575 00
39. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Brockville.....	259,522 00
40. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Cobourg.....	90,550 00
41. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Hamilton.....	340,445 00
42. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Kingston.....	207,680 00
43. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, London.....	398,930 00

44. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Mimico.....	\$ 209,680 00
45. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Orillia.....	213,002 00
46. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Penetanguishene.....	100,240 00
47. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Toronto.....	242,912 00
48. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Whitby.....	370,369 00
49. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Hospital, Woodstock.....	71,531 00
50. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Reformatory.	275,010 00
51. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Reformatory Industries.....	200,600 00
52. To defray the expenses of the Mercer Reformatory Toronto.....	67,425 00
53. To defray the expenses of the Mercer Reformatory, Industries.....	10,000 00
54. To defray the expenses of the Industrial Farm, Burwash.....	210,800 00
55. To defray the expenses of the Industrial Farm, Fort William.....	28,820 00
56. To defray the expenses of miscellaneous.....	65,000 00
57. To defray the expenses of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.....	201,850 00
58. To defray the expenses of the Live Stock Branch...	133,200 00
59. To defray the expenses of the Institutes.....	43,800 00
60. To defray the expenses of the Dairy Branch.....	186,400 00
61. To defray the expenses of the Fruit Branch.....	83,950 00
62. To defray the expenses of the Agricultural Represen- tatives Branch.....	192,000 00

63. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Veterinary College.....	\$ 37,260 00
64. To defray the expenses of the Western Ontario Experimental Farm.....	20,000 00
65. To defray the expenses of miscellaneous.....	158,228 45
66. To defray the expenses of the Ontario Agricultural College.....	332,750 00
67. To defray the expenses of the Macdonald Institute and Hall.....	57,822 00
68. To defray the expenses of the Forestry.....	1,000 00
69. To defray the expenses of the Animal Husbandry, Farm and Experimental Feeding Department....	38,260 00
70. To defray the expenses of the Field Experiments...	21,910 00
71. To defray the expenses of the Experimental Dairy Department.....	14,000 00
72. To defray the expenses of the Dairy School.....	9,350 00
73. To defray the expenses of the Poultry Department.	26,133 00
74. To defray the expenses of the Horticultural Department.....	29,750 00
75. To defray the expenses of the Apiculture Department.....	11,050 00
76. To defray the expenses of the Bacteriology.....	4,700 00
77. To defray the expenses of the Botany.....	4,170 00
78. To defray the expenses of the Chemistry.....	6,020 00
79. To defray the expenses of the Entomology.....	5,150 00
80. To defray the expenses of the English.....	1,340 00
81. To defray the expenses of the Manual Training....	3,550 00
82. To defray the expenses of the Physics.....	16,020 00

83. To defray the expenses of the Farm Economics.....	\$ 27,075 00
85. To defray the expenses of the Hospitals and Charities	1,268,900 00
89. To defray the expenses of miscellaneous.....	64,000 00
98. To defray the expenses of the Department of Labour	2,338,075 00
99. To defray the expenses of the Colonization Roads..	857,300 00
103. To defray the expenses of the Treasury Department, miscellaneous.....	451,619 00
104. To defray the expenses of the Provincial Secretary Department, miscellaneous.....	7,750 00
105. To defray the expenses of the Outside Service and Surveys.....	1,809,200 00
108. To defray the expenses of the Education (Refunds).	2,500 00
112. To defray the expenses of the Succession Duty (Refunds).....	45,000 00
113. To defray the expenses of the miscellaneous (Refunds)	37,000 00
114. To defray the expenses of the miscellaneous expendi- ture.....	174,600 00
115. To defray the expenses of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.....	24,806,000 00
116. To defray the expenses of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission.....	1,650,000 00
84. To defray the expenses of the Colonization and Immigration.....	208,584 96

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Watson 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-day.

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

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 157), To repeal the Natural Gas Conservation Acts of 1921 and 1922, having been read,

The Debate was resumed,

And after some time it was

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned until the next sittings of the House To-day.

2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Drury delivered to Mr. Speaker a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, signed by himself; and the said message was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows:—

H. COCKSHUTT.

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits further Supplementary Estimates of certain sums required for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1923, and recommends them to the Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Toronto, May 4th, 1923.

(*Sessional Papers, No. 2.*)

Ordered, That the message of the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the estimates accompanying 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 there be granted to His Majesty, for the services of 1923, the following sum:—

224. Grant to Dr. F. G. Banting, to be paid as directed by
the Lieutenant-Governor in Council..... \$ 10,000 00

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 200), To provide for an annual grant to the University of Toronto for the promotion of Medical Research, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 204), To amend The Ontario Companies Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 150), To amend the School Laws, 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. 193), Respecting Hotels 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. 187), To amend The Ontario Game and Fisheries Act, having been read,

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

Mr. Webster, from the Committee of Supply, reported the following Resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Lieutenant-Governor's Office for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Department of the Prime Minister and President of the Council for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ninety-nine thousand, seven hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Attorney-General's Department for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-nine thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Education Department for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and forty-two thousand, five hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Lands and Forests Department for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Mines Department for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eighty-four thousand, one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Works Department for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy-nine thousand, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Department of Labour for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and eighty-two thousand, five hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Department of Public Highways for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty-seven thousand, seven hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Game and Fisheries Department for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Treasury Department for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty-nine thousand, two hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Audit Office for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and sixty-two thousand, nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Provincial Secretary's Department for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty-four thousand, four hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Department of Agriculture for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty-four thousand, six hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of miscellaneous for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and thirty-six thousand, four hundred and eighty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Legislation for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and six thousand, two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Supreme Court of Ontario for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one million, four hundred and twenty-three thousand, seven hundred and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Sundry, Civil and Criminal Justice for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand, three hundred and eighty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Administration of Justice in Districts for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four million, six hundred and twelve thousand, eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public and Separate School Education for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty-five thousand, eight hundred and ninety-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal and Model Schools, Toronto, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ninety-two thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty-six thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal School, London, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty-nine thousand, three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal School, Hamilton, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty-nine thousand, five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal School, Peterborough, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty-nine thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal School, Stratford, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ninety thousand, nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Normal School, North Bay, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ninety-nine thousand, one hundred and eighty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of English-French Professional Training Schools for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and eighty-one thousand, six hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-eight cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eleven thousand, eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Departmental Museum for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty-eight thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Libraries, Art Schools, etc., for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eight hundred and seventy-seven thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Technical Education for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty-five thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of super-annuated Public and High School teachers for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five hundred and fifty-two thousand, three hundred and eighty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Provincial and other universities for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-three thousand, three hundred and fifty-three dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario School for the Deaf, Belleville, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ninety-nine thousand and eighty-four dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eighty thousand, one hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Northern Academy, Monteith, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty-two thousand, nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of miscellaneous education for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty-nine thousand, five hundred and twenty-two dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Brockville, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ninety thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Cobourg, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and forty thousand, four hundred and forty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Hamilton, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and seven thousand, six hundred and eighty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Kingston, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and ninety-eight thousand, nine hundred and thirty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, London, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and nine thousand, six hundred and eighty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Mimico, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and thirteen thousand and two dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Orillia, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand, two hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Penetanguishene, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and forty-two thousand, nine hundred and twelve dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Toronto, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy thousand, three hundred and sixty-nine dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Whitby, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seventy-one thousand, five hundred and thirty-one dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Hospital, Woodstock, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and seventy-five thousand and ten dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Reformatory for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand, six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Reformatory Industries for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixty-seyen thousand, four hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Mercer Reformatory, Toronto, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Mercer Reformatory Industries for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and ten thousand, eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Industrial Farm, Burwash, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-eight thousand, eight hundred and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Industrial Farm, Fort William, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of miscellaneous, Public Institutions, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and one thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Agricultural and Horticultural Society for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty-three thousand, two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Live Stock Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty-three thousand, eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Institutes for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and eighty-six thousand, four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Dairy Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eighty-three thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Fruit Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Agricultural Representatives Branch for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty-seven thousand, two hundred and sixty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Veterinary College for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Western Ontario Experimental Farm for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty-eight thousand, two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and forty-five cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of miscellaneous, Agriculture, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and thirty-two thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Ontario Agricultural College for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty-seven thousand, eight hundred and twenty-two dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Macdonald Institute and Hall for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Forestry for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty-eight thousand, two hundred and sixty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Animal Husbandry, Farm and Experimental Feeding Department for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-one thousand, nine hundred and ten dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Field Experiments for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

71. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Experimental Dairy Department for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

72. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding nine thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Dairy School for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

73. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-six thousand, one hundred and thirty-three dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Poultry Department for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

74. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-nine thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Horticultural Department for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

75. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eleven thousand and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Apiculture Department for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

76. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four thousand, seven hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Bacteriology for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

77. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four thousand, one hundred and seventy dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Botany for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

78. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding six thousand and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Chemistry for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

79. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding five thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Entomology for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

80. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one thousand, three hundred and forty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of English for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

81. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Manual Training for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

82. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixteen thousand and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Physics for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

83. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-seven thousand and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Farm Economics for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

84. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and eight thousand, five hundred and eighty-four dollars and ninety-six cents be granted to His

Majesty to defray the expenses of Colonization and Immigration for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

85. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one million, two hundred and sixty-eight thousand, nine hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Hospitals and Charities for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

86. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-seven thousand, two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Government House for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

87. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and seventy-three thousand, four hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-five cents be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Parliament and Departmental Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

88. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty-three thousand, three hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Osgoode Hall for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

89. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixty-four thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of miscellaneous, Maintenance and Repairs of Public Buildings, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

90. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Parliament and Departmental Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

91. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Osgoode Hall for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

92. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Institutions Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

93. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixty-seven thousand, one hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Educational Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

94. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixty-one thousand, eight hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Agriculture Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

95. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty-six thousand, four hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of District Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

96. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of miscellaneous Public Buildings for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

97. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand, five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Works for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

98. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two million, three hundred and thirty-eight thousand and seventy-five dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Department of Labour for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

99. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding eight hundred and fifty-seven thousand, three hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Colonization Roads for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

100. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and one thousand, three hundred and twenty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Public Highways Department for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

101. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and seventy-one thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Game and Fisheries for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

102. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand, five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Attorney-General's Department, miscellaneous, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

103. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding four hundred and fifty-one thousand, six hundred and nineteen dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Treasury Department, miscellaneous, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

104. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding seven thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Provincial Secretary's Department, miscellaneous, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

105. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one million, eight hundred and nine thousand, two hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Outside Service and Surveys for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

106. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ninety-eight thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Parks for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

107. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and thirty-nine thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Department of Mines for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

108. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand, five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Education, Refunds, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

109. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Lands and Forests, Refunds, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

110. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding two thousand, five hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Mines, Refunds, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

111. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Game and Fisheries, Refunds for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

112. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding forty-five thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Succession Duty, Refunds for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

113. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of miscellaneous, Refunds, for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

114. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and seventy-four thousand, six hundred dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of miscellaneous expenditure for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

115. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding twenty-four million, eight hundred and six thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

116. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one million, six hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year ending 31st October, 1924.

224. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars be granted to His Majesty to defray the expenses of grant to Dr. F. G. Banting for the year ending 31st October, 1923.

The several Resolutions, having been read the second time, were concurred in.

The House, according to 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 seventy-four millions, six hundred and five

thousand, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty cents to meet the Supply to that extent granted to His Majesty.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Watson reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received forthwith.

Mr. Watson, 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 seventy-four millions, six hundred and five thousand, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty cents to meet the Supply to that extent granted to His 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. 205), intituled “An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money to defray the expenses of Civil Government for the year ending 31st October, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and for the year ending 31st day of October, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and for other purposes therein mentioned.” Mr. Smith.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the second time forthwith.

The Bill was then read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a third time forthwith.

The Bill was then read the third time and passed.

The following Bill was read the second time:—

Bill (No. 189), To amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.

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

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 202), Respecting Elections and the Preparation of Provincial Voters Lists, and, after

some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 189), To amend The Workmen's Compensation Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webster reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill with certain amendments.

Ordered, That the Amendments be taken into consideration forthwith.

The Amendments, having been read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for the second reading of Bill (No. 157), To repeal the Natural Gas Conservation Acts of 1921 and 1922, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And, after some time, the motion for the second reading having been again proposed, was lost upon a Standing Division.

And so it was declared in the negative.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider Bill (No. 197), To amend The County Courts Act, and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. MacVicar reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the Bill without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-day

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 89), To amend the Separate Schools Act, having been read,

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

The Order of the Day for the second reading of Bill (No. 101), To amend the Workmen's Compensation 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. 143), To amend the Public Utilities 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. 198), Respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 203), Respecting the Bloomfield Consolidated School Section.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. MacVicar reported, That the Committee had directed him to report the several Bills without Amendments.

Ordered, That the Bills reported, be severally read the third time To-day.

The following Bills were severally read the third time and passed:—

Bill (No. 60), To amend The Public Health Act.

Bill (No. 64), Respecting Liens of Mechanics, Wage-earners and others.

Bill (No. 166), To amend The Community Halls Act.

Bill (No. 183), To amend The Cemetery Act.

Bill (No. 124), To amend The Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act, 1922.

Bill (No. 134), To amend The Infants Act.

Bill (No. 90), To enable Railway Employees and Commercial Travellers to Vote at Municipal Elections before Polling Day.

Bill (No. 75), To amend The Ontario Companies' Act.

Bill (No. 156), To amend The Land Transfer Tax Act.

Bill (No. 181), To amend The Trustee Act.

Bill (No. 199), Respecting the Assignment of Book Debts.

Bill (No. 158), Respecting the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park.

Bill (No. 189), To amend the Workman's Compensation Act.

Bill (No. 195), The Assessment Amendment Act, 1923.

Bill (No. 188), To amend The Adolescent School Attendance Act.

Bill (No. 194), The Municipal Amendment Act.

Bill (No. 180), To make further provision for development work in Northern and Northwestern Ontario.

Bill (No. 186), To amend The Power Commission Act.

Bill (No. 201), To amend The Ontario Medical Act.

Bill (No. 197), To amend The County Courts Act.

Bill (No. 200), To provide for an Annual Grant to the University of Toronto for Medical Research.

Bill (No. 204), To amend The Ontario Companies Act.

Bill (No. 202), Respecting Elections and the Preparation of Provincial Voters' Lists.

Bill (No. 198), Respecting the City of Toronto.

Bill (No. 203), Respecting the Bloomfield Consolidated School Section.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of Bill (No. 50), To incorporate a part of the Township of York as the Township of East York, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred 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. Webster 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. 54), Respecting the Registry Offices in the City of Toronto, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred 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. Webster 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. 192), For raising money on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, having been read,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged, and that the Bill be forthwith again referred 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. Webster 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 resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion for a Return of papers, records, etc., *in re* conviction of one William George Fleming, having been read,

The Debate was resumed.

And, after some time, the motion, having been again submitted, was carried and it was

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all copies of papers, records, letters, memoranda, correspondence, etc., in connection with the complaint against and conviction of one, William George Fleming, formerly C.P.R. Station Agent at Nemegos, Ontario, for a breach, or breaches, of the Fish and Game Laws in 1921. And any correspondence, letters, records, etc., relative to the application of the said William George Fleming, or any person or association on his behalf, to the Minister of Mines, the Deputy Minister of Fish and Game and the Attorney-General, or any of them, requesting the Crown to render justice to the said William George Fleming by remitting the fine imposed on the said Fleming and, or otherwise, admitting on the part of the Crown that the said Fleming was wrongfully convicted.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion and amendments *in re* Agricultural Betterment, having been read, it was

Ordered, That the Order be discharged and the amendments withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the motion with respect to the administration of The Workmen's Compensation Act, it was

Ordered, That the Order be discharged and the motion withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the Hotel and Tourist Investigation, having been read, it was on motion of Mr. Watson,

Ordered, That the Order be discharged.

Mr. Bowman, from the Select Committee appointed at the last Session to consider the question of Water Rights, presented their Report which was read as follows:—

The Committee appointed at the 1922 Session of the Legislature to consider Bill (No. 249), an Act respecting Water Rights, begs to report as follows:—

During recess your Committee has held meetings in Toronto and also meetings at Port Arthur and other places and has heard the representations of lumbermen and owners of electrical power developments and also those interests investing capital in the respective branches affected, also from municipalities and settlers.

Your Committee has the following general recommendations to make:—

1. That new Water legislation for Ontario should be a consolidation of present Ontario laws, with modifications, rather than predicated on the British Columbia Act as framed in Bill 249.

2. (a) That provision should be made in the new legislation for a recording or registering with the Government of all water rights claimed as against the Crown and that all claimants of water rights should file with the Government, by a certain time, a statement of the rights claimed by them on any water in the Province.

(This is for the purpose of informing the Government of all outstanding water rights, to enable the Government to deal intelligently with future or pending matters.)

(b) Should any holder of water rights fail to notify the Government within the time appointed, there should be no forfeiture, *ipso facto*, of any rights outstanding, but in any dealings by the Government after such time, with water rights of which they had no notice of claim or which rights would be affected by any rights thereafter granted by the Government, the rights so granted by the Government shall supersede any outstanding rights of which the Government had no notice and which were unrecorded and filed as required.

(c) The legislation should make clear that the mere filing of a claim is not an admission by the Crown of its validity and it may be disputed at any time; a dispute, in such case, should be settled in the first instance by the Department and finally by the Court of Appeal of Ontario.

3. Provision should be made for expropriation and arbitration of lands hitherto granted by the Crown adjoining water power sites, to enable the development of same, and a further provision for the expropriation and arbitration of lands which may be required for storage purposes sanctioned by the Crown.

4. That the Minister be empowered to create a Water Branch in his Department, with a Commissioner or Comptroller or officer at the head, to have charge of all matters pertaining to water rights under the following, among other, heads:—

(a) Speedy method of settling disputes of different interests using the same water.

(b) Regulating the flow of stream, subject to rights extant.

(c) Power to direct improvements on streams for conservation of water—including direction for building of dams, piers, removing rocks, widening or deepening channels, and generally improving a stream for floating and transmission of timber.

(d) Granting of storage rights, with provision for the custody, maintenance and operation thereof.

(e) Generally, the handling of all rights pertaining to water.

Mr. Smith from the Standing Committee on Printing presented the following as their third Report:—

Your Committee recommend that the following documents be printed:—

Report of the Hydro-Electric Inquiry Commission. • (*Sessional Papers, No. 79*).

Report of the Department of Lands and Forests. (*Sessional Papers, No. 3*).

Report of the Department of Labour. (*Sessional Papers, No. 16*).

Report of the Registrar-General. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20*).

Report upon the Ontario Hospitals for the Insane, Feeble-minded and Epileptic. (*Sessional Papers, No. 23*).

Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories. (*Sessional Papers, No. 26*).

Report of the Department of Neglected Children. (*Sessional Papers, No. 27*).

Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. (*Sessional Papers, No. 49*).

Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board. (*Sessional Papers, No. 55*).

Report of the Department of Education. (*Sessional Papers, No. 17*).

Report of the Board of License Commissioners. (*Sessional Papers, No. 28*).

Report on Sandwich, Windsor Railway Commission. (*Sessional Papers, No. 90*).

To be printed:—

Ten thousand copies (10,000) "Handbook of the Laws of Ontario More Particularly Relating to Women and Children," by Allan M. Dymond.

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

Return *re* Appointments in Algonquin Park. (*Sessional Papers, No. 101*).

Return *re* Appointment of Mark Robinson to Algonquin Park. (*Sessional Papers, No. 102*).

Report of the Soldiers' Aid Commission. (*Sessional Papers, No. 103*).

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

On motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Biggs,

Ordered, That the full Sessional Indemnity be paid to those Members of this House absent on account of illness or other unavoidable cause and that the Indemnity of the late R. A. Fowler, the former Member for Lennox, who died during the present Session, be paid to his widow, Rachel A. Fowler.

Mr. Nickle asked the following Question:—

1. What insurance companies (a) have been or (b) now are associated with the Government in its savings plan. 2. What amount of insurance has been affected as the result of such association. 3. What is the latest ten-year profit participation dividend of each of the following companies: The Continental, Commonwealth, Crown, Excelsior, London and Scottish, Standard and the National Life,—as shown by Government reports or otherwise. 4. What was the computation by which the estimate of \$1,160 payable at the expiry period of 120 months was reached as stated in the posters of the Province of Ontario Savings Office. 5. Is it legal by Dominion or Provincial Statutes or Regulations to grant minimum estimates.

And the Provincial Treasurer replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Continental, Commonwealth, Crown, Excelsior, London and Scottish, Standard and National Life. 2. Approximately six million. 3. The latest available information as quoted in the last printed report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance is as follows:—

Company	Age	WHOLE LIFE		20 PAYMENT LIFE		20 YEAR ENDOW- MENT	
		10 yrs. Profits	Age	10 yrs. Profits	Age	10 yrs. Profits	Age
Continental.....	35	\$26 44	35	\$34 75	35	\$41 51	
Crown.....	45	45 50	35	40 15	34	49 90	

Commonwealth—This is a newly incorporated company.

Excelsior—No published record for 10 years' profits. The profits on a whole life policy (age 35) with deferred profits on 20 years were \$166.58.

National—No published record for 10 years' profits. The profits for a five year period are as follows: Age 35, \$9.05 for whole life; age 35, \$11.75 for 20 payment life; age 35, \$13.29 for 20 year endowment.

London and Scottish—This Company placed its profits in a suspense account during the war period. Declaration of profits will be made, we are informed, this year.

Standard—In 1915, this Company, owing to war conditions, passed its quinquennial profits. No published record for 10 years' profits. The last published reports gives profits for 20 years on deferred dividend policies as \$110.12 on a life policy (age 35); \$102.74 on a 20 payment life policy (age 31) and \$198.62 on a 20 year endowment (age 35). 4. \$1,160 should have read \$1,100, a typographical error having occurred in the setting of the type, and when discovered the advertisement was immediately withdrawn and the posters destroyed. The computation was made in the following manner: \$1,000 guaranteed, cash returnable, and \$100 cash surrender value, as at the age of 25 years. 5. No.

Mr. Henry asked the following Question:—

1. What contractors tendered on the grading and fill for the extension of the Danforth Avenue portion of the Provincial Highway in Scarboro township. 2. What were the different prices tendered by each contractor. 3. (a) Who was the successful tenderer; (b) at what price, or prices. 4. What contractors tendered on the culvert of the Provincial Highway, and the different prices, in Scarboro township. 5. (a) Who was the successful tenderer; (b) the prices for the concrete, excavation and rock. 6. What was the length of each culvert, and the amount of concrete, rock and excavation for each culvert. 7. What was the amount of money paid to each contractor.

To which the Minister of Public Works and Highways replied in the words and figures following:—

1. See attached sheet. 2. See attached sheet. 3. (a) Dufferin Construction Co. Limited.

(b) Clearing.....	\$100.00	per acre
Grubbing.....	150.00	" "
Earth excavation.....	.59	" cu. yd.
Rock excavation.....	4.00	" " "
Erecting Wire Fencing.....	.60	per rod
Placing 12-in. pipe.....	.50	per lin. ft.
Placing 15-in. pipe.....	.50	" " "
Placing 18-in. pipe.....	.50	" " "
Moving existing fences.....	.15	" " "
End walls for culverts.....	4.00	each.

	Earth Exc.	Rock Exc.	Br. Stone Concrete	Gravel Concrete
	Per C.Y.	Per C.Y.	Per C.Y.	Per C.Y.
Goldie Construction Co. Ltd.....	\$1.25	\$5.00	\$10.05	\$ 9.35
Ross & Richardson.....	1.45	4.00	12.45	9.45
F. C. Shipp.....	1.50	5.00	16.00	10.25
A. Cavotte.....	1.75	7.00	12.00	9.50
F. H. Dickenson.....	1.32	3.15	14.35	13.45
W. E. Taylor.....	1.70	5.00	18.00	14.00
Britnell Contracting Co.....	2.25	6.75	14.00	13.00
R. H. H. Blackwell.....	2.50	5.70	16.10	14.20
Doan Construction Co. Ltd.....	3.00	8.00	17.40	15.00

5. (a) Goldie Construction Co. Limited.

(b) Earth excavation.....	\$1.25	per. cu. yd.
Rock excavation.....	5.00	" " "
Br. stone concrete.....	10.05	" " "
Gravel concrete.....	9.35	" " "

6.	Length	Concrete	Rock	Excavation
	Feet	C.Y.	C.Y.	C.Y.
	39	23.7	....	70.7
	35	22.2	12.8	78.8
	33	20.7	8.1	70.6
	35	21.7	11.6	79.4
	35	21.8	5.7	100.5
	35	21.7	10.7	58
	38	23.2	11.7	81.3
	37.5	22.9	7.6	64.9
	55	46.3	27.4	106.5
	97.5	75.1	....	219.12
	127.5	98.6	....	456.42
	94.5	76.1	6	150.22
	94	69.5	....	114.42
Culvert removed		....	28.5	153.3
	92	69.5	37	213.62

6.	Length	Concrete	Rock	Excavation
	174	143.4	72.5	816.12
	97.5	71	....	248.02
	94.5	69.5	15	253.52
	97.5	71	....	287.62
	122	83.8	54	400.82
	100	63	26	285.62
	97.5	59.24	2.1	200.52
	97.5	61.53	18.1	303.52
	97.5	61.53	2.1	280.74
	41	23.69	....	78.37
	83	83.62	....	218.45
	80	44.89	....	177.77
	71	40.48	....	119.02
	102	95.32	....	344 36
	39	24.82	....	129 72

7. Dufferin Construction Co. Limited.....	\$17,691 70
Goldie Construction Co. Limited.....	24,538 81

APPENDIX "A"

RE EXTENSION OF DANFORTH AVENUE, SCARBORO TOWNSHIP

Name of Contractor	Clearing per acre	Grubbing per acre	Earth Exc. cubic yd.	Rock Exc. cubic yd.	Erect. wire fence per rod	Placing 12-in. pipe, L. ft.	Placing 15-in. pipe, L. ft.	Placing 18-in. pipe, L. ft.	Removing existing fences per rod	End Walls for Culverts each
Angstrom & Verocchio, Limited.....	\$600 00	\$500 00	73	\$2 50	79	40	45	48	90	\$4 50
F. R. Wilford & Company, Limited.....	125 00	250 00	68	4 00	70	50	70	80	30	4 00
J. R. McQuigge.....	150 00	400 00	56	..	1 00	..	..	75	1 00	8 50
Law Construction Company.....	250 00	250 00	56	6 00	85	80	90	90	25	7 00
Ontario Foundation En- gineering Company, Limited	150 00	150 00	59	5 00	75	..	..	50	10	2 00
Dufferin Construction Com- pany, Limited.....	100 00	150 00	59	4 00	60	50	50	50	15	4 00
Johnson Bros. Company, Limited.....	100 00	200 00	85	5 00	75	50	75	1 00	1 00	10 00
MacDonald & Messery....	100 00	150 00	58	2 50	30	30	35	35	15	3 50
George Chenery.....	100 00	200 00	40	3 00	90	60	65	70	90	7 00

Mr. MacBride asked the following Question:—

1. In view of the recent announcement in the press by the Hollinger Mines Limited, that that Company does not intend to undertake the proposed development of the water power at Carrying Place on the Abitibi River, is it the intention of the Government to give this power to the Hollinger Mines Limited. 2. If not to the Hollinger Mines, has the Government promised the Carrying Place power to anyone else and if so, to whom.

And the Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

(1) Lease issued to Hollinger Mines, Limited, for water power at Carrying Place on Abitibi River. (2) Answered by No. 1.

Mr. Ireland asked the following Question:—

1. Have any Packard motor cars been purchased by the Government since October 31st, 1921. 2. If so, what price was paid for each. 3. For whom were they purchased. 4. What Minister, or official, has a prior call upon their use.

And the Minister of Public Works and Highways replied in the words and figures following:—

1. Yes. 2. \$4,115.38 and \$3,773.00. 3. Department of Public Highways, Ontario. 4. Minister of Public Works and Highways. Deputy Minister of Public Highways.

Mr. Joynt asked the following Question:—

1. How many appointments have been made: (a) in the inside service, (b) in the outside service, during the years 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922. 2. How many of such appointments in each year were veterans of the Great War, 1914-1918.

And the Premier replied as follows:—

(1) Appointments under certificate, inside and outside service, from November 1st, 1919, to October 31st, 1922—1,957—of whom 1,389 were promoted from temporary to permanent staff. About 30 per cent. of the appointees were females. (2) This question was answered on March 9th, 1923; see Votes and Proceedings of that date.

Mr. Hill asked the following Question:—

1. In what newspapers were advertisements inserted asking for tenders for automobile markers for 1923. 2. What was the wording of the advertisement. 3. What were the specifications required. 4. When was Canadian Colortype Limited incorporated. 5. Who were the applicants for the letters patent. 6. To whom was the letters patent delivered by the Provincial Secretary's Department. 7. What is the estimated number of markers required.

To which the Minister of Public Works and Highways replied in the words and figures following:—

1. The Mail and Empire; The Globe; The Telegram; The Star; The Farmers Sun; The Canadian Motorist. 2. Copy of Advertisement: "Notice to Automobile Number Plate Manufacturers—Sealed Tenders marked 'Tenders for Number Plates' will be received by the undersigned until twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, July 31st, 1921, for the manufacture and supply of motor vehicle number plates required by the Department of Public Highways of Ontario for the year 1923. Specifications, forms of Tender and Tender envelopes are to be obtained from the Motor Vehicles Branch, Department of Public Highways, 15 Queens Park, Toronto. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. (Signed) W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister of Highways." 3. Specifications attached. 4. July 15th, 1920. 5. Cecil Vanroy Langs, Ewart Gladstone Binkley and Howard Morwick, Barristers-at-law; Nellie Moore, Bookkeeper; and Victoria May Tydd, Stenographer, all of the City of Hamilton in the County of Wentworth and Province of Ontario. 6. Hon. F. C. Biggs. 7. 240,000 sets passenger car plates, class "A", 30,000 sets commercial car plates, class "B," 2,000 sets passenger car dealer plates, class "C," 500 sets commercial car dealer plates, class "D," 500 sets trailer plates, class "E," 7,000 sets motorcycle plates, class "F," 100 sets motorcycle dealer plates, class "G,"

SPECIFICATIONS FOR 1923 MOTOR VEHICLE NUMBER PLATES

Sealed proposals for furnishing number plates for motor vehicles for 1923 will be received by the undersigned at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, until Monday, July 31st, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon.

DESIGN

Motor vehicle number plates to be supplied under this specification for the year 1923 must conform to statutory requirements, showing in plain figures and letters the number and class of the permit issued for the year.

Number plates are to be strong, durable, of good appearance and workmanship, convenient to attach. All metal is to be fully protected from rust.

In awarding the contract special consideration will be given to the design, color combination, workmanship, and process of manufacture proposed and guaranteed by the contractor.

PLATES REQUIRED

There will be required approximately 263,000 sets of plates numbered as follows; but additional plates may be ordered by the Department.

Class "A" plates for passenger cars, 1 to 225-000.

Class "B" plates for commercial cars, C 1 to C 28-000

Class "C" plates for passenger car dealers M 1 to M 2-000

Class "D" plates for commercial car dealers MT 1 to MT 500

Class "E" plates for trailers, T 1 to T 500.

Class "F" plates for motor cycles, 1 to 7000

Class "G" plates for motor cycle dealers, M 1 to M 100.

NUMBERING

All digits and letters are to be embossed and shall be sharp and clean cut with no blurring or over-running. The minimum height of figures and letters for the respective number plates shall be as follows, with the hyphen separating the hundreds from the thousands: Class A, B, C, D and E plates, **four inches**; Classes F and G, two and a half inches. In addition to letters and figures indicating the class and number, each plate is to have thereon the name of the Province or contraction thereof, "Ont.", and the year of issue (23). The design in all respects to be approved by the Department.

SIZE OF PLATES

The minimum outside dimensions of plates shall be as follows:—

Those bearing 1, 2, 3 or 4 figures and letters, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$; those bearing 5 figures and letters, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 12; those bearing 6 figures and letters, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 14. Motorcycle plates $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 7.

PAINT

Plates are to be well coated on the face with the best quality of enamel paint obtainable which shall be flexible and durable, and thoroughly baked, and the manufacturer shall guarantee that there will be no deterioration in their appearance during the period one year from January 1st, 1923. The back of the plates shall be coated with the best grade of rust and weather-proof paint.

HOLES AND SLOTS

Classes A,B,C,D and E shall have four slots, two at the top and two at the bottom, each slot to be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and one-quarter of an inch wide. The centre of each slot-space shall be $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the centre of the plate. Plates shall also have punched or bored at each of the four corners, round holes one-quarter of an inch in diameter.

METAL

All plates must be made of pickled, annealed, cold-rolled steel free from scale, clear, smooth and free from rust, grease or other foreign material and not less in thickness than No. 26 U.S. Standard Gauge.

PACKING

Each set of plates is to be separated by wax paper and enclosed in strong envelopes (80-lb. glazed kraft) having a string fastener, with the number of plates, the return address and words "handle with care" printed on each envelope. The design and printing or lettering thereon are to be approved by the Department. After being placed in the envelope, plates shall be packed for shipment in double-faced corrugated straw board cartons, each containing 50 sets, packed vertically in numerical order and so arranged that when the package is opened the lowest number will be the first removed. The cartons shall have stamped on the outside the numbers of the plates contained therein.

The cartons of each shipment of plates shall also be numbered. That containing the lowest numbered plates, No. 1, and so on.

DELIVERY

Delivery of plates shall be made as follows: One-quarter of contract by November 1st, one-quarter by December 1st, the balance by December 15th.

SAMPLES

Samples are to be submitted with the tender and are to remain the property of the Department. Plates supplied are to fully correspond in dimensions, weight, quality, workmanship and appearance with the sample or with such variations as may be agreed upon in writing to the satisfaction of the Department. It is to be understood that no contract is finally awarded until samples have been supplied and approved by the Department.

INSPECTION

All materials and workmanship shall be subject to approval and inspection by the Department, and any inspector appointed by the Department shall be granted free access to the work and materials and the contractor shall facilitate such inspection. The inspection shall not, however, relieve the contractor from his obligation to furnish proper material and good workmanship.

PLACE OF MANUFACTURE

Number plates will be preferably manufactured within the Dominion of Canada and bidders who are not manufacturers must enclose with their tender a sworn statement from the manufacturer that the sample submitted is of his manufacture and in the event of the contract being awarded to such bidder he will deliver plates in accordance with the sample submitted and specifications for same. The Minister of Highways also reserves the right to change the classification of plates and to add new classifications calling for new letters or words

to be added, to change at any time the serial number of plates in any class providing the plates have not been manufactured previous to the notice of change. All these changes or additions of classes must be made without extra charge.

TENDER

Each tender is to state the price per thousand sets F.O.B. place of manufacture, for the foregoing quantities, but the Department reserves the right to order any additional quantity at any time prior to July 31st, 1923, at the price of the original tender and which additional number plates are to be regarded as covered by these specifications and any contract based thereon.

(Signed) W. A. McLEAN,
Deputy Minister of Highways,

Dated at Toronto, July 24, 1922.

TENDER

FOR 1923 AUTOMOBILE NUMBER PLATES

.....
Give full address
.....

Sir:—

..... propose and agree to supply the undermentioned goods in accordance with the specifications prepared for that purpose and dated the 4th day of July, 1922, for the manufacture and supply of motor vehicle number plates required by the Department of Public Highways for the year 1923, for the following unit prices which are given in figures and also written in word:

Unit Price	Estimated Quantity	Contractor's Total Bid
Class "A" plates for passenger cars		
.....per set		
.....per set	225,000	sets.....\$.....
Class "B" plates for commercial cars		
.....per set		
.....per set	28,000	sets.....\$.....
Class "C" plates for passenger car dealers		
.....per set		
.....per set	2,000	sets.....\$.....
Class "D" plates for commercial car dealers		
.....per set		
.....per set	500	sets.....\$.....

Unit Price		Estimated Quantity		Contractor's Total Bid
Class "E" plates for trailers				
..... per set				
..... per set		500	sets.....\$.	
Class "F" plates for motorcycles				
..... per set				
..... per set		7,000	sets.....\$.	
Class "G" plates for motorcycles				
..... per set				
..... per set		100	sets.....\$.	
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
Total estimated tender.....			\$.	

A marked cheque for the sum of \$500.00 is attached.

.....remain,
Your obedient servant

To W. A. MacLean,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Public Highways,
Toronto, Ont.

Mr. McCrea asked the following Question:—

1. What rights, if any, have been granted to the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, or Edward Wellington Backus, by way of licenses or agreement, permitting said company or E. W. Backus to store water and (or) create power on the Seine River in the District of Rainy River. 2. What rights, if any, have been granted to any other persons to store water and (or) create power on said Seine River. 3. If any rights have been granted to the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, or E. W. Backus, at what place or places on said Seine River is or are the grantees permitted to store water or create power. 4. Had the Government, at the date of granting rights to store water and create power to the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, or E. W. Backus, any estimate of the potential power development on said Seine River. What

do such estimates show. 5. What is the area of the watershed drained, the waters wherefrom will be used for such storage and power purposes. 6. What unsold Crown timber is on the watershed of the Seine River, specifying different classes thereof and estimates of same. 7. What protests, if any, have been received by the Government from municipalities or persons against the granting of such rights on the Seine River to the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company Limited, or E. W. Backus. 8. What representations were made to the Government, verbally or by letter, on behalf of the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, or E. W. Backus, as to the necessity for granting the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, or E. W. Backus, exclusive storage rights on said Seine River. 9. Did the Government give any consideration to the possible development of the iron fields in that neighbourhood and the necessity of future power requirements for same. 10. Were any reservations of water power made for the protection of development of said iron ore industry. 11. Has the Government stipulated with the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, or E. W. Backus, for development of power on said Seine River within a specified time, and if so, to what extent and within what time must such power be developed. 12. Has any provision been made protecting the Province of Ontario against the possible exportation of power developed on said Seine River by the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, or E. W. Backus, to operate industries in the United States. 13. If any such provision has been made, what are the terms thereof. 14. Did the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, or E. W. Backus, submit to the Government, before any such rights were granted, any plans for the development of the power available on said Seine River; if so, what is the nature of such plan of development. 15. Has the Government any information that the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, or E. W. Backus, have been and are now cruising the timber areas tributary to said Seine River. 16. Is there sufficient pulpwood on the area tributary to the Seine River, still vested in the Crown, to create a pulp and paper industry.

To which the Minister of Lands and Forests replied as follows:—

1. Water power lease No. 7 to Edward Wellington Backus. License of Occupation No. 1040 to Edward Wellington Backus. 2. None. 3. Water power lease No. 7 provides for development of water power and storage first at Sturgeon Falls on the Seine River, second at Falls in the township of Bennett on the Seine River, third at Steep Rock Falls on the Seine River. License of Occupation No. 1040 provides for storage of waters in Lac des Mill Lac. 4. Estimated power development by the applicant, 15,000 horsepower. 5. Approximately 2,000 square miles. 6. Quantities of timber in the Crown yet to be ascertained by cruises. 7. Protest from Nyando Pulp and Paper Co. re storage on Lac des Mill Lac. 8. Continuation and extension of their industries was emphasized. 9. Yes. 10. Surplus power developed and not used by the lessee is subject to the order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. 11. Waterpower lease No. 7 provides development to the full extent and capacity of the power at the three points in one year, two years and three years respectively. 12. None of the developed power is to be exported from the Province without the consent and approval of the Minister. 13. See answer to No. 12. 14. Preliminary plans of the development are filed in the Department by the lessee. 15. No. 16. See answer to question No. 6.

Mr. Ferguson asked the following Question:—

1. How many miles of Provincial highway with permanent surface has been completed. 2. Where are the different sections located. 3. What is the length of each section. 4. What is the mileage in each of the Provincial ridings. 5. What is the type of surface used in each section. 6. What was the cost of each portion in each of the said ridings.

To which the Minister of Public Works and Highways replied in the words and figures following:—

1. 784.62 miles. 2. See appendix 1. 3. See appendix 1. 4. See appendix 2. 5. See appendix 1. 6. Cannot answer as The Provincial Highway Act requires expenditure to be distributed according to counties, and ledgers of the Department therefore do not segregate expenditure according to ridings. The cost of each section is given in appendix No. 1.

APPENDIX NO. 1

2. Where are the different sections located.	3. What is the length of each section.	5. What is the type of surface used in each section.	Cost of each section.
Hamilton to Stoney Creek.....	3.95 miles	Cement Concrete	\$ 129,073 38
Stoney Creek to Winona.....	4.13 "	Bituminous Concrete	257,512 59
Winona to Grimsby and Park Road to Grimsby-Clinton Line.....	4.75 "	Bituminous Penetration	243,438 95
Grimsby Village and easterly to Park Road.....	2.00 "	Bituminous Concrete	61,145 71
Clinton-Grimsby Line to Vineland except Beamsville Village.....	5.50 "	Bituminous Penetration	211,422 87
Jordan to Louth-Grantham Line..	5.50 "	Bituminous Penetration	216,004 40
St. Catharines to Homer.....	1.30 "	Cement Concrete	76,608 70
Grantham-Louth Line to St. Catharines and Homer to St. Davids	5.75 "	Bituminous Penetration	247,168 49
St. Davids to G.T.R. Subway.....	1.30 "	Bituminous Penetration	31,012 97
G.T.R. Subway to Niagara Falls..	3.00 "	Cement Concrete	104,606 07
Hamilton westerly to Wentworth-Brant Line.....	12.30 "	Bituminous Concrete	728,128 66
Binkley's Subway.....	0.26 "	Cement Concrete.....	16,222 04
Wentworth-Brant Co. Line to Brantford.....	7.80 "	Cement Concrete	402,048 73
Paris to Creditville.....	11.55 "	Gravel	50,461 36
Creditville to Woodstock.....	6.22 "	Macadam	134,499 64
Ingersoll to 5.85 miles west of Thamesford excluding 0.4 miles in Thamesford Village.....	10.85 "	Gravel.....	40,818 15
Thamesford Village.....	0.40 "	Bituminous Concrete	18,378 09
Crumlin to London.....	2.00 "	Cement Concrete	69,680 88
Niagara Falls to Welland.....	12.50 "	Macadam	147,124 51
Dunnville to Cayuga.....	16.40 "	Oiled Macadam	381,890 93
Nelles Corners to Jarvis.....	9.00 "	Macadam	321,561 55
Maidstone and Rochester Townships.....	6.60 "	Gravel	14,396 65
Tilbury West Township.....	6.30 "	Gravel	5,023 90
Tilbury Town.....	0.75 "	Cement Concrete	27,702 30
Tilbury East Township.....	5.20 "	Gravel	6,809 51
Raleigh Township.....	2.10 "	Gravel	998 78
Chatham westerly.....	2.68 "	Cement Concrete	73,849 48
Chatham easterly.....	5.67 "	Cement Concrete	168,297 19
Louisville easterly.....	6.20 "	Gravel	5,927 17
Zone-Camden Line easterly.....	0.94 "	Gravel	711 86

2 Where are the different sections located.	3. What is the length of each section.	5. What is the type of surface used in each section.	Cost of each Section.
Zone-Mosa Line westerly.....	5.60 miles	Gravel	\$ 4,429 39
Talbotville to Elgin-Kent Co. Line	31.00 "	Gravel	75,729 87
London to St. Thomas.....	14.60 "	Cement Concrete	505,529 02
Lambeth Village.....	0.20 "	Cement Concrete	8,364 22
From 0.6 miles west of Bayham-Malahide Line to 1 mile east of Elgin-Norfolk Line.....	8.60 "	Gravel	11,152 10
Courtland easterly.....	4.88 "	Gravel	17,134 19
Delhi easterly.....	8.44 "	Gravel	40,750 74
Simcoe easterly.....	5.38 "	Gravel	17,338 26
Haldimand-Norfolk Co. Line westerly.....	2.94 "	Macadam	39,686 60
Jarvis westerly.....	1.30 "	Macadam (two course)	33,116 64
Hamilton to Mount Hope.....	6.60 "	Macadam (3.88 miles oiled)	113,120 47
Morpeth easterly.....	3.85 "	Gravel	2,573 70
Blenheim easterly.....	6.84 "	Gravel	9,131 40
Wheatley to Tilbury East-Raleigh Line.....	16.40 "	Gravel	14,546 56
Leamington to Wheatley.....	6.70 "	Gravel	12,523 50
Essex easterly.....	0.59 "	Cement Concrete	17,221 64
Howard Ave. to Maidstone.....	6.56 "	Cement Concrete	208,693 19
Windsor southerly.....	2.00 "	Cement Concrete	54,649 54
Kingston Rd., Scarboro Tp. G.T.Ry to Brimby Rd.....	3.1 "	Cement Concrete	158,940 59
Pickering Village westerly.....	6.5 "	Bituminous Concrete	336,750 10
Whitby Town:			
Lindsay Road.....	0.24 "	Bituminous Concrete	11,132 80
Kingston Road.....	0.33 "	Bituminous Concrete	14,168 00
East Whitby-Darlington Townline to Belleville, less 1.0 miles in municipalities.....	64.64 "	Gravel	237,454 21
In E. and W. limits of Bowmanville	0.2 "	Bituminous Concrete	8,770 19
Cobourg easterly.....	0.26 "	Bituminous Concrete	10,243 66
Trenton Town.....	0.53 "	Bituminous Concrete	22,159 50
Port Hope to Frazerville (Peterboro Road).....	17.5 "	Gravel	37,460 99
Between Belleville and Foxboro...	2.7 "	Waterbound Macadam	40,589 23
Belleville to Shannonville.....	7.24 "	Waterbound Macadam	88,490 79
Shannonville easterly to the Slash Road Indian Reserve.....	7.81 "	Gravel	22,430 70
From Slash Road Indian Reserve to 5.15 miles east of Napanee.....	12.1 "	Waterbound Macadam	186,763 20
From 2 miles west of Odessa westerly.....	3.33 "	Waterbound Macadam	71,123 94
Kingston westerly.....	7.72 "	Waterbound Macadam	173,046 81
Barriefield easterly.....	13.0 "	Waterbound Macadam	305,184 35
Brockville westerly.....	4.2 "	Bituminous Penetration	107,298 66
Brockville easterly.....	1.7 "	Waterbound Macadam	38,920 93
Prescott westerly.....	3.0 "	Gravel	6,765 25
From 1½ miles west of Moulinette to Dickinson's Landing.....	3.0 "	Gravel	11,273 88
Cornwall westerly.....	3.3 "	Waterbound Macadam	77,517 85
G.T.R. Johnstown to South limits of Nepean Township.....	40.6 "	Gravel	303,945 34
Ottawa southerly.....	4.35 "	Bituminous Concrete	206,020 29
Ottawa easterly.....	3.75 "	Bituminous Concrete	158,393 28
Orleans easterly (including 0.8 miles in Rockland).....	16.5 "	Bituminous Penetration	266,236 08
East Hawkesbury.....	4.28 "	Gravel	18,399 99
Junction of Ottawa-Pembroke and Richmond roads.....	0.04 "	Bituminous Concrete	2,061 37
Antrim to Arnprior.....	7.02 "	Gravel	32,303 31
Town of Pembroke.....	0.57 "	Bituminous Concrete	25,967 20
Bells Corners to Richmond Road..	0.6 "	Bituminous Penetration	11,721 49
Stanley's Corners to Ashton.....	8.1 "	Gravel	14,760 00

2 Where are the different sections located.	3. What is the length of each section.	5. What is the type of surface used in each section.	Cost of each Section.
Smith's Falls northerly.....	3. 0 miles	Bituminous Penetration	\$ 11,139 74
Barriefield north-easterly.....	4. 71 "	Waterbound Macadam	65,821 00
Yonge St.—Toronto limits northerly	0. 8 "	Cement Concrete	32,219 55
Yonge St.—Hog's Hollow and north to Thornhill.....	4.95 "	Bituminous Concrete	210,897 19
Bloor St. W. and Dundas St. from the Humber River to 0.7 miles west of Cooksville.....	7. 7 "	Bituminous Concrete	336,238 69
South Boundary to E. Gwillimbury Twp. to top of Holland Landing Hill.....	1.95 "	Bituminous Penetration	72,915 64
Concession 11-12 Innisfil Twp. to Town of Barrie.....	2.34 "	Gravel	4,082 30
Barrie to Orillia.....	22.17 "	Gravel	63,888 46
Town of Orillia:			
Barrie Road to Colborne St....	0.366 "	Bituminous Concrete	16,590 70
Cedar St. to North St.....	0.083 "	Bituminous Concrete	4,078 89
Orillia to Ardtrea.....	4.58 "	Macadam	50,826 43
From Brampton northerly 1.40 miles.....	1.40 "	Gravel	2,921 01
From Orangeville northerly through Twp of Mono and part of Melancthon Twp. to Melancthon Side Road (Lot 290).....	18. 1 "	Gravel	65,394 08
From Binkleys Hollow to east limits of Town of Preston (not including Town of Dundas).....	19.30 "	Bituminous Concrete	790,297 78
Guelph southerly to lots 10 and 11, Puslinch Twp.....	3.75 "	Cement Concrete	129,705 38
From S. limit City of Kitchener south easterly.....	2.82 "	Cement Concrete	70,606 49
Stratford south westerly.....	7. 8 "	Gravel	19,177 85
North Boundary of London Twp.	12.08 "	Gravel	17,530 93
London Twp. (Proof Line Road)..	6. 1 "	Gravel	7,353 47
From Lot 30, Con. 2 E. Williams to Lot 28, Con. 20, McGillivray...	2.04 "	Gravel	3,034 36
W. Williams from Centre Road to Lot 13, Con. 17, and from Lot 17, Con. 17, to boundary W. Williams and Bosanquet.....	7. 5 "	Gravel	12,728 94
Bosanquet Twp. from Boundary W. Williams through Bosanquet Twp. and Warwick Twp. to half mile west of Village of Warwick	17. 8 "	Gravel	17,111 17
Plymton Twp.....	9. 2 "	Gravel	24,665 93
Sarnia Twp. from E. boundary westerly to Lot 11.....	4. 0 "	Gravel	4,638 93
Easterly from Sarnia.....	2.43 "	Cement Concrete	91,207 59
Wilmot Twp. and N. and S. Easthope Twps. to Lot 30, Easthope.	16.34 "	Gravel	43,169 33
Stratford westerly.....	3.83 "	Bituminous Concrete	182,121 15
Lot 20, Ellice to Lot 28 Ellice....	2.05 "	Oiled Macadam	24,272 71
Hullett Twp. Lot 28 to Lot 35....	1.65 "	Gravel	2,040 31
Homesville to Taylors Corners....	3.69 "	Gravel	9,863 25
Arthur westerly.....	2. 1 "	Gravel	10,427 00
Con. 4 and 5, Arthur Twp. to Con. 9.....	3. 6 "	Gravel	3,049 00
From Con. 11, Arthur Twp. to Lot 100, Con. C and D. Minto.....	6. 3 "	Gravel	12,353 70
From Lot 65 Con. C and D. Minto to Minto-Howick Twp. boundary through Howick to Lot 50, Con. C and D Carrick Twp.....	3.27 "	Gravel	5,395 33
From Lot 40 Con. C and D to Village Mildmay.....	3.53 "	Gravel	3,760 30

2 Where are the different sections located	3. What is the length of each section.	5. What is the type of surface used in each section.	Cost of each section.
From Con. 12, Carrick Twp. to Walkerton.....	3. 5 miles	Gravel	\$ 4,774 73
From Lot 50 to Lot 43, Greenock Township.....	1. 1 "	Gravel	1,187 10
From Teeswater Road to Lot 16, Con. 1, Greenock Township....	3. 21 "	Gravel	4,312 98
From Lot 30 to Lot 1, Con. 1, Kincardine Township.....	3. 8 "	Gravel	2,845 07
Guelph northerly.....	2. 95 "	Cement Concrete	104,373 42
From Lot 10 to Lot 1, Con. 16, Twp of Nichol.....	2. 3 "	Macadam	23,051 92
From Lot 22 to Lot 11 Twps. of Bentinck and Glenelg.....	4. 7 "	Gravel	6,583 93
South of Owen Sound.....	2. 5 "	Macadam	20,835 99
Clappison's Corners to Black's Corners Twps. E. and W. Flamboro	3. 0 "	Bituminous Penetration	93,282 43
Toronto-Hamilton Highway to city limits of Hamilton.....	0. 89 "	Cement Concrete	38,399 91

APPENDIX 2

Riding	Mileage
North York.....	1.95
Simcoe South.....	2.34
Simcoe Centre.....	1.23
Simcoe East.....	23.63
Simcoe East and Centre (boundary).....	2.34
Peel.....	1.40
Dufferin.....	18.10
Wentworth South.....	0.55
Wentworth North.....	18.79
Waterloo South.....	12.59
Waterloo North.....	2.82
Wellington South.....	6.70
Wellington East.....	2.30
Wellington West.....	16.60
Perth South.....	7.80
Middlesex North.....	9.54
Middlesex East.....	6.10
Middlesex East and North (boundary).....	12.08
Lambton East.....	6.50
Lambton West.....	26.93
Perth North and South (boundary).....	13.48
Huron South.....	3.69
Huron North.....	1.10
Huron South and Centre (boundary).....	1.65
Bruce South.....	11.91
Bruce West.....	3.80
Grey South.....	4.70
Grey North.....	2.50
Peel.....	4. 5

Riding	Mileage
West York.....	2. 5
Boundary of East and West York.....	5.75
East York.....	3. 1
South Ontario.....	7.07
West Durham.....	18. 3
East Durham.....	13. 2
Boundary of East Durham and West Northumberland....	8. 3
West Northumberland.....	17.06
East Northumberland.....	16. 6
West Hastings.....	9.67
East Hastings.....	19. 5
Lennox.....	13.68
Frontenac.....	25.43
Brockville.....	5. 9
Grenville.....	26. 4
Stormont.....	6. 3
Carleton.....	37.31
Russell.....	20.25
Prescott.....	4.28
North Renfrew.....	0.57
South Lanark.....	3. 0
Hamilton West.....	0.19
Hamilton West and Wentworth South (boundary).....	1.17
Wentworth South.....	26.88
Lincoln.....	16.75
St. Catharines.....	7.85
Niagara Falls.....	7.60
Brant North.....	8.70
Brant South.....	2.80
Brant North and Oxford North (boundary).....	8.43
Oxford North and Oxford South (boundary).....	7.16
Oxford South.....	5.00
Oxford North and Middlesex East (boundary).....	0.78
Middlesex East.....	16.85
Welland.....	8.40
Haldimand.....	26.70
Essex North.....	21.46
Kent West.....	39.00
Kent East.....	17.23
Elgin West.....	34.90
Elgin East.....	7.60
Norfolk North.....	9.23
Norfolk North and Norfolk South (boundary).....	13.41
Essex South.....	7.29

Mr. Kennedy asked the following Question:—

1. What lawyers, or firms of lawyers, have been paid for any services by the present Government since 31st October, 1922? 2. How much has been paid to each since that date? 3. What further bills, if any, have been rendered?

To which the Attorney-General replied in the words and figures following:—

1. and 2.

McAndrew, James & Evans, legal services.....	\$1,675 00
F. W. Wegenast, legal adviser.....	2,915 39
L. Foster, senior law clerk.....	875 00
J. P. Kent, senior law clerk.....	462 50
W. H. Latimer, senior law clerk.....	1,800 00
G. T. Scroggie, senior law clerk.....	1,500 00
J. A. R. McCuaig, junior law clerk.....	216 00
F. J. Sullivan, junior law clerk.....	332 00

3. N. W. Rowell..... 681 25

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

CROWN COUNSEL PROSECUTIONS

M. M. Brown.....	Brockville.....	\$ 20 00
F. E. Hetherington.....	St. Catharines.....	67 00
J. A. Hutcheson.....	Peterboro.....	332 08
L. B. Spencer.....	Milton.....	151 50
N. L. Croome.....	Fort Frances.....	81 00
J. G. Harkness.....	Cornwall.....	50 00
M. B. Tudhope.....	Bracebridge.....	191 25
J. H. Burritt.....	Pembroke.....	81 00
J. L. O'Flynn.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	601 50
A. McCrimmon.....	St. Thomas.....	122 00
H. P. Cooke.....	Kenora.....	187 25
T. H. Dyer.....	Owen Sound.....	56 00
M. R. Alliston.....	Picton.....	20 00
Geo. Wilkie.....	Orangeville.....	146 00
W. F. Kerr.....	Cobourg.....	156 00
Chas. Seager.....	Goderich.....	20 00
J. C. Makins.....	Stratford.....	921 58
W. M. Wilson.....	Napanee.....	20 00
J. B. T. Caron.....	Walkerton.....	177 40
A. G. Murray.....	Port Arthur.....	301 20
J. A. Ritchie.....	Ottawa.....	249 00
T. N. Phelan.....	Whitby.....	157 80
H. D. Smith.....	Chatham.....	20 00
C. H. McKim.....	Perth.....	23 00
W. S. Hall.....	L'Orignal.....	20 00
J. E. Anderson.....	Lindsay.....	106 00
H. D. Smith.....	Chatham.....	366 00

F. J. Hughes	Welland	\$ 267 00
Gordon Waldron	Toronto	865 00
J. G. Harkness	Cornwall	20 00
J. A. McIntosh	Hamilton	140 10
J. H. Rodd	Sandwich	78 00
D. S. Bowlby	Kitchener	20 00
J. A. Ritchie	Ottawa	20 00
W. M. Charlton	Brantford	20 00
Donald Ross	Barrie	20 00
R. H. Greer	Chatham	107 60
C. Seager	Goderich	20 00
G. Waldron	Toronto	769 00
J. C. Elliott	London	212 00
W. M. Wilson	Napanee	20 00
R. N. Ball	Woodstock	20 00
T. J. Rigney	Kingston	20 00
F. W. Willson	Sarnia	109 60
G. G. McPherson	Stratford	20 00
G. W. Hatton	Peterboro	20 00
W. E. Kelly	Simcoe	56 00
J. M. Kearns	Guelph	20 00
A. McCrimmon	St. Thomas	131 00
W. F. Kerr	Cobourg	20 00
T. H. Dyer	Owen Sound	20 00
T. E. McKee	North Bay	20 00
T. E. McKee	North Bay	20 00
M. M. Brown	Brockville	106 00
W. F. Langworthy	Port Arthur	162 00
T. D. Cowper	Welland	50 00
J. E. Anderson	Lindsay	20 00
H. Arrell	Cayuga	20 00
D. Robertson	Walkerton	133 50
W. S. Morphy	Brampton	20 00
E. H. Lancaster	St. Catharines	20 00
M. R. Alliston	Picton	20 00
J. G. Harkness	Cornwall	20 00
J. C. Makins	Stratford	221 65
J. A. Ritchie	Ottawa	137 00
F. L. Smiley	Haileybury	118 00
S. F. Washington	Hamilton	66 00
R. R. McKessock	Sudbury	212 00
J. L. Island	Orangeville	20 00
J. C. Elliott	London	56 00
T. N. Phelan	Milton	68 85
C. H. McKim	Perth	20 75
H. P. Cooke	Kenora	192 75
D. C. Donnan	Belleville	20 00
J. H. Burritt	Pembroke	20 00
M. B. Tudhope	Bracebridge	256 00
J. E. Farewell	Whitby	20 00

CONSTITUTIONAL LITIGATION

F. W. Wegenast	\$ 1,100 00
Hon. Wallace Nesbitt	2,750 00
A. G. Browning	3 60
Mason, White & Co.	100 00
Blake & Redden	705 00
D. Scott	20 00
N. W. Rowell	2,038 00
N. W. Rowell	3,000 00

LEGAL FEES IN COUNTIES

J. M. Simpson	\$ 85 00
F. Morrison	50 00
D. R. Byers	100 00
Joseph Sheard	40 00
Thompson & McNulty	14 00
Newton M. Young	50 00
Edward H. Lockwood	75 00
John W. McCullough	156 60
Joseph Sheard	20 00
M. B. Tudhope	109 35
D. S. Bowlby	5 60
3. Edw. H. Lockwood, New York City	\$885 38

LAW ENFORCEMENT BRANCH

1 and 2.

Armstrong, A. H.	\$ 677 50
Agnew & Wallace	10 00
Coleman, D. B.	553 50
Deacon, C. R.	1,654 65
Chowan, S. T.	25 00
Evans, T. W. W.	38 75
Holmes, D. E.	5 00
Johnson, Thos.	25 00
Jeffrey, Nicol.	445 60
Moore & Wearing	133 55
Morphy, H. B.	103 65
Makins, J. A.	783 75
Robertson, David.	221 85
Swanson, D. J. A.	422 75
Tudhope, M. B.	482 05
Webster, C. R.	155 00
Wilson & Wilson	27 90
Findlayson & Dudley	91 38

3. None.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

1. None. 2. Nothing. 3. None.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SUCCESSION DUTY OFFICE.

1 and 2.

A. H. Armstrong, Barrister, Ottawa.....	\$ 162 30
Messrs Owens & Goodwin, Barristers, Stratford.....	100 00

3. A. H. Armstrong, Barrister, Ottawa.....	35 00
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FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

1 and 2.

R. E. Laidlaw, Toronto.....	\$1,268 17
J. L. Island, Orangeville.....	27 80
W. E. Kelly, K.C., Simcoe.....	12 50
J. R. Cotter, Barrie.....	20 60
W. F. McRae, Gore Bay.....	65 50
G. W. Goodwin, Sault Ste. Marie.....	47 00

3. W. F. McRae, Gore Bay.....	13 45
R. E. Laidlaw, Toronto.....	996 38

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

1. Waldron, G., Roebuck, A.W., Rowell, Hon. N.W.

2. Waldron, G.....	\$ 240 00
Roebuck, A. W.....	602 00
Rowell, Hon. N. W.....	3,000 00

3. Rowell, Hon. N. W. Account received Dec. 26th, 1922..	9,200 00
Paid on account.....	3,000 00
Balance owing.....	6,200 00

McMillan, E. G. Account received June 1st, 1922.....	12,250 00
Paid on account.....	7,500 00
Balance owing.....	4,750 00

Harding & Hanley. Account received September 11th, 1922.....	\$10,895 00
Paid on account.....	7,395 00
Balance owing.....	3,500 00

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

1 and 2.

McPherson, G. G.....	\$ 23 60
Slaght, A. G.....	15 65

3. McKessock, R. R.....	30 00
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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

1. That no lawyers or firm of lawyers have been paid for any services by the Department of Public Works since October 31st, 1922. 2. Answered by No. 1. 3. No bills have been rendered nor have the services of any lawyers been given to the Public Works Department for which any charge will be made.

DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISHERIES

1 and 2.

1 and 2.

Allison, M., legal services	\$ 74 55
Brown, M. M. legal services.....	45 04
Goodwin, Geo. W., legal services.....	30 45
Hatton, G. W., legal services.....	70 00
Kelly, Porter & Kelly, legal services.....	127 93
McKessock, R. R. legal services.....	45 75
Smiley, F. L., legal services.....	30 00
Thompson, A. B., legal services.....	25 00

3.

Croome, Norman, legal services.....	20 00
McKessock, R. R. legal services.....	18 90

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

1 and 2.

1 and 2.

G. G. McPherson, Crown Attorney, Stratford.....	\$ 10 50
Kerr & Cochrane, Cobourg.....	5 00
McDonald & Reynolds, North Bay.....	20 00

3. None.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

1. None. 2. Nothing. 3. None.

BOARD OF HEALTH

1. None. 2. Nothing. 3. None.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

1 and 2.

Maw & MacDonald.....	\$ 752 04
R. H. Greer.....	142 02
T. J. Agar, K.C.....	440 00
Hughes & Agar.....	5 00
Ivey, Elliott & Ivey.....	241 20
Cassels, Brock & Kelly.....	4 80
Chisholm, McQuestion, & Robertson.....	116 50
Wallbridge Cameron.....	15 00
Geo. E. Kidd, K.C.....	40 00

3. None.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1. None. 2. Nothing. 3. None.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

1 and 2.

Bedford and Reeve.....	Chatham.....	\$ 15 00
W. F. Huycke.....	Peterborough.....	10 00
Owens and Goodwin.....	Stratford.....	46 10
W. S. Morphy.....	Brampton.....	15 00
H. S. Wegg.....	Toronto.....	125 00
G. J. Clarke.....	Toronto.....	5 00
D. Ross.....	Barrie.....	20 00
E. M. Young.....	Picton.....	10 00
W. I. Mallory.....	Mallorytown.....	2 00
Moore and Wearing.....	Peterborough.....	10 00
J. M. Kearns.....	Guelph.....	30 00

3.

Gordon and O'Brien.....	Peterborough.....	15 00
H. S. Wegg.....	Toronto.....	2 35

On motion of Mr. Dewart, seconded by Mr. Tolmie,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all convictions made in the Police Court for the City of Toronto for Breach of the Ontario Temperance Act between the 13th day of June, 1922, and the 8th day of March, 1923, showing (a) the name of the person convicted, (b) the offence charged, (c) the fine and penalty imposed, (d) the name in each case of the convicting Magistrate.

On motion of Mr. McCrea, seconded by Mr. McLeod,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing: 1. How many Timber Limits have been offered for sale since February 1st, 1921, and where situated. 2. Were they all sold by tender. 3. The date of sale, area and price paid. 4. Were any withdrawn after being advertised, and if so, why. 5. How many tenders were received in each case. 6. The name of the successful tenderer. 7. The amount of bond given in each case by the successful tenderer.

On motion of Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Ferguson,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all letters, petitions, resolutions and memoranda from every source, received by the Minister of Highways or the Department or any official thereof, during the year 1919, protesting against the scheme of Highway Construction of the Government.

On motion of Mr. McNamara, seconded by Mr. Lang,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House it is desirable, in view of the impending shortage of electric energy derivable from the Niagara and other power stations, and to avoid costly waste through the use of imported coal, which is at present scarce, for the generation of electric energy through the use of steam plants, it is necessary to effectively develop the huge store of wasting energy daily passing down the rapids of the St. Lawrence River by co-operation between the United States Government, the Dominion of Canada, the State of New York and the Province of Ontario, and that this Legislature being desirous of procuring more power, for the people of Ontario, request the Government to take immediate steps to bring about the desired results by aforesaid co-operation.

On motion of Mr. McNamara, seconded by Mr. Lang,

Resolved, That this House, representing the Province of Ontario, which sent over 240,000 troops and Nursing Sisters overseas, and many members of which and sons of members served in His Majesty's Forces on the different Allied fronts, approves with deep respect the notable decision of the Dominion Government of Canada to erect a suitable monument within the red zone on Vimy Ridge, Pas-de-Calais, to commemorate the imperishable achievements of the Canadian Forces in the World War.

We further desire to express our undying gratitude to the people of France for the fraternal spirit developed through service and sacrifice, which prompted

the French Republic to graciously present in perpetuity this great altar of humanity's freedom for erection thereon of a Canadian monument to those in whose undying memory shall forever be sustained the high ideals and bonds of friendship and peace between the French and British nations.

Realizing the patriotic and loyal devotion to civilization and liberty, exemplified by the soldiers and notably by the women and children of France, and the chivalry of the people of the French Republic, this Province, through its Legislature, expresses its highest hopes for the future welfare of so gallant a nation.

Resolved, therefore, that an humble address be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, praying that he will be pleased to transmit to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, Sir Julian Hedworth George Baron Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., whose name and fame are so inseparably associated with the Canadian Army of Vimy Ridge, this resolution respectfully requesting that His Excellency will forward, through the proper channels, copies thereof to the Parliament of Canada, to His Excellency the President and to Monsieur Poincare, the Premier of the Republic of France.

On motion of Mr. McNamara, seconded by Mr. Lang,

Ordered, That there be laid before the House, a Return showing: 1. What was the number of inmates in the Provincial prisons and reformatories on November 1st of each year from 1912 to 1923 inclusive. 2. What was the number of commitments to the Provincial prisons and reformatories in each year from 1912 to 1922 inclusive. 3. What was the number of inmates of the Provincial insane asylums and hospitals for the feeble-minded on January 1st of each year from 1912 to 1923 inclusive. 4. What was the number of commitments to Provincial insane asylums and hospitals for the feeble-minded in each year from 1912 to 1922 inclusive. 5. What was the number of neglected and dependent children who were wards of the Province or of the Children's Aid Societies on January 1st of each year from 1912 to 1923 inclusive. 6. What was the number of neglected and dependent children made wards of the Province and of the Children's Aid Societies in each year from 1912 to 1922 inclusive. 7. What was the number of inmates in Houses of Industry or Houses of Providence of the Province, on January 1st of each year from 1912 to 1923 inclusive. 8. What was the number of commitments to the House of Industry or Houses of Providence of the Province during each year from 1912 to 1922 inclusive.

Mr. Lang moved, seconded by Mr. McNamara,

That in view of the fact that fire sufferers in the Town of Matheson entered into written agreements dated 27th of January, 1921, with the Temiskaming

& Northern Ontario Railway Commission, to arbitrate the cause of the fire, whereby their property was destroyed and to fix their damage or loss, should the same be found to be due to negligence of the Commission, and whose arbitration proceeded before the late John M. Ferguson, K.C. (now deceased), William Milne and His Honour Judge Denton, resulting in an interim award by such arbitrators, dated 24th June, 1921, wherein the majority arbitrators, John M. Ferguson, K.C., and His Honour Judge Denton, delivered a finding that the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission was negligent in permitting at that time of the year fires upon their station grounds and in not seeing that they were completely extinguished and that these fires spread from Railway Street and got into the buildings of the town on the north side of that street, setting them on fire, and into the stumps and other material on the vacant lots owned by the Commission, and which award contained a recommendation to all parties by such arbitrators, as an alternative to hearing further evidence with a view to showing the buildings destroyed by the station ground fires, to the effect that the claimants and the Commission should agree that the damages payable by the Commission should be limited to two-fifths of the actual value of the buildings of the claimants destroyed in the fire;

And which recommendation made by such majority arbitrators was also concurred in by William Milne, arbitrator appointed by such Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission, on the ground that such recommendation appeared to him to be fair and reasonable;

And which award was then appealed by the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission to the Honourable Mr. Justice Rose, who directed that the matters in question be referred back generally to the Arbitrators for reconsideration and determination, and John M. Ferguson, K.C., having since departed this life and no new arbitrator having been appointed as yet on behalf of such fire sufferers;

And that in the opinion of this House the recommendation of the three arbitrators should be acted upon by the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the purpose of saving expense and litigation and of bringing a speedy relief to the fire sufferers, being the claimants referred to in such proceedings.

And a Debate having arisen,

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Provincial Secretary presented to the House, by command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor:—

Report of the Department of Labour for 1922. (*Sessional Papers No. 16*).

Also—Report of Superintendent, Neglected and Dependent Children, 1922. (*Sessional Papers No. 27*).

Also—Report of Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon Hospitals and Charitable Institutions. (*Sessional Papers No. 25*).

Also—Report of Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon Ontario Hospitals for Insane, Feeble-minded and Epileptic. (*Sessional Papers No. 25*).

Also—Report of Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon Prisons and Reformatories. (*Sessional Papers No. 25*).

Also—Report of Registrar-General relating to registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths. (*Sessional Papers No. 20*).

Also—Regulations and Orders-in-Council made since March 28th, 1923, under authority of Department of Education Act, etc. (*Sessional Papers No. 66*).

Also—Report of the Minister of Lands and Forests 1922. (*Sessional Papers No. 3*).

Also—Report for 1922 of The Workmen's Compensation Board. (*Sessional Papers No. 55*).

Also—Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. (*Sessional Papers No. 49*).

Also—Report on Guelph Radial Railway of the Hydro-Electric Enquiry Commission. (*Sessional Papers No. 79*).

Also—Report of the Agricultural and Experimental Union. (*Sessional Papers No. 32*).

Also—Report of the Soldiers' Aid Commission for the year ending 31st October, 1922. (*Sessional Papers No. 102*).

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Raney,

Ordered, That when this House adjourns To-day, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday next, the eighth day of May, instant, at three of the clock in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned at 10.20 p.m.

Tuesday, May 8th, 1923.

PRAYERS.

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded in State to the Legislative Assembly and being seated upon the Throne,

Mr. Speaker addressed His Honour in the following words:—

May it please Your Honour:

The Legislative Assembly of the Province, having at its present Sittings thereof, passed several Bills to which, in the name and on behalf of the said Legislative Assembly, I respectfully request Your Honour's Assent.

The Clerk Assistant then read the titles of the Acts that had been passed, severally, as follows:—

An Act to authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit Harold Herson Willson to practice at the Bar of His Majesty's Courts in Ontario.

An Act respecting the City of Guelph.

An Act to simplify the Sales of Property held in trust for the Church of England in the Diocese of Niagara.

An Act respecting the Town of Weston and Canada Cycle and Motor Company, Limited, and Moffatts, Limited.

An Act respecting the Township of East Flamboro'.

An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

An Act respecting the Victoria Loan and Savings Company.

An Act respecting the Town of Penetanguishene.

An Act respecting Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.

An Act to amend The Municipal Franchise Act, 1922.

An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act.

An Act to amend The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.

An Act to amend The Agricultural Development Act.

An Act respecting the Township of Scarborough.

An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

An Act to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to Guarantee the payment of Certain Debentures.

An Act respecting Registration of Guests in Standard Hotels.

An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

An Act respecting the City of Windsor.

An Act to incorporate the Village of Hilton Beach.

An Act respecting the Corporation of the City of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth and the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Electric Railway Company.

An Act respecting the publication of Betting Information.

An Act to authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit Dan Solomon Denberg to practice at the Bar of His Majesty's Courts in Ontario and as a Solicitor in the Supreme Court of Ontario.

An Act respecting the Municipality of Neebing.

An Act respecting the Township of Etobicoke.

An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

An Act respecting the City of St. Catharines.

An Act respecting the Township of Tisdale.

An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act.

An Act respecting Fecunis, Limited.

An Act to empower the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Toronto to mortgage certain lands in the Town of Oshawa.

An Act respecting the City of Brantford.

An Act to Consolidate the Debenture Debt of the Town of Hawkesbury.

An Act respecting the Town of Sturgeon Falls.

An Act respecting the City of Port Arthur.

An Act respecting the Town of Port Colborne.

An Act to incorporate the Town of Mount Dennis.

An Act to incorporate a part of the Township of York as the Town of Humbervale.

An Act respecting the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

An Act respecting the City of Toronto.

An Act respecting the Township of York.

An Act to amend The Local Improvement Act.

An Act to amend The Judicature Act.

An Act respecting the University of Western Ontario.

An Act respecting the City of London.

An Act respecting the Town of Tillsonburg.

An Act to Incorporate the City of York City.

An Act respecting the Town of Brampton.

An Act to amend The Local Improvements Act.

An Act to regulate the operation of The Public Vehicles Act, 1923.

An Act respecting the City of Ottawa.

An Act to amend The Coroners Act.

An Act respecting actions for Negligence against Hydro-Electric Railways.

An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

An Act to amend The Registry Act.

An Act to amend The Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act.

An Act to amend The Billiard Room and Bowling Alley License Act.

An Act to amend The Tile Drainage Act.

An Act respecting inquiries as to the Grain Trade in Ontario.

An Act to amend The Landlord and Tenant Act.

An Act to amend The Rural Hydro-Electric Distribution Act, 1921.

An Act to amend The Municipal Arbitrations Act.

An Act to amend The Athletic Commission Act.

An Act to encourage the Consolidation of Cheese Factories.

An Act respecting Mineral Rights in certain Canada Company's Lands.

An Act to amend The Guelph Railway Act, 1921.

An Act respecting the City of Kitchener.

An Act respecting the Town of Haileybury.

An Act respecting the Sale of Securities.

An Act to amend The Public Health Act.

An Act respecting Liens of Mechanics, Wage-earners and Others.

An Act to amend The Community Halls Act.

An Act to Incorporate a part of the Township of York as the Township of East York.

An Act to amend The Cemetery Act.

An Act to amend The Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act, 1922.

An Act to amend The Infants Act.

An Act respecting the Registry Offices in the City of Toronto.

An Act to enable Railway Employees and Commercial Travellers to Vote at Municipal Elections before Polling Day.

An Act to amend The Ontario Companies' Act.

An Act to amend The Land Transfer Tax Act.

An Act to amend The Trustee Act.

An Act respecting the Assignment of Book Debts.

An Act respecting the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park.

An Act for raising money on the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Assessment Amendment Act, 1923.

An Act to amend The Adolescent School Attendance Act.

Provision has been made for carrying on the various Provincial Hydro-Electric projects. Meanwhile, the investigation into the operations of the Hydro-Electric Commission has made considerable progress and several valuable reports have been presented.

After extended consideration by a Committee of this House, the laws regarding motors and other vehicles have been revised and consolidated. In the revision the two objects kept in view have been the safety of the public and the preservation of the highways from destructive traffic. While radical changes have been avoided, the legislation has been shaped to meet the new conditions arising out of the growth of the motor traffic.

The subject of fraudulent flotations was considered by a Legislative Committee during your last recess, and as a result a measure has been adopted which I trust will prove a source of protection to the investing public.

In framing and adopting an Act defining the practice of medicine, you have taken an important step in the direction of bringing under public regulation and control the various branches of the healing art. It will be observed that an opportunity will be afforded for practitioners not yet registered to obtain recognition and that further admissions to practice will be governed by regulations to be provided hereafter.

The Act to amend the Judicature Act will, it is hoped, tend to greater efficiency in our Judicial system, and remove any apparent inequality between the First and Second Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court. The judges forming the second permanent Appeal Court, being relieved of circuit duty, will be able to give their whole time to the hearing of appeals, thus relieving the congestion that has developed in the Appellate Courts of the Province.

It is a matter of pride to our people that the genius of Canadians has achieved in the laboratories of our Provincial University one of the most important medical discoveries of recent years. In recognizing this service to humanity you have not only paid a well merited tribute to the discoverers, but you have made provision for medical research which will no doubt prove of great value in the future.

Increased powers have been conferred upon the Provincial Board of Health for the prevention of the pollution of rivers and streams. These powers will be exercised by judicial process after due investigation and report by the Health authorities. The measure is one which is calculated to protect human life and also to remove a growing menace to the live stock industry of the Province.

A thorough revision has been made of the laws respecting liens of mechanics and wage-earners. The measure as adopted provides additional security to workers and simplifies the law both in its terms and its methods. An Act has also been adopted to increase the payments to widows under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

I desire to thank you for the financial provision you have made for carrying on the public services of the Province, and to assure you that every economy

consistent with efficient administration will be exercised in the various departments of the Government.

In conclusion, I trust that the Legislation you have enacted will prove of enduring value, and that under the guidance and blessing of Providence, prosperity and happiness will be the portion of our country and of our people.

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.

Provision has been made for carrying on the various Provincial Hydro-Electric projects. Meanwhile, the investigation into the operations of the Hydro-Electric Commission has made considerable progress and several valuable reports have been presented.

After extended consideration by a Committee of this House, the laws regarding motors and other vehicles have been revised and consolidated. In the revision the two objects kept in view have been the safety of the public and the preservation of the highways from destructive traffic. While radical changes have been avoided, the legislation has been shaped to meet the new conditions arising out of the growth of the motor traffic.

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The Provincial Secretary then said:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

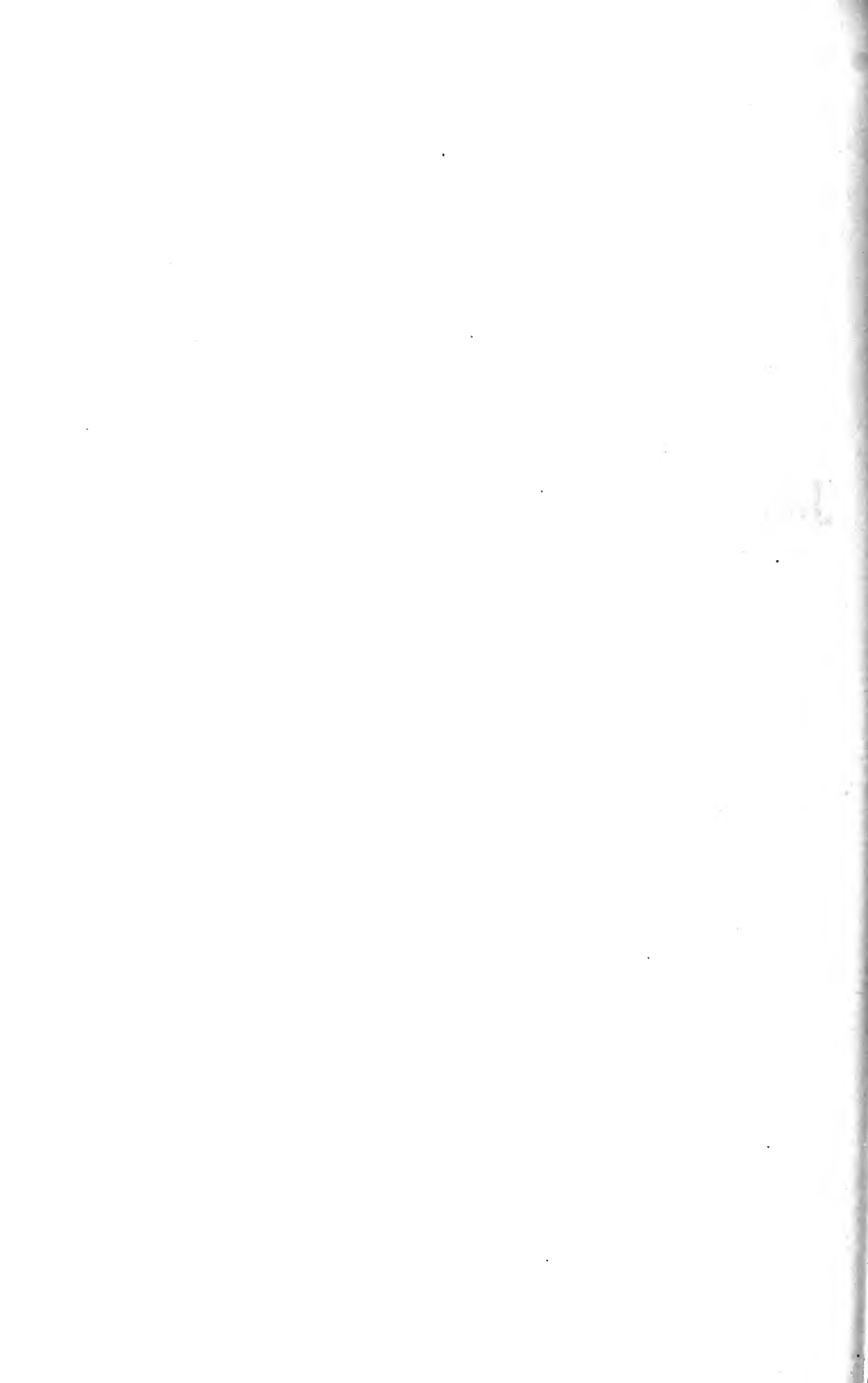
It is His Honour's will and pleasure that this Legislative Assembly be prorogued and this Legislative Assembly is accordingly prorogued.

List of Appendixes

TO THE

Journal of the Legislative Assembly 1923

1. Report of the Committee on a Memorial of the Recent War, for the Province.
2. Report of the Committee on Public Accounts.
3. Report of Committee to inquire into the organization and administration of the University of Toronto.



Report of the Committee of the Legislature

on

A Memorial of the Recent War for the Province of Ontario

*To the Honourable The Speaker, and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the
Province of Ontario:*

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN:—

The undersigned respectfully beg to submit the following report, *viz*:—

On the 22nd day of April, 1920, the Legislative Assembly unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. Cooper (Toronto) and Mr. Carmichael, to record its deep appreciation of the distinguished services of all the members of His Majesty's Forces from the Province of Ontario, who had so gallantly fought for the Empire in the recent war; and on the 28th day of April, 1920, on the motion of the Honourable the Prime Minister, and the Honourable the Attorney-General, this Committee was appointed to consider and report on the erection of a monument to, and the obtaining of a permanent record of all the members of His Majesty's Forces from the Province of Ontario who served in the war. On the 23rd day of March, 1921, the Committee thus appointed presented a report to the Legislature in which emphasis was laid on the fact that the Province of Ontario led Canada in men, in money, and in Red Cross comforts for hospital and field, and recommended in substance, as follows:

1. That an adequate record in detail be gathered and preserved of Ontario's contribution to the war.
2. That a cenotaph be erected at the head of University Avenue, Toronto.
3. That a Memorial Hall of worthy proportions and architecture should be built which would form a museum of relics of the war, including photographs, engravings, paintings, statuary, regimental colours, badges, souvenirs, etc. This hall might be regarded as the Valhalla of the Province. Its facade should be of suitable design, decorated with appropriate carvings. Within the hall there ought to be niches for statues, and an arrangement that would allow of coloured windows to be presented by battalions or individuals, emblematic of incidents in the war.

This building ought to be erected in conjunction with the Ontario Archives, so that its administration would be in the hands of the Archives Department; and the maintenance expenses thereby reduced.

These recommendations were adopted by the Legislature unanimously.*

*See Journals Ont. Leg. Assem., 23rd March, 1921, pp. 196-200, and 30th March, 1922, pp. 142-43.

Since the last meeting of the Legislature questionnaires and forms for records of service have been prepared, a beginning of their distribution made, and some local organization effected. Valuable illustrative data has been acquired and attention given to the locating of historical material throughout the Province, a process which will become more and more difficult to accomplish with the effluxion of time. In the magnitude of its detail and in its inception, this task is a large one, requiring competent direction and special qualifications for its satisfactory completion; and the Committee recommends that this work be continued as has been done in the past under the direction of Colonel Alexander Fraser, LL.D., Ontario Archivist, with such clerical assistance as may be necessary, for which it is recommended provision be made at this Session of the House.*

The Committee has carefully considered the question of the erection of a Cenotaph and of a Memorial Hall, as agreed upon by the Legislature, and in regard thereto the Committee respectfully recommends that a Cenotaph be erected at the head of University Avenue, at a point midway between College Street and the end of the Avenue, and in the centre of the roadway.

The City authorities were approached in this matter and the Committee was assured that no objections will be raised to this site by the City, provided the necessary widening of the roadway be carried out by the Legislature. The land for the necessary widening would be ten feet (10 ft.) on each side of the roadway. This land is vested in the University trustees to whom an application for its transfer has been made.†

It is recommended that the cost of the Cenotaph and the widening of the roadway should not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) and that it be proceeded with early in the summer of this year.

THE MEMORIAL HALL.

On account of the cost involved in the erection of a Memorial Hall worthy of this Province, the Committee begs to recommend that it be not proceeded with at the present time, but that the Legislature should take such steps as may by it be deemed desirable to insure its erection within a few years' time, when a separate building for the Department of Archives now deemed necessary will probably be provided; and that both buildings should then be proceeded with concurrently; both to be separate but to be built on adjoining sites and suitably connected by a corridor.

The Committee recommends that this Memorial Hall be a spacious building with accommodation for the records of the part taken by Ontario in the war, for relics, etc., as originally planned, but kept within a reasonable cost of construction.

It is suggested that, if its recommendation respecting the Memorial Hall shall be concurred in by the Legislature, the Committee shall be given the oppor-

*See Appendix 1 to this report.

†See Appendix 2 to this report.

tunity to report further on it in greater detail during the present Session of the Legislature.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. F. COOPER,
Chairman.
JOS. E. THOMPSON
D. CARMICHAEL
J. RAMSDEN
K. S. STOVER
M. McNAMARA
M. MACBRIDE
W. H. FENTON
ALEXANDER FRASER,
Secretary.

Toronto, 6th February, 1923.

APPENDIX I.

Until such time as adequate accommodation shall have been provided for the permanent housing of the War Records, as indicated in this Report, it is respectfully recommended that the Government shall provide a suitable fire-proof place for the historical material already on hand, and for the material which is being collected, so that it may be properly and safely preserved. Much of it is of inestimable value, and, if lost, or destroyed, could not be replaced. The Committee has been unable hitherto to secure suitable quarters and feels the seriousness of the situation to be such that no time should be lost in taking the necessary action in the premises.

APPENDIX II.

Specification of material to be supplied and work to be done in the erection of a war memorial Cenotaph for the Province of Ontario, as per the plans and this specification prepared under the direction of the Provincial Legislative Committee.

SITE:—To be in Queen's Park or University Avenue on a location indicated by the Committee. Proper barricade or fence to be erected around the site in compliance with city regulations.

EXCAVATE:—Excavate the site to full size of footings as shown and at least five feet deep, going deeper if necessary to secure sound bottom for concrete foundation. All surplus soil to be removed from the site.

CONCRETE:—The foundation to be of concrete in the proportion of one part pure portland cement to three parts clean sharp sand and four parts good sound two-inch broken stone. These ingredients to be run through a mechanical mixer and poured into place and tamped solid. Concrete lining for steps and shaft to be of same mixture.

DAMP PROOFING:—The backs, beds and joints of all stones that come in contact with concrete lining to be painted with "R.I.W." paint, which must be dry before stones are set or concrete placed behind them.

GRANITE:—To be of the best quality grey Stanstead granite, free from knots, streaks, cracks, flaws or defects of any kind. All exposed faces to be fine hammered (ten cut) finish. Faces to be out of wind, clean and free from dumps and holes. Arrises to be sharp and straight. Moulding to be straight and true, deeply contoured and sharply mitered. Carved wreath on each side and top of die, to be well relieved and artistically executed from approved model.

LETTERING:—Allow for approximately 400 letters of inscription, about three inches high, Roman style, deeply incised.

SETTING:—All stones to be set in Atlas white cement mortar, with beds and joints not over 3/16 inches wide. Stones to be set with a derrick level, true and plumb. When setting is completed the whole work to be scrubbed clean and all joints to be neatly pointed with Atlas white cement. Finally all tools and debris removed from the site and the work left clean and finished to the satisfaction of the Committee in charge.

Grading, sodding, walks and planting, not included in the work of this contractor.

Report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, 1923

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

Your Committee has had produced before it the following accounts, vouchers, correspondence, and particulars in connection with the Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario for the fiscal year ending the 31st October, 1922, which it has carefully examined and considered.

Details in connection with the following items:—

PROVINCIAL HIGHWAYS.

Items, \$12,050,000, page I18; \$1,083,885.71, page I92; \$364,702.41, page I24.

Accounts of the Department of Public Highways with the Townships of Beverley, Ancaster, East and West Flamboro, and the County of Wentworth for the years 1920, 1921, and 1922.

Purchase of automobile markers and supplies, \$40,263.91, page I10.

SUCCESSION DUTY AND DEPOSITS.

Item, \$4,146,546.46, page 61.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Items (36) Loan "AB", \$15,000,000, page 15.

Item (37) Loan "AC", \$20,000,000, page 15.

SINKING FUND FOR PROVINCE OF ONTARIO BONDS AND DEBENTURES.

\$5,609,860.94, page K36.

\$1,060,153.18, page K37.

RETIREMENT OF PROVINCE OF ONTARIO INSCRIBED STOCK.

\$2,948,815.95, page K37.

PURCHASE BY THE PROVINCE OF SUCCESSION DUTY FREE, BONDS, UNDER AUTHORITY OF 12-13 GEO. V., CAP. 8.

INCORPORATION OF CANADIAN COLORTYPE, LTD.

AMOUNTS SPENT ON VARIOUS COMMISSIONS FROM OCTOBER 31ST, 1919, TO APRIL 15TH, 1923.

PURCHASE OF MOTION PICTURE MACHINES.

Item, \$106,119.48, page K12.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Items, Salaries of Board, \$26,000, page J29; Contribution by Province, \$100,000, page J30-33.

The following witnesses were examined:—

W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister of Highways.
 J. V. Johns, Assistant Provincial Secretary.
 C. A. Matthews, Assistant Provincial Treasurer.
 Dr. J. L. Wright, Hamilton.
 W. I. Bamfield.
 J. T. Stewart, St. Thomas.
 J. P. Bickell, Motor Vehicles Branch.
 Samuel Price, Chairman Workmen's Compensation Board.
 H. J. Halford, Vice-Chairman " " "
 A. J. Walker, Auditor " " "
 D. M. Dean, Statistician " " "
 Dr. W. E. Struthers, Medical Officer " "
 A. C. Scott, Department of Public Highways.
 C. J. Halliday, Windsor.

Your Committee has held, during the Session, eleven meetings and submits herewith the Minutes of the Proceedings and the evidence given as taken by stenographer.

EDGAR WATSON,
 Chairman.

Committee Room,
 Toronto, April 30th, 1923.

Minutes and Proceedings

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE, 1923

Public Accounts Committee Room,
 Legislative Assembly,
 Toronto, March 14th, 1923.

The Select Standing Committee to whom was referred the examination of the Public Accounts of the Province for the fiscal year 1921-22, and composed of the following members: Messieurs Biggs, Bowman, Brackin, Buckland, Carmichael, Clarke, Cooper (Toronto), Cooper (Welland), Cunningham, Currie (S. E. Toronto, Seat A), Curry (S. E. Toronto, Seat B), Dewart, Doherty, Drury, Ferguson, Freeborn, Godfrey, Grant, Greenlaw, Halcrow, Hall, Hay, Henry, Hicks, Hill, Hogarth, Homuth, Johnston (Simcoe), Johnston (Lanark), Lennox, Lethbridge, McAlpine, McCrea, McLeod, MacBride, MacVicar, Mageau, Magladery, Marshall, Mills, Murdoch, Nickle, Nixon, Oke, Pinard, Price, Raney, Rollo, Ross (Oxford), Sandy, Sewell, Sinclair, Smith, Swayze, Thompson, Tolmie, Tooms, Walker, Warren, Watson, Webster, Widdifield, met this day for organization.

Present:—Messieurs Buckland, Dewart, Freeborn, Hall, Hay, Hicks, Johnston (Simcoe), McAlpine, McCrea, MacVicar, Oke, Price, Smith, Tooms, Walker, Warren, Watson, Webster.

Moved by Hon. Mr. Smith that Mr. Edgar Watson be chairman of the Committee for the session. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Price, seconded by Mr. Buckland,

That the Deputy Minister of Highways, W. A. McLean, be summoned to appear before the Public Accounts Committee on Wednesday, March 21st, at 11 a.m., to give evidence with reference to certain items under "Statutory Provincial Highways Act, 7 Geo. V., Cap. 16, sec. 5, \$12,050,000, Public Accounts, Page I18, which relate to purchase of property, gravel pits and legal services and to produce all papers and documents relating thereto and also an item \$1,083,885.71 accountable on page I92 of the Public Accounts and to produce all papers connected therewith. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Price and seconded by Mr. Buckland,

That the Assistant Provincial Treasurer, Mr. C. A. Mathews, be summoned to appear before the Public Accounts Committee and give evidence with reference to items "Sinking Fund for Province of Ontario Bonds and Debentures" \$5,609,860.94" at page K36, Public Accounts, and item "Retirement of Province of Ontario Inscribed Stock \$2,948,815.95, 7 Geo. V., Cap. 3" at page K37, Public Accounts, and to produce before this Committee all correspondence, offers, tenders, papers, documents, telegrams, etc., relating to the said items. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Price and seconded by Mr. Buckland,

That the Deputy Provincial Treasurer, C. A. Mathews, be summoned to appear before the Public Accounts Committee and give evidence concerning and produce all correspondence, letters, papers, books, documents, etc., relating to the purchase, by the province, of Bonds that are Succession Duty Free under authority of 12-13 Geo. V., Cap. 8. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Price and seconded by Mr. Buckland,

That W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister of Highways, be summoned to attend the next meeting of this Committee, and give evidence with reference to the purchase of automobile markers and supplies (page I10 Public Accounts, \$40,263.91) and to produce all tenders, recommendations and other documents in connection therewith, also tenders, recommendations and documents with reference to the contract awarded for the supply of automobile markers for 1923. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Price and seconded by Mr. Buckland,

That the Assistant Provincial Secretary be summoned to give evidence and produce before the Public Accounts Committee all books, papers and documents relative to the incorporation of Canadian Colortype, Ltd., manufacturers of auto numerals. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Price, seconded by Mr. Buckland,

That Otto Elliott, or such other officer of the Provincial Treasurer's Department having custody of the documents and papers of the Motion Picture Bureau,

be summoned to appear and produce before this Committee all papers, documents, and entries, etc., relating to the following items "Purchase of Moving Picture Machines, equipment of them, printing and advertising, \$106,119.48, on page K12, Public Accounts. Carried.

It was moved by J. B. Johnston, seconded by J. W. Freeborn,

That the Chairman, Mr. Price, and all members and Secretary of the Compensation Board, and Mrs. Lena Clement, Orillia, Mrs. Clement of Barkway, Dr. C. S. Wainwright and Dr. Smith, Archie Jackson, and Wm. Mott, all of the town of Orillia, and Wm. Cooper of Cooper's Falls, for the purpose of investigating the decision of the Board in connection with the accident and death of H. M. Clement, who was hurt at the Canada Wood Specialty Co., Orillia. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Dewart, seconded by Mr. McAlpine:—

That the Deputy Provincial Treasurer, C. A. Mathews, be summoned to appear before this Committee at its next sitting to give evidence regarding the items following, and to produce all papers and documents relating to the same:

P. 61. Succession Duties York, \$4,146.546.46, and particularly as to the estate of Sir John Eaton.

P. K37, \$1,000,000. Loan Series "P"

\$1,060,153.18

P. 15, Item 36, Loan "AB" \$15,000,000

P. 15, Item 37, Loan "AC" \$20,000,000. Carried.

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday March 21st, at 10.30 A.M. Read and confirmed,

March 21st, 1923.

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
Wednesday, March 21, 1923.

The Committee met at 10.30 A.M., Mr. Watson in the chair.

Present:—Messieurs Biggs, Bowman, Clarke, Cooper (Welland), Cunningham, Dewart, Freeborn, Halcrow, Hall, Hicks, Hill, Johnston (Simcoe), Lennox, MacVicar, Oke, Price, Ross (Oxford), Sandy, Sinclair, Thompson, Tooms, Walker, Warren, Watson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. F. V. Johns, Assistant Provincial Secretary, being sworn, produced the documents relating to the incorporating of the Canadian Colortype, Ltd.

Mr. F. V. Johns was examined by Mr. Price and others regarding the incorporation of the Canadian Colortype, Ltd.

Mr. W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister of Highways, being sworn, produced tenders, recommendations, and documents relating to item (page 110 of Public

Accounts, \$40,263.91) also documents with reference to the contract awarded for the supply of automobile markers for 1923.

Mr. McLean was examined by Mr. Price and others.

It was moved by Mr. Hill and seconded by Mr. Price,

"That Dr. J. L. Wright, President and Manager and J. J. Conway, Secretary-Treasurer, respectively, of the Canadian Colortype, Limited, Hamilton, be ordered to appear before the Public Accounts Committee and give evidence, and produce at the same time and place, the minute books, stock transfer books, and stock books since the Company was incorporated in 1920." Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Hill and seconded by Mr. Price.

"That a representative of W. H. Banfield and Sons, Toronto, be ordered to appear before the Public Accounts Committee at the next sitting thereof and give evidence." Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Hill and seconded by Mr. Price,

"That a representative of the Macdonald Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Toronto, be ordered to appear before the Public Accounts Committee at the next sitting thereof and give evidence." Carried.

It was moved by Mr. T. Hubert Lennox and seconded by Mr. Thompson,

"That J. T. Stewart, Manager St. Thomas Metal Signs Ltd., be summoned to appear before this Committee at its next sitting for the purpose of giving evidence." Carried.

The Committee adjourned to Friday, March 23rd, 1923, at 10.30 A.M.
Read and confirmed,

March 23rd, 1923.

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
Friday, March 23rd, 1923.

The Committee met at 10.30 A.M., Mr. Watson in the Chair.

Present:—Messieurs Watson, Biggs, Buckland, Cunningham, Freeborn Gray, Hall, Hicks, Hill, Homuth, Johnston (Simcoe), Lennox, MacVicar, Nickle, Nixon, Oke, Price, Sewell, Thompson, Warren, Webster, Widdifield.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Banfield was called and, being duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Price and others.

Mr. Banfield was questioned regarding the material in, and the methods of manufacturing, the samples of Automobile Number Plates which his company had supplied with their tender for the contract for markers of 1923.

Orders were given that Mr. J. T. Stewart, of St. Thomas Metal Signs, Ltd., St. Thomas, Ont., and a representative of the Macdonald Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Toronto, be notified to be present at the next meeting of the Committee to give evidence.

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday, March 28th, 1923, at 10.30 A.M.
Read and confirmed,

March 28th, 1923.

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
Wednesday, March 28th, 1923.

The Committee met at 10.30 A.M., Mr. Watson in the Chair.

Present:—Messieurs Biggs, Freeborn, Godfrey, Hall, Hicks, Hogarth, Homuth, Johnston (Simcoe), Lennox, Lethbridge, Murdoch, Nickle, Oke, Price, Sinclair, Tolmie, Walker, Warren, Watson, Widdifield.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Bickle was called and, being duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Lennox and others.

Mr. Stewart was called and, being duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Lennox and others.

It was ordered that Mr. Stewart and the representative of the Macdonald Manufacturing Co. Ltd. attend the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned to Wednesday, April 4th, at 10.30 A.M.
Read and confirmed,

April 4th, 1923.

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
Wednesday, April 4th, 1923.

The Committee met at 10.30 A.M., Mr. Watson in the Chair.

Present:—Messieurs Biggs, Godfrey, Johnston (Simcoe), Lennox, MacBride, Nixon, Price, Sinclair, Smith, Thompson, Tolmie, Walker, Watson, Widdifield.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Stewart, recalled, was examined by Mr. Lennox and others.

• Mr. Bell, being sworn, was examined by Mr. Lennox and others.

It was moved by Mr. Price, seconded by Mr. Thompson,

“That Mr. Samuel, of M. L. Samuel Benjamin & Co., Toronto, be ordered to appear before this Committee at the next session thereof and give evidence concerning the metals used by the various tenderers for markers for 1923.”

The motion was defeated.

It was ordered that the Assistant Provincial Treasurer deposit with the Secretary of the Committee all documents and papers relating to:

1. Loan "P" and correspondence with solicitors of the Eaton Estate.
2. List of estates and amounts of succession duties for estates in York County and Toronto in last year.

The Committee adjourned to Friday, April 6th, 1923, at 10.30 A.M.
Read and confirmed,

April 6th, 1923.

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
Friday, April 6th, 1923.

The Committee met at 10.30 A.M., Mr. Watson in the Chair.

Present:—Messieurs Watson, Biggs, Freeborn, Gray, Homuth, Lennox, McCrea, MacVicar, Nixon, Smith, Thompson, Tolmie, Walker, Webster, Widdifield.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. J. L. Wright was called and, being duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Lennox and others.

It was ordered that Mr. C. A. Mathews and Mr. Otto Elliott be present at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Committee adjourned to Wednesday, April 11th, at 10.30 A.M.
Read and confirmed,

April 11th, 1923.

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
Wednesday, April 11th, 1923.

The Committee met at 10.30 A.M., Mr. Watson in the Chair.

Present:—Messieurs Brackin, Clarke, Hall, Lennox, Lethbridge, Magladery, Nickle, Sewell, Sinclair, Walker, Watson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Prosecuting Attorneys the cases called for the day were held over till the next meeting.

The Committee adjourned to Friday, April 13th, at 10.30 A.M.
Read and confirmed.

April 13th, 1923.

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
Wednesday, April 18th, 1923.

The Committee met at 10 A.M., Mr. Watson in the Chair.

Present:—Messieurs Gray, Hill, Lethbridge, McAlpine, Nickle, Thompson, Watson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

It was moved by Mr. Nickle, seconded by Mr. Thompson,

“That the Provincial Auditor file with the Secretary of the Committee a statement showing amounts spent on various commissions from October 31st, 1919, to April 15th, 1923, and that same be available for information for members of the Committee.” Carried.

The meeting adjourned to Friday, April 20th, 1923, at 10 A.M.

Read and confirmed.

April 20th, 1923.

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
Wednesday, April 25th, 1923.

The Committee met at 10.30 A.M., Mr. Watson in the Chair.

Present:—Messieurs Biggs, Buckland, Dewart, Hill, Lethbridge, Murdoch, Price, Ross (Oxford), Smith, Tooms, Walker, Watson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

It was moved by Mr. Dewart, seconded by Mr. Buckland,

“That the following witnesses be summoned to appear before the Public Accounts Committee at 10 A.M. on Friday, the 27th day of April instant, to give evidence under the items on page J29 of the Public Accounts, salaries of Board \$26,000 and J30-33 inclusive, contribution by province \$100,000:

Samuel Price, Chairman; H. J. Halford, Vice-Chairman; A. J. Walker, Auditor; D. M. Dean, Statistician; Dr. W. E. Struthers, Medical Officer. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Price,

“That A. C. Scott, Accountant of the Highways Department, be summoned to appear before this Committee on Friday, April 27th, with reference to the payment of \$364,702.41 to the Provincial Contracting Co., appearing on page I24 of Public Accounts for 1921-22 and to produce all the ledger sheets showing the accounts of the Department of Public Highways with the Townships of Beverley, Ancaster and East and West Flamboro for the years 1920, 1921, 1922, and copies of all accounts rendered the County of Wentworth or to the

said Townships during the years 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923, in connection with the Provincial Highway in the said Townships. Carried.

The meeting adjourned to Friday, April 27th, 1923, at 10 A.M.

Read and confirmed,

Friday, April 27th, 1923

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
Monday, April 30th, 1923.

The Committee met at 8.30 P.M., Mr. Watson in the Chair.

Present:—Messieurs Biggs, Clarke, Cunningham, Dewart, MacVicar, Nickel, Price, Smith, Watson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Price was called and, being duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Dewart and others.

Mr. Halliday was called and, being duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Dewart and others.

The witnesses were discharged.

The Committee then adjourned.

Public Accounts Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
Friday, April 27th, 1923.

The Committee met at 10.30 A.M., Mr. Watson in the Chair.

Present:—Messieurs Biggs, Cooper (Welland), Dewart, Hill, Homuth, Johnston (Simcoe), Nickle, Oke, Sinclair, Smith, Thompson, Watson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Mathews was called and, being duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Nickle and others.

During the temporary absence of Mr. Watson, the Chair was taken by Mr. Homuth.

Mr. Walker was called and, being duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Dewart.

It was moved by Mr. Dewart, seconded by Mr. Nickle,

“That Charles J. Halliday, of 1133 Pelissier St., Windsor, be summoned to appear before the Public Accounts Committee on Monday, April 30th, 1923, to give evidence. Carried.

Mr. Dean was called and, being duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Dewart.

It was ordered that Samuel Price, H. J. Halford, A. J. Walker, D. M. Dean, and W. E. Struthers appear before the Committee at its next meeting.

The meeting adjourned to Monday, April 30th, 1923, at 8.30 P.M.
Read and confirmed,

April 30th, 1923.

Public Accounts Committee Rooms,

March 14th, 1923.

The Committee met for organization purposes at 10.00 A.M., Provincial Treasurer Peter Smith acting as chairman.

HON. MR. SMITH: Mr. Watson was chairman last year and gave good satisfaction.

Mr. Buckland moved and Mr. Walker seconded a motion that Mr. Watson be appointed Chairman of the Committee.

MR. PRICE: Carried unanimously.

MR. SMITH: Carried? Carried.

Mr. Watson took the chair.

MR. WATSON: Mr. Fusee is the Secretary of the Committee. What is the first order? Motions?

MR. PRICE: Mr. Chairman, I have two or three motions to present:

Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Buckland, that Deputy Minister of Highways, W. R. McLean, be summoned to appear before the Public Accounts Committee on Wednesday, March —, at 11 A.M., to give evidence with reference to certain items under "Statutory Provincial Highways Act, 7 Geo. V, cap. 16, sec. 5, \$12,050,000, Public Accounts, page I18, which relate to purchase of property, gravel pits and legal services, and to produce all papers and documents relating thereto, and also an item, \$1,083,885.71 accountable on page I92 of the Public Accounts, and to produce all papers connected therewith.

I have another motion, Mr. Chairman: Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Buckland, that the Assistant Provincial Treasurer, Mr. C. A. Mathews, be summoned to appear before the Public Accounts Committee and give evidence with reference to items, "Sinking Fund for Province of Ontario Bonds and Debentures, \$5,609,860.94," at page K36, Public Accounts, and item "Retirement of Province of Ontario Inscribed Stock, \$2,948,815.95, 7 Geo. V, cap 3," at page K37, Public Accounts, and to produce before this Committee all correspondence, offers, tenders, papers, documents, telegrams, etc., relating to the said items.

And another,—Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Buckland, that the Deputy Provincial Treasurer, C. A. Mathews, be summoned to appear before the Public Accounts Committee and give evidence concerning and produce all correspondence, letters, papers, books, documents, etc., relating to the

purchase, by the Province, of bonds that are succession duty free under authority of 12-13 Geo. V, cap. 8.

Moved by myself (Mr. Price), seconded by Mr. Buckland, that W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister of Highways, be summoned to attend the next meeting of this Committee, and give evidence with reference to the purchase of automobile markers and supplies (page I10 Public Accounts, \$40,263.91) and to produce all tenders, recommendations and other documents in connection therewith, also tenders, recommendations and documents with reference to the contract awarded for the supply of automobile markers for 1923.

And in connection with that I have another motion which is on the same page as this: That the Assistant Provincial Secretary be summoned to give evidence and produce before the Public Accounts Committee all books, papers and documents relative to the incorporation of Canadian Colortype, Ltd., manufacturers of auto numerals.

And, moved by myself (Mr. Price), seconded by Mr. Buckland, that Otto Elliott, or such other officer of the Provincial Treasurer's Department having custody of the documents and papers of the Motion Picture Bureau, be summoned to appear and produce before this Committee all papers, documents, entries, etc., relating to the following item: "Purchase of Moving Picture Machines, Equipment of them, Printing and Advertising, \$106,119.48," on page K12, Public Accounts.

MR. PRICE (continuing): Mr. Chairman, in these motions that are carried I have not put in the time of summons and I thought probably it would be more convenient that we arrange a time, because it is probably an inconvenience for the Departments, and if we have half a dozen of them one day and do not go on with them it is only lost time when we cannot take them up.

HON. MR. SMITH: In regard to Mr. Mathews, he is just recovering from the gripe and he is not attending very regularly, and I would like to leave him off a little while longer until he has fully recovered his strength. The other fellows, as far as I know, are all right.

MR. PRICE: Well, we do not want to take sick men.

HON. MR. SMITH: I will see him and see how he is.

MR. PRICE: What is the next date of meeting of the Committee?

HON. MR. SMITH: We have been usually sitting Wednesdays and Fridays.

MR. PRICE: Supposing we make it next Wednesday?

MR. WATSON: Next Wednesday, for who?

HON. MR. SMITH: Well, these fellows are all convenient, you see.

MR. PRICE: If we can arrange ahead of time to have somebody for next Wednesday that will be satisfactory. Supposing we let the Chairman know a couple of days ahead of time?

MR. WATSON: Next Wednesday would be March the 21st. Now, any other motions?

MR. JOHNSTON (Simcoe): I have one here, Mr. Chairman. Moved by myself, seconded by Mr. Freeborn, that the Chairman, Mr. Price, and all members,

and secretary of the Compensation Board, and Mrs. Lena Clement, Orillia, Mrs. Clement, of Barkway, Dr. C. S. Waniwough and Dr. Smith, Archie Jackson, and William Moore, all of the town of Orillia, and Wm. Cooper, of Cooper's Falls, for the purpose of investigating the decision of the Board in connection with the accident and death of H. M. Clement who was hurt at the Canada Wood Specialty Company, Orillia.

HON. MR. SMITH: What item in Public Accounts is that?

MR. JOHNSTON: That will come under the item \$100,000 voted there.

HON. MR. SMITH: You had better put that in your resolution—page J29.

MR. WATSON: Is that carried? Carried.

MR. DEWART: Mr. Chairman, I understand this matter was up on Friday and unfortunately I was unable to be here, and that there was a motion in the House at that time to refer the investigation of the Workmen's Compensation Board to the Labour Committee. I understand because the House was so thinly attended that the debate stood over.

Now if there is, as I hope there will be, any thought of full investigation into the working of this Board at which other cases might be taken up in addition to this one, I should think the matter is one that should stand over for consideration by a Committee that is not overburdened with work as this one will undoubtedly be. I know since I spoke I have had nearly a dozen communications in reference to different matters and I think Mr. Johnston and others have too.

Would it not be better to consider whether the whole matter so far as individual incidents are concerned be taken up with the whole workings of the Board. A question I see answered yesterday, it goes to the question as to the amount of the fund that they are accumulating, their whole method of insurance. That may fairly be the subject of investigation. I would suggest if the Government has any idea of letting a fuller investigation of the Workmen's Compensation Board go to the Labour Committee that we might have more satisfaction from such an investigation than by taking up individual cases here.

MR. JOHNSTON: Speaking to the resolution, I might say, that after going into the matter thoroughly, there is no provision made for the paying of expenses of witnesses, etc., if we investigate under the jurisdiction of the Labour Committee. Of course the House can give them that power, but up to the present they have not done so.

MR. DEWART: Did not the Premier intimate he would?

MR. JOHNSTON: No, I don't think he did.

MR. DEWART: I thought he did.

MR. JOHNSTON: I quite appreciate what Mr. Dewart has said, that no doubt this Committee will be burdened with a great deal of other work, but if we are here until July 1, this is a very important matter. This Committee that is empowered to deal with this class of work have the power now to summon all sorts of witnesses and pay their fees to come here.

This resolution does not apply to my honourable friend, Mr. Dewart, or any other honourable member. They can investigate any case that in their judgment see fit to call before the Committee.

I might say just for the information of the Committee here. Here is a case right here that the Board disallowed and emphatically told me they would not open up the case. I wrote them yesterday. When I was home on Saturday I learned they had had further investigation in Orillia Friday of last week. I wrote them on Tuesday last week. I got a letter from the Workmen's Compensation Board this morning:—

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD.

March 13, 1923.

J. B. Johnston, Esq., M.P.P.,
Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

Dear Sir:—

Claim 259980, Clarence Edwards.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letters of March 9th and 12th.

After investigation by the Secretary of the Board at Orillia, the Board has allowed the claim and Mr. Edwards' cheque has gone out to him.

Incidentally we might add that the investigation was not conducted wholly in the office of the Canada Wood Specialty Company as indicated in your letter, but that the evidence of Mr. Edwards, Mr. Trodd and Mr. Knight was taken at the home of Mr. Knight in the presence of each other and that the next day their statements were again taken at the office of the Canadian Wood Specialty Company together with that of Mr. Mott, all being present at the same time.

Yours truly,

The Workmen's Compensation Board.

(Sgd.) N. B. Wormith,
Secretary.

MR. JOHNSTON: I might tell you of another case since the matter was brought up; a man was brought down here and his cheque beat him home.

I want to say that the Board is to be commended for this investigation which has proven to them that their method of investigating heretofore has not been proper or adequate, in the interest of the injured, and I am prepared to prove before this Committee or any other Committee that their method of securing evidence in the Clement case was not thorough.

Now we are away on in the session, and with all due deference to my honourable friend Mr. Dewart, I would like to agree to anything that would amicably adjust the matter to the satisfaction of the members—but we are going to dilly dally along with this thing and I do not propose as one member, to allow this session to pass without the Clement case being investigated. Mr. Dewart has said that there are dozens of others that should be investigated, and I am with him or any other member in investigating these cases if we have to sit here until July 1, and I would like to see my motion go through and investigate this case. It doesn't interfere with your investigating others before the Labour Committee. The Prime Minister did say in the House that he did not care which committee it came before. In the House it is a matter of getting a resolution through. Here it is only a matter of getting this motion through here.

CHAIRMAN WATSON: This resolution is not very specific—"That the Chairman, Mr. Price, and all members,"—

MEMBER: Yes; bring in all the witnesses you want.

MR. DEWART: You ought to name your witnesses.

HON. MR. SMITH: I think it would be better.

MR. DEWART: Perhaps if you started out by getting the secretary and some other officials.

MR. JOHNSTON: We could put them in from time to time, couldn't we?

MR. PRICE: Give a list of witnesses.

MR. DEWART: Give in a list of witnesses.

HON. MR. SMITH: Just call the Chairman and Secretary of the Board, and then later on you can decide if you want anybody else.

MR. JOHNSTON: I think I would prefer to leave it at that, because that includes the Secretary. I have certain questions I want to ask the Board, each and every member of that Board.

HON. MR. SMITH: You had better add Secretary to your resolution.

CHAIRMAN WATSON: Chairman and members and Secretary.

MR. TOOMS: Will that enable us to call any other members here?

CHAIRMAN WATSON: Yes, surely. Now do you wish this resolution read, or is it carried? Carried. Next order.

MR. DEWART: I beg leave to move, seconded by Mr. McAlpine, that the Deputy Provincial Treasurer, C. A. Mathews, be summoned to appear before the Committee at its next sitting to give evidence regarding the items following, and produce all papers and documents pertaining to the same—page 61, Succession Duties: \$4,148,548.46, and particularly as to the estate of Sir John Eaton, page K 37, \$1,000,000, Loan Series P, \$1,060,153.18; page 15, item 36, Loan AB, \$15,000,000; page 15, item 37, Loan AC, \$20,000,000.

MR. WATSON: Carried? Carried. Next order.

MR. PRICE: Mr. Chairman, I move that we adjourn.

MR. WATSON: When is the next meeting of the Committee.

HON. MR. SMITH: A week from to-day.

MR. WATSON: And what is the next order of business?

HON. MR. SMITH: Well, Mr. Price will let you know a couple of days ahead.

MR. JOHNSTON: I can bring on this case of mine before next Wednesday.

MR. DEWART: Will the Committee sit on Friday?

HON. MR. SMITH: Not of this week, Mr. Dewart; on Wednesday next.

CHAIRMAN WATSON: 10.30?

HON. MR. SMITH: Is 10.00 too early for you?

CHAIRMAN WATSON: You will never get them here at 10 o'clock.

MR. WALKER: You will if you meet.

CHAIRMAN WATSON: 10.30.

The Committee then adjourned until 10.30 A.M., Wednesday, March 21, 1923.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

The Committee met in the Public Accounts Committee room, Wednesday, March 21, 1923, at 10.30 A.M., with Mr. Watson in the chair.

MR. WATSON: What is the first order of business?

MR. PRICE: I would call Mr. Johns.

MR. WATSON: Where is the item in Public Accounts covering this Canadian Colortype Company?

MR. PRICE: Well, the item in Public Accounts, this is a double item, page I II 4263 91. That is apparently for 1922. But a question was asked in the House by Mr. Tolmie. Mr. Tolmie asked a question in the House, and the answer to the question: "By whom were the automobile markers for 1923 supplied to the Government? What is the cost per pair of markers to the Government? Were tenders called for prior to placing an order for manufacturing of same? From whom were tenders received? What were the prices asked by the various firms tendering?"

The Minister of Public Works replied: 1. Canadian Colortype Limited. 2. 23 cents per pair passenger car and commercial markers. It goes on to detail the various firms who tendered on this contract.

CHAIRMAN WATSON: Yes, but it is not in this year's public accounts, is it?

MR. PRICE: Well, I have not been able to discover it in this year's public accounts, although I haven't looked into it very carefully.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Well you know very well without serious attempt at discovery that it is not in this year's public accounts. It is 1923 business.

MR. PRICE: Well, the contracts were let in 1922 and some payments were made, I understand, during 1922, and we desire to take up not only the 1922 but the 1923 tenders, and everything in connection therewith.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Well, we would like to facilitate the business of the Committee, but this is a Public Accounts Committee, and these are the public accounts. Therefore, we would ask you to base the information that you wish on the public accounts that this Committee is appointed to consider.

MR. PRICE: Well, you don't want to produce—

HON. MR. BIGGS: I haven't said so.

MR. PRICE: If the Minister says he does not want to produce something for which tenders were taken in July, 1922, and according to the answer in the

House that contract has been let to the Canadian Colortype Limited, of Hamilton, I would like to know it and I think the public would like to know it.

CHAIRMAN WATSON: Well, we cannot go too far afield, I am sure. I don't know whether there is any objection to going ahead with this inquiry this morning, but I think after this when there is an item presented to the Public Accounts Committee for the current year by some member that the Committee will have to pass on it—

MR. PRICE: The Committee did pass on it.

MR. WATSON: Well, I shall probably rule against it and the Committee will have to overrule me.

MR. PRICE: Well, the order was passed at the last session and I am perfectly within my rights standing by my order. I asked for those things to be produced and in the ordinary way it was passed.

CHAIRMAN WATSON: Well, I shall probably rule against items that are not included in this year's Public Accounts simply because we cannot go too far afield.

MR. HALL: But it should have been ruled against last week.

MR. WATSON: I am not ruling against that. As future policy when items are presented not in the public accounts this year I shall probably rule against them and if they go through the Committee will have to overrule me.

MR. HALL: Would not that be a matter for the Committee to decide? I hope the Chairman does not assume the prerogative of being a sort of autocrat and say what shall be and what shall not be in this Committee.

MR. WATSON: Absolutely not, but I have certain ruling powers and I will rule against it, and the Committee will have to rule against the Chairman.

MR. HALL: Sure.

MR. PRICE: Well, I will call Mr. Johns.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Let us clear this matter up.

MR. PRICE: Well, is the Minister going to give evidence? The present speaker asked the Minister if he was opposed to going into this question.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Possibly you want an answer; possibly you want it to go to the press without an answer. At the present time the Chairman has allowed a resolution to go through that is irregular. The Department—

CHAIRMAN WATSON: I didn't say it was irregular.

MR. PRICE: I think this Committee can ask for anything?

HON. MR. BIGGS: No; it cannot.

MR. PRICE: If it cannot, the House can.

HON. MR. BIGGS: That is a different thing.

MR. SINCLAIR: There could be a motion in the House that this matter be brought to the Committee.

HON. MR. BIGGS: The Department has no desire in any way to impede the question of looking into the tenders for the 1923 markers whatever the answers that have been given in the House, and we will be glad to have everything in connection with it brought out, because after the whole question is threshed out before this Committee there will be the highest recommendation of the action of the purchase of the markers, and for those reasons, and to overcome the difficulties that have been faced by the Department in previous purchases, we would be more than pleased to have the evidence brought out.

MR. PRICE: Well, that is all that we want.

HON. MR. BIGGS: But we want you to understand distinctly it is only under privilege you are getting it.

MR. PRICE: Well, of course I am glad the Minister has acquiesced. He might have done it at the beginning instead of arguing about the thing. I call Mr. Johns.

Mr. F. V. Johns called; sworn; examined by Mr. Price.

Q.—What position do you fill in the Department of the Provincial Secretary?

A.—Assistant Provincial Secretary.

Q.—Have you supervision of the incorporating of companies?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Under the Ontario Companies' Act?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you a record of the Canadian Colortype, Limited?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Would you produce the file of the Department?

(File produced.)

MR. PRICE: The file of the Department produced by Mr. Johns, C17940. Have you a recollection, Mr. Johns, of how this application came into the Department?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—When an application comes into the Department, to whom does it go, to what officer?

A.—It goes into what we call our public office in the mail in the ordinary course; goes through the cashier's hands, and is transferred over to me if it is for assignment.

Q.—I see that this application is dated, application or petition for incorporation, is dated 13th of July, 1920, and it came in by letter from Messrs. Lang, Binkley and Morwick of Hamilton, Ontario, lawyers. The letter to the Department says: "We enclose you herewith petition in duplicate for incorporation of above named company, and enclose you check for \$110, made payable to the Provincial Treasurer. It is urgent that this charter be obtained at the earliest possible moment owing to the fact that our clients have to sign incorporated name on bonds which are waiting to be executed. Your prompt attention will be greatly appreciated."

When this application came in requesting speed in the issuing of the charter, did it come to you for special orders?

A.—No.

Q.—What would be the action of the Department when they would get that request?

A.—We would make some attempt to meet it in a special case.

Q.—I see that on July 15, that is two days after this was received in the Department, by the receipt stamp; that is, the letter from Messrs. Lang, Binkley and Morwick was received on July 14th, 1920. The following day, and I see on the 15th of July, that is the next day, that there is a note here that the charter was handed to Mr. Biggs, handed to Mr. Semple for delivery to Mr. Biggs, July 15, 1920.

A.—Miss Predham looks after the despatch of all those charters as they are gotten ready. More than that, she is chief of staff of my outside office, and she has general supervision of that office.

Q.—And she would be responsible really for the delivery of this charter?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What is your usual practice in the delivery of these?

A.—We usually send them out by registered letter to the solicitor.

Q.—The solicitors making the application?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How long does it usually take for you to get a charter ready, the letters patent ready?

A.—Well, if it is urgent very much we attempt to get it through in two or three days, if it is necessary.

Q.—In the general practice you pass the name, the charter, and notify the solicitors of the date and the letters patent written out in course go on some time later?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What would be the average time in which you send them out, the letters patent?

A.—Well, it varies. Our objective has always been to make it two or three days if it is routine matters and a short charter; but it depends on what we have in hand.

Q.—You try to accommodate the people asking for charters?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Do you remember yourself the despatch of this charter through Mr. Semple to Mr. Biggs?

A.—No, I had nothing to do with it.

Q.—There is a letter here from you to Lang, Binkley and Morwick, Hamilton, Ontario, dated July 16, 1920. In that letter you say:—

“I have the honour to refer your letter of the 13th inst., enclosing petition in duplicate of the above named company, together with check for \$110, receipt for which is herewith enclosed. I also enclose duplicate petition. I beg to advise that I handed the charter which bears date 15th July, 1920, to the Honourable Mr. Biggs for delivery. I am sending to your address under separate cover, for the use of the company, copy of the Ontario Companies' Act.”

Now, when you wrote that letter you said: “I beg to advise you that I handed the charter—” Would that be correct?

A.—That is a stamped signature and it has not been dictated by myself. It was written by one of the staff, and I see very few of the letters which the staff—

Q.—That would be written in your capacity as Assistant Provincial Secretary?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You did not then hand this to Mr. Biggs yourself?

A.—No.

Q.—Who would likely do that?

A.—Miss Predham.

Q.—Miss Predham?

A.—Yes, she has made the note.

Q.—And the note here says that it went to Mr. Semple. Who is Mr. Semple?

A.—Hon. Mr. Nixon's private secretary.

Q.—So that is out of your Department?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What authority would Miss Predham have to give it to Mr. Semple?

A.—It might be at Mr. Semple's request. I may say I have spoken to Miss Predham about it. That is her recollection. Her recollection is hazy, but that is her recollection, that Mr. Semple came over and asked that he be given the charter. I spoke to Miss Predham, the officer who had in charge the application, despatch of the charter, and while she admits her recollection is hazy, she says she thinks Mr. Semple, the Minister's private secretary, came over to the office and explained the emergency of it, and asked that the charter be delivered to him.

Q.—Well, does she recollect what the emergency was?

A.—No; she does not know.

Q.—Have you any record of it?

A.—Yes, there is a note made of this.

Q.—There is a note made here. Well, this was rather a radical departure from your custom of sending these charters out to the lawyer who makes the application?

A.—Yes. As a rule if anybody who is reputable comes in and says he is commissioned to take the charter, we hand it to him.

Q.—Well, if a client came in and asked for a charter, would you hand it out to him, having had correspondence with the solicitor?

A.—No; we would want to be satisfied. It would be a matter of discretion. We would size him up as reputable.

HON. MR. BIGGS: It is not an entirely new departure, Mr. Johns, in handing a charter out?

A.—Oh, no; not entirely.

MR. HICKS: Do you do it on any occasion when you know the person? Have you any recollection of handing me a charter for the Farmers' Cooperative?

A.—I have not.

MR. HICKS: Well, I carried it up. I took it with me so that they would have it for Friday night.

MR. PRICE: This was pretty quick work with you. You got the application in on the 14th and you handed it to Mr. Biggs on the 15th?

A.—Yes, we did that pretty good. That was quick work.

Q.—There was some great urgency that probably you didn't know anything of. Then following on in your file, Mr. Johns, I see that on the 16th of September you wrote Messrs. Lang, Binkley and Morwick. Part of that letter reads:

"It is noted that you were the solicitors for this company. Could you

advise us as to the names and addresses of the chief shareholders of the company, with the amounts of their holdings and amounts paid up thereon."

Do you recollect why that letter was written? You said you had had a search for information and you wanted to get that information. Now, the company was incorporated on July 16 and you had this letter to them on September 16. What was the reason for that?

A.—No, I cannot say I do. Usually on an application for a search, the Department does not advise a company who is asking for the search.

Q.—I thought that was rather an unusual thing and I wondered why that request was made?

A.—Well, it has been at the request of somebody for the information.

Q.—Then on this letter of September 20, you get the information that the names and addresses of the chief shareholders of the company are as follows:—John James Conway, 166 Wentworth South, Hamilton, \$3,000; Cecil Vanroy Langs, 26 Mount Royal Avenue, \$3,000; J. Leslie Wright, 93 St. Charles Street, Hamilton, \$2,500; Edward Gladstone Binkley, 17 Elm Street, Hamilton, \$100; Howard Morwick, 32 Beulah Avenue, Hamilton, \$100. All this stock is paid up. We have also that the president of the company is L. Leslie Wright; vice-president, V. C. Langs; secretary-treasurer, J. J. Conway.

I see that none of the reports were made as required by the Companies' Act, none of the annual returns, Mr. Johns; that is, the return for 1920, the return for 1921, the return for 1922 were all overdue. How do you explain that was allowed to go in that shape for so long?

A.—We sent out forms to all the solicitors or the companies and they are supposed to return them to us before the 8th of February each year. Quite a number of companies make default. This company was one of them. They make explanation in a letter of not sending them, in the delay. They were made out but were not signed by the officers and were mislaid.

Q.—But this was rather unusual was it not, for a company to be overdue three years in their reports?

A.—Well, I do not say unusual. Quite a number of them are in arrears. They are not required to fill that first return unless they are organized. We do follow them up with circular letters. Those circular letters have been disregarded.

Q.—What is the penalty where a company fails to comply?

A.—Twenty dollars per day.

Q.—Would that be at the instance of the Department or of any citizen?

A.—We have been acting only at the instance of a citizen so far.

Q.—That is, any citizen could have sued the company and got a fine of \$20 per day?

A.—With the consent of the Crown.

Q.—Has the penalty ever been exacted?

A.—In a few cases.

Q.—I do not see correspondence here, Mr. Johns, that you kept on insisting on this company filing its returns?

A.—No, those are circular letters; that is, a printed letter, sent out to all in arrears.

Q.—Apparently none of them are produced in this file?

A.—No. We would not have copies of them. It is just a wholesale circular letter sent out. In the course of two or three months we go over all these companies that are in arrears and send them a printed circular letter.

Q.—In 1922, March, after the company had been in arrears for 1920 and 1921, I see a letter from the Canadian Colortype, Limited, by the secretary, enclosing a summary. You returned it to them for accurate information, didn't you?

A.—What is the date? Last annual meeting? Yes, that is the date of the annual meeting.

Q.—That is, they have not given the date of their last annual meeting, and you pointed out that it was necessary to fill this in and send it back?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That was February 15th, but I do not see any return made in answer to your letter. You sent them to ask them to send on that return, and I see nothing done in connection with this matter until March, 1923, when the three returns were filed. That is in response to another follow up?

A.—Yes.

Q.—There was a whole year, Mr. Johns, from March, 1922, to March, 1923, that the Department took no action although the imperfect return was sent back for completion. That is right, is it not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is there any way you have in the Department of following up these things so that a return like that would be made complete and get on the files of the Department?

A.—There was no intention of any exception being made.

Q.—But isn't it rather peculiar that it should stand over for that length of time?

A.—Well, so many of these companies do not survive. Making a rough estimate I would say that possibly 60 per cent. would not survive the first year, so we usually put the onus on the company.

Q.—Well, here was a company that was surviving all right, getting contracts from the Government, doing business.

A.—Of course we had no knowledge of that.

Q.—Could arrangements be made that where companies get contracts from the Government, you look into the question of whether they made returns?

A.—That has been done.

Q.—That has been done?

A.—Recently.

Q.—When did that adoption come in?

A.—Since this matter was brought up.

Q.—Since the matter was brought up in the House?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then we have the three returns. The first return, 1920, which had not been correct; the return for 1921; and the return for 1922, sent into the Department on March 6th, 1923, and with the various fees. Can you tell us what amount of money is collected from the filing fees of company returns and incorporation of companies?

A.—Not offhand, I could not tell you.

Q.—I see in this case you point out in your letter of March 12th that the fees for filing have been raised by the Department by Order-in-Council?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What were the old fees?

A.—The minimum was \$2 on a share capital company, up to \$10. Now the minimum is \$5 up to \$30, according to authorized capital.

Q.—What are the number of companies that you incorporate every year?

A.—An average of about, at the present time, we incorporate—I cannot give you that.

Q.—I just want to get at the increased revenue that you get from the introduction of that change by Order-in-Council, the change from \$10 to \$30?

A.—I cannot give you the details as to that.

Q.—Probably you might let us have that information?

A.—Yes.

Q.—I see in the filing of the second return for 1921 that there is a change in the stockholding of the company. Mr. J. L. Wright of Hamilton, the president of the company, now holds 89 shares of stock, whereas in the beginning he held, I think, 2,000. In the beginning Mr. Wright held 2,500. That is a change in the amount of stockholding of Mr. Wright over the first return, and in the last return there was no change?

A.—89?

Q.—He still holds 89. According to the last return there is paid-up capital of the company now of 180 shares amounting to \$18,000, whereas the first return the paid-up capital was \$9,000; according to the return statement for 1922, dated December 31st, the president of the company is J. L. Wright; the secretary, J. J. Conway; and the directors, Ewart Gladstone Binkley, C. D. Langs and C. V. Langs, all of Hamilton?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you produce for us a statement showing the number of companies incorporated and now the increase of the fees provided by Order-in-Council amounted to?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Was there any new departure instituted in the question of handing this charter to a private individual, or is that done frequently or at times?

A.—It was done as a matter of course or else the matter would have been brought to my attention.

Q.—It was simply routine of the Department then, that was not brought to your attention as out of the ordinary?

A.—Yes.

MR. HILL: Is there any standard system of issuing these things?

A.—How do you mean?

Q.—That certain people shall apply for a charter. Is there any standard as to whom you will deliver the charter to?

A.—Our practice is to deliver it to the person who sends it in but usually the solicitors hand it back that way. As a rule when a person whom we think is creditable comes in we take a receipt for it and we hand him the charter. We do not hand it generally to anybody that asks.

Q.—The receipt is your protection?

A.—Yes, and we must know the man.

Q.—You have never got into any difficulties by the practice, have you?

A.—No.

W. A. McLean called; sworn; examined by Mr. Price.

Q.—What is your full name?

A.—William Arthur McLean.

Q.—What office do you hold in the Department?

A.—Deputy Minister of Highways.

Q.—What are your duties as Deputy Minister of Highways, I mean just shortly?

A.—To exercise general oversight and executive management of the general affairs of the Department of Highways, under the direction of the Minister.

Q.—You have nothing to do with the public works end of the Department except the Highways?

A.—No, the two departments are distinct, entirely so.

Q.—You would, then, have supervision of the letting of tenders for markers, of automobile markers?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And have you had that supervision? How many years has that supervision continued?

A.—I think since about the year 1917, just speaking from memory.

Q.—And how do you proceed to ask for tenders for markers?

A.—We advertise in the public press; that is the fundamental notice that is given. We advertise in the Toronto papers and a few others; prepare specifications and forms of tender on which the price is given. They are received at the same time and opened and considered, and the contract awarded.

Q.—What is the usual time of the year of asking for these tenders?

A.—Well, we have had in mind always that the plate should be supplied us before the end of the year. We have advertised in various times—June, July—

Q.—June and July?

A.—June and July, and, I think, August.

Q.—You would have to give the manufacturer plenty of time to get ready for manufacture according to your specifications?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you take any other means in addition to advertising?

A.—If anyone asks us to send them forms of tender or notices and so on, we try to do so, but in no case will we guarantee, owing to the possibility of some clerical oversight, some slip will be made.

Q.—Who draws up your specifications?

A.—I think that I have, in consultation with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Q.—Who is the Registrar of Motor Vehicles?

A.—Mr. Bickle.

Q.—Well, who drew up the specifications for markers used in 1921?

A.—Well, I would assume that they were drawn up in the way described. I really have no positive recollection in the matter.

Q.—Well, were they drawn up by Mr. Bickle and yourself, or settled by Mr. Bickle and yourself in 1921?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In 1922?

A.—Same way.

Q.—1923?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were there any changes?

A.—There have been changes from year to year; in fact there were no specifications used at all prior to the time that I took charge of the calling for

tenders and we have necessarily had to feel our way somewhat in the matter of specifications.

Q.—Was there any radical change in the specifications of 1922 and 1923?

A.—Yes, there was.

Q.—Will you point out what change there was. Probably you might produce the file and correspondence as relating to the asking for tenders for markers for 1923, including the tenders?

A.—Those are the tenders for 1923. In previous tenders we tried to be explicit with regard to certain requirements of process of manufacture. For 1923, in order to secure, to get the help of any brains that the manufacturers could put into the matter, we threw the specifications open in certain particulars, and one of the paragraphs says:—

“In awarding the contract special consideration will be given to the design, colour combination, workmanship, and process of manufacture proposed and guaranteed by the contractor.”

MR. LENNOX: Is that in the specifications for 1923—1923 specifications. That was an inauguration for the year?

A.—For the year 1923.

Any other? In the other specifications we had attempted to indicate our own design, colour combination and so on. In this case we sought the aid of the manufacturers in bringing out something that would be distinctive from any previous years. I may point out that the reason for that is this: The automobile is a machine that is used in carrying out all forms of crime. The use of these number plates is to distinguish the vehicles and aid in their identification. There is also the fact that if we have not some distinctive form of design it is not apparent to the casual observer from year to year whether the owner of the car has paid his fee and taken out his license for the year. In changing our design from year to year we wish to advertise to the public as far as possible that that man has or has not taken out his license for the year. These are the factors in chief.

Q.—What difference is that from other years. I do not see any difference in other years only that you give to the manufacturer a larger say in the design?

A.—For the purpose of encouraging as much as possible in supplying us with a design of marker that would be more satisfactory to the owner of the car and more useful.

Q.—Well, what several changes were there made in the 1923 specifications?

A.—I think we were not quite so explicit in respect to the packing of the markers. We left that somewhat open to the manufacturer, the way in which they were packed.

Q.—That is, the way the markers were packed when shipping to the Department?

A.—Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You stated that you asked for the assistance of the manufacturers in making out your specifications. Did you confine the source of that advice to any one company?

A.—Not at all. It was in the specification which was sent to every manufacturer and every manufacturer had that same—

MR. PRICE: What was in the specification?

A.—The paragraph which I have just read: “In awarding the contract special consideration will be given to the design, colour combination, workmanship and process of manufacturer proposed and guaranteed by the contractor.”

Q.—That allowed them to put some novelty into their contract?

A.—Into their design and workmanship.

Q.—Well, what other changes were made?

A.—Well, I cannot very well speak—

Q.—Is there anybody in your Department?

A.—Only by tating the two specifications.

Q.—Well, who is it in your Department who receives these markers?

A.—Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Q.—Mr. Bickle?

A.—Yes.

Q.—They go right into his custody?

A.—Into his custody.

Q.—That Department handles everything after?

A.—After the contract is awarded.

Q.—If we want any specific information about that we should call Mr. Bickle?

A.—Yes, he would be able to do that.

Q.—Or somebody in his Department?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, I won't pursue that further excepting to ask you to produce the file, and I might just ask you now about receiving of tenders. How do you receive tenders?

A.—They are in the ordinary course of events handed in to my personal secretary or to the correspondence office.

Q.—Well, in the filing of sealed tenders, how do they come in, by personal delivery or registered letter?

A.—Either way.

Q.—And how do you, in your application for tenders, your notice that you are going to ask for tenders, to whom do you ask to have these tenders sent to?

A.—Well, that is specified in the advertisement.

Q.—Well, does that come into you as Deputy Minister, or does it go to Mr. Bickle?

A.—To myself; addressed to me.

Q.—Then when they go to the Department, do they go to you personally?

A.—Seldom.

Q.—To whom do they go?

A.—They would pass from the receiving office.

Q.—They would go to the regular filing office?

A.—And then be sent to the clerk of my office to be held until the time they would be opened.

Q.—You don't mean to say they go into the regular filing office?

A.—No, they are simply stamped. They are sent in in distinctive envelopes, all of which are clearly known at the filing office.

Q.—Well, is this envelope supplied by the Department?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When you ask for tenders you send envelopes out?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, supposing a man saw it in the paper and said, I will put in a tender, how would he do it?

A.—Well, we say that the tenders have to be on the form supplied by the Department. We supply envelopes and forms. If he would send it in to

the Department in an ordinary envelope and simply mark it, tender, it will usually be caught by the files office before being opened, but he has to take a chance on it being opened if he sends it in in an ordinary envelope.

Q.—But, really speaking, a man living outside of Toronto, not having an envelope, would have to write and ask for an envelope?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—And ask for a tender? And then he would send it in in this envelope?

A.—Yes, either write to us or call at the office.

Q.—Then it goes into your office and eventually gets to you personally?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And then what do you do with it?

A.—I open them in co-operation with the Minister or with some other official of the Department.

Q.—Why co-operation? You are a Deputy Minister?

A.—Well, I usually have someone in the office with me when they are opened, simply to take charge of them and look them over, whoever is specially interested.

Q.—How do you make sure these tenders that are sent in to you are kept absolutely free from interference by other people?

A.—At what time?

Q.—Well, after they are sent in to you. What do you do with them?

A.—I see that they are not opened when they reach me.

Q.—That is one thing. Where do you keep them?

A.—They are kept carefully locked up, under lock and key.

Q.—You keep them yourself?

A.—No. My personal secretary would usually hold them.

Q.—What is the name of your personal secretary?

A.—Mr. Cockburn.

Q.—You would probably hand them to Mr. Cockburn, your secretary, and tell him to put them away?

A.—He would probably receive them and hold them until the time they were to be opened.

Q.—Then there is a time fixed in advertisements for tenders when these are opened, and then you open the tenders yourself?

A.—Yes, as a rule. I am always there when they are opened.

Q.—As a rule you are always there, and you open them?

A.—I do, I open them.

Q.—Well, do you or do you not?

A.—I do.

Q.—You are Deputy Minister in that Department. We want to know if the tenders go in to you and they are all opened at the one time. Can you say positively you do open them every time. Take 1922, did you open them in 1922?

A.—You are speaking about these particular tenders?

Q.—Yes?

A.—I would say so, yes. My recollection is that I opened them.

Q.—Did you open them in 1922?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In 1923?

A.—Yes, that is my recollection.

Q.—Who was present when you opened them in 1922?

A.—I really could not be sure whether I opened them with Mr. Bickle or the Minister.

Q.—Now, just think who was present in 1922?

A.—I have really answered to the best of my ability.

Q.—You cannot remember whether it was the Minister or Mr. Bickle?

A.—I really cannot say.

Q.—Do you remember occasions upon which the Minister opened tenders?

A.—No, I do not.

Q.—Do you invite all the tenderers to see tenders opened?

A.—No. That is utterly contrary to any practice in the opening of Provincial tenders since the time of Confederation. No tenders are opened in public.

Q.—Well, I think the Hon. Peter Smith says he now opens tenders on bonds before all?

A.—Well, that may be on the financial end.

Q.—But you do not invite the tenderers to come in and sit around, and say, I am going to open all your tenders?

A.—We believe it to be contrary to the best practice.

Q.—Contrary to public policy to do that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why?

A.—There are all kinds of steps that could be taken by contractors.

Q.—They all have tenders in?

A.—For instance, if you call for tenders, we ask for deposits of a thousand dollars as an ordinary deposit. We do not wish to obstruct anybody by asking too large a deposit. Suppose the aggregate of one of the contractors was \$40,000. Suppose someone else has considerably underbid him and his price was \$25,000. These two contractors could get their heads together. The low man could say, I have the contract but I will let you have it. I will withdraw. They can keep my deposit, and we will divide the difference. There is one thing that could happen. In order to obviate these things the right practice is to have your contract signed before—

Q.—You do not need to award any contract. All you need to do is to open them and list them there, "John Smith, so much," and so on. Do they have to put up security or bonds?

A.—A bond, such as I speak of. If they are simply opened you see that would lead exactly to the practice I have suggested.

Q.—Well, I cannot see that, Mr. McLean. All you have to do is open them and not award them then?

A.—No, but the man knows what the prices were.

Q.—What is the amount of the bond required?

A.—That can be had from the advertisement.

Q.—You do not recollect the amount?

A.—No.

Q.—You do not recollect what proportion?

A.—No. The bond is either supplied to us by a bonding company or a marked check.

Q.—What is your procedure in awarding, after you have opened the tenders, after you have considered them, what is your procedure in awarding the tender?

A.—They are carefully listed by a confidential officer of the Department.

The figures only are carefully checked over, and he is usually called upon to report on it.

Q.—He makes his report to you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, then, before awarding the contract, you take it up with the Minister?

A.—Oh, yes, it always has to have his approval.

Q.—You go over all the contracts and you figure out the cost and whether they comply to the specifications, and if the Minister has not been present when the tenders are opened you take it up with the Minister?

A.—Yes; well, the report is always submitted to the Minister for his final approval.

Q.—Before the contract is let?

A.—Before the contract is awarded. That applies to all contracts of the Department.

Q.—And it applied no doubt to the contracts that we are discussing?

A.—No doubt.

Q.—Do you recollect getting any specific instructions from the Minister on this contract for automobile markers?

A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—That is, prior to the tenders going through?

A.—No.

Q.—What is your policy in awarding these tenders?

A.—In what respect?

Q.—What is your policy after you have checked them all over. I see the tender for 1923, the Canadian Colortype Company, was about the highest tender, if not the highest, of them all, and you still award to the Canadian Colortype Company the contract, yet they have the highest tender?

A.—Our experience the previous year in awarding the contract for the lowest figure had been so unfortunate that we determined for the 1923 markers we would have to get a quality and grade of marker that would serve the purpose of these duties, in identifying motor vehicles, irrespective of price.

Q.—Therefore you swung to the highest?

A.—Not necessarily, no. It was because of the design and type of plates submitted to us by the Canadian Colortype.

MR. SINCLAIR: Is that same design submitted by all the manufacturers?

A.—No; that was their own design of plate. That is what we asked them to do. That was the object of our advertising in the way we did.

Q.—You left your specifications open for suggestion. The Canadian Colortype suggested a certain marker and you accepted that marker, but you did not submit that same specification back to all those who tendered?

A.—No. That would be unfair to the people who submitted to us a design that we considered unique and deserving of special consideration.

Q.—But the other fellows did not get the chance?

HON. MR. BIGGS: Yes, they did.

Q.—On the same specifications? Mr. McLean said not.

MR. TOOMS: Do I understand you asked for designs and their design was accepted?

A.—We specifically stated in our specification that in awarding the contract, special consideration would be given to the design and type of plate submitted by the manufacturer. It is just in the same way as you advertise in certain

cases for a public building. You award the price to the architect that supplies the best plan.

Q.—What were the reasons. You tried to explain this extraordinary award to the highest tenderer, the fact that you did not have specifications in 1922. How was it you did not have specifications in 1922? What were the reasons for it?

A.—Well, as nearly as I can determine the price that we paid in 1922 was so low that the manufacturer could not turn out an adequate article.

Q.—What was the price paid?

A.—14½ cents.

Q.—Did you investigate to find out what was wrong with the 1922 markers?

A.—Well, the report of our officer in charge of automobile plates indicated it. Here are some of the results. Those were being carried around on automobiles in 1922. (Samples submitted.)

Q.—These are after they have been used and turned in?

A.—Yes, exactly; but we should not use plates that would get into that condition. It is an invitation to those who are criminally inclined.

MR. LENNOX: What is the name of the firm that made them?

A.—McDonald Manufacturing Company, of Toronto.

Q.—Have you any way of testing the 1923 markers to know that they are going to give better service?

A.—Yes. We have carefully followed the process of manufacture, that is all.

Q.—What was wrong with these markers?

A.—It was the quality of paint and material that was in them, and the workmanship.

Q.—The 1922 markers, were they all like that?

A.—I would say that there were 50,000 sets that should not have been on the street.

Q.—Yes, I understand that that is correct that there were 50,000 of these markers of the total number that were not up to the mark, and then you advised the manufacturer, and that the remaining plates were all right?

A.—We advised the manufacturer.

Q.—How were these markers made, according to your specifications?

A.—In one sense they were, but those specifications were not adequate.

Q.—That is, the specifications you sent out on which these markers were awarded, the contract was awarded, were not adequate?

A.—No.

Q.—Then you found that out during 1922 and you changed your specifications?

A.—Yes. There are various processes of manufacture and we wished to get the best we could.

Q.—Where were you at fault in your specifications. Can you point out?

A.—Well, for instance, there was insufficient paint on the background of the plate, that was spread on instead of being dipped.

Q.—I see here in paint, in your specifications referring to paint, the colours are to be black, fixed, and letters on white ground—black figures and letters on white ground; that is these for 1922; the plates are to be well cut on the face with the best quality of enamel paint obtainable, which shall be flexible and durable, and that the manufacturer shall guarantee that there will be no dete-

rioration in their appearance during the period, one year from January 1, 1922. Now was there anything to show that that was not the best enamel paint?

A.—Not at the time they were turned out.

MR. LENNOX: What is the difference between the clause referring to the paint in 1923 and 1922?

A.—Well, that I would have to look into.

Q.—Well, I just followed my learned friend. It is exactly the same?

A.—Yes, but we refer also in the clause I previously read, the fact that the process of manufacture guaranteed by the manufacturer would be considered.

Q.—The clauses are identical?

A.—That is, in so far as paint is concerned.

MR. LENNOX: I will read the clause you refer to. The clause he read is, that the manufacturer shall guarantee that there will be no deterioration in appearance during the period of one year. Then there is the clause that you seem to be relying on: In awarding the contract special consideration will be given to the design—that has nothing to do with the painting, has it?

A.—No. Well, it has—

MR. LENNOX (proceeding): Colour combination, workmanship and process of manufacture proposed and guaranteed by the manufacturer. What is there that refers to the paint?

A.—Process of manufacture.

Q.—That covers that. Well, is there anything that clause does not cover, if there is, let me know what is?

A.—There are certain—

Q.—Well, tell me one thing that the clause in your specifications won't overrule to justify you in accepting the higher tender?

A.—The object of that was to invite the ingenuity of manufacturers in supplying us with a superior marker.

Q.—Then does it mean this, that no matter what tenders you got or the prices were, that clause permitted you to give the contract to any tenderer, no matter what the price, so long as you thought the design was better?

A.—It enabled us to consider everything in relation to price.

Q.—Tell me what you knew about the workmanship of this company through their tendering?

A.—Which company.

Q.—The 1923 company?

A.—We had had experience with them one year before that.

Q.—What year was that?

A.—That was the year 1920. They turned out the best plate we had ever had.

Q.—That was the one consideration?

A.—That was one consideration.

Q.—What was there different in their design?

A.—There is the plate of this year.

Q.—Have you got the 1921?

A.—No, I have not got the 1921 plate here.

Q.—Is the gauge the same gauge, the metal?

A.—It is a heavier gauge.

Q.—Is that in the specifications?

A.—I think we specify.

Q.—What gauge is that?

HON. MR. BIGGS: 24, isn't it?

CHAIRMAN WATSON: 24, or somewhere around there.

MR. MCLEAN: I really could not say from recollection.

MR. LENNOX: Outside of having accepted their tender in 1921, what other guarantee did you have with respect to the workmanship?

A.—We had the inspection of our Registrar, who went over to see the process of manufacture from time to time.

Q.—Now, then, what did you do, what steps did you take, in order to ascertain what the workmanship of the lowest tenderer would be?

A.—Well, we had these samples to go by. Every tenderer had to bring in a sample.

Q.—Let us see the sample. Tell us what is wrong with the workmanship there. This is the St. Thomas Metal people's, isn't it? Explain the difference. This one has got four numbers and the other has six?

A.—It is the quality of the workmanship, as much as there is between two paintings hanging on the wall.

Q.—What is it then, what is the difference?

J. B. JOHNSTON: Let Mr. Lennox examine the paint on the two of them. A painter only needs to take one look and he will tell you which is painted.

MR. LENNOX: If you ask me to examine them, I think this is the better paint.

MR. JOHNSTON: I accept your word then that you are not a painter?

MR. LENNOX: I don't think a man needs to be a painter to discern between these two.

Q.—Did you get a letter from the St. Thomas company?

A.—I may have.

Q.—Did you get a letter to this effect: "Enclosing tender, July 29, 1922. W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister of Public Highways, Toronto. Dear Sir,—We are handing you herewith our tender for the manufacture of automobile license plates for 1923. We agree to manufacture these plates if favoured with contract exactly as per your specification as to design and colour combination.

"We agree to make any design or colour combination desirable. We wish briefly to call your attention to the fact that this is not a side line with us and that embossed steel advertisements is what we are making, and that many of the largest and best companies are among our customers, viz., the Bell Telephone, Ford Company, Imperial Oil, Imperial Tobacco, Red Rose Tea. Check for \$5,000 is attached. Thanking you for your consideration."

I assume you got that letter, of which this is a copy?

A.—I assume so.

Q.—Did you do anything when you got that?

A.—It was considered, I expect, in the opening of the tenders.

Q.—Well, did you act upon it?

A.—Yes, in so far as it deserved action.

Q.—Well, how far did you act upon it?

A.—Well, they were not awarded the contract, that was the only action.

Q.—Let me put it in other words. You treated their tender the same as if they had not incorporated in their letter the clauses that I have read?

A.—I did not think that that was quite a fair tender nor form of tender. I did not think that that complied with the spirit of our request for tenders. We asked them to submit a design on which we could judge of the merit of their

tender. The design they submitted was not such as we believed was equal to the one we selected. We believed that in view of the experience in 1922 that the motorists of the country deserved something better, and that the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Law could not be allowed to be jeopardized the way it had been the previous year.

Q.—Well, supposing this Hamilton Company tender had been 30 cents, would that have made any difference?

A.—Certainly; we considered quality, design, and price.

MR PRICE: Did you send back to every tenderer the information that you were going to accept a certain type of marker and ask them to retender?

A.—No, we did not.

Q.—You simply took the highest tender as it stood and awarded it to the Canadian Colortype Company.

A.—We took the tender that we thought the most desirable of acceptance.

Q.—But none of these other manufacturers had any opportunity of coming in and tendering in competition with the Canadian Colortype Company?

A.—They had an opportunity of tendering at the first place.

Q.—Not at 22 or 23 cents?

A.—Just in the same way.

HON. MR. BIGGS: This is the one submitted for 1922. Compare them. You would think it had the smallpox or something.

MR. THOMPSON: Why didn't you bend this one. It looks as if you wanted to prejudice the committee by bending it.

THE CHAIRMAN: These samples that are sent in year by year, are they tested out in any way during the subsequent year?

A.—No, they are not, not as samples, no. They are simply used in considering the design submitted to us at the time.

Q.—Well now, the successful tenderers, who have submitted samples this year, will you test those samples out during the year so next year you will know something about their qualities, the resisting qualities of these samples?

A.—No; these are held with the tenders.

MR. HILL: When you call for tenders for painting any of the public buildings, don't you in your specifications set out the ingredients of the paint?

A.—Yes, we do, but the painting of a building is a simpler matter—

Q.—I want to know when you call for tenders for the painting of any public building, do you set out clearly in your tender the quality of the paint?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you also provide for inspection of that paint do you not?

A.—Well sometimes.

Q.—Your reason for requiring certain specifications in connection with paint is because of your experience or the experience of those under you is such that you know the best quality or the best kind of paint to be used in this contract.

A.—It is an extremely hard thing to test. It is almost impossible.

Q.—But it is done in your specifications?

A.—We have the specification, but it is pretty hard to guarantee—

Q.—Well there is nothing unusual about the quality of enamel?

A.—Well there is as applied to its application to number plates.

Q.—But there are in Canada nine different Provinces getting number plates, are there not?

A.—I assume so.

Q.—And over in the States, 40 or 50 States?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And it would have been an easy matter to find out what quality of enamel was standing up best, would it not?

A.—No, I cannot say that it would.

Q.—Well, you have no means of telling just the best kind of enamel to place on number plates?

A.—From our own experience.

Q.—What kind of enamel is best?

A.—Well, I am not prepared to say just offhand.

Q.—There is in your department an official who could say, is there?

A.—Yes, we have studied it from time to time.

Q.—Then it would be perfectly possible for you in calling for specifications to define the quality and kind of enamel that was to be used on these plates?

A.—No, I cannot say it would, because the processes of making these enamels is often kept as secret processes.

Q.—The method of placing enamel on the plates?

A.—The method of assembling the paint is very often kept a secret.

Q.—What basis have you in looking at enamel to say whether one enamel is better than another?

A.—Well we can only test it out and the reliability of the manufacturer is one factor. I do not believe that we could apply any scheme of testing that would guarantee absolutely the durability of the marker if the manufacturer saw fit to vary his process, and the only way we could be absolutely sure, as we found out in 1922 when those markers were absolutely unfit to be used.

Q.—You asked the successful tenderer for 1922 to submit designs for 1923?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You asked him?

A.—Well, he did so.

Q.—And you considered his tender?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Despite the fact he had been so unsatisfactory the year before?

A.—Well, it was there to be considered. It did not stand in his favour at all.

Q.—What I am trying to get out on the question of enamel, because that is what we are discussing, was his enamel, so far as the quality of the enamel is concerned, not up to the standard set by the Colortype?

A.—There is the answer.

Q.—No, but I am asking you?

A.—No.

Q.—Tell us in what particulars it was not?

A.—I am unable to say because I am not an expert chemist.

Q.—So far as the enamel is concerned, you are not in a position to say that the Colortype Company's marker was any better than the marker last year?

A.—From experience.

Q.—I am not asking that. From the sample submitted when you decided to accept the Colortype tender you had no means of telling?

A.—Not in the capacity of an expert chemist.

Q.—Was there anybody?

A.—We had no expert chemist.

Q.—Who was it decided on the acceptance of the Colortype?

A.—I think that the samples were carefully scrutinized by myself and the Registrar of the Motor Vehicles.

Q.—And recommended the acceptance of the Colortype?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And so far as the quality of the enamel was concerned neither of you were in a position to judge the difference between them?

A.—We are not experts.

Q.—You are not in a position to judge? It is impossible for you or any official in the Department to say that so far as the quality of enamel between the Colortype Company and the McDonald Company is concerned, it is impossible for either of you to say one is better than the other? We are just talking quality.

A.—Well, we can judge a good deal by the appearance of the samples submitted and from our past experience. We have had several years' experience.

Q.—I am just asking as to the quality. Neither of you had any experience.

A.—I say we are not expert chemists, but I have not said that.

Q.—Was there any difference in the method by which the enamel was applied to the marker?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the difference in the process?

A.—The processes—

Q.—No, no. I am asking what was the difference? Was there any difference?

A.—Well, we can judge only by—

Q.—I have here the two tenders. The McDonald Company said the entire marker is dipped; the Colortype Company says the enamel is dipped not spread. So they were both dipped.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there any difference in the weight of the steel? As between the two tenders?

A.—Well, I cannot say.

Q.—Well, I will read you from the tender: We would recommend 24 gauge, the heavier metal will give better service. We do not think heavier than 24 gauge is necessary. That is in the McDonald. And in the Colortype, weight of steel 24 gauge, so that they were both exactly the same as far as weight is concerned?

A.—Yes.

Q.—No difference?

A.—No.

Q.—Is there any difference in the quality of the steel?

A.—There may be.

Q.—Don't say there may be. You accepted the tender, Mr. McLean.

A.—I carefully studied them at the time but of course I am at a disadvantage now in speaking from memory.

Q.—Both prime first quality, weren't they? We could quote the Colortype, which says, prime first quality. We could quote lower by using seconds but enamel will not hold on rust?

A.—Steel has to be perfectly clean steel, that is essential.

Q.—What is there different between the McDonald tender and the Colortype tender?

A.—One detail that impressed us very favourably as distinctive from anything we had had before, and that was what we wanted in some respects, was the way in which the edge of the steel is turned over instead of being left. We have had a great many complaints with regard to the cutting of one's hand on the edge of that steel. This is a rounded edge, turned over, and is stronger, because of that it is distinctly stronger and stiffer marker number plate.

MR. PRICE: Any company would make it that way.

A.—This was their design.

MR. HILL: It just takes time; it is stamped by machine.

MEMBER: That edge is not stamped by machinery.

MR. HILL: What else was there? Did you look into the question as to what it would cost to fold over the end that way instead of leaving it the way it was in the other?

A.—No, we could not say that, but we have studied the cost question in other years and in other places.

Q.—And in other places? What other places in Canada have the same sort of marker?

A.—I do not think any other place has.

Q.—Well, this little turn over on the side of the marker, you don't know what the additional cost was incurred by reason of that?

A.—It meant one extra handling in any event and it is stronger. I would point out it is stronger.

Q.—Now what other features are there between the two of them?

A.—That was the chief feature, with the appearance of the plate, the distinctive design, and the fact that the quality of the plate was of a superior type. The dull finish is a feature of the design that is distinctly desirable, the dull background.

MR. PRICE: You have not produced the McDonald one of 1923?

A.—Here are some of theirs.

MR. HILL: The McDonald sample of 1923 I want?

A.—Well, there are the ones submitted with their tender, I think those were the ones. They submitted the 1922 markers. That is the one.

Q.—That is the 1922?

A.—That is the one they submitted with their tender.

THE CHAIRMAN: You can tell it is a cheap plate poorly done.

MR. McLEAN: The dull finish struck us very favourably because the reflection from a dark background tends to obscure the view.

MR. HILL: Q.—Do you mean to have this Committee believe that this shows up better than the other one?

A.—Yes, in the open light, because there is a reflection from the glossy background that there is not from that.

Q.—That does not seem to be as clear as the other.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Get 150 or 250 feet away.

MR. McLEAN: The reflection tends to obscure the view.

Q.—Is there any difference in the cost between putting a dull enamel finish on and putting a bright enamel finish on?

A.—Well there is in supplying the brains to secure a design.

Q.—Do you really think that is really a feature, that it is worthy of serious consideration whether any manufacturer could not put on a dull finish just as easily as he could put on a bright finish?

A.—I cannot say as to that, but the legibility of the marker is distinctly helped by the dull finish, and that is part of the design that received the prize.

Q.—When did you suddenly discover that a dull finish was better than a bright one?

A.—When we compared the different plates.

Q.—And you and Mr. Bickle never thought of that prior to the reception of these tenders?

A.—I do not think I ever did.

Q.—Is there any other province of Canada that has a dull finish?

A.—Really could not say.

THE CHAIRMAN: They will next year.

Q.—That shiny finish remains how long on any marker when it is exposed?

A.—Well if it is a good plate it should remain the entire season.

Q.—Doesn't it dull?

A.—No.

Q.—Was that the entire difference then between the Colortype tender and any other tender received? Was that one had a dull finish, that the Colortype Company had a dull finish and that the top and bottom were bent over?

A.—And workmanship as a whole.

Q.—What are the details of workmanship that are in the marker?

MEMBER: Well, all you have got to do is look at them and I don't care how blind you are.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is something you cannot put in your tender?

A.—No.

MR. HILL: You cannot explain to anybody the difference between the workmanship in the Colortype Company and any other of the companies?

A.—By simple inspection, and that is why we asked them to submit samples of their products.

Q.—Do you mean to tell us that the figures in the lower one stand out better than the figures in the other one?

A.—Well, I would say the reverse. I don't say that it will in every light, but I say that that shiny background in certain lights obscures the figures on the marker so you cannot read it as well as the other.

Q.—Did you submit these to any expert on what you call workmanship?

A.—We had our own experience to govern.

Q.—And you cannot tell us whether the workmanship in one is better than in the other except just saying it is.

MEMBER: Can you tell us why you can scrape the enamel off the McDonald one and cannot off the Canadian Colortype?

A.—Because it is not as good.

Q.—It looks to us as if you just called for tenders and said to yourself the Colortype is the best one and although I have been trying to find out any possible reason why you would choose the Colortype I confess I have not found in what particular the workmanship is one bit better.

A.—It is stronger.

Q.—That 2 and this 2 are practically the same. Are they not?

A.—The Colortype marker is distinctive from any other year and it is stronger. It shows a better grade of workmanship. It is more easily read because of the dull finish and the type.

THE CHAIRMAN: You are all tied up, Mr. Hill, those are not the markers.

MR. HILL: Mr McLean has been saying this is not as good as that—

MR. McLEAN: We were discussing workmanship.

Q.—I have been asking you for half an hour if there is any difference in workmanship between those and all I have been able to get out of you is that this is not as good as that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Can you see any difference in the workmanship between these two.

MR. HILL: I am not the expert.

MR. HILL: The lower one is the St. Thomas one. The other one is the Colortype, and, of course it is short because it is a short number, is there any difference in the appearance of the "2's" for instance?

A.—Yes, the class of the paint.

Q.—In the workmanship?

A.—Yes, those edges are not as good.

Q.—In the workmanship, apart from that, this is a question of the difference in the workmanship?

A.—Well, the quality of the paint is not as good as on that.

Q.—Now just get down to workmanship. Don't these figures stand out as well in one as the other?

A.—Well, that may be.

Q.—They are just as easily defined, one is just as easily defined as the other.

A.—That is not the same.

Q.—We have gone into quality and the number of differences; now what we are trying to get is workmanship. We want to get the difference between the workmanship.

A.—The difference on which I consider the merit should lie was in the strength of the markers, smoother edges where the fingers are not so apt to get cut—

Q.—Well, it is narrowed down that the only difference between these and the others is the smooth edge.

A.—Not all.

Q.—And the dull finish—

A.—No, no.

Q.—Well I am trying to get what else?

A.—Well, general workmanship. This is not as strong as the other.

Q.—It is the same gauge, isn't it?

A.—The turning over of the edge strengthens it so these are not so apt to come off the car.

Q.—The marker is fastened to a bar that runs behind?

A.—Yes. Here is what happened! (illustrating marker.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Soft steel.

Q.—This is fastened to a bar on the car?

A.—Yes.

Q.—It is bent due to a collision or something of that character. It might be the bar in the previous marker, to which the marker was attached, kept the marker rigid, did it not?

A.—It depended on where it is attached.

Q.—Well, is there any difference in the way these are attached?

A.—There is since we have the stronger number.

Q.—But the marker is fastened to a bar, is it not, in both cases, and it is the bar that is the primary agency in keeping the marker rigid, isn't it?

A.—No, I did not say so. The plate itself is important.

Q.—And if a collision took place this marker would be knocked off and bent just as easily as that one?

A.—Well that is not what happened, because of a collision. It is because of the weakness of the other. The lack of strength causes them to be dropped off along the road. They lose them continually. We owe it to the motorists to supply him something that will stay on his car if we can find the design.

THE CHAIRMAN: After you get all the details in your specification that you can crowd in regarding the metal and enamel and so on, and when you come to grant those tenders, are not there other factors such as experience and confidence in the manufacturers, and in the type of workmen that company get, that will control to some extent the granting of these tenders?

A.—Sure.

THE CHAIRMAN: Has your confidence in this firm been justified?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In every marker that has been put up?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Would you give the committee some idea of the cost of replacement in 1922 on account of defective markers?

A.—Well, unfortunately we did not replace anything like the number that ought to have been replaced. The markers were in use and that was the unfortunate phase of the situation. At the same time I think it cost us about \$3,500 to replace.

MR. PRICE: Yes, but there was a guarantee by the Company.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Quite so, but that would not pay for the clerical help and so on.

Q.—But your specifications—

HON. MR. BIGGS: Quite so, but that does not pay postage and express.

Q.—They must supply you with new markers?

A.—But they did not supply us with the clerks to make the change. It was the cost to the department.

MR. HILL: Would it not be the simplest thing to have placed in your specifications something that would have stiffened up that?

A.—No, I cannot say it would. It is the many factors in connection with it, and we wanted the brains of the manufacturers to see what they could do.

Q.—And you never put into your specifications that you desired to have an improvement in the method of fixing the top to keep people's fingers from being cut?

A.—We decidedly said—

Q.—But you did not ask for that?

A.—We have discussed these things with the manufacturers.

Q.—Did not they discover that after the tenders were received?

A.—Not at all.

Q.—Would not it have been a simple matter to have put it in your specifications?

A.—We had it there. That was one of our objectives.

Q.—Why not give all the same chance?

A.—We did.

Q.—You did not mention it in your specifications.

A.—It is there in that paragraph.

Q.—Oh, that nice sort of omnipotent paragraph?

MR. SINCLAIR: Who picked out the marker for 1922? Who chose these on the table?

A.—These were submitted to us by a different firm.

Q.—Well, I mean last year. Some firm made these markers on the table?

A.—Those? The McDonald Company.

Q.—Were those chosen with the same care that these 1923 were?

A.—These were selected, unfortunately, more with a view to price than to quality.

Q.—Is there a sample existing now of the new marker, a sample that they submitted last year for 1922?

A.—I don't believe we have, Mr. Sinclair.

Q.—I cannot get through my head how you got such a lemon as this put over on you, using the care you did in 1923.

A.—Because of the theory largely that we had previously worked on, that we should select according to price rather than quality and design. We saw that. We knew that if we selected something else of higher price that we would be severely criticized.

MR. SINCLAIR: Have you any of the 1922 unused markers here?

MR. HILL: Do you know whether the Colortype Company are supplying these to any other provinces?

A.—I really do not know.

Q.—They have not suddenly discovered these markers?

A.—My belief is that they are.

Q.—Do you know what figure they are getting.

A.—No, I do not know.

HON. MR. BIGGS: I will obtain it for you. I know they are supplying to five of the provinces of Canada and I will get you the prices.

MR. PRICE: Much cheaper then they are supplying you.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Perhaps you will give the Committee the benefit of your knowledge.

MR. PRICE: Yes, I think it is about 15½ or 16 cents in Alberta.

MR. PRICE: I want to get just a few things before we close up this session off the Public Accounts Committee. Have you produced the tender of the Canadian Colortype Company Limited that was accepted by the Department? Is it in this file?

A.—I think so.

Q.—Well, can you tell me the price at which the Department accepted, per pair?

A.—This is the tender.

Q.—At what price did the Department accept the tender?

A.—23 cents.

Q.—Well then, in addition to the Canadian Colortype there were other companies that tendered. Will you produce the sample marker filed with you by the Canadian Colortype?

A.—I assume it was this pair.

Q.—And you have produced the tender as accepted. Now, then, the St. Thomas Metal Signs, Limited, will you produce their tender?

A.—They are here in this lot.

Q.—Well, let us produce their tender and also their sample.

A.—All the tenders are here.

Q.—Can you tell me the price at which they tendered, the St. Thomas people. I want to get these comparative prices and the tenders. (Sample produced.) What price?

A.—11½ cents.

Q.—Then this tender here, this pair, was a 23 cent tender?

A.—Yes.

Q.—This one here was 11½ cents?

A.—I think that is right.

Q.—In other words, one was twice as expensive a tender as the other?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then the Cassidy Steel and Stamping Company. What was their tender?

A.—Theirs was 13.4.

Q.—Produce their sample. You don't seem to have a sample. Well, that price was 13.4.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then the McDonald Manufacturing Company, what was their tender at? (sample produced.)

A.—They have a series of prices, ranging from 10 to 14, from 10½ to 14 cents, I think.

Q.—Were there any other tenders. I think we have got the Canadian Colortype, the St. Thomas Metal Signs, Limited. We have got the Cassidy Tool and Stamping Co., McDonald. We have not got the W. H. Banfield & Sons, Limited. What was their tender? (sample produced.)

A.—This was the W. H. Banfield. Theirs was 14 to 19½ cents.

Q.—And they sent you in these variety of samples?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Just looking at these samples, did you ask for black and white design or white and black?

A.—I don't think so. I would have to refer.

Q.—Why did they bring in this different colour?

A.—It was open to them to submit any design they saw fit. These were simply the design that we had been using in the past. The Canadian Colortype was the only one that submitted anything at all distinctive.

HON. MR. BIGGS: The St. Thomas Metal Signs have a sample there that is entirely different.

MR. PRICE: When you have got these various tenders for the various prices and samples placed before you and you picked out one that seemed to be ahead of the others, why didn't you let these other tenderers or manufacturers know you were paying 23 cents for a marker this year, so that they would have a chance to tender?

A.—Because it would have been unfair.

Q.—Good business for the Province!

A.—No it is not good business for the province to be unfair with anyone.

Q.—You are unfair with five or six.

A.—We were acting in good faith and we had to act fairly with the manufacturer that submitted a design that was unique. We could not simply absorb his design and put it up for tender, contrary to the spirit of our specification, and call for tenders.

Q.—But you told us you left a wide open tender, something anybody could put in a design on, and you wanted to get different designs, and you got different designs and different ranges in prices? That is right?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you proceeded to accept the highest of all these?

A.—On the basis of design.

Q.—Without submitting the design you chose to the other tenderers?

A.—It would be absolutely unfair to do so.

Q.—Do you think in spending the Province's money it is a fair thing to accept the highest tenderer without giving an opportunity to others to compete?

A.—They had an opportunity to compete. There is another reason why any company should have submitted, if they could, a superior design to that submitted by the Colortype.

Q.—They never had a chance?

A.—Yes they did.

Q.—They might have submitted a superior design at 40 or 50 cents?

A.—That was their opportunity if they wished to do so.

Q.—You had the thing wide open. Anybody could submit what they liked and the Department really had an opportunity of giving it to anybody they wanted?

A.—If the design was such as would justify us in doing so.

Q.—Have you found out what other provinces are paying for markers?

A.—I have in the past.

Q.—Did you this year, when you were getting the 1923 markers, ascertain what other provinces had paid in 1922.

A.—No, the information I had was of a scattered kind and indicated that they were paying more than we were.

Q.—Well, you don't seem to know this, that the Province of Alberta, the Province of Saskatchewan, are getting their markers very much cheaper; that the Province of Manitoba is getting Colortype markers at 15½ cents per pair.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Not an embossed marker, not as large a piece of metal.

MR. PRICE: And they have got to ship them out there. Did you investigate any of the other Provinces to find out what these companies were supplying markers for?

A.—Just in the way I have said.

Q.—That means you did not investigate when you were giving these tenders?

A.—I had certain information at the time.

Q.—What was your information?

A.—I really could not recall it now.

Q.—Did you inquire to find out what British Columbia was paying?

A.—I cannot say. I had information at the time as a guide and I had our previous experience in the matter. Our experience was equal to that of any other province.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Yes, seeing half the motor cars of the Dominion are in Ontario.

Q.—You do not know Prince Edward Island was getting them at 13½ cents?

A.—Well, we could have got them for 10 cents.

Q.—The same kind of markers as yours.

A.—No, I do not believe it.

Q.—Well, we will produce them here. We will show that you did not protect the public in the expenditure of the money, that you were so anxious to give the contract to the Canadian Colortype Company.

A.—No, that is not right. I was not anxious, Mr. Price, to give that contract to the Canadian Colortype. I resent that statement very strongly.

Q.—It was a very high tender. You were not inclined not to give it to them?

A.—I resent that statement and it is untrue.

Q.—I do not mean you personally, Mr. McLean. I am speaking of your department.

Q.—What was the next highest tender?

A.—19½ cents.

THE CHAIRMAN: Who made the markers in 1921?

A.—The Canadian Colortype.

Q.—Were they satisfactory?

A.—Yes, extremely so, the best we had ever had.

Q.—Were these people asked if they would supply this marker at a lower tender, seeing they were so much higher than what the lowest tenderer really was?

A.—No, I do not know that they were. That would mean that we would have to receive an inferior quality.

MR. THOMPSON: What was paid in 1921?

A.—28½ cents.

Q.—And in 1923?

A.—23 cents.

The prices had run for embossed markers in 1917, 36.8 cents; 1918, the same price; 1919, from the St. Thomas Metal Signs, 28 cents—

HON. MR. BIGGS: These were not embossed.

A.—They were embossed. I am speaking of the previous years—and in 1920 the same company at 28 cents.

Q.—Were any tenders called for the 1920 markers?

A.—I do not remember; I do not think they were.

HON. MR. BIGGS: It was just prior to the election.

Q.—The only price below this year's was last year's at 14½ cents? Isn't that correct?

A.—Yes.

MR. PRICE: You found there was some reason, possible discrepancy in price, you said these tenders were not satisfactory—

A.—I cannot say there was any discrepancy.

Q.—Well, the tenders were unsatisfactory.

A.—We had a wide range.

MR. THOMPSON: Didn't it occur to you when you opened these tenders here and found such a great difference in price that it would be fair enough—it is done every day, it is done by all kinds of people, done by the T.T.C. ordering cars; they said there are such discrepancies in price we won't accept any of these tenders. Would there have been anything unfair in that?

A.—We had the experience of past years. We could not see there was any discrepancy.

Q.—It did not occur to you that there was a suggestion of discrepancy?

A.—I did not think that the occasion justified it. It is a case of selecting the article you want and paying the price.

MR. HILL: Yes, but not until you see?

A.—Yes, but it is for the dealer to use his brains.

Q.—To find out what you want?

A.—No.

Q.—All the others have submitted a general design of what we had in other years. There was not anything distinctive in purchasing markers for 15 years or so. All different kinds of designs of markers were in the U.S. and Canada. One would have thought that the Department could have asked what they wanted?

MEMBER: Is the lowest tender always accepted in regard to road work?

A.—Practically so, yes.

Q.—But sometimes they were not?

A.—Well, if the lowest tenderer is an irresponsible man, or his tender is irregular, we would some times do it.

Q.—Well, if he is responsible. Has not there been work where the Government have let the contract to someone who is not the lowest tenderer but at the lowest tenderer's price?

A.—Yes, we have sometimes.

Q.—Why didn't you ask these people then to come down a little in price?

A.—Well, we believe we are paying them a fair price for the article having regard to our previous experience in other years. It was less than we had ever got an equally suitable marker for.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Was there any insistent demand for superior markers from the motorists?

A.—There was, and there was serious and justifiable complaint that the markers we had been supplying were not satisfactory.

MR. PRICE: There is a motor league in Ontario?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you consult with the officers of the Motor League to find out what kind of marker they would suggest?

A.—We have had representations from them from time to time. We have had their complaints, but they really did not offer any suggestion.

Q.—Did you ask them before sending out for tenders to make suggestions to you?

A.—No, we did not.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Have you had any remarks or complaints from the Motor League since these were purchased?

A.—We have had only favourable comments of this year's markers.

Q.—What is the opinion of the Chief of Police of Toronto on the markers?

A.—He speaks in the highest terms of them as the most legible we have ever had.

Q.—Is it not a fact that with a marker similar to what we had last year the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act was practically impossible?

A.—It was very seriously inconvenienced.

Q.—Did we not leave ourselves open to very severe criticism as a Department to issue such markers whereby people who caused accidents or any of those things have a chance to get away with these rusty markers?

A.—That was what we felt when we recommended these markers.

MEMBER: Is the Department any more capable now of judging a good marker than it was a year ago?

A.—I think our experience is growing from year to year.

Q.—Have you learned all your ability with regard to being able to judge a good marker, have you learned it all in one year?

A.—Not at all. We have been gaining experience for a long time.

MR. PRICE: If you were building a house for yourself and you had received a number of tenders ranging all the way from 11½ cents to 23 cents, would you have accepted the highest tender without going back to the other tenderers and finding out what they would do?

A.—If I had asked for tenders to supply the design of the house and they had supplied the design I would not think I was justified in gobbling up the design of the man I wanted and having the others tender on it.

MR. GREENLAW: If you were getting out plans and set to work and went to one man and said I want you to submit plans for a house with so many rooms and to another fellow and talked to him and he said the house would cost you so much, and the other would cost you less and still have the same rooms, would it be fair to submit the other architects' plans to this fellow to see if he could submit something better?

MR. PRICE: Architects' plans are different.

A.—Not at all. It is the principle that is at stake and the Province had to keep faith.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Is it not a fact that if we wish to receive tenders on markers or Highway work or any work in the Province of Ontario we must respect the secrecy of the tender?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. BIGGS: If you go around peddling them all over the country you will soon have no bidders.

MR. HILL: It would have been perfectly possible, would it not, when you were calling for tenders last summer to have specified exactly what you wanted?

A.—No, it would not.

Q.—Supposing you had decided you wanted this?

A.—Yes, but we did not decide.

Q.—Supposing you had, you could have specified this and called for tenders on it?

A.—We could do so now, but we could not last year.

Q.—Knowing what you want, if you did know what you wanted last summer, you could have called for tenders? If you had decided you wanted that sort of thing you could have called for tenders, could you not?

A.—You premise your question with something that is impossible.

Q.—Supposing you had decided that you wanted that, you could have sent out specifications to the manufacturers and asked for tenders in the usual way?

A.—Yes, if we had known.

Q.—I know. I know. But if you had you could have called for tenders. When you got that far you could have provided an inspector to have seen that their article was manufactured according to your requirements?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you an inspector over in the Colortype factory looking over?

A.—We have a man going in there from time to time.

Q.—And he could have gone in any other factory from time to time in the same way?

A.—Yes.

Q.—I notice Mr. McLean put in a sample with a dull finish?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And last year these markers that you produce here were made in accordance with your requirements stated in your call for tenders?

A.—Well, I cannot say they were. They did not hold up, that was all.

Q.—Were they inspected before you received them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And passed by your inspector?

A.—They looked all right at the time they were made.

Q.—You just take their appearance?

A.—Well, as far as we—

Q.—I am trying to get at the kind of inspection. You cannot have had a proper inspection of articles like that?

A.—I believe the people who manufactured those thought that they were turning out an article that would stand up.

Q.—You continually run away from the question. Was there an inspection of this before they were accepted?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And they passed your inspection?

A.—Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: And it must have been according to your specification, if they passed inspection by your own officer, they must have been according to your specifications. You are implying that your inspector did not do his duty.

A.—What I have said is that the inspection of paint from a chemical standpoint is something that is almost impossible to apply. It is time and exposure that tells.

Q.—There are hundreds of advertisements stuck up in every shop?

A.—Yes, but they are not turned out for 14 or 23 cents.

HON. MR. BIGGS: And they are not bumped over the roads for 365 days of the year.

Q.—Assuming you knew your thought, you knew exactly what you wanted in the shape of a marker, would you consider it good business to tie the specifications down so tight that there was no opportunity for a bidder to suggest improvement in his samples submitted?

A.—No, I do not think it would.

Q.—Is it not a fact that most of your improvements in markers have come from the actual manufacturers that were up against making them?

A.—Yes.

MR. HALL: The primary object of the obtaining of these markers is for the protection of the public?

A.—Identification.

Q.—And that we may pick up a number in case of accident. Has it ever occurred to you that if these numbers were punched right out altogether and the light was behind them that we would get a better chance to identify it?

A.—It would not show as well during the day time.

Q.—But I am speaking of night, with a bright red light behind and the numbers showing right through in red colours?

A.—We have had a series of designs of illuminated markers submitted to us but we have not seen anything that we thought was practicable and that we would ask the people of the Province to get.

Q.—Your idea is that the protection of the public by these markers is of first importance, greater importance than a few cents on a marker?

A.—Absolutely.

MR. HALL: So do I.

After the submission of certain motions by Mr. Price the Committee adjourned until 10.30 A.M., Friday, March 23rd, 1923.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

The Committee met Friday, March 23, 1923, at 10.30 A.M., with Mr. Watson in the chair. W. I. Banfield called; sworn; examined by Mr. Price.

Q.—Mr. Banfield, what is your full name?

A.—William I. Banfield.

Q.—And what firm do you represent?

A.—W. H. Banfield & Sons, Limited.

Q.—Of Toronto?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And what is your business? What kind of business do you carry on?

A.—Metal stamping; manufacturing of all kinds of metal parts.

Q.—How long have you been in business in Toronto?

A.—41 years.

Q.—Did you tender on the markers for 1923?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Will you produce the tenders that you made for the markers for 1923, and the sample in each case?

A.—Well, the samples I have turned into the Government.

HON. MR. BIGGS: They are right there.

Q.—Mr. Banfield, will you produce the first tender that you made?

A.—You mean this year?

Q.—Yes. This year?

A.—I have it here.

Q.—What did that first tender cover?

A.—Well, the tender here is submitted in four proposals covering the supply of automobile markers in 26 gauge steel and 24 gauge steel, and then in 25 gauge steel galvanized iron and 24 gauge galvanized iron.

Q.—Well, take them one by one. Take the first one.

A.—26 gauge. We quoted on a steel A, class A plates, 10½ inch size.

Q.—That is 26 gauge?

A.—26 gauge cold rolled steel, 10½ inch size, 14½ cents; 12 inch size, 14¾ cents; and 14 inch, 15¼ cents, in any two coat job that the Minister might choose, such as in accordance with the two coat samples we furnished, either in black and white, black and orange, or red or yellow and black.

Q.—Could you produce the sample that you send in with your tender out of that lot?

A.—Out of that lot?

Q.—Yes. That is, the 26 gauge plate?

A.—That plate!

Q.—That is your 26 gauge?

A.—That is right.

Q.—And you have given us the price thereon, how much, 14¼ cents?

A.—The prices ranged for the 10 inch size, 14¼, 14¾ and 15¼.

Q.—Then your next sample, your next tender, 25 gauge?

A.—The next tender was placed on 25 gauge galvanized steel plates, two coat job.

Q.—25 gauge galvanized two coat job! Have you the sample?

A.—Prices of that were, for the 10½ inch size 17½ cents; 12 inch size 18 cents; and 14 inch size 18½ cents. That is that plate.

Q.—Galvanized iron?

A.—Yes sir, that is a gauge heavier than is used for barn siding and culverts; that plate is guaranteed not to rust by the steel producers; basic metal won't rust. It has a heavy coat of galvanizing on it.

Q.—Then your 24 gauge?

A.—24 gauge steel plate. Our 10½ inch size were 17 cents; 12 inch size, 17½ cents; and 14 inch size was 18 cents.

Q.—Will you produce the sample in that case?

A.—That is the sample.

Q.—This is the 24 gauge, 14 inch size?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it galvanized?

A.—No; that is black. That is cold steel?

Q.—That is cold rolled steel?

A.—Yes, cold rolled steel.

Q.—What was the other?

A.—Well, the other tender was on 24 gauge galvanized iron plate, 10½ inch size, 18½ cents; 12 inch was 19 cents; and 14 inch was 19½ cents.

Q.—Will you produce that sample.

A.—(Sample produced).

Q.—This is the 24 gauge galvanized iron?

A.—Yes, that is.

A.—10½ inch at 18½ cents; 12 inch at 19; and 14 inch at 19½ cents. Now that is a very heavy quality of galvanized iron and very good stiff heavy plate. The Government have not had a plate as heavy as that plate.

MR. JOHNSTON: You mean up to 1923?

A.—Up to date.

MR. PRICE: That price for that heavy plate, heavier than the one accepted this year, is what?

A.—19½ cents, two coat job, finished in black and white or any colour that you want—any colour.

Q.—Having produced these four I am going to leave that for a minute and take you to the specifications and ask you how it was you made the four tenders on four different styles of plates of different thicknesses? Why did you make your tender that way?

A.—We were trying hard to get this job. We submitted, I think they will admit, a very fair bunch of samples. We wanted to get them in any colours that the Minister might choose because he has the choosing of them. The specification allows that thing to be open and we wanted to submit a plate that would suit his eye. Then we were told that the Department wanted a heavier plate than they had previously used, so in an interview with the Department I learned they would like to have a heavier plate so we quoted on 24 gauge steel. Then the Department were criticizing the plates they had that year on account of them rusting and I said, well now, I can submit a galvanized iron plate that positively won't rust, and, accordingly, I submitted these galvanized iron plates and 25 and 26 inch steel.

Q.—I will place in your hands the specifications for 1923 and ask you to tell the Committee just the changes apparently that have been made in those

specifications, or your comments on those specifications. Changes from former years.

A.—Well, I have not got a former year contract specification here.

Q.—Well, here is a 1922.

A.—It will take quite a while to go over that.

Q.—Let me draw your attention to this paragraph, the 14th paragraph: "In awarding the contract, special consideration will be given to the design, colour combination, workmanship, and process of manufacture."

A.—Well, that is an unfair clause.

Q.—In what way?

A.—That leaves the contract open. Whoever places that contract could give that contract to anybody they want. That is not a fair clause.

MEMBER: Does not that apply in all tenders?

A.—No.

Q.—In all invitations for bids they reserve the right—

A.—No.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Why did you submit distinct samples if you were not taking advantage of the clause?

A.—I was submitting samples for colour types, for types of colour, and shape, and gauges of steel.

Q.—Only for types of colour?

A.—Well, they are all the same shape.

Q.—Why did you submit a series of samples? Did you take advantage under that clause?

A.—Because I was asked to submit samples.

Q.—Well, was it unfair when you took advantage of it?

A.—I am not criticizing the part of the submitting of samples. I am saying in the reading of that clause, "In awarding the contract special consideration will be given to the design in the colour combination." Now that would mean that—well, I don't know who the gentleman is that I am addressing.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is the Minister.

A.—That would mean, sir, that either you or anybody that was placing this contract could say, well now I like that colour better than I like that; or, I like that better than I like that, and the contractor who submitted the colour you liked would get the contract.

Q.—Yes, but, Mr. Banfield, you see you have submitted exactly the same colour scheme as the contract was awarded on, so there was no advantage there?

A.—Well, I was trying to outguess you.

Q.—Well, you broke even. You submitted the same colour scheme in your samples as the contract was awarded on. Now you cannot claim any advantage there. You are at par?

A.—I am not claiming an advantage. I am saying that was an unfair clause.

MR. HOMUTH: Did you ever know an advertisement for tenders where it did not state that the lowest or any tender was not necessarily to be accepted?

A.—No. It usually says that. But a specification, when a contract on any work is given, there is usually a hard and fast contract on which every manufacturer is put on the same basis. If they are not, one manufacturer could change the gauge of steel; he could change the shades or change the shape, or the design which during the course or the process of manufacture of the article

on which they would ask a tender would possibly tend to cheapen production and give him an advantage over his competitor.

Q.—Was it not a tender for the purpose of getting the manufacturers' ideas?

A.—I don't know for what purpose. I don't know what was in the minds of the Department when they drew that, but I still say it is an unfair clause, and that clause does not pertain in any contract or specifications that you get from any of the automobile companies or from the city even in connection with their specifications.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you consider it good business on the part of the Department to construct a set of specifications so rigid that it would not allow of any suggestions coming from the tenderers themselves regarding the improvement of an article?

A.—I would say that if the Department knows what they want; knows the class of goods they want, that a hard and fast specification gives everybody an equal chance.

Q.—How is the Department to know what is the best type of marker unless they get these suggestions from the men who manufacture?

A.—That is up to their engineering department. In the automobile business they don't ask the manufacturer what they want. They send blue prints and specifications and tie it down to the formulas of the steel and we must adhere and everybody is on the same footing.

MR. McLEOD: Would you read that clause that we are supposed to pass on here?

A.—“In awarding the contract, special consideration will be given to the design, colour combination, workmanship and process of manufacture proposed and guaranteed by the contractor.”

MR. McLEOD: And that is considered unfair?

MR. PRICE: That leaves it practically wide open.

MR. BANFIELD: Yes, that is an unfair clause.

MR. McLEOD: I cannot see it.

MR. BANFIELD: Well, if you cannot see, it would be in this relation. If you are a manufacturer, you are substituting a sample of your goods to conform to the nearest thing you think the Department wants, when they tell you what size the figures must be on the plate, and tell you what sized plate, the minimum size of the plate. Now another man comes along. He gets a tender. Either the size of the plate or the colour combination that suits for the purpose the person's eye that is going to award the contract. Now, if I submitted a pink and orange, which would be a bad combination, if you wanted to give me the order you could, because that clause says special consideration will be given to the colour scheme.

MR. McLEOD: Exactly.

A.—Well, that would not be fair, would it?

Q.—Why not? I want to know why it would not be fair. Are you put in a different position from any other contractor. Supposing I am a manufacturer, the same is submitted to me. I am on an equal footing to you?

A.—Excuse me, there is, because in this way if the Minister under that clause decides to change the shape of the pattern he can do so without having given consideration to you as a manufacturer.

HON. MR. BIGGS: His first statement is not right, when he says the manufacturer could reduce the size, the amount of metal, because the minimum is set in the specification.

A.—That is right.

Q.—Well, why make that statement?

A.—Well, are the plates this size this year?

Q.—Yes.

A.—Well, I cannot measure right. It says here the minimum size for a five number plate will be 12 inches long. The plates I think on my car are five numbers and they are only $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

MR. PRICE: You can easily produce it.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Have you a plate of this year? That is, a six-letter plate.

A.—This plate here, according to the specifications it says a six-figure plate will be 14 inches long; that is a six-figure one; that plate is 12 inches long.

MR. PRICE: And that plate is not in accordance with the specification?

A.—That is the point I bring up to that gentleman, that the Minister, having the option—I do not wish to blame him—but I would rather say the party who places the contract with that open clause has a right to say, well that suits me. I think it is about the right length and I think the colour is about right. That suits me. Well, that plate is not in conformance with the specifications in which every manufacturer is asked to quote, and the proper thing if you open it, would be to see that the manufacturers quoted on this size of plate and we would all have an even break.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Just in that instance, you will agree with me that the quantity of steel that is less on the length is added to the width, and you have as many square inches of steel in that plate as the specification calls for?

A.—I think you are right, but I still say it does not conform to the specifications.

Q.—You have just as many square inches of steel in each of your plates as in the specification?

A.—I think you are right.

Q.—And it is the square inches of steel or the weight that the contractor has to buy to produce a steel plate?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, there is the same square inches of steel, the relative figures are not the same, and therefore whoever awards the contract might approve a little different shape?

A.—That is right. Well, I told the Minister I was trying to outguess him.

MR. NICKLE: The Minister has made your point very clear?

A.—Well, he has just simply brought out the facts and that is all I want to bring out.

MR. HALL: You put in a number of samples with the tender, did you not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You took advantage of what was asked for in that clause?

A.—No, it is not an advantage. It does not say there—

Q.—Well, you tried to take advantage. You showed a variety of colours and shapes?

A.—No, no. No variety of shapes. I was not permitted. I conformed with the specification. My plates are in conformity with the specification but the plate that is bought this year is not. While, as Mr. Biggs says, it may have

the same amount of material in it, of steel, it still does not conform to the specification.

Q.—But, having put in a number of plates of different weights and colour schemes, designs, you were trying to live up to what they asked?

A.—I was trying to put a plate in that would be accepted by the Department.

Q.—Well, don't you think you had the same chance as anybody else to get this contract in the same way? It was not a point of whether they deviated from the specifications?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Couldn't you deviate as well as anybody else?

A.—Not and conform to the specifications, because if I didn't get the job then they would tell me my plate was not in conformity with the specification.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Not at all; not any more than anybody else.

A.—Of course, I don't know.

THE CHAIRMAN: Assuming that the weight of steel in this plate is exactly the same as in the ones you submitted, these figure plates, would the effect of the different shape of the steel make any difference in your costs at all?

A.—No. But I offered to give the Department on my heaviest plate. I offered to give them steel to make this heavy plate.

MR. PRICE: Well, I would like to finish on the specifications. Are there any other points in the specifications that you can note that seem to be unfair or a little peculiar?

A.—You mean that do not conform to the specifications?

Q.—Yes; take, for instance, the size of the plates?

A.—Well, that has been threshed out. I think they admit the size is not in accordance with the specification.

Q.—Well, numbering; is there any change?

HON. MR. DOHERTY: But you admit the number of square inches is the same?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the weight?

A.—No; I do not admit weight.

MR. THOMPSON: Well, they might have made a circular plate or a figure eight and put the same quantity in and they could have said it would conform?

A.—They could have made any job they liked, and according to that clause, it is up to the Minister.

HON. MR. DOHERTY: But it is perfectly immaterial as regards the cost of production?

A.—Oh, yes, as regards to the cost of raw material. I think that is right. But you see when every person is quoting prices, there is 15 or 20 tenders. You would not all want to put in different shapes. You must be guided by what the specification says, because unless everybody conforms to the specification there is no comparison of value, because one man says, I am going to make it this shape; another man, another shape; then there is no conformity to a standardization of types and there is no comparison of value. You could not compare this man's plate with that man's in value because you would not be able to figure out the actual cost of raw materials or process of manufacture. The only way to get them bound hard and fast is to say, here is what you have got to manufacture for us—blue prints, and specifications for it, and everybody stick to that.

MR. HALL: They did not ask for tenders of a uniform design; they were asking for designs as well as colour?

A.—No; they leave design and colour open.

MR. PRICE: In connection with your tender this year, and going over the specifications you had to meet, let us get to the point of steel. What have you got to say?

A.—Well, you asked me something a moment ago. You said with reference to the size of plates. Now I think that is threshed out. This plate here does not conform to the specification either in another point. It says classes a, b, c, d, and e shall have four slots, two at the top and two at the bottom, and I can only count two slots at the top—just two at the top.

HON. MR. BIGGS: I might say, just to ease your mind on that situation, that the same firm sent samples in that plate exactly with that—another sample, right there, from the same firm. The Department, in choosing, deviated from those specifications, although the same firm submitted them.

A.—I see.

MR. PRICE: That just bears out the point?

A.—That helps my argument that the Department could deviate from the specification.

HON. MR. BIGGS: We had that privilege?

A.—Oh, yes. You reserved that in there, and I assume that was why the clause was put in there so that the Department could do what they liked with it.

MR. PRICE: Take the next point in the specifications?

A.—Metal?

Q.—Yes, metal. The metal that is set out here, all plates must be made of pickled, annealed, cold rolled steel, free from scales, clear, smooth and free from rust, grease or other foreign material, and not less than 26 standard gauge. How did you size that up when you went to tender?

A.—I tendered on 26, 25 and 24 gauge steel and submitted samples in that respect.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Why did you do that?

A.—Because in conversation with Mr. Bickle he told me that the plates that they had bought that year were not thick enough. That complaint had been made, that they had worn through at the holes, and I suggested that, and I think he suggested, that a heavier steel be used, and I accordingly—

HON. MR. BIGGS: Once again you took advantage of the fast and loose clause that you talk about?

A.—I submitted 26 gauge.

Q.—I agree with you, but once again you took advantage of the clause instead of a rigid specification?

A.—The clause does not say thickness of steel. It says of plates. "In awarding the contract special consideration will be given to design and colour combination."

Q.—What else?

A.—Workmanship and process of manufacture proposed and guaranteed by the manufacturer. It does not say steel.

Q.—That would be read right into it?

MR. PRICE: It would not be read in, it is—

HON. MR. BIGGS: Go on with the dialogue.

MR. HALL: The tender says something about gauge there, too?

MR. BANFIELD: I am not as good at arguing before a committee as you are.

HON. MR. BIGGS: I am not arguing at all.

MR. BANFIELD: I am a manufacturer and am at a disadvantage here.

HON. MR. BIGGS: I am only a farmer, and we look to our legal friends for all the lawyer lights.

DR. GODFREY: You know what you are talking about. Apparently he doesn't.

MR. BANFIELD: I don't say that. It says all plates must be made of pickled, annealed, cold rolled steel, free from scale, clear, smooth, and free from rust, grease or other foreign material and not less in thickness than 26 gauge. I could understand that—that leaves that clause open, I can submit there, and any other manufacturer can read in there, that it must not be less, but it might be more, if the Department through one of its officials requested a heavier plate. I was quite within my rights in submitting a heavier plate.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Quite so.

A.—Now I say that no manufacturer of plates up until this point has ever conformed to that specification. No manufacturer has submitted what is known to the trade, or put in the plates a cold rolled steel, known to the trade as a cold rolled steel. They have put in other steel. Possibly I would have done so myself, but then I might have been investigated, too.

HON. MR. BIGGS: I suppose your sample bears that argument out?

A.—Still this is not a cold rolled steel. None of them are.

MR. PRICE: Will you show the Committee what cold rolled steel is?

A.—Well, there is not any there.

Q.—Have you a sample?

A.—Yes; that is a cold rolled steel. This is what is ordinarily in the plates.

Q.—What is that, the last sample?

A.—That is what we call blue annealed, one pass.

Q.—Are all your plates constructed of this material?

A.—Yes, all except galvanized.

Q.—Galvanized are cold rolled?

A.—No, no. They are that grade of steel.

Q.—There is no cold rolled here?

Q.—Take your first tender that you put in, number 26, what is the weight, 26?

A.—In thickness?

Q.—In thickness, yes. I mean you gave us a little while ago that you put in number 26 at $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where is that number 26 at $14\frac{1}{2}$?

A.—That plate.

Q.—That plate?

A.—That is the plate.

Q.—What is the plate at $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents? Where is the raw material for that?

A.—That is it.

Q.—That is the number 26, gentlemen, the plate Mr. Banfield put in at $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and this is the raw material. Now, number 25 galvanized, where is your number 25 galvanized?

A.—Here.

Q.—And your raw material for that?

A.—I have no raw material for that.

Q.—Now this was 25 galvanized at $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you explain to the Committee; you told them that galvanized iron is better iron for this purpose than what is called for in the specification?

A.—Well, I think Mr. Biggs, being a farmer, knows he would not put black iron on his barn. It will rust out before the galvanized.

Q.—And this here marker could be produced by you of the galvanized iron, for what? 17 to 18 cents?

A.—That is right.

Q.—Now I want you to produce the 24 gauge?

HON. MR. BIGGS: Just one question. Will the embossing of galvanized iron not tend to break the galvanizing up and set up rusting where the sharp bends are?

A.—Well, there are no sharp bends.

HON. MR. BIGGS: They are pretty sharp, and, if they are properly made, too sharp for galvanizing to stand?

A.—We made all the rural mail boxes and they have sharp bends on them.

Q.—How long ago?

A.—Well, the King Edward boxes were made in 1910 and the King George boxes in 1914, and they are out on the road yet, and we have not had any complaint from the Department in any shape or form with reference to any of them.

Q.—You have had considerable experience, then, with Government contracts and understand how to get them all right?

A.—I would like to correct that; I was simply a manufacturer of the boxes for the parties that got the contract. I did not get the contract.

DR. GODFREY: In 1910 there was a Liberal Government; in 1914, a Conservative?

MR. BANFIELD: I don't know. I don't know what Government was in. I was not interested. I did not get it that way. I got it from another man.

MR. PRICE: Now your second tender, your 24 gauge steel?

MR. HALL: About this galvanizing. Mr. Banfield seems to think that the embossing would not break the galvanized part so that it would rust. I have had a little experience with that kind of thing. I roofed a rather large building twelve years ago with what was given to me as first-class galvanized steel shingles and I noticed that in ten years' time they began to come off, and I wondered why, and I got on the roof to examine, and I found where the locks had been bent it had opened a small air crack along there, and as the water came down and the moisture got in it rusted it until later it came off and it blew the shingles off, and I am covering it this spring with cedar shingles on the top of the steel.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Now—

MR. BANFIELD: May I answer him first?

HON. MR. BIGGS: I don't think there is anything to answer.

MR. HALL: Well, if there is anything I can learn about that, I would like to.

MR. BANFIELD: Well, commercial sheets are known as what is called loose coating.

MR. HALL: Well, I paid a first-class price.

MR. BANFIELD: You are quite within your rights, and I think you got possibly some kind of steel that is generally on the market, but we had figured in this instance on supplying what is known to the trade as tight-coated sheets. It is a difference in the manufacture and the application of the galvanizing to the sheet and it will stand much closer and sharper bends than the ordinary commercial sheets.

MR. THOMPSON: Is it guaranteed not to crack in any instance?

A.—I think that the United States Steel Corporation guarantee the Apollo best blue not to crack.

HON. MR. BIGGS: We all know that the plate is issued for twelve months. Do you think—you are a manufacturer—that if the plate is properly enamelled and properly finished that there is any necessity of galvanizing for a period of twelve months?

A.—I would say that if the plate was properly treated before the first coats of enamelling were applied, that with proper coating and proper packing, I think there is a possibility that it would give good service.

Q.—In other words, if the enamel is properly administered so it does not chip and of good quality there would not be a call for galvanizing—not for the short life of the marker?

A.—I was going by what had previously been shown me by the Department and was trying to work something beneficial because these were really disgraceful.

MR. PRICE: This is 24 gauge?

A.—24 gauge black steel.

Q.—This is a marker then that you tendered on at 10½ inch, 17 to 18 cents?

A.—No, that is 19 cents.

Q.—18 to 19; 18½ to 19 cents?

A.—That is right.

Q.—Galvanized iron?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now is there another one?

A.—The 18½ to 19½ cents.

Q.—Is there another one? What is this one?

A.—That is the 26 gauge galvanized.

Q.—And what was the price?

A.—17½ to 18½ cents.

Q.—Now this plate we have produced is of the Colortype Company that got the contract this year, and that plate was supplied at 23 cents. Now, how does that compare with the samples that you put in and were tendering on? This is the successful tenderer's? How does that compare?

A.—Well, they have got the contract.

Q.—Yes, I see they have. What material is in that? What is the gauge of it?

A.—Well, that is a heavy 26 or a light 25; 25 gauge is 21214.0214 thick and 26 gauge is .184, so that comes in between 26 and 25. It might be an over-rolling in one, on 26, or it might be a light 25. That is the United States standard gauge.

Q.—Is that the cold picked steel mentioned in the specifications?

A.—Cold rolled?

Q.—Yes?

A.—No. That is not the cold rolled.

Q.—What is that?

A.—That is a hot rolled annealed, one pass.

Q.—Tell the Committee what hot rolled steel is, Mr. Banfield. Compare it with the cold rolled steel?

A.—Well, I would have to go into the process. A hot rolled steel is never as smooth a surface as cold rolled steel and is not as fine a grade of steel as a cold rolled steel. This is a cold rolled steel. That is what the specification calls for.

Q.—But of the samples submitted, were the others all uniform?

A.—That is right.

MR. HALL: Is it possible to emboss cold rolled steel?

A.—It will emboss more easily than this steel because it is softer and it is a better grade. Might I ask what that is supposed to be?

Q.—The gauge?

A.—Yes.

HON. MR. BIGGS: 26.

A.—Well, it is a good 26. I read in the paper it was supposed to be 24, and I knew it was not that.

MR. PRICE: Take the marker of the successful tenderer and your own markers. Is this as an expensive marker to make as this one?

A.—No. No, that is a heavier steel.

Q.—And take this next one, where there is the steel you have produced showing what it is, is this as expensive as that one?

A.—No, the steel does not cost as much.

Q.—Well, now, that is number 2?

A.—I could give you the difference in weight, if you wanted, in these two.

Q.—Give it to me?

A.—On the 24 gauge galvanized plates that we figured on, taking a five-figure plate in accordance with the specifications, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$, for a five-figure plate, it takes 1,058 pounds of steel to make a thousand sets. Our quotation at that time from the corporation was \$4.75 per 100 pounds laid in. That comes to \$50.25. On the Colortype plate, which plate is $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$, for a five-figure plate, it takes 844 pounds. Our price on that grade of steel for our plates, we had figured on, from the corporation, as \$4.30 per 100 pounds laid in, making a total of \$36.29 for a thousand sets of plates. Deducting one from the other, we have \$13.96 as the saving on the Colortype Company's plate. Multiply that by 263,000 plates would give us a saving of \$3,671.48 to the Colortype Company, and then the Government did not get as heavy a plate.

Q.—That is, the Colortype Plate Company manufactured that plate on their order of steel that cost them \$3,670 less?

A.—That is the saving between the two prices. They might have bought for less or more, but that is the saving we would have made at that time.

Q.—Yes?

A.—These figures I have given are from our file on which the job was computed on the 24th of July, 1922.

Q.—How much more did the Department pay for the Colortype than they paid for yours?

A.—They paid 23 cents for the Colortype and for ours they would have paid from $18\frac{1}{2}$ to $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Q.—What difference would that make on the basis of the order?

A.—In dollars and cents?

Q.—Yes, dollars and cents?

A.—That would have made a saving, if they had bought the heaviest and best galvanized iron, and I say they have never had a plate as good or heavy as that plate—

Q.—They would have saved how much?

A.—The Government would have saved \$9,130.21, and they would have a better plate.

HON. MR. BIGGS: The steel that is completely covered up by the enamel. Does the workmanship not come in play in this? Is the steel the only consideration of the better plate?

A.—The steel is heavier.

Q.—That does not make a better plate entirely. It may go toward it, but you may put rotten enamel on it?

A.—Well, is that rotten enamel?

HON. MR. BIGGS: I don't say so.

A.—Well, that could be done.

Q.—Well, don't indicate to the Committee here?

A.—I figured on my samples here.

MR. HOMUTH: This plate has been passed around here. Now this enamel is broken off in places. What would account for that?

A.—Oh, just getting thrown around on the table.

MR. HOMUTH: I can scrape that off with my finger nail?

A.—That is right. I covered that, gentlemen, if I might read this clause, and I would like to straighten that out. This is our quotation, a letter of July 31, 1922:—

"Enamels will be of the best grade baking quality and we propose using 'Rubberoid Satin Gloss,' which is known among the trade to be the most durable, adhesive and elastic enamel made. This enamel when properly applied to a prepared surface is almost impossible to remove."

Now, in getting samples up of the different types, of the variety of colours that we submitted, it would be a great deal more expense to get five gallons of each colour that you would want, so we used what we have in stock, and I think we did submit in black plates a rubberoid enamel that will not break off.

Q.—Where is that particular enamel manufactured?

A.—In Toronto, by the International Varnish and Colour.

Q.—And it compares, you think, in equal standard with the best English enamels?

A.—I think so.

MEMBER: This is not one of the enamels that would not come off?

A.—No.

MR. HOMUTH: What I want to make plain is, you can see very readily, I scrape that off with my fingernail.

MR. LENNOX: Anybody can scrape if they want to scrape.

MEMBER: It is a 1922.

MR. HOMUTH: That is not this year's plate and this year's plate is what we are talking about. Now I want to know if there is any man in this Committee can scrape this off with his fingers?

MEMBER: Where is the one you scraped off?

MR. HOMUTH: The yellow one.

MR. BANFIELD: You are comparing a black and white with a yellow that I have previously said was not quoted with Rubberoid material of the kind we proposed. These are the samples, but my letter covered that point.

MR. HOMUTH: Well, the thing is this. In submitting of tenders it is usually customary to give as fair a sample as you possibly can. Did you in your letter explain that the enamel used on some of these plates was not a good enamel but was simply submitted in order to show the colours?

MR. PRICE: Read your letter.

A.—This is one letter that accompanied my tender. I included two letters. One letter accompanies the samples to show what they were so they could recognize them with the quotations, because there were four.

W. H. BANFIELD & SONS, LIMITED.

Toronto, July 31, 1922.

Mr. W. A. MacLean,
Deputy Minister,
Dept. of Public Highways,
Toronto.

Dear Sir:

We beg to submit for your consideration, tenders for motor vehicle number plates for the year of 1923.

We believe that we have made these tenders in a manner which will be readily understood, but might qualify them as follows:

We are tendering on four different classes of plates, a separate tender for each class, and giving you the option of a three-coloured plate instead of a two-coloured plate as heretofore used, at an additional price of \$12.50 per thousand sets on each of the four different gauges of plates on which we are quoting.

In supplying markers of number 24 or 26 U.S. gauge full, cold rolled steel, we propose furnishing all the material free from scale, rust, or foreign matter and have already made arrangements to have the Canadian steel mills especially make and prepare the sheets so that the enamel will readily adhere and which will give you a material far superior to the common commercial steel which has been used previously.

The galvanized iron which we will use will be of the very best grade obtainable in Canada, heavily and tightly coated so as to stand all weather conditions and so treated by a patented process that the enamels will tightly adhere to its surface.

Enamels will be of the best grade baking quality and we propose using "Rubberoid Satin Gloss," which is known among the trade to be the most durable, adhesive and elastic enamel made. This enamel when properly applied to a prepared surface is almost impossible to remove.

Our experience in the manufacture of license plates extends over twenty-five years, during which time we have supplied the City of Toronto almost continually, and other municipalities with baked license plates, and our method of application of enamels to metal insures you that the enamel will not crack off any plates supplied by our company.

On account of the present difficulties in obtaining raw material—due to the excessive demand and the coal situation—we most respectfully request an early consideration of all tenders. In order to insure you receiving the plates at the required time, we have already placed on our yearly contract, a holding order for a rolling of the material required for this job.

We are submitting sample plates of different guages, black and galvanized material and in various finishes in accordance with our tender. We trust that

they will meet with your approval and that we may be favoured with your order which will receive our prompt attention.

Yours truly,

W. H. Banfield & Sons, Limited.

(Signed) E. M. Jones,
General Sales Manager.

MR. BANFIELD: You see, I think I have pretty nearly covered it.

MR. HOMUTH: Did you send another letter to the Department, any explanatory letter at all, with those tenders?

A.—We sent a letter accompanying the plates, setting out so that they could distinguish one plate from the other, in accordance with the tender.

Q.—Anything mentioned in that letter about the enamel?

A.—Well, I had better read the letter:—

W. H. BANFIELD & SONS, LIMITED.

Toronto, July 31, 1922.

Mr. W. A. MacLean,
Deputy Minister,
Dept. of Public Highways,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

We are submitting herewith the following samples, each one properly tagged, of the 24 and 26 gauge cold rolled steel plates, and one each of 24 and 26 gauge galvanized in the raw, showing you the class of material that the plates will be made of. We are also submitting one plate in 24 gauge galvanized, showing the process of manufacture. On the left-hand side this plate shows the plain galvanized iron; over the dash and figure 8 has been applied the patented process to eliminate peeling; over the figure 2 has been painted only one coat of yellow enamel. This plate is submitted in order to show you the process of making a galvanized plate of 24 gauge, providing this would be the type you would desire.

We are submitting, properly tagged, the following samples.

(Then we also say what the samples are. Now at the bottom.)

Please understand that these plates are all hand-made samples, the paint being applied by a brush instead of being machine rolled. Machine rolled plates will come out in the smooth, glossed figures and will not show the hand brush like our samples.

Yours very truly,

W. H. Banfield & Sons, Limited.

E. M. Jones,
General Sales Manager.

MR. HOMUTH: But in neither of these letters have you made any statement whatever as to the fact that the yellow plate or any plate in fact was treated in such a way that the enamelling in it would be better than what you submitted?

A.—Yes, in the last clause, "Please understand that these plates are all hand-made samples," and so on.

Q.—But nothing whatever was said as to what class of finish you used. Has a Rubberoid finish?

A.—Yes, it says in the other letter that I had used it.

Q.—But it did not say you did not use it on these plates?

A.—No.

MR. PRICE: He said they were hand-painted.

MR. HOMUTH: The only reference he makes is the fact that being hand-painted it would not be as smooth a job and there would be the brush marks showing?

A.—That is what I referred to.

MR. HOMUTH: I think it is only right to draw the attention of the Committee to the fact that on this plate you can readily scrape off—

A.—But that is not what we proposed to supply, and we told you so in the letters.

Q.—In what part?

A.—In the part I said that the enamels used will be Rubberoid, which is impossible to remove. I have said that in my letter.

HON. MR. BIGGS: That is your explanation?

A.—That is the reading of the letter.

HON. MR. BIGGS: You did not say, Mr. Banfield, that what was used was not the Rubberoid, did you? You did not indicate to the Department, in making your tender in your letter, you did not state in tender or any letter that your samples were not finished with Rubberoid?

A.—No, I don't think I did.

Q.—Well, you said they would be finished with Rubberoid?

A.—Well, of course, you know black is an extremely good colour to stick.

Q.—You did not state anyway in your tender or your letters accompanying that your samples were not finished with Rubberoid?

MR. PRICE: He said it was just hand-painted.

HON. MR. BIGGS: What the devil has that got to do with it? It was hand-painted and it would show brush marks and he didn't say it was not hand-painted with Rubberoid, and we had to judge that the samples submitted were submitted with Rubberoid as stated in his letter.

MR. BANFIELD: I don't think that.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Absolutely.

A.—I don't think you are right on that deduction. You may have read that in, but I don't think the letter infers that.

Q.—The letter did not say they were not finished with Rubberoid?

A.—But it says they would be.

Q.—Well, we thought they were; why wouldn't we?

A.—That might be reasonable.

Q.—How many provinces have you supplied markers to in Canada?

A.—I haven't supplied them to any.

Q.—You have had no experience in making automobile markers?

A.—Not this type.

Q.—And did you stamp and finish the plate you submitted?

A.—We did not stamp them but we finished them.

Q.—In other words, this is not the product of your plant?

A.—The enamel is the product of our plant and the stamping was done by the firm in Hamilton who made us the dies rather than have the dies sent down to Toronto.

Q.—Stamp and Stencil Company, Mr. Barner?

A.—That is the gentleman. I thought his name was Sims.

Q.—He didn't tender; anyway.

HON. MR. BIGGS: The sample you submitted in your tender you said would be your marker, finished with Rubberoid. We judged the sample submitted as being Rubberoid. We could not do otherwise. In the next place, the sample you submitted is not the product of your own factory entirely and you had no previous experience in making markers in any of the provinces of Canada, and you are simply a novice at the business?

A.—No, I am not a novice at this business.

Q.—You are a novice at the automobile marker business?

A.—Not in stamping and embossing steel.

Q.—In the automobile marker business you are a novice?

A.—This is nothing more than the ordinary business of steel stamping and embossing.

Q.—Not much?

A.—This is the commonest kind of product we could make. We make phonograph motors that have 122 parts in them; no part is more than 3-1000ths of an inch in tolerance; in eight places there is a thousandth of an inch, which is a hair of your head split in four. We have to-day in our stamping plant 185 workmen. We could not keep 185 going unless we knew our business, and we could not stay in business for 41 years unless we knew it.

HON. MR. BIGGS: What position do you fill in Banfield & Sons?

A.—I am the general manager?

Q.—Are you a salesman?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You are doing a lot of advertising here this morning—I thought you were?

A.—They tried our samples. We submitted the samples and they say they judged by them. I am just going to look at them. It doesn't look very much as if the enamel did break off and it doesn't look as if they scraped them, as Mr. Homuth did with his knife. There is one with an imperfection, a flaw. They never tried that one. They never tried that one that is black. Now let us look at some others. I don't think you did try them. This was tried here this morning. I don't think you tried them. That was tried this morning. Did you try them when you were submitting and considering the quotations? Did you try and scratch them off? If you did, it doesn't show on the samples.

HON. MR. BIGGS: I am not here to answer questions. I would be glad to answer that one, that the gauge of every sample submitted was taken.

MR. PRICE: We are talking about enamel.

HON. MR. BIGGS: The gauge of every marker was taken; every enamel was tested not only to test it by test, and every marker was tested as to vision, not at short distances, but at every distance, and under different lights.

MR. BANFIELD: Can you show where there are any signs of that having been tested for enamel? You said every sample?

HON. MR. BIGGS: Certainly.

MR. BANFIELD: Have you tried—

HON. MR. BIGGS: You submitted four samples?

MR. BANFIELD: Eight.

HON. MR. BIGGS: On four specifications, and we tested four.

MR. BANFIELD: Did you test them to see if the enamel would break off?

HON. MR. BIGGS: Go ahead with your story.

MR. BANFIELD: There is one of the samples that is not. I cannot bend it any more without breaking the steel. It looks like pretty good stuff.

MR. PRICE: I want to take you over the tenders that you put in. Have you got anything to show what a saving it would have been if the Department had taken some of your other tenders. We have the most expensive tender and you showed it would effect over \$9,000 of saving to the Department?

A.—If the Department had bought 26 gauge plates, the same gauge as I am told the Colortype supplied this year, and they had bought it in that type of plate—there is the black and white one, here—with the white line around there, or that, or that, there would have been a saving—

Q.—What was the price of that?

A.—14½ cents.

Q.—And what saving?

A.—\$20,560.50.

Q.—How do you figure that out?

A.—The difference in price.

Q.—How much was paid out to the Government, the Colortype?

A.—I took the figures of the price of the plates at 23 cents.

Q.—How much does that amount to?

A.—Taking the plates at 23 cents, 263,000 I think the specifications called for, that amounted to \$60,513 at 23 cents, and ours at 14 cents, ranging from 14¼ to 15¼, our tender was \$39,952.50, making a difference of \$20,560.50.

HON. MR. BIGGS: At this time you might produce the Canadian Colortype sample that compares with this sample quoted at 14 cents, the same price as Banfield quoted.

HON. MR. NIXON: Is the Committee to understand that this sample you submitted was stamped entirely by another firm, the figures on it, was cut and everything, and all you did was to paint it over with a brush with the enamel, which you say you were not going to use on the regular work if you got it?

A.—I might explain that in this manner. In order to submit a price with the stencil 1923 signifying the year, we had to have another die—

Q.—Your firm did not stamp that?

A.—We did not.

Q.—All you did was paint it over?

DR. GODFREY: If you had got the contract you would have got the dies?

A.—Oh, yes. It is just like going to a man who sinks these dies; you are sinking a die and you have got to have the proper depth.

HON. MR. BIGGS: But the whole thing is part of the workmanship?

A.—No; die-making is separate.

Q.—Stamping?

A.—That would have been done in our own factory.

Q.—The sample was not?

A.—The sample was not.

DR. GODFREY: You would not buy these dies for samples?

A.—Why dies are worth three or four thousand dollars, so you would not buy a set to make up a sample, when you have to guess the Minister.

HON. MR. NIXON: And the enamel you put on was not the enamel you were going to use on the other plates?

A.—In some instances it was, and in others it was not. As I explained, you would not want to buy five-gallon cans of all the different types of enamel simply to get samples out. I explained in my letter that they would all be coated with Rubberoid.

HON. MR. BIGGS: How were the Department, in all fairness, to know that your samples were not coated with Rubberoid?

A.—Mr. Biggs, the Department have been long enough buying plates to know.

Q.—You did not state it in your letter?

MR. PRICE: You did not test them?

HON. MR. BIGGS: That is your opinion. The Department had no way to know. They were not informed by you, nor they had no way to know that they were not coated with Rubberoid, nor which were, nor which were not?

A.—That might be so.

MR. HOMUTH: Is it not the case that if you buy a die or get a man to make up a die, you have to pay for it?

A.—But you see, Mr. Homuth, the fellow in Hamilton had all this letter here, and all he had to do was to change the 2 to be a 3 in there, and rather than spend \$500 stamping that up, making the dies in order to give the Department a sample, I gave him an order to change his die and stamp me up so many plates.

MR. PRICE: We got over your most expensive one and your cheapest one, but you have got still the 25 gauge galvanized?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What would be the saving if the Department had taken that?

A.—A saving of 25 gauge galvanized plate, as used for siding or silos or culverts, a saving of \$11,832 on that transaction.

Q.—Then on the 24 gauge steel?

A.—Which is two gauges heavier than the Colortype supplied, there would have been a saving of \$13,130 to the Department on that plate.

Q.—There is a saving all the way from \$9,000 to \$20,000 on the four tenders and samples that you put in?

A.—That is right.

Q.—Can you say whether these four samples you put in are better material than what was put in by the Colortype Company, or how many of them are better material?

HON. MR. BIGGS: A fine question to ask a bidder?

MR. PRICE: Well, I am asking him.

A.—Perhaps I will answer that in a fairer way.

HON. MR. BIGGS: You are pretty well schooled. You two men did not meet just this morning.

MR. BANFIELD: I might say I never knew Mr. Price until yesterday.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Well, that is good enough; yesterday is good enough.

MR. BANFIELD: I would say on the 24 gauge plate that we did give and did offer a heavier steel all the way through. It would cost more money to buy, to produce the equal number of plates that the Department wanted. The 26 gauge plate, our metal for a 26 gauge plate, cold rolled steel, would cost a little bit less,

a little bit less than the Colortype's plate. To make one thousand plates of the 26 gauge steel of the Colortype Company's pattern, which is just $6\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ and contains more superficial area than our plates. It requires more steel by 19.8 pounds in their thousand sets of plates; they are giving the Department 19.8 pounds more steel. That steel would cost at \$0.30 a hundred pounds, about 80 cents; they are giving the Department that more than they would have got in my 26 gauge plate.

Q.—What was the price of that plate of yours?

A.—My plate was from $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$. My plate had a white border around there, and I think that that would have about equalized the value in paint against the difference in superficial area in steel. But on that plate there would have been a saving to the Government of \$20,560.50.

HON. MR. BIGGS: In this connection, your statement is based on the price of steel. Do you think that the price of steel is the only thing that enters into the manufacture of the plates? Is there not more operations on making the type of plate that was adopted than what you submitted?

A.—No, there is no more work.

MR. THOMPSON: How much does it cost to turn that edge?

A.—Well, if I was making this plate in that type, I would turn that edge at the same time as I embossed the letters in the plate by putting a pair of flapper wings, or make a winged die that would throw over the edge on that plate at the same time as it is stamped.

Q.—What would it cost?

A.—It would cost some money to make it.

Q.—How much?

A.—Oh, I would say that the construction of that die would cost perhaps \$300 or \$400 more.

Q.—How much in each plate?

A.—It would not cost any more to run the plate once the die was constructed. It would be done at the same price.

HON. MR. BIGGS: That is, if you could carry that operation out successfully?

A.—Yes.

Q.—If you could?

A.—There is no doubt that it could be.

THE CHAIRMAN: It could be done with the stamping as close to the edge as that?

A.—I think so.

HON. MR. BIGGS: It was tried and could not be done.

MEMBER: How do you know?

HON. MR. BIGGS: Because I made a careful investigation and found out.

MR. HOMUTH: You have not tried that?

A.—No.

Q.—So you speak not from practical knowledge of it?

A.—Only in my everyday business.

Q.—Have you ever tried it, any other stamping and turning at the same time?

A.—We have stamped and turned at the same time.

Q.—Similar jobs?

A.—Not an automobile plate, but that would not make any difference.

HON. MR. NIXON: Would it not be complicated?

A.—Not complicated. It would be difficult.

Q.—How would your stamp hit that and the wing turn that in?

A.—The stamp doesn't hit this; this is turned down with rubber.

Q.—The stamp has got to hit there somewhere, where is your rubber?

A.—The rubber would come down in here, and this wing down here would be driven by wedge action on the back and would fold that over.

Q.—This is done by rubber and would not cut into it at all?

A.—It might cut but I don't think it would destroy it.

Q.—And you would be able to turn this up as speedily as that operation?

A.—I don't think so, but I think it would not cost any more. It would be slower to take up off the punch. It would have to slide off this way. I would say it would cost perhaps twenty minutes to half an hour for a thousand plates more to do it that way. If this was turned by a separate operation, I would say that that would necessitate one more labour operation to turn it that way. Done individually, I will tell you what it would be worth.

Q.—Can you reduce it down in terms of cost per marker?

A.—Oh, a man would turn by a die 800 an hour and at a labour cost of 40 cents an hour it would be about 45 cents a thousand plates to turn them if an individual operation were performed.

Q.—If you were manufacturing you would not do it by an individual operation?

A.—I would try the other way first.

Q.—How much more would it cost per marker, that little flange?

A.—I have said that the labour charge would be about 45 cents a thousand to turn it over; that would be one-half of one-twentieth of one per cent.

Q.—One-tenth?

MEMBER: Do you have other cost beside labour?

A.—Yes. Burden cost. Give me a burden cost of 100 per cent., just the same, burden equals the labour. We put it at a figure beyond all criticism of \$1.00 a thousand.

MR. THOMPSON: One dollar a thousand?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And putting the channel edge in it, what proportion of a cent would that be?

A.—One-tenth.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Is there not any other matter enters into it, that these require a great deal more containers, and, of course—

A.—That is right.

Q.—And that runs it up, and as a matter of fact you can only get half as many in the container on account of this embossing?

A.—Well, from the press it would.

Q.—Then when you come to ship them to the Department?

A.—It takes more containers.

Q.—And the manufacturer has to provide containers?

A.—I might bring up a question there. Mr. Biggs I don't think was fair in the specification. I would like to read the point there I don't think was fair. It says: Each set of plates is to be separated by waxed paper and enclosed in strong envelope, 80 pounds Kraft class, having a string fastener, with the number of the plate, return address. Now this is the plate I got when I bought one set of licenses, and that plate is not 80 pound Kraft paper, neither has it a string fastener. In submitting this yesterday to our printer and envelope maker, he told me this envelope could be produced against the envelope they used previous

year for three dollars a thousand less cost. It has no string fastener and is a cheaper grade of paper and it is not that tough Kraft paper that was used in previous years. Incidentally, it is printed on the wrong side, too.

MR. PRICE: That is printed on the wrong side?

A.—But that doesn't make it any cheaper.

MR. THOMPSON: You mean they supplied a cheaper envelope than the specification calls for?

A.—And it has no string fastener on the envelope.

Q.—And that is not the same grade of paper?

A.—Cheaper paper.

Q.—How much difference would that make on the order?

A.—About \$700.

HON. MR. BIGGS: I might say in fairness to that question, there were only a few of those envelopes used where the markers were sent out by mail and handed out here in the city of Toronto. The other envelopes were used elsewhere.

MR. PRICE: Well, it was a difference of \$700?

HON. MR. BIGGS: Oh, yes, regardless of explanation at all.

MR. BANFIELD: I am not saying how much the other fellow saved or anything else. I am just getting down to the point as a manufacturer looking for a fair deal. He was permitted to supply something not in accordance with the specifications, which did save him money.

HON. MR. BIGGS: On request from the Department?

A.—Oh, that is all right. I hope when I get a contract, if I ever do, I would get so much leeway as to save—

HON. MR. BIGGS: You will get it next year, I would judge.

MR. PRICE: How is it there has been a change in the type of marker accepted this year? If you notice in this, Ontario 1923 is along the side; on the one accepted from the Colortype it is along the length of the marker. In looking at the other markers, it seemed to me Ontario had used this type of marker previous to that?

A.—Well, that was their standard marker.

Q.—What difference would that make? Is this according to the specification?

A.—No, not according to specification.

Q.—The specification says that plate shall be 14 inches long. It is only 12. It says it shall be not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ wide and it is $6\frac{1}{2}$?

A.—Not according to specification.

Q.—Did you understand you could put in a marker like that?

A.—No.

Q.—What was your understanding?

A.—That Ontario had a standard plate, standard in size, standard for the size of figures. The specification says the figures shall not be less than four inches. That covers your width, and it says not less than twelve inches long, and that covers your length, and that plate does not conform to the specification in regards to width or length.

MR. WALKER: Anybody will admit that that Ontario 1923 is superior to the other one?

A.—I would rather say to that gentleman that the reading, in my judgment, down there has a tendency to detract from it here. I think this plate is not as good a plate to attach to the cars on the brackets as the other plate by reason

of this channel here. Most of the cars now have a bracket about an inch and a half long by a quarter thick, under which the marker is to be attached. When you come to screw this one up, this makes it take an uneven position. You cannot get back to solid metal like you could on that plate. That backs right up against solid metal and does not give a chance for it to rattle loose; whereas on this you would tighten up against this, and this would keep on crushing and the nut would be loose and have a tendency to come off.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would it not have the same effect as a split washer?

A.—No; if it was spring steel it would have that effect, but being of soft drawing quality, it would not have that effect.

MR. TOLMIE: I understand that these envelopes without the string fastener and so on were changed or some of them at the request of the Department. Why?

HON. MR. BIGGS: For the purpose for which we intended, for mailing purposes. Some that were required for mailing purposes were changed.

Q.—Could the others not be mailed?

MR. BIGGS: Not as conveniently.

MR. PRICE: Is there any additional cost in getting out a marker like this, in addition to this, that is, the 23-cent Colortype?

A.—I think that with the exception of turning the channel on the back, which would be worth about \$1.00 per thousand, labour and burden, that it is just as cheap as the other marker.

Q.—A dollar a thousand would be \$263 for the order, and the change in the die four or five hundred dollars?

A.—Oh, no. That was if it could not be made the way I suggested. If it could be made the way I suggested, and my opinion is that it could, it would not be any more expensive than the other plate. But if it could not be made, it would be worth another operation, labour and burden, a dollar a thousand.

Q.—In manufacturing markers, any kind of article, is there a difficulty in getting steel?

A.—Right at this time there is an awful difficulty.

Q.—Was there a difficulty, say July of last year?

A.—Yes, there was a difficulty. In fact, lots of the mills had withdrawn their books, had closed their books; in July of last year we had the coal strike and they were out of coal and would not book up quick delivery—what we call spot delivery of materials.

Q.—If you needed to put in this order, if you got this tender and had to supply the steel used in these markers, when would you have to have your order in to enable you to supply these and give them to the Department at the time stated in the specifications—I think, December or November, because you have to supply them in accordance with the specifications?

A.—A quarter of them 1st of November; a quarter 1st of December; the balance, December 15.

Q.—Well now, does that give you sufficient time?

A.—Well, taking the contractor that has not made this contract before, that would have to have his dies and tools constructed, construct his special equipment for the handling of the plates, the rolling of the colour, I would say that that is too close to the time.

HON. MR. BIGGS: In other words, you think the order ought to be let earlier in the season to give the manufacturer a better chance?

A.—I do.

HON. MR. BIGGS: I see—just information for the Department?

A.—It would give everybody a better chance. The Department would get a better break. The only thing I would say as a manufacturer, we always tried to look for a fair deal and I would suggest, if it is within the powers of this Committee, that they take up the matter of drawing hard and fast specifications and submitting to each of the manufacturers a blue print.

MR. PRICE: Was not there a blue print this year?

A.—No, sir. The blue print was withdrawn this year. Submit a blue print which would tie the whole thing down and then you would have an equal basis on which to judge the manufacturers' product against his prices.

HON. MR. BIGGS: But you still have to leave some latitude as to workmanship even outside of that?

A.—That would be up to how the specification is drawn.

Q.—Well, there are enormous differences in workmanship on many samples that come in. I am not intimating as between yours and others. But there is great difference. How would you deal with that?

A.—You would come in under the clause, the lowest or any tenderer not necessarily accepted. If a man submitted a sample plate of the same gauge but the workmanship was poor, the Department should, I think, find enough discretionary latitude to say that plate is not satisfactory and we do not propose to buy it.

MR. HOMUTH: Does not it result that a man with that clause in a contract, that a man can use his discretionary powers just the same as he could under the present contract?

A.—No. Because I could then come up and say, here, if you gave the contract to another man, and paid him 23 cents for a plate which was equal to mine in shape and design and weight of metal and my price was 14 cents, I could pretty nearly force you to say why you chose that man's plate, because mine is according to the specifications, my enamelling would be the same; my steel would be the same and my workmanship equal—I would be entitled to know why you gave that contract to the other man.

MR. WALKER: Is that generally done?

A.—Yes. You can go and ask and get that information. Sometimes you go up against the engineering department and they tell you why. Sometimes they don't.

MR. MACVICAR: You expected to have been awarded the contract on the samples of your product shown?

A.—I would like if you didn't ask me that question because I might have to tell something I was previously told that would reflect.

Q.—You expected the Department to give the decision with the samples shown?

A.—In accordance with my letter, in accordance with what I also said in my letter.

MR. MACVICAR: If I want to buy a bull, I would want to buy the bull, not the letter.

A.—But you are not buying a bull. You may have bought a pig in a poke but you are not buying a bull. That, unfortunately, is where you would lack the mechanical experience of being able to judge quality for quality and gauge for gauge. You can go and buy a bull and it have ingrown toe-nails.

MR. HOMUTH: It might not be a bull even.

MR. PRICE: You suggest that there be a change in the way the Department asks for tenders?

A.—The way the tenders were asked for here, absolutely.

Q.—It leaves the contract wide open so the Minister may have a larger discretion in choosing and there is no blueprint produced or sent to you along with the tender, therefore it means that you send in a great number of samples. Now you made a suggestion, I understand, that there be a definite and positive sample attached to the specifications and that the manufacturers will be allowed to tender on definite specifications and a definite sample?

A.—Yes, the specifications drawn up to cover the article shown in the blueprint and every part that enters into its manufacture, such as the gauges of steel, and I want to tell you, gentlemen, that there is a lot can be wiggled around in that proposition.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Well, don't tell us about that; that is your own game.

A.—No, it is not mine, it is the way in which gauges are. There are a number of gauges. Unfortunately, it has never got down to standardization of gauge. There is the Birmingham, American, Imperial Wire, United States Standard, and unless it is specified what gauge there is a difference in it of forty thousandths to fifty thousandths.

Q.—But are not these gauges specified in decimal points?

A.—Yes, but they are not in that specification. It says 26 gauge.

MR. PRICE: It slipped my mind. Did you ever tender before on markers for the Province?

A.—I don't think I was asked.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Well, of course they have been advertised from year to year except in 1919 when the late Government bought them off the bat without tenders. Since I have been here I have had tenders.

A.—I do not think I was asked to tender.

MR. PRICE: You did not tender?

A.—No.

Q.—Is this your first tender?

A.—Yes, sir. I really thought I ought to have got this job.

HON. MR. BIGGS: I am sorry you didn't. You would have saved all this fuss if you had got it.

MR. PRICE: You would have had your Colortype friends down here kicking?

HON. MR. BIGGS: Not much.

MR. PRICE: Don't you think they would?

HON. MR. BIGGS: I don't think so.

MR. BANFIELD: I will say they got a nice contract.

HON. MR. BIGGS: And I would say on the other hand that they are making the best marker ever made and delivered in the Province of Ontario.

MR. BANFIELD: I don't challenge that, but I will say they are not making a marker as good as that heaviest marker of mine, and I will leave it to any fair-minded man's decision. For gauge and weight they never made a marker as heavy and stiff as that marker.

MR. PRICE: Did the Department ask you to re-tender, telling you that they were accepting a tender at 23 cents?

A.—Why would they ask me to re-tender when they gave it to someone else?

Q.—Before they gave it?

A.—You mean due to the fact that they had decided to accept a pattern not in accordance with the specifications?

Q.—Yes?

A.—No.

Q.—You did not hear about it until you were notified your tender had not been accepted and your money returned?

A.—That is right.

Q.—Do you think it would be considering the wide open specifications, do you think it would have been the correct thing for the Government to have asked those who tendered to put in a price on what they proposed to accept?

A.—Well, I would say that in the absence of blue-prints and hard and fast specifications, that when the Department decides upon a pattern of a given design and colour combination that pleases them, if that pattern and shape and design is not in accordance with the wording of the specification, that everybody should be asked to re-tender on that style of plate.

THE CHAIRMAN: If you had submitted a marker that had some peculiar improvements as a result of your own ingenuity and initiative incorporated in it in accordance with an open clause in the specifications and the Department felt that your marker was the best one, would you consider it fair on their part is they took your marker and created a new set of specifications and went out and got tenders on that?

A.—That is done every day.

MR. HOMUTH: And gave other firms the benefit of your own brain?

A.—I might say without any slur upon the Police Commissioners that when we tender down there and if I submit a pattern of a new style that pleases their eye the Department will, if my price was higher than another man who tenders at a lower price, they will ask me if I wish to make my pattern at the lowest man's price, and if I don't do it they will ask the lowest man too if he wishes to make my shape at his price, and that is what is done quite commonly all the time in connection with where they are looking for different design every year. You see the shapes change every year, all the plates change in shape and design every year. I guess we have 100 different dies for different shapes of plates.

HON. MR. BIGGS: They leave it to the manufacturer to suggest?

A.—To suggest a pattern, and they take it and if the lowest tenderer will they first offer it to the man who exhibited the best pattern at the lowest man's price. It is not exactly what you would call exactly fair either.

Q.—It is not good business ethics?

A.—It is better than not asking them at all.

MR. HOMUTH: It is better if you don't get the job than not asking him at all?

A.—I don't understand you at all.

Q.—I mean that the man who submits a product which he has worked hard to make, it is absolutely unfair in my opinion, and I think it would be in yours, as a business man, to give someone else advantage of that work?

A.—Mr. Homuth, you are not suggesting to the Committee that there is anything wonderful in that design.

Q.—We were talking about something else. You were explaining the methods the Police Department have in giving the contracts and you admit even that the present Police Department is not the fairest system?

A.—It is not as fair as that used by the automobile people, to give you a blue print, tell you what they want. They know what they want first. This department did not know what they want until they opened tenders, and then

what they want possibly appeals to them more from one tender than from the other, and that has happened. I say it ought to be hard and fast so that any manufacturer would have a fair deal. We are supposed to have got away from the patronage system, and the manufacturers all like getting away from it. It gives us a fair deal.

MR. HOMUTH: But, Mr. Banfield, outside of the fact that it has been suggested or implied that there has been such a thing as patronage in connection with this work, outside of that fact, you had the same chance as any other manufacturer who tendered on this job.

A.—There is not between those two plates nine cents worth more value in that plate than that.

Q.—What I am saying is you had the same chance?

A.—No I did not. I would like to explain that, because the specification says that the figures shall be four inches deep. That conforms to the Colortype's plate. But it also says that the dimensions of the plate shall be as follows: four figure plate $5\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$; five figure plate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 12; six figure plate $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 14. Now that is supposed to govern what the Department wants, and I would not be within my rights in submitting samples of something that is not in accordance with the specifications.

In other words if an automobile company asked me to figure on a lock with a handle eight inches long and you submitted one four inches long, they would tell you it was not in accordance with the specifications. Here is a plate $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches shorter than the specifications called for therefore that man must have known, or he must have had some information that the Department would favourably look on a plate of that kind or he would not put it in, because if he put it in without knowing the chances are his plates would be looked on and said that they did not conform to the specifications and we won't take it.

The Department cannot make a comparison of values and that is what specification are for, so that each manufacturer shall be put on an equal basis for the Department to judge values from one manufacturer to the other in accordance with the price. Now if one manufacturer is tipped off and told to change the shape—

HON. MR. BIGGS: I didn't say that.

A.—I am not saying they have—but if he could change the shape of the handle on the lock that gives him an unfair standing.

HON. MR. BIGGS: The Canadian Colortype—

A.—I was not referring to the Colortype.

HON. MR. BIGGS: The Canadian Colortype have samples of the old type the same as you have submitted also, so they submitted various kinds.

A.—Still, why was not that marker bought and saved the country twenty or thirty thousand dollars?

HON. MR. BIGGS: Because this is so much superior?

A.—Where?

HON. MR. BIGGS: You say this marker is not wonderful?

A.—There is nothing more on that excepting the bead being on the front and turned over on the back.

HON. MR. BIGGS: You say this marker is not wonderful?

A.—Not any heavier.

Q.—Can you tell me any state or province on the continent that has a marker similar to Ontario?

A.—I don't think any of them would buy one like that.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Thank you. I think it is about time the Committee was through with you if you cannot be a gentleman.

A.—I did not intend to pass any slur. I am looking at it like this. I don't think it is as good a marker as New York, or the State of Michigan. They all have the marker with the bead around the outside. I cannot see any advantage in it. It doesn't look any better.

MEMBER: Did any idea come to your mind of making a marker of any other size than that specified?

A.—I am not permitted under the specification.

Q.—Did the idea come that you might have made an improved marker with a little change in dimensions?

A.—I am not permitted under the specifications. Had I put one in I would have been told, had I played with one marker or design other than the specifications call for, they would say—because you did not submit one in accordance with the specification.

Q.—What I am asking you is this, did it enter your mind that you could have made a better marker with the same weight of steel in the marker but by changing the dimensions a little?

A.—It never entered my mind that the Department would consider a marker other than the specifications.

Q.—Did it enter your mind you could make a better one?

A.—It would not be in accordance with the specifications.

Q.—I am asking if when he was thinking up the different kinds of markers—

A.—I did not have to think. The specifications says what kind I had to make.

Q.—You said there was a loose clause; you had to think a great deal?

A.—Not as far as dimensions.

Q.—Did you have an idea that if you could change the dimensions you could have made a better marker?

A.—No, because I did not have that idea because I would know I could not get the contract.

MR. THOMPSON: Is there any give and take in the size and dimensions of the marker?

A.—Not in accordance with the specifications.

Q.—It is laid down. It is demonstrated, a certain length?

A.—What is a specification for?

Q.—Isn't it laid down that the marker should be a certain length?

A.—That is right.

Q.—That is definite, while the marker they accepted was not?

A.—No.

Q.—It is not according to specifications?

A.—No.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again Wednesday morning at 10.30 A.M., March 28th, 1923.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

The Committee met Wednesday, March 28th, at 10.30 A.M., with Mr. Watson in the chair.

Mr. Bickle called; sworn; T. H. Lennox, K.C., examining.

Q.—What is your position, Mr. Bickle?

A.—Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Q.—And what are your duties?

A.—Well, I am in charge of the Motor Vehicles Branch, under the Deputy Minister.

Q.—That is, under Mr. McLean?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Mr. McLean gave evidence the other day and he said that these tenders for the 1923 markers were opened by him in your presence?

A.—I do not remember him saying that.

Q.—I will read what he says. He says, on page 38, at the bottom of the page: "Q.—Who was it decided on the acceptance of the Colortype? A.—I think that the samples were carefully scrutinized by myself and the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and recommended the acceptance of the Colortype."

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you recall that?

A.—The tenders were not opened in my presence, no.

Q.—What part if any did you have in connection with the acceptance of the Colortype tender?

A.—After the tenders were opened, the samples and the tenders were all submitted to me for tabulating and for my recommendation.

Q.—Then did anyone else have anything to do with the recommendation and acceptance of this tender, other than you and Mr. McLean?

A.—Not as far as I know. I made a recommendation at the request of the Deputy.

Q.—Now that recommendation of yours would naturally be made after you had carefully scrutinized the different samples?

A.—Samples, yes.

Q.—Which one did you recommend?

A.—I recommended the plates submitted by the Canadian Colortype.

Q.—Now what was there in the marker of the Colortype that justified you in making that recommendation?

A.—I went into details, I believe, in my recommendation, Mr. Lennox, which you have here attached to the tender.

Q.—I have the file here.

Toronto, August 1, 1922.

Memo—W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister;

Following up your instructions, I have tabulated the tenders received for the supply of 1923 motor vehicle plates.

While there is quite a spread in the prices quoted by the different firms, I have no hesitancy in recommending, from the samples submitted, the acceptance of the tender of the Canadian Colortype, Ltd.

While this firm is the highest bidder, the new style plate submitted by them appears to me to be very much superior to any of the other samples submitted.

Toronto, August 1st, 1923;
Concurred,

J. P. BICKLE,
Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

W. A. McLEAN,
Approved, F. C. B.

Then a week later, on August 8th:—

Memorandum for W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister,

Re—1923 PLATES

I have carefully inspected the sample plate submitted by Canadian Color-type Ltd., of Hamilton, and note the following improvements over the plates at present in use.

The style of figure used is much more readable than that on the present plates.

The plate is strengthened considerably by the bending back of both the top and the bottom. The slots are also made more substantial by reason of this reinforcement.

By placing "Ont. 1923" at the bottom the length of the plate is reduced, thereby removing the necessity of bending the plate to fasten it on some cars.

Our present plates with six figures are 14 inches in length and there is a tendency to trim them off or bend them over to make them fit the different brackets in use on cars.

The general appearance of the plate is improved by shortening its length and eliminating the border which has appeared on our plates of recent years.

Toronto, August 8th, 1922.

J. P. BICKLE,

Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Q.—Give me the 1923 plate of the Colortype and also the plate of the others. Now the first matter that impressed itself upon you was the style of the figures used as compared with last year. I want to take a 1923 plate and take the St. Thomas plate.

A.—Well, I compared it with 1922.

Q.—And I want you to tell me what difference there is in the figures, using your own language, between the Banfield and the St. Thomas plate, in comparison with the one you accepted?

A.—Both Banfield and the St. Thomas plate, their figures are all rounded. These figures are squared.

Q.—Well, what difference does that make?

A.—A difference in the reading of it, sir, when you test them at distances.

Q.—What test?

A.—At distances.

Q.—When, at this time? Before you accepted?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you make a test and at what distance did you test?

A.—We tested it outside the office.

Q.—Outside or inside?

A.—Outside.

Q.—At what distance?

A.—Oh, I should say 50 or 75 feet.

Q.—And by reason of the figures not being rounded they were more discernible?

A.—Yes, I thought so.

Q.—Now that was one thing that persuaded you?

A.—That was one thing.

Q.—Did that have much influence with you in your decision?

A.—Not so much as the general appearance of the plate.

Q.—Well, one thing at a time. We will suppose you started on 100 per cent.—because you gave 100 per cent. more for this plate than the lowest tender. What part of the 100 per cent. affected you with respect to the rounding of figures?

A.—Oh, I cannot say.

Q.—Well, was it of major or minor importance?

A.—Possibly minor, compared to some of the others.

Q.—If that had been the only difference, would it have affected you in the acceptance of the contract between these people?

A.—No.

Q.—Take the next; the plate is strengthened considerably by the bending back of both the top and the bottom?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you please explain to me what you mean by that?

A.—It is strengthened.

Q.—What do you mean, “bending back?”—Oh, I see! It has been sworn here by Mr. Banfield that it costs probably half a cent, from one third to a half a cent. Did you know that?

A.—I heard Mr. Banfield say it.

Q.—This would not be of importance to you unless you knew what it cost? Would you want to know what it was worth?

A.—What it was worth to the Department. That is what I would look at—not the actual cost of the operation. The improvement of the plates.

Q.—Am I to understand that this plate, having this lip, to use the word of my learned friend, influenced you to such an extent that you did not inquire what it might cost?

A.—No. I did not make any inquiries as to cost.

Q.—In view of the fact that Mr. Banfield has sworn that lip could be put on there for one third to one half a cent, what difference would that have made to you if you had known?

A.—I don't think it would have made any difference. I thought it was a decided improvement.

Q.—No matter what it cost?

MR. JOHNSTON: Just there, you don't mean to fix the price at three quarters of a cent just because Mr. Banfield swore to it?

MR. LENNOX: Oh no; I said Mr. Banfield swore to it.

MR. JOHNSTON: It might cost three cents.

MR. LENNOX: All I can say is that he has sworn to it and is a reputable citizen and I accept his word.

MR. HOMUTH: I think if you look up the evidence he did not swear to it, that it would cost that, but he thought that under a certain method of manufacturing—

MR. LENNOX: Well, I am not going to quarrel with you for a quarter of a cent.

MR. BICKLE: I think Mr. Banfield said it would cost that if it could be done with the same operation as the embossing, but he did not know whether it could be or not.

MR. LENNOX: Then I am to take it you made no inquiry as to the cost, extra cost, that would be entailed by having this lip?

A.—No, I considered only the value of that operation and that lip in the way of the improvement of the plate.

Q.—What is the benefit of the lip to the Department?

A.—Well, it strengthens the plate; in more ways than one strengthens the plate, and makes it almost impossible to bend the thing out of shape.

Q.—Why? That does not seem very hard to bend?

A.—That has had more than ordinary bending, of course.

Q.—Now then, those plates, of course, are put against solid background. How could it bend whether there is this lip or not?

A.—Without this it would bend this way. It would bend over and break out.

Q.—Well, then, if this was an improvement, why was not it incorporated in the specifications?

A.—Well, it never occurred to us, sir.

Q.—So you did not regard it as of very much importance when you were getting out specifications?

A.—Well, it never occurred to us as a particular reinforcement.

Q.—Well if it had been so essential, one would have thought that would have been in your mind?

A.—No. That is a man's idea.

MR. JOHNSTON: Is not the importance of that that a single plate will break out from the edge where a turned one will not?

A.—Certainly.

MR. LENNOX: What percentage did that have in influencing you, out of the 100 per cent. extra cost?

A.—I cannot say that. I did not mark it on points at all.

Q.—Then we have the style of the figure; the improvement made by bending back the edge; another matter that seemed to impress you was the fact that the figures or outline of the words, "Ontario 1923" were at the bottom. What special advantage is that?

A.—That was an improvement in the appearance of the plate, and also shortened the plate.

Q.—I see; and how did that agree with the specifications?

A.—I believe that it required a slight variation?

Q.—Now what was the variation?

A.—You have that there, sir.

Q.—Where? You mean in your letter?

A.—No. There would be a difference of an inch in the length.

Q.—That is, an inch in the length of the plate?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now what other difference did it make, if any?

A.—I thought it improved the appearance of the plate, sir.

Q.—Did you consider whether it would be more costly or not?

A.—No. I did not see it would make any difference in the cost, because what was taken from the length was added to the width.

Q.—That is, they are wider?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So, may I take it that the plate you accepted in 1923 does not comply with your specifications so far as length and breadth is concerned?

A.—They were altered, sir, yes.

Q.—Having altered the specifications, what method did you adopt in order to bring the changed specifications to the other tenderers so as to give them the opportunity of tendering on the changed specifications?

A.—The matter was not reopened at all.

Q.—You mean to say you changed the specifications without giving the other tenderers the opportunity to retender?

A.—Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does your open clause allow the change on the dimension of the plate?

MR. LENNOX: It allows him to do anything.

MR. JOHNSTON: The same amount of material was in this plate.

MR. LENNOX: So that there may be no misunderstanding afterwards, the specifications were changed, and you accepted a plate that was not in accordance with the specifications?

A.—I would not say that, sir. We did make an alteration of an inch in the length of the plate.

Q.—You made an alteration?

A.—We accepted a plate which was one inch shorter.

Q.—You accepted a plate that did not comply with the specifications that you sent out to the different manufacturers of plates?

A.—Yes. That is, understand, there was the same amount of metal.

MR. JOHNSTON: They all understood you had the right to change those dimensions?

A.—There was a saving clause there.

MR. LENNOX: Now, just following up the size of the plate, I want to read to you from your specification: "The minimum outside dimension of plates shall be as follows; those bearing one, two, three or four figures and letters, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$; those bearing five figures, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 12; six: $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 14." Now when you prepared these specifications what was it that warranted you in making the measurements such as we have here?

A.—They were the same as last year's, Mr. Lennox. We thought that the size was about right at the time.

Q.—So that when you asked for tenders, the tenderer would of course be governed by the terms of the specification or the conditions? That is right?

A.—Of course.

Q.—And each tenderer, outside of the fortunate Hamilton Colortype Company, did tender, so far as the size of the plate is concerned, in accordance with the specifications?

A.—I think so.

Q.—Then don't you think it would have been only fair, having changed the specifications, to have given these people an opportunity of retendering?

A.—Well, that was not a matter for me to decide.

Q.—Did you recommend the acceptance of this tender?

A.—I recommended the acceptance of this sample.

Q.—Who did the final accepting? The Minister?

A.—Finally approved by the Minister. My recommendation was passed on to the Deputy Minister.

Q.—I understand you to say you were not present when the tenders were opened?

A.—No.

Q.—Our present plates with six figures are fourteen inches in length, and there is a tendency to trim them off or bend them over to make them fit different brackets on different cars. Did you know that when you made up specifications?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you ask for something that you thought you did not want?

A.—Something that was overlooked; it did not occur to us.

Q.—How do you mean?

A.—It did not occur to us.

Q.—I suppose in preparing specifications you discuss and deliberate over it to some extent?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you find that the plate with six figures fourteen inches in length had a tendency to trim and bend?

A.—Oh, I had noticed that all of last year.

Q.—What explanation have you got for asking for a plate that you thought was not satisfactory?

A.—Simply that we erred in not checking that point up.

Q.—So that was something that influenced you in the acceptance of the Colortype tender?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then the general appearance of the plate is improved by shortening the plate's length and eliminating the border which has appeared in our plates of recent years; what is there about the general appearance of the plate that makes it so much better than the others?

A.—Simply general appearance. That is the only way—

Q.—Well there must be some characteristic?

A.—Just compare them.

Q.—Well, let me compare it with you. Which is the whiter and clearer enamel of these two plates you hold, one of which is the one you accepted and the other—

A.—I might just say I don't think this particular plate was a sample. I am satisfied they were not submitted with the tenders.

Q.—Tell me what is wrong with those?

A.—I don't think there is anything wrong with them, sir.

Q.—Would you have accepted those in preference as far as enamel is concerned, to the one I put in your hand from the St. Thomas Metal?

A.—I think so.

Q.—Well, tell me what is the difference.

A.—As far as the enamel is concerned there is a difference in the application of it. Take and scrape it. You will find one will come off easier than the other.

Q.—How do you scrape, with a knife?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you scrape both of them for me please? What does that indicate?

A.—It indicates that this enamel comes off easier with this than it does with the other.

Q.—Off the St. Thomas one?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you test that when accepting them?

A.—Yes. You will find they are all scraped.

HON. MR. BIGGS: You scraped those two plates?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And whose plates were they?

A.—One was the St. Thomas one and the other the Colortype.

Q.—Which scraped off easiest?

A.—St. Thomas Metal Signs.

MR. LENNOX: Now then, your recommendation here to the Minister I suppose comprises all the advantages that occurred to you with respect to the Hamilton Colortype marker?

A.—Think so.

Q.—Now then, having taken all those things into consideration, that is, style of the figure, the strengthening of the plate by the bending over, placing the Ontario 1923 at the bottom and reducing its length, what means did you take to find out how much more those advantages were worth than the other plates?

A.—I don't know that I took any means other than my own judgment.

Q.—Would this be correct; that by reason of the matters contained in the memorandum which you sent to the Deputy Minister, you concluded that this plate was worth twice as much as the plate of the St. Thomas Metal Company?

A.—I would not say that.

Q.—Well, what are you going to say?

A.—This was a superior plate. It was not a question of relative values, but of the best.

Q.—Didn't you take that into consideration? You recommended acceptance of that plate, didn't you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew the prices that were quoted by the different tenderers?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you knew that by the acceptance of the tender of the Hamilton Colortype Company it would cost the Province 23 cents for each pair of plates?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now what I want to ask you is, what steps if any did you take, or what investigation did you make in order to find out whether it was in the interests of the Province to pay twice as much?

A.—I didn't make any investigation at all. I based my recommendation solely on the samples submitted. Before I referred to the tenders at all I decided on the plate.

Q.—Yes, you thought it was the better plate?

HON. MR. BIGGS: Don't you think it would be as well to be specific about your statement of the cost, instead of "twice as much."

MR. LENNOX: Well, I don't want to do the witness any injustice.

HON. MR. BIGGS: I think it would be fairer to the witness.

MR. LENNOX: I find here, these are the figures, I find that the St. Thomas Metal Signs tender was for 11½ cents?

A.—Yes.

MR. LENNOX: And I find that the Canadian Colortype was 23 cents?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that I am exactly right in saying twice as much.

A.—I think so.

MR. LENNOX: Exactly right! I am glad the Minister drew my attention to that.

Q.—Then so far as you were concerned, the price did not enter into your recommendation?

A.—No. I based my recommendation entirely on the sample.

Q.—What is your position?

A.—Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Q.—Did you, as Registrar of Motor Vehicles, decide to recommend the acceptance of this tender irrespective of price?

A.—The acceptance of the best marker, regardless of the price.

Q.—What have you got against that St. Thomas marker?

A.—It has not nearly the strength of the marker we accepted.

Q.—Let us deal with that. What was the gauge that you asked for?

A.—Not less than 26, I believe.

Q.—Is that a 26 or stronger?

A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Well, you said it was not as strong?

A.—By reason of this reinforcement.

Q.—Can you tell me, as a matter of fact, whether this plate, sheet steel, is as heavy as the steel in the sample of the St. Thomas Company?

A.—I cannot tell you that, no sir.

Q.—Well, you could not tell it then?

A.—Yes, at the time.

Q.—Why.

A.—Because we measured it. When I say we, I want to say they were measured by—

Q.—Just measure those two?

A.—I cannot do it, sir.

HON. MR. BIGGS: You cannot do it with the enamel on it. They have to be scraped and cleaned.

MR. LENNOX: At all events, when you speak of this other plate, or the plate you accepted, as being stronger, heavier, it is not because it is composed of heavier steel, but because of the turned down rim?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now I want you to tell me what else there is about the St. Thomas—I am speaking of the lowest tenderer—marker that did not appeal to you?

A.—I would not say there was as much that did not appeal to me about the St. Thomas as there was that did appeal to me about the other marker.

Q.—Have you any criticism to make about the St. Thomas marker?

A.—No; I have praise for the other.

Q.—That is, if you had not had the other marker you would have been satisfied with the St. Thomas?

A.—Quite possibly; if we had not had anything better we would have been satisfied.

Q.—Better in your opinion?

A.—In my opinion, of course.

Q.—But it being so much better, it being \$30,000 worth better, that is how much better it was to the people of this Province, one would have thought you would have been able to point out without any hesitation anything wrong with the marker of the lowest tenderer?

A.—Well, I think if you will examine that carefully you will find that the enamel is not anywhere as well on to the plate.

Q.—All right. That is one thing. I want to be able to tell the people. There is going to be an election soon and I want to be able to justify the Government. Outside of the enamel is there anything else in the general appearance?

A.—General appearance! I think we have covered it all.

THE CHAIRMAN: Who made the most satisfactory marker you ever had before 1923?

A.—The same firm that has made them this year.

Q.—Had that anything to do with your accepting this tender?

A.—It had.

MR. LENNOX: The lowest tenderer in 1923 was the St. Thomas Metal Company?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How many years did they have the contract for making markers?

A.—They never had the contract for making that style of plate.

Q.—How many years did they have the contract?

A.—They had a contract for making a different style of plate.

Q.—I suppose you improve each year?

A.—A different style of plate entirely; not embossed plates, flat plates; for four years.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Well, the St. Thomas Metal Signs, two years.

MR. LENNOX: Well, I am not interested in that at this stage of the game. But I want to ask you this. Did you ever have any reason to complain that the tenderer, or that the plates that were furnished by the St. Thomas people—

A.—Not by the St. Thomas people, I don't think.

Q.—Then is this correct, that so far as any plates, whether embossed or not, that were provided by the St. Thomas Metal Company, they were perfectly satisfactory to the Government?

A.—Yes; the style of the plate manufactured by them.

Q.—And the workmanship?

A.—Was quite acceptable.

Q.—The workmanship?

A.—I think so.

Q.—And the colour combination was satisfactory?

A.—I think so.

Q.—And the process of manufacture was entirely satisfactory with the St. Thomas Company?

A.—In previous years, yes.

Q.—So that when you got all the different tenders for 1923, so far as the St. Thomas people was concerned, you would not be influenced in any way from the fact that they were not a responsible firm which could not carry out their contract?

A.—No: but I thought they were quoting ridiculously low prices.

Q.—Then, just accepting your statement, if you had not thought it was a ridiculously low price, would that have made any difference?

A.—Other than for the reasons stated?

Q.—In your consideration of their tender?

A.—No; I don't suppose so, if their sample had compared favourably with the others.

Q.—So that the price, then, whether it was low or high, did not enter into your mind at all?

A.—Well, possibly I answered that last question wrong. I did think that the price was ridiculously low, and I did not think at the time, and I am not inclined to think now, we could have got a satisfactory plate at that price. We have never got one yet.

Q.—If they had manufactured, and if you had thought they could manufacture, and would, the plates in accordance with the samples they sent, would you have recommended the acceptance of their tender?

A.—No.

Q.—So that did not make any difference?

A.—Well, it had some bearing on it, but it was not the only point I considered.

Q.—Now then, you know the St. Thomas firm is a perfectly reliable firm?

A.—So far as I know.

Q.—A firm, I suppose, that has been in business for a great many years?

A.—Not many years I don't think.

Q.—Well, a firm that has done well?

A.—I don't know anything about that.

Q.—And in your specifications you asked for a marked check for \$500. What is that for? For what purpose?

A.—The reason is given in the tender there, sir, just as a guarantee that they will accept the contract if we accept the tender—that they will deliver the goods at the price quoted.

Q.—The Chairman asked you if you were influenced by reason of the work that had been done by the Hamilton Colortype Company on a previous occasion. How often did they supply the plates?

A.—One previous year.

Q.—So that your experience with their plates was confined to that one year?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And did that influence you?

A.—It influenced us in that we have only had an embossed plate for three years. The first, two years previous to this, the first year, the Hamilton plate was made very satisfactory; the second year they did not make it and they were not so satisfactory.

Q.—That is the time the McDonald Company made them; the second year was the McDonald?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Tell me what was wrong with all but the first 50,000 plates that were supplied by the McDonald Company?

A.—I think there were more than the first 50,000 that were wrong.

MR. LENNOX: I think that is what he said?

HON. MR. BIGGS: I think that had reference to the envelopes.

MR. LENNOX: Well, we won't confine it to any particular number, but after complaint was made, did they make a satisfactory plate?

A.—Oh yes.

Q.—And as a matter of fact the Government accepted \$700 as compensation for the plates that were not satisfactory?

A.—For the plates that were replaced.

Q.—Now then, may I take it that outside of these particular plates that were made first, that the workmanship of the McDonald firm was perfectly satisfactory?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then, speaking broadly, was there any reason, so far as the dealings of the Department were concerned with any of the tenders that were rejected, should be rejected upon the ground that the firms were not responsible and their workmanship not what it ought to be?

A.—No, I don't think so.

Q.—I want you look at this; perhaps I had better read it to you?

Canadian Colortype, Limited,
Hamilton, Ont., July 29th, 1922.

W. A. McLEAN, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Highways,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:—

Attached please find marked check together with tender for what we designate our "New Style" Markers, and beg to draw your attention to the following specifications:

Weight of Steel—24 gauge.

Quality of Steel—Prime first quality—we could quote lower by using seconds—but enamel will not hold rust.

Enamel—Dipped not sprayed—spraying will not protect slots, holes nor edge from rusting.

General Appearance—By dispensing with "coated border" that "sign" appearance is eliminated and numbers appear to stand out making them more legible.

Numbering—the New Type numbers and letters are sharper and "distinct" in more ways than one.

Stability—This marker is stronger than any we have ever seen and will look better than the ordinary marker after nine months' usage.

Cost—The New Style marker necessitates two extra operations by reason of its design, larger envelopes and boxes and is slower to handle than the 1922 marker, therefor, more costly to manufacture.

In asking you to consider the attached newspaper article we believe we voice the opinion of every Motorist in Ontario.

We further beg to quote you as follows:

PLATES SIMILAR TO 1922 ISSUE

1 coat 24 gauge, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{3}{4}$ at $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pair.

2 coat 24 gauge, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{3}{4}$ at $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pair.

"NEW STYLE" PLATES

1 coat 26 gauge, at $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pair.

2 coat 26 gauge, at $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pair.

We would be glad to discuss any matter pertaining to our tender.

All of which we respectfully submit,

Canadian Colortype Ltd.
J. L. WRIGHT
President.

Q.—Now then, I see that your tender there in July, was for $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents from this same firm?

A.—This was an additional tender. This letter was enclosed with their tenders.

Q.—Well, what does it mean?

A.—They were quoting other prices on different gauge metals.

Q.—No?

A.—Yes.

Q.—We will just see if you are right there.

MR. PRICE: Was their tender in?

A.—Their tender was enclosed with that I believe; the price they quoted on the new style 24 gauge was 23 cents.

Q.—Well, they put in two tenders?

A.—They put in one tender and this letter with the tender.

MR. LENNOX: Well, let me read it to you again. In this letter they send their check: "Attached please find marked check together with tender for what we designate our "New Style" Markers, and beg to draw your attention to the following specifications."

Q.—Then the new style of plate—that is the plate you adopted?

A.—Yes.

Q.—24 gauge, of course, is a little heavier?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But they did provide, I understand, 26?

A.—24.

Q.—Will you please explain what this means; "We quote 26 gauge 19½; two coats 26, 21½. We will be glad to discuss any matter pertaining to our tender." Will you explain what that means?

A.—Well I would say it means simply this; they quoted five different prices the same as the other firms did. They quoted one on the form supplied by the Department and the other four on others.

Q.—Will you tell me what different prices any other firm quoted on the automobile licenses or markers, that is the 200,000 odd?

A.—Different prices for them?

Q.—Yes.

A.—McDonalds quoted one, two, three, four, five, six different prices.

Q.—Tell me what difference there would be in the plate if you had accepted that 21½ cent tender?

A.—What difference there would be?

Q.—Yes?

A.—It is a much finer metal.

Q.—What is?

A.—The 26.

Q.—Well, is that the only difference?

A.—That is the only difference.

Q.—If you had accepted the 26 gauge you would have got it for 21½ cents?

A.—21½ cents.

Q.—You asked in your tender for metal not less in thickness than 26 U.S. Standard gauge?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you tell me when the tenders closed?

A.—Monday, 31st of July.

Q.—What is the date of that letter I read there, with tenders?

A.—That was July 29th.

Q.—Now can you tell me what is the difference between the 26 and the 24 one?

A.—What is the difference?

Q.—What is the difference in weight?

A.—There is a difference of two gauges.

Q.—What does that mean?

A.—Difference in thicknesses, that is about all I can explain.

Q.—Difference in the weight?

A.—Of course.

Q.—Just follow me for a moment while I read another clause in the specifications; "All plates must be made of pickled annealed cold rolled steel free from scale." What does that mean? What does pickled steel mean?

A.—I cannot explain it, sir.

Q.—Do you know what effect it has?

A.—I don't know the process at all.

Q.—What does annealed mean?

A.—I can't explain the process.

Q.—Am I to understand that when steel is pickled and annealed it is an improvement?

HON. MR. BIGGS: Yes.

Q.—What is the improvement?

A.—It cleans the metal of all rust and scale. I believe it makes the metal clearer and smooth and free from rust and scale.

Q.—Was that taken into consideration when you recommended the acceptance of the St. Thomas Metal Company tender?

A.—We presumed they were all of the metal specified.

Q.—Would that make any difference? In other words, so far as your recommendation was concerned, would it make any difference whether the steel was pickled and annealed or whether it was not?

A.—Oh yes.

Q.—Did you consider that?

A.—I did not test it, sir.

Q.—Did you consider it? Or did you accept it as being pickled and annealed?

A.—We accepted all the samples as being pickled and annealed.

Q.—If it should happen to turn out—I don't know that it will—that the steel that was supplied by the Hamilton Colortype was neither pickled nor annealed, would that have affected you in your recommendation?

A.—Yes; I think it would have.

Q.—To what extent?

A.—Well, knowing that the steel that was not pickled and annealed was not liable to hold enamel I don't think I would have recommended it had I known?

Q.—What benefit is there by being pickled? Does it protect it from rust?

A.—I believe the process referred to there has the effect of cleaning the metal.

Q.—I want you, having recommended to the Minister the acceptance of the Hamilton Colortype marker, I want you to tell us if this is pickled and annealed?

A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—You don't know?

A.—No.

Q.—Can you tell me whether the sample of marker submitted you by the lowest tenderer was pickled and annealed?

A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Now that, of course, would be a matter of very great importance?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And notwithstanding that, you recommended this plate and the acceptance of the Hamilton Colortype Company without ascertaining?

A.—I did not make any inquiries regarding any of the samples.

Q.—When do you distribute, start distributing, the plates, we will say in 1923; when did you start this year?

A.—On the 1st of January.

Q.—Tell me whether you consider it to be fair or unfair, in view of the fact that the tenders were called for and opened on the 31st of July, would there have been lots of time to have asked for new tenders in order to get the plates out?

A.—I doubt it.

Q.—Well?

A.—Because different contractors have always said that we were late in calling for tenders.

Q.—I suppose a week or two would not make a great difference?

A.—A couple of weeks make a great difference.

Q.—However, that did not enter into it?

A.—We did not call for tenders. I don't think we would have had time in any event.

Q.—You did not think of it? As far as you were concerned?

A.—It was not for me to decide.

Q.—Now what objection is there to that plate?

A.—I said before I did not have such objection to the samples as were submitted by the other firms as I had praise for the one we accepted.

Q.—I understand that.

A.—These were good plates, but these were better, in my estimation.

Q.—Is there anything that you can specifically point out that is objectionable in the Banfield plate?

A.—Well, the manner of the enamel being put on there is anything but smooth.

Q.—I am told that was put on by hand.

MR. PRICE: He says in his tender he put it on by hand.

MR. HOMUTH: But these were samples submitted to the Department which you had to judge by?

A.—Entirely by the samples, yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is the enamel he put on there, is that the enamel he intended to supply?

A.—Well, we presumed it was.

MR. LENNOX: You have no objection to the material itself?

MR. THOMPSON: It is all in his letter.

HON. MR. BIGGS: It is all in but the fact that the enamel on the marker he submitted as a sample is not coated with the enamel he intended to supply in his contract. The fact remains that the Department was not aware that the sample was not coated with Rubberoid, as he said, because he did not set forth in his letter. Therefore, we had to judge it was coated with the enamel as set forth in his letter, because we were not otherwise told.

MR. THOMPSON: He said it was not.

MR. HOMUTH: But he didn't say it in his letter.

MR. LENNOX: I understood you to say you were not present when the tenders were opened?

A.—No, I was not.

Q.—How long was it subsequent to the opening of the tenders that you saw them?

A.—Believe it was the same day. My memo will show whether it was the same day or not.

Q.—What was it dated?

A.—August 1.

Q.—Then on August 8 you write giving your reasons for your recommendation to the Minister?

A.—Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would you consider in calling for tenders on a specialty of this kind, would you consider it would be good business to give a specification with such hard and fast terms in it that it would close off any suggestions or ideas, improvements, from the manufacturers?

A.—I believe the different manufacturers have their own formula for enamels and applying enamels, drying, baking and all of that.

Q.—Who is in the position to know more about the manufacture of the article that will stand the test, you or the manufacturers?

A.—The manufacturers would be in the best position.

Q.—I should think so. The idea of improvement must necessarily come from that direction, or largely from that direction. That has been my experience in manufacturing this kind of stuff. If you close it off by hard and fast specification you would probably miss a lot of improvement you would get if you left an open clause so the manufacturer can suggest something better than you called for in your specifications?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In other words, you have got to put yourself in the hands of the manufacturer?

A.—To some extent.

Q.—Altogether?

A.—I would not say altogether.

MR. LENNOX: I note that the Hamilton Colortype send two different tenders, one for 21½ and one for 23 cents, on different papers. One was contained in a letter and the other was contained on your form supplied. Did any other of the tenderers separate their tenders?

A.—I rather think Banfields did the same thing, I am not sure.

Q.—Will you please show me?

A.—McDonalds did not use forms at all.

MR. PRICE: Well, they used typewritten forms?

A.—Yes.

MR. LENNOX: But you told the committee that the different firms had made different quotations?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, if I am properly instructed, with the exception of the St. Thomas Metal Company all those different quotations were contained on the same page?

A.—No. Absolutely no.

Q.—Well, show me one that is not.

A.—Well, the first one I come to is McDonald. Theirs is a separate page for each of the six prices quoted?

Q.—But all sent in together?

A.—On separate sheets.

Q.—All sent in together?

A.—Yes.

Q.—By them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And not in the shape of a letter?

A.—No.

Q.—Did any other of the tenderers accompany the prescribed form with a letter such as the Hamilton Colortype Company.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Banfields did.

A.—Apparently they did not quote prices in their letters, but there were covering letters.

Q.—Covering letters, I suppose, all of them. I see the St. Thomas Metal Company in a letter which accompanied their tender stated that they would be only too pleased to meet the wishes of the Department in any design and at the same price?

A.—That is on it, too.

MR. HOMUTH: The Banfield letter. Mr. Lennox asked a question in connection with a covering letter. It might be well to bring to the attention of the Committee again the fact that the Banfield people submitted a letter giving details in connection with their contract.

MR. THOMPSON: But not prices.

MR. HOMUTH: Oh no, Mr. Lennox did not ask about prices.

MR. THOMPSON: That is what he is talking about.

MR. LENNOX: They all sent covering letters, but there is no prices.

MR. HOMUTH: Describing the way in which they would enamel them and making another letter giving certain reasons why their plate did not apparently come up to the standard to which they would have liked to have had it, is not that a fact?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Last year you had considerable trouble with the markers?

A.—Very much trouble, yes.

Q.—And any markers that were spoiled or complained of and brought to the Department or your agents, you replaced?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you charge the motorists for replacement?

A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—Do you think for one moment that all the markers that rusted and got out of shape, or that perhaps were not discernible, were replaced?

A.—No; I know they were not.

Q.—If you had sought to replace them, have you any idea what it might have cost?

A.—Well, I would rather imagine it would be; there were 50,000 of them should have been replaced.

MR. LENNOX: For which the company would have been liable.

MR. HOMUTH: No. Mr. Bickle, would the company have been liable for those plates?

A.—Well, the company advised us that they would replace any plates that were affected?

Q.—What is the effect of a defective plate?

A.—The effect is that it makes it absolutely impossible to distinguish the number and thereby locate the owner of a car in case of accident.

Q.—It is very very necessary then, that the numbers of your motor plates should be very clear?

A.—Very clear, yes. The police had a lot of trouble.

Q.—In fact, the Act distinctly says that they must be kept clean?

A.—It does.

Q.—So in view of the difficulty you had last year in connection with the plates, it made you more or less wary in calling for new tenders?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You put an open clause in the tender form?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the idea?

A.—So that if any manufacturer who would care to tender had any suggestions to make or any improvements in the way of markers, the Department would get the benefit of it.

Q.—I suppose, as has been suggested, you were to some extent in the hands of the manufacturers?

A.—To a certain extent.

Q.—And you did it for the good and the safety and everything that would contribute to it of the public in trying to get the best marker obtainable?

A.—That is the idea.

Q.—In considering the marker, provided you got a really good marker, price in itself was not such a great consideration?

A.—It was a secondary consideration.

Q.—Especially in view of the fact, I suppose, that the Department this year is charging one dollar for these plates?

A.—For the plates, yes. I did not think that 23 cents was a high price to pay for a plate.

Q.—And naturally the motorists were just as anxious to have a respectable looking plate on their car as you were to have it?

A.—Yes, the motorists complained in thousands last year of their appearance.

Q.—You had lots of complaints?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Every manufacturer tendering, of course, had the same opportunity as the Colortype or anyone else in submitting a different design?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The two letters coming from the Colortype which were read this morning, were they all contained in the same envelope?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So it all came the same?

A.—Yes, the letter came with the tender.

Q.—Just the same as the MacDonald's. It all came in one envelope?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The Colortype, in sending in their tender, quotes a figure of 21½ cents, does it not?

A.—For a lighter metal, yes.

Q.—And their covering letter states very clearly that this other design, which was afterwards accepted by the Department, was something new?

A.—Yes.

Q.—They said also in that letter, that in fact you would judge by the letter that it was something new, and they sent the separate letter for the purpose of bringing that to the attention of the Department. It did not exactly comply with measurements and so on?

A.—That was the idea. They were explaining it, I think.

Q.—Every manufacturer, of course, had that same privilege?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, in deciding what plate should be taken, you make special mention of the turned edges?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Your idea, of course, is that the reinforcing in that way makes it much stronger, especially at the top of the two holes where the plate is fastened?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You considered that much stronger than the others?

A.—Yes, considerably stronger. It was double thickness. There is a double thickness.

Q.—And when you saw the plate with the turned corner, would the question of what it cost to turn that enter your mind?

A.—It didn't enter my mind at all.

Q.—You felt that you were purchasing the object, I suppose, or article of any kind, and that it was not so much a question of what it was costing you as whether you were getting value?

A.—I thought after the unfortunate experience of last year that it was up to the Department to get the very best marker we could possibly get for the motorists.

THE CHAIRMAN: Assuming the present marker has cost say \$30,000—I don't know whether it is or not—more than these have cost?

A.—It is worth it.

MR. PRICE: More than this St. Thomas tender?

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, of course, that has not been tested out. This has. Assuming the markers did cost \$30,000 more, do you consider it would be a good stroke of business on the part of the people of Ontario to pay that and get a marker that would be as satisfactory at the end of the year as at the beginning?

A.—It most certainly would be.

Q.—It is of prime importance that the marker should be clear at the end of the year as well as at the beginning?

A.—It is very important.

Q.—Was the marker of the 1921 Colortype in a satisfactory condition at the end of the year?

A.—Entirely satisfactory.

Q.—You have all confidence in their ability and their faithfulness in turning out a marker that would stand the test?

A.—We knew they could make a good plate and we were satisfied with the plate they supplied us before.

MR. HOMUTH: If a marker breaks off, that is the top, as some of the old markers have, at the space for the bolts, would you feel called upon to replace them without any charge to the motorists?

A.—We did last year.

Q.—How about this year?

A.—We would not this year.

Q.—Supposing it broke off?

A.—We knew last year, Mr. Homuth, that the reason for it was the fact that the metal was rusting.

MR. THOMPSON: That is, the first lot?

A.—The first lot.

Q.—The rest were all right?

A.—After a certain figure—I forget the figure—we would not replace them without making a charge.

MR. HOMUTH: What that top breaking off, have you made any special regulations this year that if such a thing should happen that the company is responsible?

A.—No, we have not. If the plates prove defective, then it is time enough for us to replace them without charge. We have not had a complaint or a defective plate returned yet.

Q.—Have you had any expression of opinion from the motoring public or the police department in respect to this year's markers?

A.—The Toronto police are particularly pleased with the present plate, and the secretary of the Ontario Motor League thinks it is the best plate we ever had.

Q.—They have advised you to that effect voluntarily?

A.—Absolutely voluntarily.

MR. PRICE: Have you letters?

A.—Just conversation.

MR. PRICE: Our information is that it is not satisfactory. I should think it would be quite easy to get information.

A.—I was in conversation with the secretary.

MR. PRICE: Our information is that the chief of police is not in favour. He says it has not as good visibility as the old style?

A.—I have not been speaking with the chief but with the officers who are looking at them every day of the year. I know that they think it a very legible plate.

MR. LENNOX: So that there can be no misunderstanding—Mr. Homuth apparently misunderstood me—there is no letter written by any other tenderer, other than the Hamilton Colortype, that contained figures or prices?

A.—No; there is no letter.

MR. HOMUTH: Mr. Bickle, in that connection, then, the fact that the Colortype's plate is not just according to specifications, that is, in so far as size is concerned, would your opinion be that they would have submitted that separate letter because of the fact that they had varied the dimensions?

A.—I think that was the idea.

MR. PRICE: It does not state.

HON. MR. BIGGS: The tender as set forth in the letter was not accepted?

A.—No.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Well, it has no bearing on the issue at all.

MR. LENNOX: If it had been we would have saved $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents?

A.—We would have got an inferior plate, a much lighter plate.

MEMBER: You say you have a number of complaints with respect to 1922. When did those complaints commence? As time went on did not it become more manifest during the season in 1922?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, of 1923, really you have had only January, February and March?

A.—Well, in 1922 we had complaints a few days after we distributed them. They commenced to come in a few days after we commenced issuance.

Q.—As time went on did they become more manifest?

A.—As time went on we issued more plates and got more complaints.

Q.—Based on last year's experience you cannot tell?

A.—Oh, yes; before this time last year we knew the plates were defective.

Q.—You have had complaints about the 1923 plates already, have you not?

A.—No, we have not had a complaint.

DR. GODFREY: Is this extra dollar that the public have to pay for the marker, is that a sinking fund against this tender?

A.—No.

Q.—Because, naturally, when we consider that the Government are getting these for 23 cents and I have got to pay a dollar, I feel more comfortable, as one of the plates I have now looks bad?

A.—Bring it in and we will replace it without charge.

Mr. Stewart called; sworn; examined by T. H. Lennox, K.C.

Q.—What is your occupation?

A.—Manager of the St. Thomas Metal Signs Company.

Q.—And your place of business is situated in St. Thomas?

A.—St. Thomas.

Q.—How long have you been in business?

A.—We were a Dominion company. In fact, it was owned by other stockholders up until two years ago. At that time it was a provincial company. Two years ago we reorganized and were incorporated as a Dominion company.

Q.—And you have been carrying on business in St. Thomas for how long?

A.—Well, the company under the present firm name, four years.

Q.—And in previous years?

A.—That was A. J. Stott.

Q.—Same firm?

A.—Well, it grew out of it. Mr. Stott dropped out.

Q.—What class of business do you do?

A.—The majority of the work is metal signs.

Q.—You employ how many men?

A.—75.

Q.—You have made, I believe, plates for the Government some years ago?

A.—The old company did.

Q.—That is, before the present reorganization?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And during the last four years you have not made any for this Government?

A.—Yes. I was simply production manager, I guess you would call it, for the 1920 plates, for the old company.

Q.—Did you supply plates to the Government of Ontario in 1920?

A.—Yes, sir; our firm did.

Q.—Those were not embossed?

A.—No. A flat plate, with the bevel edge, beaded edge.

Q.—Then your firm had tendered this year for the making of the plates for the Government?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And your tender was what?

A.—I think it was straight through everything, 11½ cents.

Q.—When you made your tender you, of course, would have specifications before you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you, or did you not, follow out the conditions of the specifications when you tendered?

A.—As nearly as possible, I think.

Q.—Were you prepared to comply with the specifications in the manufacture of the plates if your tender had been accepted?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And were you satisfied to receive the tender for the manufacture of the plate at the prices at which you tendered?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Just follow me, please, while I read the specifications, or part of them. Just follow me, if there is any difference in your tender. There is a clause here that plates are to be strong, durable, of good appearance and workmanship, convenient to attach, all metal is to be fully protected from rust. How is that done?

A.—Fully protected from rust?

Q.—Yes?

A.—It would be, if there was the proper steel, it would be the enamelling that would protect it from rust.

Q.—I see. Then there is a clause here, that in awarding the contract special consideration will be given to design, colour combination, workmanship and process of manufacture proposed and guaranteed by the manufacturer. I see in your letter which accompanied your tender, you state you are willing to change your design to meet the wishes of the Government. You wrote a covering letter, dated July 29th, 1922, to W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister, Department of Public Highways, Toronto:—

ST. THOMAS METAL SIGNS, LIMITED.

St. Thomas, Ont., July 29, 1922.

Mr. W. A. McLean,
Deputy Minister,
Dept. of Public Highways,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

We are handing you herewith our tender for the manufacture of automobile license plates for 1923.

We agree to manufacture these plates, if favoured with the contract, exactly as per your specifications.

As the design and colour combinations are purely arbitrary, we agree to make *any design or colour combination desired*.

We wish briefly to call your attention to the fact that this is not a side line with us. Embossed steel advertising is all that we make and the largest and best are among our customers, viz., Bell Telephone Company, Ford Motor, Imperial and Canadian Oil, Imperial and Tuckett Tobacco Company, Red Rose Tea, and many others go to prove that our product is standing the test for out-door use.

Cheque for \$500 is attached.

Thanking you for your consideration, we are,

Yours very truly,

St. Thomas Metal Signs, Ltd.

By J. T. Stewart, Mgr.

Q.—That is your letter which accompanied it, and I see the words, “any design or colour combination,” is underlined. Were you prepared to do that when you wrote that letter?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You were prepared?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What kind of metal did you tender on and did you submit as a sample?

A.—The same as the specification called for, pickled and annealed.

Q.—All plates must be made of pickled, annealed, cold rolled steel, free from scale. I want you to tell the Committee what kind of metal was accepted by the Government?

A.—One pass, cold rolled, known to the trade as One P. C. R.

Q.—Now, does the metal supplied by the successful tenderer comply with the specifications?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—They did not?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Will you please explain the difference?

A.—Well, I have a letter here that I had occasion to write to Samuel, Benjamin & Company, a firm that has been in business since 1848, asking them just that point. This was in January, 1920.

Q.—Before this arose?

A.—Yes. This is the letter:—

M. & L. SAMUEL, BENJAMIN & COMPANY.

Iron Steel Metals

Toronto, January 23rd, 1920.

St. Thomas Metal Signs, Limited,

St. Thomas, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

In regard to the difference between one pass cold rolled ordinary sheets and show card stock, we might say that there is a tremendous difference, in fact,

as much difference as between a rough piece of lumber and the extra leaf for your dining-room table. One pass sheets are simply hot rolled and given one pass in the cold rolls, whereas the show card stock is a specially selected material, carefully prepared, pickled, double cold rolled and double annealed, and for outside signs, we would say, would be worth double the ordinary one pass material, for the very good reason that there is scale on the one pass, which will continue to peel off no matter what precautions are taken, and of course, rust ensues. This does not happen when the genuine show card material is used.

Yours truly,

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.
G. T. Papell.

Q.—So that the steel or the metal asked for by the Department was the best metal that could be obtained for this purpose?

A.—I would say so—pickled and annealed.

Q.—I understand that at your tender for 11½ cents you were willing to supply pickled, annealed metal?

A.—Yes, that is what the contract was.

Q.—Is that pickled annealed?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And what gauge?

A.—26, I think.

Q.—That is what the Department's specifications called for. Where is this pickled, annealed metal obtained from?

A.—It has to come from the other side. There is no pickling vat in Canada. I might substitute that. There is a pickling vat in Canada but it is only used as we are able to secure metal for galvanizing. It is not annealed afterwards. It is simply given an acid bath. That is what they call it. That removes the scale, then they put the galvanizing on.

Q.—Where is that firm?

A.—They are in Hamilton.

Q.—Then this metal you got in order to comply with the specifications, pickled, annealed metal, where did you get it, as a matter of fact?

A.—Well, we got it from the United States Steel. We could have got it from two or three other firms but they would all have been on the other side.

Q.—You had to go to the United States to get it to comply with the specification?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What is the difference in price between these metals, pickled annealed, and the metal here?

A.—You mean the price difference?

Q.—At that time?

A.—That was in September?

Q.—July?

A.—Well, it would be supplied at that time. We bought steel on Pittsburg base at that time at \$3.25. Now added to that there would be 12½ per cent. duty; \$3.25 per 100 pounds—3¼ cents a pound. Sales tax and freight charge, of something like 37 cents f.o.b. Hamilton. Everything is Pittsburg base and takes Pittsburg freight rate. Thirty-seven cents there. Sales tax, and then

pickling and annealing it; that takes a 70 cents charge; so that you can figure it yourself there.

Q.—Approximately what would it be?

A.—\$4.98—\$4.98 laid down per hundred pounds.

Q.—What is the cost of the metal that is used in the marker that is accepted by the Government?

A.—Well, at that time it was about three and a quarter. We were buying at that price at that time.

Q.—So that the metal you were to provide was costing you \$4.98 in order to comply with that specification, and the metal that was accepted by the Government cost \$3.25?

A.—Yes.

MR. HOMUTH: I think just here it should be made clear as regards customs duty and so on. Would there be no such thing on the three and a quarter metal you referred to as the Colortype?

A.—No. It was just rolled in Canada; just Canadian sheet.

Q.—You say it would cost \$3.25 at Hamilton, then?

A.—I am not really sure about that. I don't know.

Q.—You made the statement. I think we should be sure. Mr. Lennox does not want any misstatement to go out, and you made a statement that the metal accepted was \$3.25 per hundred?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are you sure of that?

A.—That was the Pittsburg base price in September or August last year.

Q.—But what you are doing, you are comparing \$3.25 with \$4.98. Is it a fair comparison?

A.—I don't know why it would not be.

Q.—Could you have bought that metal at Hamilton for \$3.25?

A.—Oh, yes. We were buying it at that time.

Q.—At Hamilton at \$3.25?

A.—We have invoices we can show.

Q.—\$3.25, whereas this other that was used cost \$4.98?

A.—As near as I can tell you.

MR. LENNOX: Have you made up a statement showing the loss that the Government sustained, or at least how much more your metal would have cost in complying with the specifications than the metal provided for and supplied by the successful tenderer?

A.—Well, there was, as near as you can figure it. They have changed the width, added to the width and shortened the length, which is practically the same amount of steel. As near as I can figure from the old specifications there was about 95 to 100 pounds—around there—and figured on a basis of that kind, their steel—on that \$3.25 there was a five cents differential there. That is the 28 gauge; 26 gauge is just five cents cheaper. Really, the price would be \$3.20; 24 gauge is cheaper than that; 22 is cheaper than that; 20 makes a differential of 15 cents.

Q.—So that the heavier the metal, the cheaper it is?

A.—Yes; it is easy to roll; 28 gauge is hard to roll, and they charge more for that.

Q.—Does that apply to galvanized metal, too?

A.—I know very little about galvanized metal.

Q.—How much more would you have to pay for the metal you were providing than the metal provided by the successful tenderer?

A.—On these figures it would be something like \$3,300.

Q.—And yet with that added expense you were willing to supply these markers for half the price of the successful tenderer?

A.—Our price is 11½ cents.

Q.—Now, you were in the room when I read a letter in which they quoted 26 gauge at 21½ cents?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And 24 gauge at 23 cents?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Which is the more expensive metal?

A.—Well, by the pound, 24 gauge is the cheapest.

Q.—So that the 26 gauge, which was the dearer metal, the Hamilton company offered to supply that at 21½ cents?

Now, then, coming down to the point of the enamel, what do you have to say about that? So far as your markers are concerned?

A.—The facts are that we have never had any trouble with it coming off. I don't know; we use a good grade, and they asked for the best, and that is, of course, what we would have to give them, or expect to replace the plates.

Q.—Does the enamel you supplied in your sample comply with the specification on which you tendered?

A.—It would be the same enamel, but different application.

Q.—This was put on by hand?

A.—Absolutely. It would be foolish for anybody to try to make up these samples. These, I imagine, came out of an order, and it is wrong to compare these with anybody else's samples that were submitted here because they were hand-made with the run. They were drawn by hand, and the baking may be altogether different, and I don't think it is a fair comparison.

MR. LENNOX: It says in the specifications that plates are to be well coated with the best quality of enamel; flexible and durable and that the manufacturer shall guarantee that there shall be no deterioration in appearance during one year from January 1, 1923. Were you prepared to fulfil the conditions of that clause?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You were prepared to carry that out?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there anything contained in the specification that you were not prepared to carry out at 11½ cents?

A.—No. But there is that clause comes in there and you cannot tell what might come.

Q.—Eliminating the clause, "In awarding the contract, special consideration will be given to the design, colour combination, workmanship," outside of that omnibus clause, was there any other clause in the specifications that you were not prepared to carry out to the letter, and to give your guarantee as a firm to carry it out, at the price which you quoted?

A.—No.

Q.—Now, you see the difference between the marker of the successful tenderer and yours so far as the turned-down sides are concerned?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That, of course, is not contained in the specification, and that is apparently something new. Just tell the Committee, supposing you had been asked to do that, what extra cost would that have necessitated?

A.—I think it would have been cheaper to have made it with this flange on it.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because—here is the story: If you are going to bend a thing on two sides, where are you going to lay it down? The specifications says it must be dipped. Now, if that is not on there how would you lay it down, if it was flat? I mean these racks for all this line of stock; it simply sits here instead of marking and messing this thing all up.

Q.—Do you set yours on shelves or do you hang them up?

A.—Hang them up.

Q.—By the hole in the plate?

A.—Yes, if the hole is punched.

Q.—And the hole would be punched first? You would not punch it after the marker is made? Then you would hang it up. What would you do?

A.—Put it on a rack, sir, if possible, racks taking five or six hundred of these markers at a time.

Q.—Do you hang them up?

A.—No.

Q.—Are there any rack marks on these?

A.—I would not say there was.

Q.—On yours?

A.—No; because ours are not dipped.

Q.—What do you mean by that?

A.—One side at a time; ours are one side at a time. Theirs have been dipped, or they say that is the way.

Q.—Outside of the painting, just eliminating that from your mind for the moment, what would be the extra cost of making this lip on either edge or flange?

A.—Well, we have a public price list which has been in vogue for four years and it is carried by the salesmen, by the hundred, and in this case there is 263,000. Our public list has been for four years, \$3.50 a thousand.

Q.—That is, \$3.50 a thousand. That would be about one-third of a cent?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Even by the hundred?

A.—In hundred quantities. That is our public list.

Q.—Now taking into consideration the supply of 260,000, then, what would be the cost approximately?

A.—Well, it would not get down very much below that.

Q.—You put it at about one-third of a cent?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Would this be correct: that the flange that is on the marker that was accepted, if applied to your marker, would increase the cost to you at probably one-third of a cent?

A.—Yes; that is the price we put it at.

Q.—Per hundred?

A.—Per thousand.

Q.—Per thousand, I should say.

MR. THOMPSON: There is nothing new in that folded edge, then? You must have turned it often?

A.—Not for markers.

Q.—On other things?

A.—Oh, yes.

MR. LENNOX: That would be a matter of one-third of a cent on 263,000—about \$70 or \$80?

A.—One-third of a cent a pair.

Q.—That would be just about \$100?

HON. MR. BIGGS: That covers the cost of operation; that does not cover the cost of the additional metal in the part that is turned over?

A.—That is the operation only.

Q.—Nor it doesn't cover the additional enamel that is involved in the groove and the additional metal? That is operation?

A.—Yes. Our tender, Mr. Biggs, then, would cover extra length though, so it would be just the same thing in the long run.

Q.—I was trying to bring out the point that the one-third of a cent you will find is about \$33 a thousand pair, that that is operation cost and not additional metal?

MR. LENNOX: Let us see if we can get it right. The operation cost is one-third of a cent?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Take the additional metal, what would that amount to?

A.—Well, you have taken that off the end.

Q.—Could you supply your marker with that flange by adding a third of a cent to your tender and still make the same amount of money?

A.—I don't know. I could not answer that.

Q.—Well, approximately?

A.—I would not even answer that. I never went into this whole thing at all. I don't know what we would be up against. I would not want to make a statement.

Q.—So far as operation is concerned?

A.—It would cost one-third of a cent.

Q.—Then whatever the difference in the extra metal cost is?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Taking these markers, how much metal is there in them altogether?

A.—Something around 100 pounds.

Q.—In that marker?

A.—Sixty-six square inches is the specifications for the large size.

Q.—So that the whole sixty-six square inches you were putting in for 11½ cents, so we can get a fairly good idea as to what the metal flange amounts to?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you consulted with respect to any change in the specifications?

A.—No. That is the only specification we received.

Q.—Then you did not know that the Government or the Department would accept anything different from what was set out in the specifications?

A.—No. I did not know they were going to.

Q.—And in making your tenders 11½ cents you stuck to the specifications in the anticipation that you would have to carry them out?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You have made markers for the Ontario Government and you have made markers for other Governments, I presume. Did you make markers for any other Governments, provinces, this year?

A.—For 1923?

A.—Yes.

A.—Just the one.

Q.—What was that?

A.—Nova Scotia.

Q.—Did you recollect the number they required?

A.—Around 20,000. It was small.

Q.—I suppose the larger the amount the cheaper it would be?

A.—Naturally.

Q.—Do you recall what your price was to the—did you say, Nova Scotia?

A.—Yes, Nova Scotia.

Q.—In 20,000?

A.—13½ cents.

HON. MR. BIGGS: The same size?

A.—I believe it was. I am not sure.

Q.—It would not necessarily need to be as large as far as the figures were concerned?

A.—Well, they take up a lot with their design around the end.

MR. LENNOX: How does it compare with the others of the present Hamilton company's marker, in size?

A.—It is just a little bit longer in this case, but I guess maybe that extra would be there.

Q.—It is longer but not as wide?

A.—That is it.

Q.—What steel did you use there?

A.—24 gauge; that specification.

Q.—And for that you got 13½ cents?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you tender for the Manitoba marker?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you get the contract?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Who got the contract?

A.—Well, I was informed that the Canadian Colortype got it. In fact, when returning our deposit they informed us that the Canadian Colortype—

Q.—What was your quotation?

A.—15½ cents.

Q.—How many required?

A.—Something around 40,000.

Q.—What was the price of the Hamilton Colortype's tender?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—At all events yours was 15½ cents?

A.—Theirs must have been lower.

Q.—That doesn't necessarily follow because I know a case where they gave the tender to a tenderer twice as much as yours.

Q.—Did you tender for the Saskatchewan marker?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was your tender there?

A.—16¼ cents.

Q.—Was your tender accepted?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Who got that contract?

A.—We are informed the Canadian Colortype.

Q.—Did you tender for the Alberta marker?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was your tender?

A.—.118.

Q.—What does that mean?

A.—11 8-10.

Q.—That was let to what company?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—At all events your tender was for the marker 11 9-10 cents, practically the same as your Ontario tender?

A.—Yes, sir. It was a different plate though.

Q.—Then the Nova Scotia contract you got?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is this metal used by the Colortype Company, 24 or 26 gauge?

A.—It has got enamel on it. I would not want to try a gauge on it.

Q.—What kind of metal is it?

A.—It is one pass cold rolled.

Q.—How do you know it is cold rolled?

A.—That is the only kind of metal—

Q.—You know where they bought it?

A.—Yes. Steel Company of Canada.

Q.—Where is it?

A.—Hamilton.

Q.—That is the only kind they make?

A.—Well, I don't know about that.

DR. GODFREY: You would not have supplied the same steel from the Hamilton Steel Works?

MR. LENNOX: You would have made more money?

A.—We could not.

Q.—If you had got steel from this Hamilton firm you would have made more money than getting it from the States?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was the sample you submitted cold rolled steel?

A.—No, sir; well, cold rolled steel can be pickled steel and annealed steel.

Q.—The specification called for cold rolled, pickled?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You said your tender was on that class of steel and the sample you submitted was not in accordance with your tender?

A.—It was.

Q.—It was cold rolled steel, pickled and annealed?

A.—Yes.

MEMBER: Witness said, I think, there was no sample submitted that was cold rolled, pickled.

MR. LENNOX: Have you any with you? Is this pickled annealed?

A.—Those three top are one pass cold rolled.

Q.—The two marked with the letter A are pickled annealed steel?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Cold rolled?

A.—Yes. That is, after the word pickled, not before the word.

Q.—Let me read the specifications. All must be made of pickled annealed, cold rolled steel, free from scale?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That is the steel you were prepared to supply to the Government?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And that is the steel that you produce now and is marked with the letter A?

A.—Yes.

MEMBER: And the sample marker is of that steel?

A.—Yes.

MR. LENNOX: And you cannot buy it in Canada?

A.—No.

Q.—We have here three other samples which I have marked with the letter B. Now what kind of steel are they?

A.—One pass cold rolled.

Q.—Will you kindly explain to the Committee the difference between this one pass cold rolled and the other exhibit of pickled annealed?

A.—Well, they are both cold rolled steel, but pickled in an acid bath that the steel goes through that removes that scale.

Q.—Is there scale on this exhibit B?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What effect, if any, does that scale have on the value of the steel?

A.—Well, just as somebody says, the difference they charge for the pickling and annealing and that costs 70 cents.

Q.—I am not speaking of the finished. What effect does it have on the steel itself, in the use of the steel?

A.—There is a scale there.

Q.—What injury does the scale do?

A.—Well, if the solid body of steel here, the scale on the outside, with heat contraction and expansion, heat and cold, the body leaves the scale; the scale falls off.

Q.—So that once it goes through the process of pickling and annealing, you get rid of the scale and the very thing you now describe does not occur?

A.—No.

Q.—And that, I suppose, is one of the reasons why this clause was put into the contract?

A.—Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Does this look as if the enamel was going to come off?

A.—I would not say so.

Q.—Look at exhibit B, cold rolled steel, is that the steel out of which these markers of the Hamilton Colortype are made?

A.—Well, I did not see the manufacture, but I know steel was purchased from the Steel Company of Hamilton for this contract.

The Committee then adjourned until 10.30 A.M. Wednesday, March, 4, 1923.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

The Committee met at 10.30 A.M., Wednesday, April 4th, 1923, with Mr. Watson in the chair.

Mr. J. T. Stewart recalled; examined by T. H. Lennox, K.C.

Q.—Now you were examined a week ago, Mr. Stewart?

A.—Yes.

Q.—I have here plate marked 2386, Ontario, 1923. Was that plate submitted by you, by your firm?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What is the difference, if any, between that design and the design of the successful tenderer?

A.—There is a difference, of course, in size.

Q.—I am not speaking of the size?

A.—A little difference in the shape of the letter, but the general design, I would say, was about the same.

Q.—That is, so far as Ontario, 1923, are concerned, they are in the same position upon the plate as the successful tenderer's plate?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And what is the difference in the figures, in the general design of the figures?

A.—Well, one is a sort of rounded figure, and the other square points.

Q.—Well, what benefit has one over the other, if any?

A.—Simply a matter of opinion, I would say. Of personal like and dislike, there.

Q.—Has it anything to do with the efficiency of the plate?

A.—Wearing quality?

Q.—Yes; and so far as visibility is concerned?

A.—Well, that again would be up to the person looking at it.

Q.—Well, what do you say?

A.—I cannot say there is much difference. Of course, the colour scheme,—you have black and white here and blue and white there.

Q.—Well, I don't care about that?

A.—Well, I would say if this ground was black and the letter white there would be very little difference in the visibility of it.

Q.—But your tender at 11½ cents covered either one of the plates that you submitted?

A.—That is, these two plates—yes.

Q.—That is, plate 1312 and 2386?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So you were prepared to supply either of these plates on acceptance of your tender?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And in all respects, or, in all respects, does plate 2386 comply with the specifications?

A.—Well, it does, unless— Have you got a copy of the specifications?

Q.—Yes?

A.—It says in the specifications, "Must conform to statutory requirements." Unless there is something on that that does not comply, why—

Q.—So far as you read the specifications, does it comply?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, after the Colortype of Hamilton was awarded the contract, a letter was written by your firm to the Prime Minister?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—See if that is the copy of it, I don't see it on the file?

A.—Mr. Drury and the president of our company are fairly good friends, and he wrote him this letter the night following—

Q.—Notification that your tender was not to be accepted?

A.—Yes.

MR. THOMPSON: Very good friends?

A.—Well, I don't say, sir, that they are good friends. They are acquainted.

THE CHAIRMAN: Who is the president?

A.—F. W. Sutherland.

MR. LENNOX: Now, this letter was sent to Premier Drury; St. Thomas, Ontario. . . .

ST. THOMAS METAL SIGNS, LIMITED.

St. Thomas, August 23, 1922.

Hon. E. C. Drury,
Premier of Ontario,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Drury:

Following our telephone conversation of last evening, I am enclosing copy of our tender for 1923 markers, together with our letter which accompanied it. By the tender you will note that our price was 11½ cents per set. This contract, in the meantime, we are informed, has been awarded at a price of 23 cents per set to the Canadian Colortype Company of Hamilton.

The only material change made in the specifications of contract as now awarded being that plates are to be made of 24 gauge metal instead of 26 as set forth in the original specifications. This change, however, increases the cost to the manufacturer very, very little; in fact, we would have had no objection to carrying the original specifications out with this change at our price of 11½ cents.

We submit that we have not been fairly considered in this matter, after having gone to the expense and pains of submitting a bona fide tender, and we can see no good reason why the Province of Ontario should pay more than \$30,000 above the price submitted by us for 1923 markers.

The writer's first impulse, as previously stated, was to make out our case and submit it to the court of public opinion, through the columns of the provincial press, but after conversation with our mutual friend, Mr. F. Silcox, of Iona, we decided to bring the facts to your attention before going further with the matter.

We feel that we are entitled to be awarded the contract at the price quoted, and with quality guaranteed by us, and failing that, we feel that we should be given the opportunity of providing, say half of the contract, at the same price as that at which it has been awarded to the Hamilton concern. We hope it is not too late for you to obtain redress for us in the matter, and we shall await your early word with interest.

Yours very truly,

Dict. FWS|R

(Sgd.) F. W. Sutherland.

Q.—Now this letter was sent to Mr. Drury. What reply, if any, did you get to that letter?

A.—We did not get a reply?

Q.—No reply at all?

A.—No.

Q.—Either from the Prime Minister or the other Minister?

A.—No.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Did you or any member of your firm get an interview?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Are you positive?

A.—Who with?

Q.—With the Premier?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Any member of your firm?

A.—Not since that letter was written. We did two years ago.

MR. LENNOX: You had an interview, apparently?

A.—Well, over the telephone the night before.

MR. LENNOX (reading): "Following our telephone conversation of last evening—"

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have any other communication with the Department in connection with the 1923 markers?

A.—Not any more than their return of the check, notifying us.

Q.—You made no further complaint?

A.—No.

Q.—You told us about getting the notice?

A.—Yes.

MR. HOMUTH: Did you put in a tender last year for the markers?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was your price last year?

A.— $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents per set.

Q.— $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents per set? What do you mean?

A.— $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pair.

Q.—Per pair?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you did not get the contract last year?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—The contract last year was let at a higher price than that, was not it?

A.—As I understand it.

Q.—Did you not feel the necessity for having some sort of an inquiry made when a higher price was accepted last year than your own?

A.—I don't get that.

Q.—Don't you feel there must have been something unfair, providing the quality of the metal was the same, when you had a lower price and yet you did not get the contract?

A.—Frankly, the only thing we did was the president of our company wrote that letter and that is all that has been said or done.

MR. THOMPSON: What was the difference last year, between his tender and—

A.—About 4 cents— $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

MR. HOMUTH: I mean the 1922 markers.

MR. LENNOX: I think Mr. Stewart is referring to 1923.

MR. HOMUTH: I mean the 1922 markers. Did you put in a tender?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was your price?

A.—I cannot tell you exactly, around 13 cents. I cannot say. I cannot remember. It was higher than McDonald's.

Q.—It would be around 15 or 16 cents?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—You had the contract in 1919-1920, did you?

A.—Our old firm, the firm that our present firm grew out of.

Q.—Well that is practically the same firm?

A.—No; different ownership; everything different.

Q.—Different system of manufacturing and everything?

A.—Yes; in this case it was an embossed marker against a flat one.

Q.—Which is the most expensive?

A.—Well, it depends, of course. There is not a whole lot of difference, I would say.

Q.—You figured on the embossed marker this year and you figured on the marker last year. What were the figures in 1919 and 1920; on what class of marker?

A.—Flat marker.

Q.—Flat is cheaper?

A.—Well, I would say it was under certain conditions and under others it is not.

Q.—Under what conditions?

A.—Well, embossing and printing; it is a different process entirely. Don't misunderstand me, I did not figure on the 1920 markers.

Q.—Well, what I want to get at is this; that the markers for 1919, the markers for 1920, were five cents more per pair than what they are for this year. The markers for 1921 were higher than they are for this year. How does the price of steel of those years' markers compare with the prices of steel for 1921?

A.—I would say steel to-day was lower.

Q.—How much lower? Considerably lower?

A.—I don't remember.

Q.—How much per hundred pounds, approximately?

A.—I would have to guess at that.

Q.—Make a close guess?

A.—It would be \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hundred pounds.

Q.—About how many markers would you make out of 100 pounds?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Surely in figuring the cost you know how much weight there is in a marker.

A.—You would have to weigh it. I don't remember the weight of those things. What does a pair weigh? About a pound?

MEMBER: My guess would be 18 to 20 ounces.

Q.—That would mean about 90 markers out of 100 pounds, would it not?

A.—Yes. I think that a pound is about right on that. It would come more than that. I don't know.

Q.—Well, figure it at 90—90 markers for 100 pounds, that would be about 1½ cents difference?

A.—I suppose so.

Q.—So that the prices of the St. Thomas Metal Signs in 1920 was 28 cents?

A.—That was not the St. Thomas Metal Signs in 1920; that was a provincial company; to-day it is a Dominion company—a different company entirely.

Q.—But what I am getting at is this; there is an effort being made to prove this year's price is entirely too high, in accordance with the other tenders?

MR. LENNOX: Too high in view of the other tenderers?

MR. HOMUTH: Absolutely! What I want to show is that in only one year did we have as low a price as this and that is the year they had all the trouble and all the difficulty. According to your own figures the price of steel, comparing the price of steel this year with the price three years ago, would only make a difference of about one and a half cents a marker?

A.—I did not quote on those markers at this time. I had nothing to do with it at that time—not a thing to do with it.

Q.—Did you figure in 1921. Was your company in existence in 1921?

A.—We were in existence but we did not figure on the 1921 markers.

Q.—Did you have any contracts in 1922?

A.—For automobile license plates?

Q.—Yes?

A.—Yes, I think so. We had the Saskatchewan, I think. I am not sure about that. Yes, I am sure we did. We had the Saskatchewan for three years.

Q.—Mr. Stewart, Mr. Chairman, does not seem to remember a great deal about the prices or as to what business their firm really does?

A.—I do; I know our firm, but I don't know the previous firm, and I am not taking any responsibility.

Q.—When did you firm come into existence?

A.—Two years ago, in March, 1921.

Q.—Were you in the old firm?

A.—I was production manager only; just taking care of the manufacturing end of it; nothing to do with prices or the office.

Q.—As production manager you must have had pretty thorough knowledge of the system of manufacture and cost?

A.—Sure.

Q.—So that prices submitted in previous years must have had your endorsement?

A.—It had not in any way, shape or form. I had nothing to do, absolutely nothing to do with it?

Q.—Absolutely nothing to do with it?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you think your method of production as production manager in the old days has been so vastly improved upon that you can cut down the cost of manufacturer almost 60 per cent?

A.—If you could see the old plant and the new plant you would think so. It cuts it down a lot—I won't say 60 per cent., that is quite a cut.

Q.—Not a very creditable record for the old firm?

A.—Well, if you had seen the conditions under which they manufactured, you would think so. They were in an old hole in the wall, carrying stuff up and down three flights of stairs. To-day all is on one floor.

Q.—I am rather surprised a man has to make so many excuses for a firm he has been connected with so many years?

A.—I have not.

Q.—Well, you were production manager for them when they had contracts with the provincial government?

A.—One of them, and I had nothing whatever—

Q.—Did it ever enter your mind to change the size of the marker in order to make a better marker, at all? It has been brought out here that the present marker is not exactly according to specifications, so far as the measurements are concerned?

A.—I don't see the manufacturer would have a whole lot to do with it.

Q.—You followed the specifications?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In all cases? You varied the specifications?

A.—No, we did not.

Q.—You submitted alternative designs?

A.—We submitted this.

Q.—Alternative designs?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So far as you were concerned you took advantage of that open clause?

A.—You were forced to or you would not have a chance in the world. We were taking the one chance.

Q.—You took advantage of it?

A.—No, they took this; they took our design.

Q.—Who took it?

A.—They are using it.

Q.—In submitting the alternative designs you took advantage of the open clause?

A.—Well, it was so broad you could not take advantage of it, there was no chance in the world. You could make a million combinations and styles.

Q.—You did take advantage of the open clause?

A.—By submitting the open designs. You could not, it is too broad, you cannot possibly take advantage of it.

Q.—You submitted alternative designs because there was an open clause in the contract, did you not?

A.—Well, I don't know as you would call that an alternative design. There is two designs there, yes.

Q.—Well, there are two different designs; two different sizes. They are not the same?

A.—No.

Q.—You did it with the object of putting before the Department what you considered would be a good plate and a chance to get the order?

A.—Absolutely; sure.

Q.—So that by doing that you took into consideration the fact that there was an open clause in the contract?

A.—Well, you had to take that into consideration.

Q.—And you did?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You did what every manufacturer was entitled to do?

A.—Sure.

Q.—Was there anything much wrong with the open clause?

A.—It is open. It is wide open. I will say that.

Q.—And you walked right in.

MR. JOHNSTON: You took advantage of the open clause the same as any other competitor?

MR. LENNOX: He took advantage of it at 11½ cents.

MR. HOMUTH: In your process of manufacture, the one plate is wider than the specifications called for, but of course it is shorter so that in the cost of manufacture, so far as metal is concerned, it does not matter what size it is made provided you have the same number of square inches—the cost would be the same?

A.—Probably a little difference—in dies.

Q.—Once you get your die made your first cost of your die would be the same in all cases?

A.—First cost?

Q.—The first cost of your die is so much?

A.—But if it is a different design it would be a different price.

Q.—But you figure up the weight of metal used in each plate, so it does not matter whether that weight is in length or width, the cost is practically the same?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that in figuring up the cost of the marker that would not matter very much?

A.—Whether it is longer or wider?

Q.—Yes.

A.—I would not say it would make any difference.

Q.—You said the other day that the lighter weight is more costly; that is the thinner the plate—

A.—Per pound.

Q.—It is more costly?

A.—Yes; per pound.

Q.—But you will admit that the lighter the weight of metal, the lighter the gauge, you will make more plates out of a pound than you will out of heavier metal?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—So any extra cost would be made up in extra plates you would make?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So taking that into consideration there would not be much difference.

A.—Between the 24, you reduce in price, while the 26 would cover more area! You are right.

MR. NICKLE: Your complaint is as I understand it, with the way the tenders were asked, the discretion as to who should be successful was vested in whatever official had the say; the specifications were not sufficiently definite?

A.—Well, that sleeper clause, we tried to go through with the specifications the best we could, but that sleeper clause—

Q.—What do you mean, sleeper clause?

A.—Well, the clause there that you can make a million designs, or anything else; “In awarding the contract special consideration will be given to the design, colour combination—” You could have pinks and blues and everything else.

MR. LENNOX: But your design was taken by the successful tenderer?

A.—Well, we submitted the design they used and we did not get any consideration on it. That is the design.

MR. THOMPSON: Did the other people submit that design?

A.—That is the only one I saw—of the samples.

Q.—And that is the design approved.

MR. LENNOX: You had the contract for 1920?

A.—Our firm, the old firm did.

Q.—Do you remember what that contract was, what the price was?

A.—It was high.

Q.—I have a memo here that the contract given for 1920 was given in July 1919 at 14 cents, was that it?

MR. HOMUTH: 14 cents a single marker—28 cents per pair.

HON. MR. BIGGS: The Colonel has just brought out a point that the prices submitted in 1919 for 1920 markers were submitted. Were they submitted on tenders? Do you know whether they were advertised and submitted on tenders?

A.—I was not with the concern when that contract was placed.

Q.—You were only production manager.

A.—I was not with them. The contract was there before I was there. That was part of my job when I got there.

Q.—You are not personally aware of the fact that the price submitted and the tender awarded in 1919 for 1920 markers was given to the firm without competition?

A.—I don't know anything about it.

Q.—You are not aware of that fact?

A.—I don't know a thing about that. That was before my time with the company.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have criticized this open clause in the contract. Would you consider it good business on the part of the Department in getting tenders for a specialty of this character to have drawn specifications hard and fast so there was no possible chance of suggestion coming from the manufacturer?

A.—Well, they should have these suggestions first and then make their contract—ahead of the specifications.

MR. JOHNSTON: Reference was made to the 1919 contract. How do you account for the contract being awarded in 1919 without competition.

A.—I cannot say that at all. I was not here. I do not know anything about it.

MR. THOMPSON: They might just as well been open this time without competition.

MR. HOMUTH: That is just your opinion.

MR. JOHNSTON: Reference was made here to the awarding of the contract in 1919 and it was said that the contract was awarded that year without competition? Is that a fact?

A.—How would I know? I don't know.

Q.—I did not ask you how? Do you know?

A.—No. I don't know.

Q.—You don't know?

A.—No.

Q.—Is this clause anything unusual in the specifications of the past?

A.—On most of the specifications it says that the—

Q.—Never mind about most of them, is this anything unusual?

A.—Of course it is unusual.

Q.—Tell us one year that it is unusual to? Tell us a specification that this varies from in any manner, shape or form, in the awarding of marker contracts?

A.—I have all of them here and it is not in any of them?

Q.—Tell us one?

A.—Well, I can guess any of them.

Q.—Asking for automobile markers?

A.—Yes. I have all the specifications for the last two or three years.

Q.—Give me one specification?

A.—That clause is not in there.

Q.—It is not in there?

A.—No.

Q.—What year is that?

A.—Last year. They do have a clause, the successful tenderer must be prepared—

Q.—They have to accept the lowest tender?

A.—No.

MR. LENNOX: The successful tenderer will be required to guarantee the fulfilment of the terms of the contract. The lowest or any bid not necessarily accepted?

A.—There is no harm in that, but when you get colour schemes and all that—

MR. HOMUTH: If you had been the successful tenderer you would not be here this morning complaining?

A.—Not at 23 cents, no.

Q.—At any price, would you not think that clause would be perfectly all right?

A.—I am not complaining.

Q.—That clause would be perfectly all right if you had got the contract?

A.—Well, it would have been in the contract; it would be in the specification.

Q.—You would have had no objection to it this morning if you had got the contract?

A.—I have not any objection now. I was asked to come here.

MR. LENNOX: We had better get it clearly on the notes. I have here copies of tenders for this year's plates from Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Nova Scotia—copies of specifications and tenders. So that there will be no misunderstanding is there any such clause as is contained in the Ontario specifications in any one of those?

A.—No.

Q.—Then following up what Mr. Johnston has said just now, speaking of Ontario, was that clause ever in any of the Ontario specifications until this year?

A.—I never saw it before, and I saw three of them.

Q.—Well, during the last three years it never was in?

A.—No.

MR. HOMUTH: I understand you to say you had no objection to this clause, or some such remark?

A.—I have as a manufacturer.

Q.—But I asked you the question if you had been awarded this contract would you have been here objecting to that clause and you said you had no objection to it anyway?

MR. LENNOX: Your objection is based on the fact that the Government should have given the other manufacturers the chance to send in all that they possibly could in the way of colour schemes and then asked for a contract based on that?

A.—That is it.

MR. HOMUTH: And if your tender had been accepted you would have no reason to complain about that clause, would you?

A.—No.

CHAIRMAN WATSON: Did you ever see a set of specifications set out that did not have the clause in that the highest or lowest or any tender was not necessarily to be accepted?

A.—I think that is in all.

Q.—Will you tell me how much additional power is given to the givers of the contract by this open clause you talk about, over and above that given by the clause which says the lowest tender not necessarily accepted?

A.—With that clause, as I tell you, you could have a million different combinations.

Q.—So you can in the other?

A.—No, because they say their colours. They have specifications and you bid on those specifications.

Q.—Why is that clause put in the specifications, "The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted"?

A.—Well, it could be that the firm—I know of a case, in fact we had a man in our place yesterday that asked whether we were big enough to manufacture a certain order. It is possible some fellow on a corner some place will tender and he knew he could not possibly buy the steel for it.

Q.—You are admitting that the strength of the firm and the personnel of the firm and their faithfulness in carrying out the contract enters into it?

A.—Absolutely.

MR. SINCLAIR: Surely the function of the Chairman in Public Accounts is to preside and not interrogate witnesses on behalf of one side or the other.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, am I not to ask questions at all.

MR. PRICE: Not one sided questions.

THE CHAIRMAN: These are not one sided questions.

MR. HOMUTH: You did not submit a sample with a double edge, did you?

A.—No sir.

Q.—Would you say that a turned over edge would make a stronger marker?

A.—Undoubtedly.

Q.—Double metal?

A.—Undoubtedly—they did not ask for that.

Q.—Of course they did not ask specifically.

A.—Specifically or any other way.

Q.—They had an open clause?

A.—Wide open.

Q.—Which you took advantage of?

A.—No.

Q.—Which you used, then, to the extent that you submitted alternative types of marker. In your evidence, the other day, you stated that if anything the turned over edge would make the manufacture of these signs a little cheaper?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—A little later on in your evidence you quoted prices on other work. You had never done it on markers, you said, but on other work, where the price was a little in advance?

A.—Yes; but that was one sided stock that I was talking of. You were asking for that one process of the turn. Those specifications which you have accepted says they must be dipped. If they are going to be dipped they are

going to be laid on racks somewhere and you could not paint a two sided thing without laying it down, you could not lay it flat without marking it.

Q.—You stated that in making the turn over edge it might be cheaper, you thought it would be, to turn over the edge, even though it meant the use of more metal and incidentally more paint, by turning over the edge, than if you had a single beaded edge?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—A little later on, in reply to some questions by Mr. Lennox, you stated that there was a little extra cost?

A.—You are talking about a different thing.

Q.—And you have never made a marker with a turned over edge?

A.—But we have flanged signs, which is the same thing.

Q.—They are turned over?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And how about cost?

A.—Well, it is a different story entirely. Here is a tight job. A sign is simply painted. My point is this, it is the fact with these markers, some plants, I won't say all of them, some plants—I know of two or three who have a sort of wire arrangement under here; when that edge is bent over all that touches is just those corners. You have two painted surfaces—

Q.—What I understand you said in your evidence—

A.—You are talking of a different thing.

Q.—You added one third of a cent on signs for turning over?

A.—On signs.

Q.—What is the difference?

A.—A whole lot of difference. You are saving. One is for a tight job, here. A sign is flat.

Q.—Could you do that by any one operation?

A.—Well, I heard that discussed. I doubt that. I won't just say that we could.

Q.—You don't know?

A.—I don't think it can be done. We have never done it.

Q.—You have never tried it?

A.—No.

Q.—But as a manufacturer you would not say that when you stamped out your plate with the stamp the same machine would automatically turn the edge?

A.—I don't think we could do it that way.

MR. JOHNSTON: As to the painting, you could lay it down; would you say this was laid down or hung up?

A.—I imagine hung up.

Q.—That would be more expensive? Having to handle each one of them?

A.—Probably it would but somebody else would have the other thing which would be cheaper and I am not pretending to say which is the best.

Q.—I do not see how it would drip off a dipped marker if they did not hang it up. I do not see how they could paint this on the flat?

A.—We are painting about 10,000 or 20,000 a day that way.

Q.—These markers should be hung up if you want that to flow out evenly?

A.—That is what a coating machine is for. Why couldn't they be painted flat?

Q.—They can be but it is not as good a job as if you hung them up?

A.—But it is a better job—it is a better job. You have got to drop the colour across—

Q.—Are you a painter?

A.—You bet I am, born and raised.

Q.—Well, these fellows laugh. I did work 15 years at the painting.

MR. THOMPSON: Away from this tender altogether, just as a manufacturer, tenders are called for on work and a certain specification laid down and these specifications are entirely ignored. As a manufacturer would not it be your experience and would not you expect them to ask for new tenders when they put out specifications and opened tenders, ignoring the specifications altogether?

A.—Contractors usually say that at least the lowest should have some consideration. I am not trying to cut out the other fellows. I know, because a short time ago I know a contractor that happened to and he was mighty sore; although he was the lowest tenderer he did not get a chance to come back.

Q.—But where they ignore specifications entirely, as a manufacturer don't you think new tenders should be called for, if they want to change the specifications?

A.—That is my point, that the inquiry should be made first, and the specifications made after.

MR. HOMUTH: If the idea is incorporated in his sample by reason of that open specification results in the Department deciding on his marker—I say if the Department are submitting the specifications and calling for new tenders after having that open clause in, you would say it was not fair?

A.—Why not?

MR. LENNOX: That is an entirely different situation. He is the lowest tenderer.

HON. MR. BIGGS: You have the same alternative, Mr. Stewart, of laying before the Department your ideas—

MR. THOMPSON: But this is a different quality of steel?

HON. MR. BIGGS: That is to be proven by experts.

Mr. W. T. Bell called; sworn; examined by Mr. T. H. Lennox, K.C.

Q.—What is your business, Mr. Bell?

A.—McDonald Manufacturing Company.

Q.—And where do you carry on business?

A.—Toronto.

Q.—What class of business do you carry on?

A.—Lithographing; metal packages; tin boxes; advertising signs and novelties.

Q.—And are you an incorporated Company?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And have been doing business under the name of McDonald Manufacturing Company for how long?

A.—Since Confederation. About 50 years.

Q.—You are a long established firm?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where is your business in Toronto?

A.—Spadina Avenue—145 Spadina Avenue.

Q.—And you employ how many men?

A.—About 300.

Q.—Now you tendered on the contract for making the markers in 1922?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Had you prior to that manufactured any markers for this Province?

A.—We did in 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916—quite a number of years.

Q.—That would be four or five years—five years?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—And then from 1916 up until 1922 had you tendered?

A.—We tendered for a couple of years. Then the war was on and we were very busy and other people had the business and at that time we did not wish to take business away from other firms. You tried to continue with your own customers hoping they would look after their trade.

Q.—What was your price for your tender in 1921 for the 1922 marker?

A.—13½, 14 and 14½ cents for the three different sizes. There is different sized markers and we made a cheaper price for the smaller and more for the larger, an average of 14 cents.

Q.—Was that an embossed marker?

A.—It was.

Q.—Do you recollect how many you had to supply?

A.—About 240,000 or 250,000. I think the contract was originally 230,000 and there were additional quantities made during the year.

Q.—Then you tendered in accordance with the provisions of the specifications?

A.—Yes, we did.

Q.—And get the contract awarded you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you recollect whether yours was the lowest tender?

A.—So far as I know it was the lowest tender.

Q.—Then, having obtained the contract, you started the manufacture, when?

A.—We had certain steel on hand and bought enough additional steel to take care of the order and started to manufacture a couple of days after—that is, started work making tools and dies. It would be about the 1st of October before we had all that equipment ready to turn out markers—perhaps later.

Q.—Then you had some trouble with those markers?

A.—We did.

Q.—Just explain what was the cause of any trouble, that occurred with respect to your markers and with about how many?

A.—Well, the specifications called for markers to be coated with a heavy coat of enamel. I saw a sample in Mr. Biggs' office with a heavy coat, and we endeavoured to live up to the specifications by putting a very heavy coat on. After we had made quite a number of markers—at first they seemed to work out satisfactorily—we tested them with the Government officials and ourselves from time to time.

Q.—Was that before they were put on the market?

A.—Before they were put on the market.

Q.—Do you remember what officials of the Government tested them?

A.—Mr. Bickle came down and looked them over. We looked them over together and we were both anxious to make as good and as heavy a coat as possible, and after a while we began to get one here and there that did not stand up.

On looking it over we located the trouble—the same cause of the trouble and we altered our specifications by putting on a lighter coat. Some of the markers in the early lot stood up and some did not. We know very well now why they did not, and if we get another contract we will never run into that again.

Q.—Well, what was it.

A.—Well, I don't think I wish to tell why.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Give him every protection. Give the McDonald Company every protection.

MR. LENNOX: At all events, was that marker in accordance with the specifications?

A.—It was to start with. It was not at the finish because it was not standing up properly.

Q.—So if the first markers were not a success they were at all events in compliance with the department's specifications?

A.—We did. I do not think any one has ever made a white marker that has been a real success until we made the latter part of our contract.

Q.—Then you said there were a considerable number of them that were defective. About how many?

A.—I told them that if they had any defective markers we would replace them without charge, and that we had been in business many years, and if we sold any one defective goods we were willing to stand back of them and replace them. Then I was told that the cost was seven hundred and some dollars.

Q.—Cost of what?

A.—Their cost of replacing the markers; that is, there were so many bad markers and they told me how many it was. I think it was \$797.50 that they said was what the damaged markers amounted to. I don't know how much of that was for bad markers or how much was for cost in replacement but we knew there had been bad markers and we wanted to do the best we could to stand behind in any way we could. We knew there was another contract coming and we wanted to be in the best graces of the Government. We wanted every one in the country to know we stood behind them, and we issued a credit without investigation as to how many there were at all—\$759 dollars—all that was asked for.

Q.—I suppose you did enter into a bond the same as the successful tenderer has this year?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Up to the extent of \$5,000? Do you recollect what was the amount of the bond?

A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Then when you made the change in the marker, what was the result?

A.—The markers were then satisfactory.

Q.—Mr. Bickle said that they had no complaint after, I think he put it the first 50,000?

A.—There were stray ones later on, but in a white marker every flaw shows. It is not like a marker where you could get away from trouble. White is a hard paint to make adhere to steel; black is the easiest.

Q.—Do you agree that he found no reason to complain with respect to the markers after you made this change?

A.—That is correct.

Q.—So that if the contract was for 250,000, there would be about 200,000 markers that were quite satisfactory?

A.—Why this credit note would show that probably a couple of thousand sets were bad. We made I would say it was 250,000 all told; that means 500,000 pieces, and if we had 2,500 go bad that would be one half of one per cent. defective, and in any manufacturing business I don't think that a firm can turn out material that goes much less than one half of one per cent.

Q.—Coming down to this year; you got copies of the specifications?

A.—We did.

Q.—And you tendered?

A.—We did.

Q.—And sent your samples?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you pick our your sample?

A.—They are labelled on the back—our marker.

Q.—Now taking this marker, this sample of marker, does it comply in every way with the specifications?

A.—It does so far as I can figure it. The specification as they say was very open.

Q.—Just eliminating for a moment that open clause, does this comply with the specifications?

A.—It does.

Q.—And the prices you tendered at—

A.—We put in six different tenders. One tender* was for markers on 26 gauge with the steel that they have purchased. That is a dipped background with a coated letter. We quoted 10, 10½ and 11 cents, and for motor cycle markers we quoted considerably less because they are smaller—eight cents. Our total contract on the tender was \$28,100 which would have been \$33,000 less than they were purchased at.

Q.—Now for \$28,000 were you prepared to accept the contract and supply a marker that was in compliance with the specification?

A.—We were quite prepared to do it. I have a marker here we made this year for the Prince Edward Island Government which is the same combination of colours, and these are some that came through, that I picked up. They made extra numbers in embossing and so on, and these were thrown in a heap and I went upstairs in the plant and picked them out.

Q.—Do you recollect what your tender was for Prince Edward Island?

A.—13½ cents is what we took the contract at.

Q.—How many did you have to supply?

A.—2,500 sets. The Ontario Government buy 100 times as many so they should buy them for less money. You can bend these around, or, if you want to dig your nails in and try and dig the white off or the black—

THE CHAIRMAN: Were your samples submitted like that?

A.—The black was the same. The white you could not put on in the same way by hand unless you go to big expense. I did not think we were going to get the contract so we did not go to any expense at all. We did not get a new die.

Q.—Did you explain that in your tender?

A.—No; we did not.

MR. LENNOX: You did not think you were going to get the contract for Ontario?

A.—No.

Q.—Take this Prince Edward Island, what is the gauge?

A.—26.

Q.—Embossed?

A.—Embossed marker.

Q.—How does it compare with your sample that you submitted to the Ontario Government?

A.—It is just the same exactly, with the exception the white has to be run over by hand instead of running this through your machine.

Q.—What is there if any difference outside of this folded edge, between your Ontario and the Canadian Colortype?

A.—Our black is a better black. It is more expensive. And on these samples our white is better than these ones. I don't know if they all run that way, but you can see the black shining through it.

Q.—That is the white on the colour type?

A.—Yes sir. We found in putting white on it it was necessary to put two runs of white and we watched them coming through and if there was one coming through along that line we ran it three times.

Q.—You will note in the marker supplied by the successful tenderer it has a folded edge. What effect so far as expense is concerned did that have?

A.—Well, the folded edge, it just depends on how it is put on. Someone talked of doing it in one operation, at the same time. I don't know whether he could do it in the one process—that is, to emboss it and fold it. There is no reason why it could not if pressed with what is known as a gang die. There are lots of jobs where there are five or six operations done and nobody touches the article going through in the operation. It is set on to the machine and the die comes down and will emboss it and there is a little carrier comes and catches hold and in this case here it would drop over and catch in one of these little holes or on the edge which would be turned a little and slide along to the next operation and the next operation. It would be a simple operation to fold that over so there would be no extra labour cost if it was done that way. But the cost of folding these signs does not amount to very much—probably five or six hundred dollars on the whole contract either way.

Q.—Suppose you had been tendering on a folded one, how much would you have added, if anything?

A.—We would have added about \$3.00 per thousand, the extra in advertising signs. They fold four edges on advertising signs, and the edge has to be not only folded and left with that edge up there but there is a second operation where you pull it over and flatten it and you do not have that second operation on this, so it is really cheaper on signs, and on signs the extra we charge is \$3.50 and these would be a little cheaper.

Q.—\$3.50 per thousand?

A.—Per thousand. There are four folds on a sign and two on these—but there are two markers.

Q.—So out of your tender of \$28,000 if you had added \$750 to that it would have covered any extra expense attached to the turn over?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So your tender, instead of being \$28,100 would have been \$28,850?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—And you get a little extra paint on that?

A.—Well, the amount that the paint costs in putting on, that is the cost,

does not amount to anything. If you are figuring a sign and a man wants that much covered or the whole thing you don't add anything. It is the same case.

Q.—Did you tender for some of the western Provinces?

A.—We did.

Q.—On what class of marker?

A.—On this class of marker, the same as was called for in the Ontario tender?

Q.—With what result?

A.—I have information that I got from our western plant in Manitoba. The tenders I understand are opened out there with all the tenderers present. Everybody is called into the room and you go in with a pencil and paper and as the tenders are opened they are called out and you write down the other fellow's bids, and our Winnipeg plant wrote us saying that in Manitoba we quoted—the first contract opened was the Saskatchewan, we quoted 18 cents.

Q.—How many do they require?

A.—I think about 30,000 or 40,000.

Q.—You did not get that contract?

A.—We quoted 18 and the Colortype took the business at 16½ cents.

Q.—And do you know the class of marker?

A.—I believe it was just this class of marker, not the folded edge.

Q.—Did you submit the same sample to Saskatchewan that you submitted here?

HON. MR. BIGGS: They were not made in the same plant, were they?

A.—Yes sir. When we lost the Saskatchewan business at 18 cents, where it was taken at 16½ when it came to Manitoba we knew the Saskatchewan price and therefore we thought well the Manitoba does not buy as many as Saskatchewan so we naturally thought that the Colortype Company would quote a little higher in Manitoba for a similar size. We brought our price to 16½ cents but they went to 15½ and naturally got the Manitoba contract.

Q.—Take Alberta?

A.—I am not familiar with what was done in other provinces.

Q.—Nova Scotia?

A.—I have not got any information on other provinces.

Q.—At all events, the successful tenderer for Ontario for 250,000 markers is getting 23 cents whereas in Manitoba and Saskatchewan it is 15½ and 16½ cents respectively they are getting.

A.—There is one point I should say that in the Western Provinces the marker is slightly smaller but the cost of steel in that whole marker here, in a set of them, does not amount to enough to make the difference. I think the total cost of steel in a set of markers is 4½ cents for 24 gauge, which is what the steel would cost us for the whole marker—cost of steel per markers per set 24 gauge 4¼ cents—so that if it was a little bit larger here it would not be in the cost of the extra steel. But the operation in making is the same.

Q.—And the material is the same?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you any other contract for making markers excepting Prince Edward Island?

A.—Just Prince Edward Island.

Q.—And that you have given us the price on.

Q.—Coming back to Ontario, were you prepared to carry out your tender?

A.—Quite prepared. We had carried it out before and when we ran into trouble gave a credit note, which showed we were back of anything we made.

Q.—And were you prepared to provide bonds as required?

A.—In the letter which accompanied the tender I stated we were quite. We quoted on three processes and recommended one of them, which I said was the best process. We are willing to fully guarantee these markers in any reasonable manner which you can suggest. We would give them any guarantee they wished that was a reasonable guarantee.

Q.—Did that letter accompany the tender?

A.—Accompanied the tender.

HON. MR. BIGGS: At what price did that letter refer?

A.—The letter has no prices in it at all. The tenders were each on a separate sheet, and the way we tendered the sheet was not quite large enough so we made a sheet like this and each process was quoted separately, and the two different gauges were quoted, 26 and 24.

Q.—Which one was the \$28,000 one, the 24 or 26?

A.—The \$28,000 one?

Q.—Yes?

A.—That is the 26 gauge.

Q.—What is your 24 gauge for the same process of manufacture?

A.—24 gauge, \$29,380 for 24 gauge, making a saving of \$31,000.

Q.—\$31,000 less than the Canadian Colortype?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—The tender that was accepted?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Then we quoted on a better process?

A.—In what way—

Q.—In what way?

A.—The marker they purchased is what is known as a dipped marker; that is, they simply take that and dip it into the material and pull it out, letting the paint drain off. Then the next process is slipping it through rollers to put the white on it. We quoted that as the lowest tender. The next was a coated background with letters coated, then the whole dipped right in varnish. That is, we coat on a lithographical coating machine, and in my letter I stated that the process for marker number two was "Markers coated on lithographical coating machine front and back; figures coated; and the entire marker then dipped in varnish," and I went on to explain in the letter that you have in the past purchased markers made in number 3 process. We would recommend, however, number two as the best.

"In all cases after the background colour has been put on the marker they will be baked and then after the figures have been coated they will again be baked. If varnished they will be baked again after the varnish is put on."

That came out when Mr. Stewart was talking, that a coating machine would not make as even a coat as a dip. It is a machine coat and the sheet goes through and it puts an even coat. It lies flat and the enamel or whatever the coating is runs to its own level and makes an even coat.

(continues reading) "You have in your possession markers purchased from us in 1912 and an examination of these will show their superior qualities. You are assured of an even coat on all markers so there should be no defective ones which is caused by too heavy or too light a coat."

"After the colouring has all been put on the markers they are dipped in varnish so that the entire markers are protected from the effects of the weather."

"The varnishing does not need to be of a high gloss, although we recommend a good high grade finishing varnish as it would have plenty of body and protect colour on the markers when they are being washed from time to time with the car. Often when cars are washed a very penetrating soap is used to take off the dirt, the varnishing saves the colours on the markers."

Without a coating of varnish, when you wash a car and use some of these strong solutions, with a coat of varnish over, you have something to protect the colour.

MR. HOMUTH: Did you varnish last year's markers?

A.—We did not.

MR. LENNOX: In what respect does the 1923 marker differ from what you have just been reading?

A.—It has that folded edge, that is the only difference. But in the last there is the difference I explained, that we quoted in dipping in varnish, which is additional protection.

Q.—That would make a better marker in your opinion, and more expensive?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Now there has been a good deal said about this open clause by Mr. Homuth and others, what have you got to say about that?

A.—Well, the open clause, if you are in on the right track, I would be tickled to death with that open clause. That means, if you are in on the right track to be favoured with a contract because an open clause can swing it your way, and with a clause such as that, when you felt as I felt, I do not know why I should say that, but when we got prices on envelopes the envelope man said, you needn't worry, you are not going to get the business. Why, I said. I have it the other fellows are going to get it. He couldn't tell me why. And the same with the paint man. One of the fellows wanted to bet me a new hat we were not going to get the contract, and I would not take him up. We made a marker in 1916 that to my way of thinking is the best marker the Government ever purchased. Those markers were in my opinion the best they ever got. They had a complete wire around the marker, not a folded edge—a wire around it so that when it hung on the car it would not crush. There was a disadvantage at that time in the fact that there was a raw edge here but by dipping that marker you would get away from that raw edge. The only reason the Government changed was that they wanted to get an embossed marker which they felt the people stealing cars would have more difficulty in supplying an embossed marker.

MR. HOMUTH: Did you make these with the wire edged on all through these years 1912 to 1916?

A.—We did.

Q.—They all had the wires?

A.—They did. There is 1916. I would not be sure that is the colours but that is the sample. That is what was purchased in 1914. That is O.K. A sample we still happen to have in our possession.

HON. MR. BIGGS: These markers of 1912, 1913 and 1914, did you tender and get the contract.

A.—We put in a tender and got the contract.

Q.—And you tendered on specifications, in competition, and got the contract?

A.—I don't remember.

Q.—No, I don't think you would remember that, seeing you got all these jobs without any competition.

A.—No; I did not go after the business.

Q.—No; they went down and gave it to you.

A.—Probably they did.

Q.—Who is the President?

A.—F. S. Corrigan.

MR. LENNOX: Have you anything further to say with respect to that open clause?

A.—The idea of going down and calling for tenders, or at least the idea of placing a contract without calling for tenders is pretty good but I think this has got it all over it. Because you can still say you called for tenders and had a clause in there that made everybody get busy and submit something that they would spend a lot of time on, and yet you had a clause that you could pass it to whoever you wished to pass it to, and left it really open, and gives you a way to get out from under. It strikes me it is a pretty good way to have it, rather than have it the old way.

HON. MR. BIGGS: This isn't an investigation, Mr. Bell—

DR. GODFREY: It isn't?

MR. LENNOX: Take the steel, the metal, one of the clauses:—

"All plates must be made of pickled, annealed, cold rolled steel, free from scale, clear, smooth and free from rust, grease or any foreign material, and not less in thickness than 26 gauge U.S. Standard gauge."

What do you say about that metal that was used in the successful tenderer's marker?

A.—Well, it is not pickled cold rolled and annealed steel.

Q.—It is not?

MR. MURDOCK: You said your markers did comply with the specifications?

A.—Yes, they did.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Your sample is made on the same type of steel as the successful tenderer?

A.—No sir.

MR. LENNOX: What is the difference? Which is the more expensive?

A.—Why the ordinary finished steel, the price is \$3.00; there is 70 cents per hundred pounds extra for the pickling, cold rolling and annealing, if my memory is right. The pickling is done to take the scale off and the annealing is done to make the metal more pliable, pliable so it softens it and it will bend without cracking, and cold rolling is done to make it smoother.

Q.—Do you agree with this. Let me read this to you and see if you agree with it:—

M. and L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.
Iron, Steel, Metals.

Toronto, January 26th, 1920.

St. Thomas Metal Signs, Ltd.,
St. Thomas, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

In regard to the difference between One Pass Cold Rolled Ordinary Sheets and Show Card Stock, we might say that there is a tremendous difference, in fact as much difference as between a rough piece of lumber and the extra leaf

for your dining-room table. One Pass Sheets are simply Hot Rolled and given One Pass in the Cold Rolls, whereas the Show Card Stock is a specially selected material carefully prepared, Pickled, Double Cold Rolled and Double Annealed, and for outside signs, we would say, would be worth double the Ordinary One Pass Material, for the very good reason that there is scale on the One Pass, which will continue to peel off no matter what precautions are taken, and, of course, rust ensues—this does not happen when the genuine Show Card Material is used.

Yours truly,

M. and L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.

G. T. PEPALL.

Q.—Do you agree with that?

A.—It is probably that the colour will peel off in any colour I know of excepting black, but I think that black you can get away with a cheaper grade of steel. I think it should stand up and last when it is black. But if they had ever tried to use that grade of steel with white they would have a peck of trouble. Black is the easiest. You take your stove pipes, and you put stove pipe varnish on them and you can bend those stove pipes around and that does not chip it or make it peel off. Black is the easiest colour to make stick to metal.

Q.—Do you notice the change in length of the successful tenderer?

A.—That does not make any difference to the cost, that is if they have added to the width.

Q.—But the specifications demand certain sizes. “Those bearing one, two, three or four figures and letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 inches; five figures, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 12; six figures, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 14.” Did you tender in compliance with that clause, those sizes?

A.—We tendered on those sizes.

Q.—Had you any reason to believe that the Department would accept any different sizes from what the specifications contained?

A.—Why the clause says they can alter the design.

Q.—Outside of this open clause?

A.—Outside of that they could not accept those.

Q.—At all events your tender was based on the specifications as sent to you?

A.—It was.

MR. PRICE: What year did McDonalds get the contract?

A.—1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916.

Q.—And when did you get the last one?

A.—1922.

Q.—Did you tender on the 1920 contract?

A.—No; we did not tender.

Q.—Did you tender on the 1921?

A.—I don't think they tendered until we tendered—for about three or four years we did not tender.

Q.—And when was the last? Did you tender for the year 1921?

A.—I don't think we did.

Q.—That was the first year that the Canadian Colortype Limited received the contract?

A.—Yes; I would think so. We tendered that year—Mr. Bickle would know.

Q.—You tendered, of course, for the 1922 contract and received—

A.—We saw there was a lot of money in it, so we got in to it.

Q.—You tendered and got the 1922 contract?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You tendered in 1921, the year before?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When you tendered at that time—what is the procedure that you go through in a tender? You see the advertisement in the paper?

A.—Why, we generally get a copy sent to us. Mr. Bickle generally send us one, figuring it will be one more to help to bring competition keener.

Q.—When you have that specification sent to you what is your next procedure?

A.—The next procedure is to go over that specification carefully and figure our cost. They give you a form to tender on—either use that or else copy it word for word on other paper and submit your tender and enclose a check.

Q.—Did you do that when you were tendering for 1922 markers?

A.—We did and we came up and talked it over with Mr. Bickle, I think.

Q.—Mr. Bickle?

A.—We talked some with Mr. Bickle.

Q.—Tell us what you talked over with Mr. Biggs.

A.—I came up and talked with him and told him we were tendering for several years and wanted to come back into the fold again. We were going to submit samples and tender for the 1922 marker?

Q.—What do you mean, get back into the fold?

A.—Just the same as any account you have had and you want to get back in—you call it back in the fold.

Q.—What did Mr. Biggs say to you at that time?

A.—He told us he would be very glad to have our prices and that the tenders would be opened in council, I think—something to that effect, and we tendered.

Q.—You tendered and lost the contract?

A.—Oh no; we got the contract.

Q.—Were you present when the tenders were opened?

A.—We were not.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Bickle or Mr. Biggs after the tenders were opened?

A.—After, Mr. Biggs called us by telephone or got word to us some way, I don't remember. At any rate two of us came up and saw Mr. Biggs and he had samples of different markers and showed us one marker that had an extremely heavy coat of paint on. It was a very heavy coat, and he said he wanted us to make our markers with as heavy a coat as that. He put it on scales and weighed it to show that it was a heavy marker and we explained it was more paint, that our steel was as thick as theirs, and we endeavoured to give it as heavy a coat as possible and that is the way we got into our troubles.

Q.—Was there anything else after you got the contract?

A.—After we got the contract I think Mr. Biggs said that the Hamilton people had been making markers before.

Q.—For 1921?

A.—Yes. I think they had only got the business one year, and on account of them having the business one year the probabilities were that they would be going out of the marker business, and he was sorry that they just got the business for one year, and that if we could use that plant in manufacturing the marker for 1922 it would be a good idea to get in touch with them and buy their plant and equipment for the manufacture of the 1922 marker.

Q.—Because you did not have the dies?

A.—We did not have dies and tools for making them. Of course the dies were a different size. The year previous they were three inch.

Q.—When was it Mr. Biggs suggested you get in touch with the Colortype people?

A.—If I remember aright it was the day we came up after, when we were given the contract. And a few days later I think Mr. Wright came into the office.

Q.—The President of the Colortype?

A.—And he came in with a paint man or somebody to talk over the question of whether we would buy it and I told him we would be glad to buy for whatever it was worth, that we would not pay a premium.

Q.—At the time you got the contract from Mr. Biggs, talked to Mr. Biggs personally, where was this; in his office?

A.—It was. That is the only place I ever saw him.

Q.—At that time the fact was that the Colortype people did not get the contract and you were getting it, he suggested you get in touch with the Colortype. How long was it after that you got in touch?

A.—I cannot say; maybe a week or two.

Q.—You did get in touch?

A.—They came in to see us. I think I went up there and he was away.

Q.—They came down to your office, that is, Mr. Wright, President of the Colortype?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did Mr. Wright say when he came down?

A.—Why he said—I do not just remember how the conversation opened. I knew pretty well what it was; I guessed what he was coming for and I don't know whether I opened the question up with reference to the purchase of the plant or not. He said no; they would probably be in the marker business again another year and what they would like to do was do the embossing for us, that they had an embossing machine and they could put the colour on. I said we had no trouble in the part of labour or the embossing—the marker business was pretty quiet, we had a large staff of men and we wanted to keep them busy and we had all the machinery necessary. We had a big press standing idle and that we would not want him to do any of the work for us.

Q.—You would have bought out his machinery but you would not have given him any premium?

A.—We would pay him full value.

Q.—Did you get down to prices?

A.—No. He immediately said he had decided they were going to stay in the game. Of course Mr. Biggs said I have no personal interest. Mr. Wright is very much disappointed over not getting the contract and it is a hardship—

Q.—How did Mr. Wright know?

A.—Well the tender was awarded.

Q.—Awarded that day?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Had Mr. Wright been in when you were in?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Were the tenders opened before you all?

A.—No.

Q.—Tenders were opened in council?

A.—I think Mr. Smith came in—

HON. MR. BIGGS: I don't recall.

A.—I remember he did. He said when the tenders were opened he was quite surprised when the name was McDonald. That he thought it was a concern in Stratford that was going to get the order.

HON. MR. SMITH: That is right. I did not know they were in the game at all.

MR. JOHNSTON: You say that you did not tender in 1920, is that right?

A.—Yes.

Q.—1921?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But you did get the contract in 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you tender in those years?

A.—Well, we put in prices. I don't know whether they called for tenders or not.

Q.—You don't know whether you tendered or not?

A.—I don't remember. I know we put in prices but whether tenders were called for, I don't know.

Q.—Why didn't you put in prices between 1916 and 1920?

A.—When 1916 came along anybody that was in the metal game, if you wanted to buy steel the Steel Company came to you and said, last year you bought so many hundred pounds of metal. We only have so much. We will give you our share. We did a big business, our regular tin can business, and when we lost the contract in 1916, we tendered that year and lost the business, and then we were over our heads. We could not keep our regular customers supplied with material. We were satisfied ourselves to look after our regular business.

Q.—You don't know that they had a clause in 1915, 1916 and 1917, that they had a clause reserving the right to award to any tenderer?

A.—That is always in. That is always in every contract. This is where it is so different—

Q.—It means practically the same?

A.—No it does not mean the same.

Q.—It gives practically the same right?

A.—Well it does not mean the same.

Q.—You could use it to the same effect?

A.—You could not wiggle later on in the same way.

Q.—When you figured in 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915 and 1916, that wire bound edge, what would be the cost of that particular plate?

A.—Why, I have just got figures here, I haven't got our old figures, but I did get figures. I got the extra cost of putting wire on a marker. The extra cost of putting wire on the marker is less than six cents per set, that would be—

Q.—Three cents a piece?

A.—Yes. We would be glad to sell them at that price and make our profit of ten per cent.

Q.—Well, we don't want to know what your profit would be?

A.—Including all overheads, ten per cent.

Q.—So that if you had been putting in a quotation for a wire bound marker it would have cost less than three cents per marker?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—For this year's markers?

A.—Yes sir.

MR. HOMUTH: Q.—In your evidence given to Mr. Lennox you said you were prepared to stand back of the material you made. Now then when you paid back to the Government \$700, did that seriously affect the profit on your markers?

A.—It affected the profit but we still had some left. We made money on the business last year at our prices and we bought a lot of machinery.

Q.—You don't think by any means you had all the markers returned to you that had gone bad?

A.—Oh no, not by any means.

Q.—Your personal observation of the markers on the cars of the Province or even in the city was that there was a great many that should have been replaced?

A.—I don't know. They were legible, but they were not a clean finished marker.

Q.—They were a pretty poor marker?

A.—Some of them were.

Q.—So far as standing back of it, that was a matter of good business principle?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—So that you were prepared to stand back of them even at the loss of considerable money?

A.—We talked it over and we said we, if we had to make the entire markers, the whole quantity, over again, I think our tender was thirty thousand, that we would make a complete new set of markers—

Q.—You said you did not expect to get the contract for 1923? Why didn't you expect to get it?

A.—Well, I am up in Hamilton occasionally. I was sitting around the Commercial Club one night, some of the fellows were talking and it was all just casual, hearsay remarks, picked up here and there, if you are going around with your ears open somebody tells you something. You get it but it is not real evidence to hand out here. "You are not going to get the contract for next year because you are on the outside." And when we got prices on the envelopes, cardboard boxes, it was, "You are not going to get the business."

Q.—Don't you feel somewhat that that guess would be the result of your 1922 contract? That it would affect you being the successful tenderer another year?

A.—I felt that it might. But it should not have hindered us. Because we had trouble in 1922 we were the logical people to give the business to in 1923. You may laugh at that, but I will explain. We ran into trouble in 1922 and we had coated a large number of defective markers. We overcame that trouble and we had good markers. We ran into markers that no firm ever ran into before. If you were buying material from anyone and they ran into trouble supplying it and got over the difficulties, and you are going to award the next contract, you will say so and so had trouble. He has been through all the trials and troubles, and knows the difficulties, and he is over the hill. Before I take a chance on somebody else, because he may have to go through the same, therefore I will give the business to the man that had the trouble, everything being equal.

Q.—Do you know of any one else having put in as poor a marker as you put in last year?

MR. MACBRIDE: You are not submitting as a business proposition, a firm buys a marker from you one year that is unsatisfactory, and that they ought to come back and give you the business next year.

MR. LENNOX: They supplied 250,000, and the first 50,000 were unsatisfactory, but Mr. Bickle swore that the last 200,000 were perfectly satisfactory in every way.

A.—That point, to bring out that point, if you bought material that is defective, and had so many defective ones come in and found that the firm supplying the defective markers had located the trouble and were willing to give back and replace and did give a credit note for all that was asked on defective material, and also turned out good markers, and submitted a tender with a letter accompanying it showing a process of manufacture that was good—that could not be denied to be good—

MR. MACBRIDE: The reason is I have been in the printing business 23 years, but my experience is that if I sold an unsatisfactory article to any firm that I had the greatest difficulty in getting them to even entertain a proposition from me again. That seems logical.

Q.—Supposing you had an order for 250,000 and you delivered even 2,500, or supposing you delivered the first 10,000 not very good but the next 15,000 all right, and it was—

MR. MACBRIDE: I would certainly fight to try to get the business but I would not blame everybody for not giving it to me.

MR. HOMUTH: How does the price of steel compare at the present time with the price during the war?

A.—The price during the war was much higher.

Q.—How much?

A.—100 per cent. higher.

Q.—You say there is about four cents worth of steel in a plate?

A.—4¼.

Q.—So that during the war period when steel was high there would be eight and one half cents worth in the plate?

A.—Yes, probably.

Q.—How about the price of steel prior to 1912 and 1913?

A.—It was lower than it is to-day.

Q.—How about labour charges?

A.—Labour charges were lower in 1913 and 1914. Higher during the war, and to-day, higher than previous, but lower than during the war.

Q.—Then taking the whole thing at an increase of 100 per cent. all the way around, and wages were not 100 per cent. during the war higher than they are to-day, your prices in 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 was 38.6 cents per pair?

A.—Yes.

Q.—With the wire.

A.—Yes.

Q.—According to those figures there is a tremendous disparity?

A.—I am glad you asked that point because this marker in that year was made on the lithographing machine.

Q.—What year?

A.—At 14½ cents for that marker you could make more money than you could on that one at 38½ cents on that process of manufacture. That is a lithographed marker. Made on a lithographing machine. Every time you ran it through the machine printed all the "1's", and then printed the "2's", and you

had to change the thing every five minutes in a lithographing process. In order to make the markers you get to-day on that process and the quantity I don't think there is a plant in the Dominion of Canada that is equipped to turn in a year on that old price. It was a darn fool way to make markers—a very expensive process. At that time they demanded that the Government coat of arms be lithographed on the corner so it was a criminal offence if there was any change made in that marker.

Q.—In what year was that?

A.—In 1912 to 1916.

Q.—In that much talked of open clause, did you take advantage of that open clause in submitting your tenders?

A.—Oh, a little.

Q.—You realized it was there?

A.—We did not do much with it.

Q.—You realized it was there?

A.—Oh yes.

Q.—You were more or less apathetic to the whole contract anyway?

A.—No.

Q.—You said you figured you would not get it anyway?

A.—You may figure you won't get an order and go after it with all the powers you have.

Q.—You went after it that way?

A.—We certainly did. This letter tells you.

Q.—You said that a wire bound marker, it was the best marker in your opinion that could be made?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why didn't you in view of this open clause submit such a marker as that?

A.—Well, I did not want to go ahead, the clause was so open in there. We talked it over and we did discuss that point. We got the markers out and talked whether we would submit a wired marker and we did not like the look of the clause and the line of conversation I heard around here and there and we decided not to put a tender on the wired marker.

Q.—After all you did not go after the contract as strong as you might.

A.—A wired marker is a costly marker; the cost was so—

Q.—What would it cost?

A.—Less than what you paid. If we had known they were going to pay that we would have submitted a wired marker.

Q.—You did not know what they were going to pay. What is your highest prices submitted?

A.—The highest prices we submitted was on 24 gauge, 13½, 14, 14½ for the three tenders. And for motorcycle markers 10 cents.

Q.—And you recommended one at 19½ cents as being much superior?

A.—No sir.

Q.—You said three cents more for the wire?

A.—About.

Q.—Then your price would be an average of twenty cents?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—You had no reason, realizing what had been paid in previous years, outside of what they paid you last year, and I think every motorist in the Province will feel they paid you far more last year than what they were worth, that

you did not have any reason whatever to believe that they would not accept any particular figure?

A.—No, but there was not a province in the country that was paying more than 15 or 16 cents for their markers, and we did not think that this province would come along and pay eight cents higher than other provinces were paying.

Q.—But you maintained you had something better than anyone else, that that wire bound edge was so much better, and that clause was put in the contract with a view of getting the best suggestions from the manufacturers?

A.—Well, I could say there was another reason that came up I want to speak of. If we were to submit in August or the end of July, at the time you got your tender awarded for a wired marker it would be a tremendous job to get your tools and equipment made to deliver the markers in time for the following year, and that was the main reason we had for not submitting wired markers.

Q.—Well, all the time you had thought of the wired marker?

A.—You bet we had. We had made them.

Q.—If you had been as anxious to get the contract as what a man usually is, and if you had not been more or less apathetic of the whole thing, feeling you might not get it, you would likely have submitted a wired marker.

A.—If we had time we might have submitted it but I'd never recommend it.

Q.—Why, when it is the best?

A.—Well, it is just like you wanting to wear a silk suit of clothes or wearing something that you are wasting your money on. It is all right to put a whole lot of frills on, but—

Q.—You admitted to me before that you did not get by any means all the bad markers back last year?

A.—That doesn't affect the wearing. The wearing was not what made the marker bad.

Q.—That is true, but what they were after was the best marker and they wanted suggestions from you?

A.—True.

Q.—And the difficulty with you was you did not take as big an interest in it as what perhaps some of the others did?

A.—We took full interest in it, but there is no use. I think anybody is foolish to buy an article that is too good for the job, and a waste of money. Now even buying these signs, some have wire, and you are buying in the neighbourhood of 300,000, that is 18,000 dollars, and you are throwing 18,000 dollars away.

Q.—Supposing you had submitted the wired end and had received the contract, or rather yours had been most favourably considered, would you have thought it a fair thing if the Department had called in all the manufacturers and said, here is one sample submitted which we consider is the best. Now we are going to give you all another chance to figure on this class of marker?

A.—I would like to answer that this way. They should ask people, different firms, to submit samples, ask us to submit what we figured was the best, and we could come along and then submit a wired marker, and they could say, we think this is good. We will call for tenders, and if your tender is lowest, or equal to the lowest, you will be favoured with the business, because you submitted the best markers at the call for tenders; that would give us a chance to get the business against the other fellow. I think they should call for tenders.

Q.—From a business standpoint, any man that is in business, if he submits a tender for a job, he puts in that tender feeling that that is the best he can do on it; that is the best article he can sell for the money; he does not look for the

man that is going to give the job to take advantage of this man's idea and tender, and if your tender is lowest give them to anybody else; it is not fair, is it?

A.—But if an architect submits plans on a house you will ask him to submit plans on a house and you might choose his plan, and then call for the builder to make his plan—

Q.—Absolutely, but you pay for the plans?

A.—Sure.

Q.—In this case they would not be paying you for your ideas?

A.—No reason why they could not.

Q.—Well, but they don't do it?

A.—Why couldn't they? They could offer a price for the best marker submitted, and pay \$100 for the best one submitted and then call for tenders.

Q.—At the same time you would not say it was absolutely fair to take your ideas and give other fellows a chance to use them?

A.—Not quite fair, no.

MR. MACBRIDE: Did you submit several different designs of markers?

A.—Just one; it is the style of marker that is used in every state in the Union I know of in the States, and used in every province in Canada, and if it is good enough for all the others it ought to be good enough for us. The style of marker we submitted our tender on is the style that is used in all states I know of in the United States and in all provinces.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Michigan is not; New York is not; Massachusetts is not?

A.—The same style?

Q.—No. In one they are three inch letters; New York five inch letters—

A.—I am not talking of the size of the letter I am talking of the marker. In Michigan they use the raw edge marker; that has no folded edge; New York has no fold; you may change the size of the letter or the length, but the style of manufacture is the same.

Q.—In other words you will admit that the fold is something new. It is an advanced step as far as markers are concerned.

A.—It is an advance, but not an advance like this.

Q.—You said you had interviewed me in my office?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That was after the contracts had been awarded?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And I asked you if you had all the plant that was necessary for the manufacture of the markers?

A.—Correct.

Q.—You said you had not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—I said the Canadian Colortype had been only in business a short time.

A.—Yes.

Q.—And they were not in a financial position to stand the loss of not getting any work?

A.—Yes.

Q.—If you could use any of their machinery—

A.—Yes.

Q.—That was all after the contract was let?

A.—Yes; I definitely stated that before.

Q.—Then I believe you interviewed me once in the office before the tenders

were submitted, or we knew anything about prices and drew to my attention the great necessity of keeping your plant running on account of the labour situation in Toronto?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And at that time you were assured we would be glad to have your tenders, and they would receive every consideration?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You don't recall whether you bid in competition in 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915?

A.—I don't know whether it was in competition or not.

Q.—You are not aware of the fact that there was no tenders called during these years?

A.—Of course at that time the marker game was a new proposition and there was no one else then that was into it at all that I know of.

Q.—Then in 1919 for the year 1920 markers, do you recall whether you bid that year?

A.—We did not.

Q.—You knew the contract was being let, did you?

A.—We bid a couple of years and we did not worry because we were over our heads with work.

Q.—Are you aware that there was no tenders called for in 1919 for the 1920 markers?

A.—I would not say that there was not. I do not remember.

Q.—Then you have dwelt considerably on the fact that in your judgment as a business man you thought it would be advisable to continue the contract to the McDonald Company, that they had solved all their difficulties, in the face of this demonstration, Mr. Bell?

A.—Yes.

A MEMBER: Q.—Where did you get these markers?

HON. MR. BIGGS: These were markers that were returned for replacement.

MR. LENNOX: All in the early numbers!

HON. MR. BIGGS: During the year. Well, early numbers would not have anything to do with it at all.

MR. BELL: I have some here that were out for the entire year that stood up.

HON. MR. BIGGS: We do not say that they were all bad.

A.—There is one 3,900; and there is one 8,000 that stood up; there is one 5,000 that stood up.

Q.—Have you any evidence, how much weathering those had, or did they stand in a garage?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Then you made special mention about the black. You can take any one of those you like. Here are two. You said there should be no difficulty with the black enamel standing up. Could you tell us what is the matter with the black paint here?

A.—The white is what is on the steel, and the black goes on top of the white and it is the white that comes off. You have got white on these others but your white comes on top of the black, which helps it to adhere.

Q.—You notice when you bend this marker, as soon as it is bent the whole enamel breaks right off?

A.—Yes; these are pretty old now, but that was where the difficulty was.

Q.—It is quite apparent here?

A.—That is where the difficulty was, to get the marker to stand that bending.

MR. MACBRIDE: You put a white base on them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And then you put black on them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What material do you use?

A.—For the white? White is a zinc base.

Q.—Do you bake it on?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How many years have you had the contract?

A.—We haven't had it since 1916.

Q.—You had it how many years?

A.—We had it five years?

Q.—You had it in 1916 and 1922?

A.—Yes. But as soon as we followed our process of manufacture on these old tenders—these markers have been around since 1915. You can't bend that one; try bending that one; that has been lying around and you can't bend that; and there is no evidence you can scratch it with a knife; that colour sticks.

MR. HOMUTH: Well, there is some enamel, Rubberoid, or something—

A.—Well, that is what they call a black paint. I think it is the Imperial Varnish Company put it up.

Q.—What do they call it?

A.—They call it Rubberoid black, I think, because it is a dull colour like rubberoid.

Q.—Do you use that?

A.—We used it on our Prince Edward Island markers. That is what is on our markers that we submitted.

Q.—That is the best that is made, is it?

A.—It is just a question of opinion.

Q.—It is just a matter of information; have you got another paint called Oleo or something—and so far as the whole thing of markers goes, from start to finish, it is more or less a matter of opinion?

A.—No.

Q.—You have shown us the sample from Prince Edward Island that you made for them, and then we have seen the sample you submitted in your tender. You would hardly say that the sample submitted was a marker equal to the Prince Edward marker?

A.—It is on the black; not on the white.

Q.—You don't see that the workmanship and the marker is superior?

A.—You are submitting a sample; unless you go to real expense you cannot set up all your equipment and your plant—

Q.—No or yes, now, do you consider the sample submitted as good as the Prince Edward sample submitted to the Committee to-day. Just no or yes; do you contend this is as good as the sample? Take the Prince Edward one and tell us whether you think the Prince Edward Island one is as good or better?

A.—It is just as good a marker, yes.

Q.—As good workmanship and materials?

A.—Yes. Try scraping that!

Here is the Prince Edward Marker. Here is the other. I just want you to say if you think that this sample is as good a sample of a marker at this one.

A.—One is a sample and the other is a complete piece.

MR. MACBRIDE: What was the price paid by Prince Edward Island?

A.—Thirteen and a half cents per set. I said it was just as good as the other one.

MR. HOMUTH: Will the paint come off the Prince Edward Island one the same as the other?

A.—No.

Q.—Well, it can't be as good.

A.—One is a sample and the other is the process of manufacture. One is done by hand.

Q.—The only difference in doing it by hand is that it will show brush marks.

A.—It isn't done with a brush. It is done with a hand roll. Mr. Banfield did it with a brush.

Q.—So far as the material itself is concerned, it should stick just as well?

A.—No.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because it has just got enough for a sample.

MR. PRICE: In other words, you don't want to go to needless expense to make your samples. You do it at as low a cost as you can.

A.—When we got up to 200,000 markers—there is one—you can't scratch it—so as we can put it on and did put it on before we finished our old contract; and we said in our letter we would put a colour on that stands, and there is one that you can bend, scrape or scratch it—

THE CHAIRMAN: Why didn't you submit that as a sample of enamel instead of this other one?

A.—It is a different process.

MR. MACBRIDE: I understand you supplied the markers for five years?

A.—1912 to 1916.

Q.—The next year you supplied them again, in 1922?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you tell me when the markers were defective, why you thought you should come back in 1923 and get the order?

A.—They were different processes altogether. From 1912 to 1916 it was a lithographed marker and the one we started on in 1915 was not, and we quoted in our tender a lithographed marker, and called attention to the fact that they had always stood and would stand up.

Q.—Are the other provinces changing from lithographed markers?

A.—I don't know.

The Committee then adjourned until Friday morning, April 6th, at 10.30 A.M.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

The Committee met Friday morning, April 6th, at 10.30 A.M., with Mr. Watson in the chair

Dr. J. T. Wright called; sworn; examined by Mr. T. H. Lennox, K.C.

Q.—Where do you live?

A.—Hamilton.

Q.—How long have you been a resident of Hamilton?

A.—Three years.

Q.—And prior to that?

A.—In Calgary.

Q.—When did you first become associated with the Canadian Colortype Company, of Hamilton?

A.—1920.

Q.—And had you been connected with any similar business prior to your connection with this Hamilton firm?

A.—Only in a measure.

Q.—You are a dentist by profession?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now where had you been in any way connected in any other of a similar character?

A.—People in the States; through visiting their plant and discussing the matter.

Q.—What business is that?

A.—C. H. Hanson Company, Chicago.

Q.—Had that business any connection with the Canadian Colortype Company?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—What experience have you had in your present business prior to three years ago?

A.—Nothing, except I think dentistry is the very finest of metal—

Q.—Whatever experience you got in this particular line of business you attribute to your dentist's practice?

A.—And, well I am of a mechanical turn of mind—yes.

Q.—But other than that you had no experience in making markers?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Or making embossed signs?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Then what member of your firm has had experience in making them?

A.—I am the only member that has had any experience.

Q.—What is the personnel of your company?

A.—I am president; C. V. Langs is vice-president; J. C. Conway is secretary-treasurer.

Q.—And what was Mr. Langs' business?

A.—Mr. Langs is a lawyer.

Q.—That is a good business; I won't pursue him any further. The other gentleman's name is what?

A.—Mr. Conway.

Q.—What does he do?

A.—Accountant.

Q.—Where does he live?

A.—Hamilton, associated with Mr. Langs.

Q.—So that three of you comprise this company?

A.—Well, there is one stockholder associated with Mr. Langs, Mr. Binkley.

Q.—Now it has been suggested that some member of the company is directly or indirectly connected with my friend, Mr. Biggs?

A.—I want to say this explicitly; that neither is any member of our firm, any stockholder, or myself, related, either directly or indirectly, by blood or marriage, to any member of this Government or any employee of this Government

—either by marriage or blood, either directly or indirectly, in any manner, shape or form. I hope that is explicit.

Q.—That is, no relative of yours, or of your wife's, is connected with Mr. Biggs, or any of his family, or any of his wife's family?

A.—Absolutely not. I would like to say further, that apparently somebody has had somebody working in Hamilton to try and discover that my wife is related in some way, and I would like to tell you my wife comes from Boston—lived there all her life before I met her.

Q.—You went to Hamilton in what year?

A.—1920.

Q.—Had you abandoned your practice in Calgary at that time?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Are you still carrying on your practice in Calgary?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you come to Hamilton with the intention of starting business?

A.—I did.

Q.—Now what do you manufacture, besides these plates?

A.—That is a specialty; that is practically the only thing with the exception of some street signs, along the same class of work; it is the only thing we make.

Q.—You make a specialty of these?

A.—Automobile markers.

Q.—So that if you had not got a contract like the Ontario you would have to quit business?

A.—Not necessarily.

Q.—Well, practically?

A.—No, it would not.

Q.—Well, now, how many provinces have you got the contract for?

A.—I am making markers for seven Provinces of Canada.

Q.—Would you mind telling me what the aggregate number of plates are?

A.—Roughly, I would say that since we have been in business we have made—

Q.—I mean this year. You have seven contracts?

A.—About half a million pairs.

Q.—Let us take them by provinces first, because I think you are probably a little extravagant in that. I don't suggest that you are not telling the truth. You have the contract for Manitoba?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How many plates?

A.—I think I would say about 46,000. I am not positive, but as near as I can recollect.

Q.—You have the contract for Saskatchewan?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many for that?

A.—About 70,000.

Q.—You have the contract for Alberta?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many?

A.—I think about 45,000 or 46,000—along there.

Q.—You have not the contract for Nova Scotia?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—What other provinces?

A.—New Brunswick.

Q.—How many there?

A.—I think about 23,000.

Q.—Now, have you the contract for any other provinces this year?

A.—I had the contract for Prince Edward, I believe.

Q.—No. Prince Edward was given to the McDonald's.

A.—They don't run the same as others; they split their year.

Q.—Can you recall any other provinces for whom you manufactured plates this year?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Accepting your own figures that would be 184,000?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So that if you not have got the Province of Ontario more than half your business would have been gone?

A.—About half.

Q.—So far as the plates were concerned?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Because the contract—

A.—We do a lot of license plates for steel boilers.

Q.—I am speaking of markers. You had the contract here to supply to the Government 263,000 plates, or pairs?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And outside supplying this Province with plates, what is the extent of your other business?

A.—We make quite a lot of license plates for cities.

Q.—What do you mean by that?

A.—Contract license plates, and that sort of thing.

Q.—They have separate license plates?

A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Separate from what the Province issues?

HON. MR. BIGGS: On bread and milk and delivery waggons—I am not indicating he supplied these.

Q.—What percentage of your business would be outside of the manufacture of plates, license plates?

A.—Oh, I would say about 15 per cent.

Q.—Fifteen per cent.?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then, putting it at 85 per cent., as the fair index of the volume of business you do in connection with plates, I suppose it would be fair to say that 60 per cent. of that at least is made up of this contract?

A.—Well, figure it out.

Q.—Well, that would be about fair. So that in order to carry on your business it was important to get this contract?

A.—It is important to get any business.

Q.—Well, it was important to get this; it was a big contract?

A.—It is a big contract, yes.

Q.—It is so large that it brings into the company over \$60,000?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now how many men do you employ?

A.—About 36.

Q.—36 men?

A.—I don't say men, I say employees.

Q.—36 employees. How many men have you got actually working in your factory?

A.—Well, those people are all working.

Q.—That is not office staff?

A.—Well, we have one girl in the office staff.

Q.—And the remainder are engaged in making these plates, I suppose?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You have made plates, I assume, for this year for all the provinces with which you had contracts?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What are these employees doing now?

A.—We keep what we call our key people and we let the rest go.

Q.—How many have you got working in your employ to-day?

A.—I would say about seven.

Q.—Seven at this moment?

A.—I would think so.

Q.—What is your capitalization?

A.—I think about \$40,000; I am not sure.

Q.—Now you have seven people working; you mean actually engaged in working in the factory?

A.—Yes, sir. I think I would say that is fair.

Q.—What are you turning out to-day; we have got through with the contract for plates?

A.—We are just completing an order for the city of Ottawa for street signs. We make a lot of metal signs we call city name plates—together with overhauling our plant, our motor and machines. Once a year we overhaul.

Q.—Having made that observation, how much money have you got invested in plant?

A.—I think about \$23,000.

Q.—That would not take you very long to overhaul, would it?

A.—It takes quite a while. We take down every motor.

Q.—Then do you keep overhauling until you get the next contract for plates?

A.—We probably have some contracts by the time we are through overhauling.

Q.—But when you are overhauling, are you carrying on business?

A.—Yes, sir. We are like any other firm; we try to keep working.

Q.—You are, of course, not in the same class—I am not saying this derogatively—from the financial standpoint, as the McDonald Company?

A.—Just what do you mean?

Q.—I mean you have not got the same capital. You do not employ the same number of employees?

A.—We make a specialty; this is our line.

Q.—Well, this is your line when you get the contract?

A.—We still make a specialty of it.

Q.—What I want to be perfectly fair about—I don't want to reflect on your company?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The McDonald Manufacturing Company is a very reliable firm, as far as you know?

A.—I am not going to discuss the McDonalds. It is not my place, I don't think.

Q.—Do you know, as a matter of fact, whether they are large employers of labour?

A.—I don't know anything about them. I presume they are, but I don't know anything about it.

Q.—Do you know anything about the St. Thomas firm?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Or the Banfields?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—That is, you are not in a position to say whether they are a reliable firm or not?

A.—Well, I suppose you would get that from Dunn's and Bradstreet's.

Q.—You are not in a position to say?

A.—I don't wish to discuss them.

Q.—Now, then, you have told us the provinces with whom you have contracts. Is the price that you got from the various provinces, that is, from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the other one in New Brunswick, greater or less than what your contract price is with the Province of Ontario?

A.—They are less.

Q.—Does it make any difference in cost in supplying say, 250,000 pairs of plates and supplying 25,000 or 30,000?

A.—No; I don't think it does.

Q.—That is, the amounts, or the quantity, does not affect the cost of production?

A.—Not to us.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because we are only equipped for making one line, and that is making this particular line, and it doesn't make any particular difference to us whether we make 10,000 or 40,000.

Q.—That is, your overhead expenses don't make any difference whether you make 20,000 or a million?

A.—Naturally your overhead would be cut down.

Q.—Oh, you have got to have your factory; you don't cut that down?

A.—No.

Q.—You have your office?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the members of your company?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now what overhead expenses can you cut down?

A.—You could not cut it down at all, as far as cutting down is concerned.

Q.—Then I take it that it doesn't make any difference whether tenders are asked for 20,000 plates or a million plates, you would tender at the same price?

A.—I don't know. I don't say we would tender at the same price.

Q.—But you must say that if what you stated before is correct?

A.—I don't have to say it, for this reason.

Q.—You can change your other answer?

A.—You can figure whether you want to make any profit at all or not, or whether you want to make more profit.

Q.—Let me put the other question? Does it affect you or influence your tender whether the number was 20,000 or a million?

HON. MR. BIGGS: Well, say 20,000 or the largest order that is available, 263,000.

A.—You are asking something I have not had time to consider.

Q.—Would it affect you whether the tenders called for 20,000 or 250,000?

A.—I believe, it depends on how badly I wanted the business.

Q.—That is the only reason? I don't care how you answer, only I want to get it down.

A.—It might or it might not make a difference.

Q.—Then, so as to put it beyond all misunderstanding, did it make any difference to you in your tender to British Columbia, or at least Alberta or Ontario, as to the number that were called for?

A.—I don't think it did.

Q.—It didn't make any difference. Then why does this province have to pay more than other provinces?

A.—They are getting a different article.

Q.—Take Saskatchewan. Now what is there contained in the Ontario specifications that are omitted in the Saskatchewan?

A.—I think all the specifications are here. As to quantity first?

Q.—Well, of course, we have eliminated that. You said that made no difference?

A.—The whole general tender is in some respects similar and in other ways it is similar. It is not similar in this way. There is a clause in the Ontario specifications regarding samples:—"Samples are to be submitted with the tender and are to remain the property of the Department. Plates supplied are to fully correspond in dimensions, weight, quality, workmanship and appearance with the sample or with such variations as may be agreed upon in writing to the satisfaction of the Department. It is to be understood that no contract is finally awarded until samples have been supplied and approved by the Department."

Q.—Is there any other variation?

A.—"In awarding the contract special consideration will be given to design, colour combination, workmanship, and process of manufacture proposed and guaranteed by the contractor."

Q.—What contract are you reading?

A.—Ontario.

Q.—There is not any question about that clause being in the Ontario?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Was that clause or any clause similar to it contained in any other specifications in any other of the provinces that you are supplying?

A.—I think they all say the lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Q.—Well, you have one, Saskatchewan, in your hand. Show me that in there. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted?

A.—There.

Q.—Now take the Manitoba; you have Manitoba; any such clause there?

A.—It says, I think, in the advertisement.

Q.—No; but I am talking of specifications?

A.—I don't see it in this specification.

Q.—Read the Alberta; anything in those to that effect?

A.—The specifications and notices calling for tenders are not the same.

Q.—There is no such clause?

A.—I think there is always a clause—I did not bring it or I could have shown you, because I had the newspaper clipping, where the advertisement says

the lowest or any tender is not necessarily accepted. I have never seen in any tender yet where that is not included.

Q.—That being the common practice, even with the little experience you have had, do you know that that means—

A.—You say that; I don't.

Q.—You say you have only three years; you were a dentist; that is little? Well, then, it is large. With the large experience you have had you would probably be able to agree or disagree with me when I say that that clause only means this, that in the first place every tenderer must comply with the specifications, and then, having complied with the specifications—

A.—I don't say that.

Q.—The person who asks for the tenders decides which one he shall give it to. Am I right?

A.—I don't think you are.

Q.—Well, then, I must be wrong?

A.—You can draw your own conclusions.

Q.—Are you serious when you say that, because I don't think the public will agree with you?

A.—That would be my idea of it. Do anything they like. It is signified.

Q.—When you tendered did you have the specifications in your mind?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When the specifications said you had to have a certain class of steel, did you have that in your mind?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And when the specifications said that the plate had to be of a certain length, did you have that in your mind?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You had that?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And did you tender in compliance with the specifications so far as those two items that I have just mentioned are concerned?

A.—Yes; I think it did.

Q.—That is, you tendered on the size of plates as set out in the specification?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—To whom did you send that tender?

A.—I believe my tender is here with the McDonald.

Q.—Well, where is your sample?

HON. MR. BIGGS: It is here.

Q.—Would you look at this, doctor. Now this plate, Ontario 1923, 24536, is in compliance with the specifications so far as size as set out in the specifications?

A.—I believe it is.

Q.—Then who suggested to you, if any person, that there could be a change in the size?

A.—I read it in the specifications. Nobody suggested it to me.

Q.—Where does it say that in the specifications?

A.—I—

Q.—Let me read first to you, because I want to protect you, because you are on oath, and I am not:—"The minimum outside dimensions of plates shall be as follows: Those bearing 1, 2, 3 or 4 figures and letters, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches;

those bearing 5 figures and letters, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 12$; those bearing 6 figures and letters, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 14$."

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That is what you tendered on; that is what the specifications said?

A.—That is correct.

Q.—Tell me where you got any information that would warrant you in disregarding the specifications?

A.—I think it is right here, set out in this specification of 1923. It says:—"In awarding the contract, special consideration will be given to the design, colour combination, workmanship, process of manufacture proposed and guaranteed by the contractor."

Q.—Do you mean to suggest that by reason of that clause that you could, or any tenderer could, change what is specifically set out in the specifications?

A.—That is the way I read it.

Q.—That is the way you did read it?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—So, that while the specifications said that the minimum dimensions shall be just as I have read, you disregarded—?

A.—No, sir; I did not.

Q.—Please now, let me finish, that is only fair. You disregarded the clause referring to the size of plates by reason of this open clause?

A.—No; I did not; because I tendered on the specifications.

Q.—But you disregarded—?

A.—I beg to differ, sir.

Q.—Now you don't know what I am going to say. I am helping you here. You may differ or agree with me. To make it easier, let me put it this way: Would you have disregarded that particular clause setting out the minimum size of the plates if this open clause had not been in the contract?

A.—I would say this: that I might have three or four ideas as far as markers are concerned. I think any man who is in business strives to improve in any case that he might improve; for that reason, if a man had an idea, he might put it in.

Q.—Supposing you had got these specifications without this open clause, would you have felt justified in submitting a sample that was not in accordance with the specifications?

A.—If it had occurred to me I could have improved the plate, I might.

Q.—So there may not be any misunderstanding, the specifications would not make very much difference to you so long as you could, in your opinion, improve the plate?

A.—Well, that would be for the Government.

Q.—I am speaking of you?

A.—I might submit different things. I don't know what I would do.

Q.—Then what effect in your mind did that open clause have on you?

A.—It simply did this; it made me start to think a little and wonder could I get a better plate, and then I evolved what I thought was a better plate.

Q.—That is, you thought you were giving the Government a better plate than their specifications called for?

A.—Oh, I took advantage of the open clause here. It put an idea into my mind that there might be such a thing as an improved plate.

Q.—You thought your plate was better, and, although it did not strictly comply with the specifications, you submitted it?

A.—I submitted a plate, a sample and tender that complied with the specifications. I also submitted one that I thought had some merit over anything that was used.

Q.—To what extent were you influenced by this open clause in submitting a plate that did not comply with the specifications?

A.—The thing started me to thinking, to see if I could not improve it.

Q.—Would you have started to think if that clause had not been there?

A.—I cannot say what I might have done.

Q.—But that clause did start your brain working?

A.—It helped me, yes.

Q.—And you were forehand in inducing and convincing the Government that this was an improvement on what they had asked for?

A.—Yes, sir; I believe it is, too.

Q.—Now, I want you to tell me in what respect your plate differs from what the Government asked other tenderers to tender on?

A.—Might I see a copy of my tender. The first one, as I outlined here, to the Department, general appearance. Aside from the merit of the workmanship altogether, aside from what I call quality, the first was general appearance.

Q.—You were going to enumerate the improvements on your plate as compared to the others?

A.—Yes, sir. I said that aside from quality, which I am not discussing at the moment, the first was general appearance; the second was numbering, and the third was stability.

Q.—You have told us what you considered the improvements?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—In what respects, then, did your plate differ from the specifications?

A.—Differs in many ways. It has no bead on it, no border, for the first thing.

Q.—It has no border. What do you mean? The specifications don't ask for border?

A.—I don't think the specifications mentioned border.

Q.—It isn't that?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—In what other respects does it differ?

A.—I heard it said over in the States, "I don't just quite understand this monogram," and so in this case the monogram is spelled out.

Q.—What is spelled out?

A.—Ont.

Q.—In what other respects does it differ?

A.—It has a rolled edge—turned-over edge.

Q.—In what other respect?

A.—It is shorter and longer—no, shorter and wider.

Q.—In what other respects does it differ?

A.—It is stronger than the other.

Q.—Stronger than the others?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That is, you did not comply with the specifications so far as metal was concerned?

A.—No, sir. I think my tender outlines that very clearly.

Q.—Any other way.

A.—The numbers are a different type.

Q.—Than the specifications called for?

A.—No; you asked me about the difference in the plate.

Q.—I am asking you to let me know where your plate differs, conflicts, with the provisions of the specifications.

A.—I think I have enumerated them.

Q.—Look at that plate?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Does that plate comply with the specifications?

A.—No, sir; it does not.

Q.—Why not? What is wrong with it?

A.—It has got probably a 2½ or 3-inch number. It has a three-inch number against a four.

Q.—It has a three-inch number instead of a four?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Does it in any other way?

A.—I don't know of any.

Q.—Does it not meet the specifications?

A.—No.

Q.—Would you tell us whose plate that is?

A.—That is the St. Thomas.

Q.—As far as design is concerned, how does that plate compare with yours?

A.—It is quite different.

Q.—Let us have it?

A.—It has a bead on it which is not coated, against a rolled edge on mine.

Q.—You mean the turn-over edge?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What else?

A.—Three-inch letters against four.

Q.—What else?

A.—I cannot enumerate them.

Q.—I want you to tell me, because that is a plate the people could have got for 11½ cents. I want to know. I am willing to take your own opinion and let the people decide.

A.—I would not compare them at all.

Q.—What is the difference?

A.—In the first place it is not nearly as strong.

Q.—What is the difference in metal?

A.—Well, I don't know. I cannot tell you.

Q.—And you have nothing to say against the metal?

A.—I am not going to say anything against anybody.

Q.—You did say?

A.—I said it was different. I said I did not want to compare.

Q.—I want you to point out one single thing about that plate that you would condemn?

A.—I would say it is not strong enough.

Q.—What makes the strength, the gauge of the metal?

A.—That has something to do with it.

Q.—What else?

A.—And the turnover.

Q.—And the gauge of the metal. Is that plate 2386, the sample of the St. Thomas Metal Company, the same gauge as yours?

A.—Well, I cannot tell you. I don't think it is, but I cannot tell you that. I don't know. I don't know. I cannot tell you.

Q.—I may possibly assume that you don't know?

A.—It is pretty hard to tell.

Q.—I will have to withdraw what I said about your larger experience. I will have to restrict you now to something else?

A.—All right.

Q.—I want you to tell the Province of Ontario whether you know that your steel supplied is different from the steel in the sample offered by the St. Thomas Metal Company at 11½ cents?

A.—I think my steel is heavier, but I cannot tell.

Q.—Couldn't you tell without measuring what is the gauge?

HON. MR. BIGGS: Nobody could.

A.—I just gave you my opinion.

Q.—Well, if it should turn out that it is of the same weight as yours, then, of course, you could not complain or condemn it so far as the metal is concerned?

A.—As far as the metal is concerned—I don't know.

Q.—Well, I say if it is the same weight?

THE CHAIRMAN: It is a hypothetical question.

MR. LENNOX: Out of respect for the chairman, I won't press it.

Q.—Now, then, we will take the enamel. What is wrong with the enamel, or do you know?

A.—I don't know anything about this man's enamel.

Q.—I am going to put you in the position of my friend, Mr. Biggs. These two plates are in. Now you have got to decide, and naturally one would suppose that a man who has been in the business would know more than the Minister, who is not expected to know everything, any more than any other Minister who has got to rely on advice. Now those two plates come into you. You are the one who decides. Assuming the metal is the same, what other difference is there outside of the numbers of the plate?

A.—There is a difference in the strength, a great difference.

Q.—Then there is a difference in the strength because of what?

A.—Because of the roll.

Q.—Because of the roll?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is that the only difference in it so far as you know?

A.—I don't know anything about the gauge of the metal.

Q.—So far as you know, that is the only difference, the only difference in the strength of the metal, is due to the fact that it is turned over?

A.—It might be different in the enamel.

Q.—I am speaking of the strength?

A.—As far as the strength? Well, this plate, if you are going to have four-inch letters, the date would have to be larger, and therefore—

Q.—I want to be perfectly fair with you. Is it because of the turnover on either side of your plate that your plate is stronger?

A.—That is one of the reasons.

Q.—Now there must be some other?

A.—Weight of steel. You could not compare these two plates.

Q.—Well, if the weight of steel is the same?

A.—Well, I cannot compare the two plates. I would have to compare these two from the same gauge metal?

Q.—I am asking you to accept from me that the weight of steel is the same and has been sworn to, now, if you can believe me?

A.—You ask me something too vague.

Q.—No. I want to know. You have \$30,000 more than these other people have got. We must know that. Let me ask you again, is the sample or the marker that you supplied to the Government stronger only by reason of the fact that you have a lip or a turnover? If there is any other reason, then I want you to tell me?

A.—You are eliminating steel?

Q.—I am accepting what has been sworn to as being true?

MR. HOMUTH: Did Mr. Stewart swear to it, that the weight of steel submitted by the Colortype, or accepted from the Colortype, is the same?

MR. LENNOX: We can clear that up.

Q.—What is the weight of steel you supplied?

A.—This is 24 gauge.

MR. LENNOX: He swore that was his.

HON. MR. BIGGS: 26, I think.

A.—I think we used Brown and Sharpe—yes, Brown and Sharpe.

THE CHAIRMAN: There are several gauges; there is Brown and Sharpe, and half a dozen others, and they are not altogether the same. You might say 24 in one steel, but 24 in another would be different.

HON. MR. BIGGS: This plate is wider, and, naturally, being wider, would have more strength; no question about that.

MR. LENNOX: Well, I will accept what the Minister says. There is a turnover and it is wider. Is there any other reason that would make it stronger than the plate I have just shown you?

A.—I will say that I cannot think of anything right now, but—

Q.—I am going to adopt what the Minister said. It is wider. And I am going to adopt what you say, that the turnover makes it stronger. Now, I want you to tell me what extra expense is entailed by reason of the turnover?

A.—There is quite a difference. In this proposition, so far as the turnover is concerned, there is quite a lot of controversy. I want to tell you how our work is done: These holes are put on by hand; first one side is folded; the plate is turned and then the other side is folded; that is done four times.

Q.—Is that because you have not the necessary machinery?

A.—No. We think that is the best way, and that is the best opinion we can get as to how to do it.

Q.—Well, you can make it as expensive as you like. I just want to find out just how expensive it is to you. I want you to tell me even the way you do it, what extra cost would be entailed?

A.—I have not figured that out—I cannot tell you—quite considerable, though.

Q.—When you made an improvement, as you say, in the plate, you must have considered what the improvements would cost?

A.—We figured in our amounts what it might cost?

Q.—What is that?

A.—We figured in our amounts what it might cost.

Q.—Well, I want to get it from your mind and throw it over here?

A.—I figure it would cost at least five cents.

Q.—Five cents?

A.—At least.

Q.—Now there is no question about that, that in your opinion the turnover of these, of every set of your plate, meant an expenditure, a cost to you, of five cents?

A.—At least, I said.

Q.—At least?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That, of course, would make a tremendous difference with respect to the specifications, would it not? This was not a small matter? It was a big matter, this turnover of both sides of this plate meant an expenditure or a cost of almost half what the lowest tender is there, the tender of $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents?

A.—Yes. I would like to say in that connection that, after hearing a great deal of argument about how to turn that over, not only did we use our own brains in our factory, but we went out; we went to the Hanson Company, the Western in St. Paul, and people in business whom we knew, Brown and Box—Mr. Brown is reputed to be a big man in the die-machine game—a company in Milton, and other people, and we discussed this point at great length as to how to do this, and they did not think it was feasible to do it with dies.

Q.—So that this was a very big element?

A.—Of course, it is a big element.

Q.—In the expense of your plate?

A.—Of course it is.

Q.—That is, it was so important to the strength of the plate that it meant an expenditure at least, to you as manufacturer, of five cents a plate—a pair.

A.—It had nothing to do with me at all.

Q.—Well, I am saying, as a manufacturer?

A.—I told you what I thought it cost me.

Q.—May I take it that if that lip or that turnover on both sides of your plate had not been on your plate you could have made your plate for at least five cents less?

A.—I would think so, yes.

Q.—So that we have got down to something anyway, that by reason of a non-compliance, or by reason of taking advantage of the open clause, you suggest something that would cost, made it necessary for you to add five cents to each pair of plates?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now we have five cents of the 23 made up. That still leaves $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Now tell me how the other six and a half cents is made up?

A.—I don't think that is any of my business.

Q.—Well, I may tell you, when you get contracts from the Government, always bear this in mind: you may be brought before Public Accounts and you may be asked a lot of indelicate questions, because we are trustees of the people.

A.—I am prepared to give you anything. I have nothing to hide as far as this is concerned.

Q.—I want you to tell me what you have told us about the five cents of extra cost, by reason of the lip?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now tell me anything else that necessitated any cost to you that you did outside the specifications?

A.—Well, I did not propose to make anything up to a price; I proposed to make it up to a standard, and the same thing applies all the way through our work. Our plate is dipped instead of being sprayed. I will tell you why they

are dipped, why I believe they ought to be dipped. The ordinary plate, if it is sprayed—I presume the manufacturer would punch his holes and slots first—

Q.—What do the specifications call for?

A.—I don't think they mention it. I do not see it.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Thoroughly coated.

A.—And the reason is this, that I believe they are better dipped than sprayed, because in spraying metal you don't get into the holes and slots with your paint and naturally they rust there, and if you see many plates with streaks of rust running down, in other years, that has been the reason.

Q.—Well, now, did you hear Mr. Stewart, of St. Thomas, saying that they dipped?

A.—I think he said sprayed. I thought he was talking about a coating machine. These are all hung up by hand. They are all dipped and hung by hand, and dipped, every one, individually.

Q.—I understand that is the process, but I suppose when they are dipped they have to be dipped by hand; that would not make any difference?

A.—Of course, it would make some difference.

THE CHAIRMAN: You mean difference between dipping and spraying?

A.—It is a very big difference.

MR. LENNOX: Whatever firm made them, if they dipped them it would cost them the same thing?

A.—If they handled them like we do, I suppose it would.

Q.—You handled them by hand?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is there machinery for doing it?

A.—I have never heard of it or seen it. I have been in a number of plants. I have seen lots of machinery for spraying.

Q.—Without ladening it, can you tell me or suggest any improvement on your plate that is not included in the specifications that would make up the 6½ cents?

A.—Can I suggest any improvement?

Q.—Can you suggest to me any extra expenditure you had by not complying with the specifications or taking advantage of the open clause that would incur 6½ cents?

A.—Well, it would be certainly incurred. It asks that these be coated with enamel.

Q.—It says: "Plates are to be well coated on the face with the best quality of enamel paint obtainable which shall be flexible and durable, and thoroughly baked, and the manufacturer shall guarantee that there will be no deterioration in their appearance during the period, one year from January 1st, 1923. The back of the plates shall be coated with the best grade of rust and weatherproof paint"?

A.—Well, there is an awful difference between coating and dipping you are talking about. I'll tell you something: that is done by machine. That sheet is put through a coating machine and coated in a machine.

Q.—That is not as good a process?

A.—Not in my opinion.

Q.—Then the Government, in setting out their specifications, did not ask for what in your opinion was the best process?

A.—Well, I don't suppose they knew. I don't suppose I would go and tell everybody how I could make a better article.

Q.—This is not the best process?

A.—I don't know anything about it.

Q.—You don't know?

A.—No. My business is to make plates.

HON. MR. BIGGS: The specification does not say how the process is to be.

MR. LENNOX: Plates are to be well coated on the face.

Q.—What is the difference between that and dipped?

A.—I just tried to tell you.

Q.—There is a difference?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Which requires less material.

A.—Oh, dipping, by far. I would say easily double, in my opinion.

Q.—What does it cost to ordinarily coat a plate of this kind with the spraying process?

A.—Well, I cannot tell you. I haven't the figures on that.

Q.—But there is a difference?

A.—A very decided difference, in my opinion.

Q.—There is so much difference that it is not in compliance, not following out the specifications?

A.—The specifications have nothing to do with that.

Q.—Apparently.

A.—That is all right. The specification is broad enough in the way of putting on paint to indulge me in my way of doing things.

Q.—By involving that extra expenditure?

A.—It did.

Q.—That, of course, is not called for by the specifications?

A.—Dipping? No, sir.

HON. MR. BIGGS: It is, though.

MR. LENNOX: It says coating.

HON. MR. BIGGS: It says coating. It does not say whether that coat is to be got up machine or dipped or sprayed; it says thoroughly coated. So the specification might be read into it either method, and then it is a matter of judgment as to the best results.

MR. LENNOX: Well, I am not going to get into an argument with you.

MR. BIGGS: No, you can't, Colonel.

MR. LENNOX: We have been getting along so well, I don't want to start anything.

MR. BIGGS: You want me to keep you correct; the specifications does not state the method.

MR. LENNOX: No. I am only taking the witness' answer.

MR. BIGGS: We asked for results. It is up to the manufacturer to give results.

MR. LENNOX: Well, we will accept what the Minister said and proceed. What else outside of the specifications did you give to your plate that would add to the expenditure?

A.—Well, we must thoroughly understand this rolled edge, which naturally—

Q.—Now, I have given you five cents a pair for those; because Banfield says he would make it for forty cents a thousand?

A.—Well, you can take his word for that.

Q.—And Mr. Stewart says it can be made for one-third of a cent each. I am generous with you. Don't let us have to go back over that. Is there any-

thing else? Tell me anything else? Can you tell me where these 6½ cents are made up? You have given me five cents. You account for that by reason of the turnover at the edge. Now, there is 6½ cents still to be accounted for between your tender of 23 cents and the St. Thomas Metal of 11½ cents. I want to get at that six and a half cents, if I can?

A.—I just go through telling you that the enamel naturally cost more money.

Q.—What enamel?

A.—The enamel.

Q.—In the dipping?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—If you were in the room you would have heard Mr. Stewart state that he dipped.

A.—I didn't hear him.

Q.—You were sitting right there.

A.—I didn't hear him say that.

Q.—Outside of that what else is there?

A.—The whole general make-up of the thing.

Q.—I may appear to be a little too inquisitive, but I cannot help it. I want you to tell me. If you cannot tell me, say so.

A.—I may have reason.

Q.—You may have reason. Then it turns out that what occurred to you as an improvement upon the specification met with the approval of the Government?

A.—Well, in that connection, I want to read you something else that will probably interest you. This was a piece that appeared in one of the newspapers. This might help to answer the question:—

LICENSE PLATES HELD TOO CHEAP FOR FINE AUTOS.

New York Motorists figure they mar appearance of costly cars.

"Many owners of motor cars registered in New York State are complaining of the registration plates which they are obliged to carry. They insist that those plates mar the appearance of their cars and could be much improved by the expenditure of a little more money than at present.

During 1921 there were 779,344 cars registered in New York State that paid a total of \$10,288,858 in registration fees, or an average of \$13.20 each, yet the motorist in 1922 is obliged to get along with plate that cost about 17 cents a pair, and are, to say the least, anything but good to look at, either on or off a car.

A movement has been started in Arizona to have the 1923 license plates for motor vehicles made of copper instead of sheetiron. While it is estimated that a pair of plates of the former metal will cost 16 cents more than a pair of sheet-iron plates, nevertheless those behind the movement feel that the extra cost is warranted, if it will procure more durable and attractive registration numbers.

There are some, too, who urge that the copper plates could be used for two years by inserting into the plate, as formerly was done in California, a small disc with a design indicative of the registration year. The ease with which such discs are counterfeited, however, has discouraged such a course.

The most important thing to note, however, in connection with the movement, is the desire for plates which, from the standpoint of workmanship, strength and attractiveness, comport with the same qualities which inhere in the average American motor vehicle.

Something along this line is surely desirable in New York State, where the motor vehicle registration plates are anything but attractive in design and all too often the workmanship of them is very poor.

All but 300,000 pairs of the 1922 New York State registration plates were manufactured by the state prison department at a cost of $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pair. The 300,000 in question were manufactured under contract by a private concern for $15\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pair. It is possible, therefore, that quality has been sacrificed for price.

When it is realized that the 779,344 motor vehicles registered in New York State in 1922 paid a total of \$10,288,858 in special fees into the state treasury, it would seem that a little more money the pair could be paid for registration plates which would be an ornament to a motor vehicle, and not an eyesore.

Massachusetts is a little more liberal in its expenditures for plates, where the state prison at Charleston manufactures them at a cost ranging from 18 to 24 cents a pair, according to the size of the plate, for motor vehicles, and 12 cents a pair for motorcycles.

It is expected an appeal will be made to the proper authorities with a view to having for 1923 a plate that will be commensurate with the grade of products owned by motorists and the amount of money paid by them to the state."

Q.—Then this apparently was in your mind when you tendered?

A.—I happened to get that out of the newspaper after the specifications came in.

Q.—Then when was it you thought it necessary to make it a record of this province?

A.—What?

Q.—Make it a record of this province? Apparently you sent it to the Department?

A.—I filed it with my tender.

Q.—Oh, I see, you filed it with your tender?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How much did the reading of that, or the impression you got from that, add to the cost of your plate?

A.—I don't know what it added to the cost of my plate.

Q.—It must have added something?

A.—For this idea?

Q.—Yes?

A.—No.

Q.—What was your idea in enclosing it with your tender?

A.—My idea was an argument to ask the Province to adopt a better plate.

Q.—An argument to give you the contract for 23 cents a plate?

A.—I say it was not.

Q.—Well, what was it an argument for?

A.—A better plate, after the experience last year.

Q.—You thought, in other words, the specifications that were sent to you by the Government would not provide the class of plate that you thought the Province ought to have?

A.—I did not say that. The specifications were there. I think I read English well. It says distinctly there just what the Department were prepared to do.

Q.—Well, what is there wrong with this specification?

A.—I don't think there is anything wrong.

Q.—If the specifications that Mr. Biggs sent out in 1922 were complied with, what objection would you have?

A.—They are complied with. I have complied with the specifications.

Q.—Oh, no; you changed them?

A.—It says here:—"Samples are to be submitted with the tender and are to remain the property of the Department. Plates supplied are to fully correspond in dimensions, weight, quality, workmanship and appearance with the sample or with such variations as may be agreed upon in writing to the satisfaction of the Department. It is to be understood that no contract is finally awarded until samples have been supplied and approved by the Department."

That is quite evident.

Q.—Quite evident?

A.—I didn't draw up these specifications.

Q.—You had this article that was in your mind; it is too bad you saw that because it cost us a lot of money?

A.—You think it has.

Q.—You came to the conclusion we should have a better plate? Is that right?

A.—I certainly did. As a motorist I came to that conclusion, not as a manufacturer.

Q.—And in view of the clause incorporated in the specifications you decided you would suggest, or make a sample of a better plate than the specifications called for?

A.—I think the specifications invited me to do that.

Q.—They invited you?

A.—I think so.

Q.—What part of the specifications invited you not to use annealed steel?

A.—I used annealed steel.

Q.—You did use annealed steel?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Let me read you this, and I want you to answer. Did you comply with what I am about to read:—"All plates must be made of pickled, annealed, cold rolled steel free from scale, clear, smooth and free from rust, grease or other foreign material and not less in thickness than No. 26 U.S. Standard Gauge?"

A.—I complied with the specifications.

Q.—I want you to answer, yes or no.

A.—This plate does not comply with the specifications. Mr. Chairman, we did not have to. It was not submitted to comply with a specific specification. It must be quite evident.

Q.—Well, I would have thought so myself, but you will see there will be a larger audience than what we have got here in the next three or four months. You have sworn the metal you used does not comply with the specifications. Will you please tell me if you had any authority from any person, any official, I don't care whether it was the Hon. Mr. Biggs, but any official, to supply material that is not in accord with the specifications?

A.—I made a tender and my tender was accepted. My tender had its given stipulations in it.

Q.—If you will be good enough to answer my question?

A.—I just answered it.

Q.—Is that the only answer you can give me?

A.—It depends on how you interpret the specifications. What do you mean?

Q.—I don't know. I am not a tenderer.

A.—It depends on what you mean.

Q.—You don't mean to tell us the Government gave a contract to a firm whose president does not know what specifications mean?

A.—I think specifications mean just what it says; that samples are to be submitted; that tenders are to remain the property of the Department; plates supplied are to fully correspond in dimensions, weight, quality, workmanship and appearance with the sample or with such variations as may be agreed upon in writing to the satisfaction of the Department. It is to be understood that no contract is finally awarded until samples have been supplied and approved by the Department. Now that is a specification, is it not? Therefore, I say that my plate accorded with my sample, therefore it accorded with the specifications.

Q.—Having explained that, we have got to go back again. You told us that the metal you supplied did not comply with the clause I read?

A.—Not with that clause.

Q.—Now, then, having made that statement, I have asked you the simple question, did anybody tell you that you need not comply, or need not supply the metal that the specification sets forth?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Nobody said anything about that?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Then, you sent your sample in, you knew, of course, it was not complying with the clause I have just read?

A.—It did not comply with that clause, because it complied with another clause.

Q.—Let us just deal with one thing at a time. You are not going to get away from it. I am trying to treat you decently, but if you try to get away, things may be a little different?

A.—I am not trying to get away.

Q.—You have got to answer my question.

A.—If you put them, as I say, fairly. I was going to say this, that if you would decide whether this clause, all these clauses, or whether one clause, you can call specifications, then I can answer your question.

Q.—The difficulty is that you are asking me, whereas I am asking you. I don't want to prolong you, because I rather like you. You have sworn the sample that you sent in, and the metal that you supplied, does not comply with the clause in the specifications I just read?

A.—Might I qualify that by saying it does not comply with that particular clause in the specifications.

Q.—I am not going to be unfair to you. I will let you make any explanation that you want. Whether I want you to make it or not, I guess Mr. Homuth or someone else will see to it. Now, in what respect does the metal you supplied not conform with that clause?

A.—In only one respect, and that is, that it is not pickled.

Q.—Now I want you to tell me as a manufacturer, a man of experience, what effect pickling has?

A.—I will tell you my own opinion is that the pickling is detrimental to the plate.

Q.—That is another flaw?

A.—I am not finding flaws at all. I am trying to make a plate that, I think, will stand up better than somebody else's.

Q.—Will you explain what pickling means?

A.—It means it is put in a sulphuric acid.

Q.—What is supposed to be its effect?

A.—It is supposed to take the scale off, make smoother metal.

Q.—Now, then, you do not think that the pickling is an advantage?

A.—I think it is a disadvantage.

Q.—Then, I suppose by reason of what you yourself thought, that this pickling was a disadvantage, you assumed that you could go outside of the specifications?

A.—Yes, as far as this clause.

Q.—How much more expensive is pickling?

A.—Well, my personal opinion is this: That from the manufacturing standpoint it costs more not to use pickled steel than to use pickled stock, because it is so hard on the dies, and that is the reason that most manufacturers want to use pickled stock.

Q.—Why?

A.—I have just told you.

THE CHAIRMAN: You mean non-pickled stock is hard on the dies?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Oh, I see. Is there any process of pickling steel in this province?

A.—Yes, in Hamilton.

Q.—That is, they pickle it and anneal it there?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So it could have been got?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How much more expensive is it?

A.—The actual cost would be about \$10.00 a ton.

Q.—So that you supplied a cheaper metal than the specifications called for?

A.—Cheaper as far as the actual cost of the metal and dearer as far as cost to you.

Q.—Why?

A.—I have just got through telling you.

Q.—Will you kindly tell us how much the dies cost?

A.—Dies for the contract?

Q.—\$64,000 contract; how much did your dies cost?

A.—I think about \$5,000, experimenting on them and all.

Q.—One of the witnesses said seven or eight hundred dollars?

A.—Well, I don't know anything about his end of it.

Q.—Well, the \$5,000 your dies cost you, of course you had to take that into consideration in your tender?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And that, of course, was included in your price?

A.—Yes. Might I add, I don't want to overlook it. The steel we used is, someone said, I think, that it was not cold rolled. The steel we used is what is

commonly known as one pass cold rolled box annealed black sheet steel. That is what we used. I wish to be explicit, that it was one pass cold rolled box annealed black sheet steel. Somebody said it was not cold rolled.

Q.—Well, I did not hear it; I suppose it was,

MR. HOMUTH: You spoke of the cold rolled steel?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Mr. Banfield gave in evidence here that there was no cold rolled steel used. What kind do you use?

A.—One Pass Cold Rolled Box Annealed Black Sheet Steel.

Q.—Is there such a thing as a steel plate all cold rolled?

A.—I never heard of it and the Steel Company of Canada never heard of it.

Q.—Is that what your invoice calls for?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Doctor, according to your statement, the steel must at some period in its process be hot rolled?

A.—Must be.

Q.—In order to make sheets?

A.—It cannot be made into sheets if it were not.

Q.—Now in submitting your tenders, you submitted two tenders, did you not?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—One tender absolutely complied in every detail with the specifications of the Department so far as dimensions and so on are concerned?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Then you submitted an alternative tender?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Under what clause?

A.—Under the clause which said: "In awarding the contract special consideration will be given to the design, colour combination, workmanship, and process of manufacture, proposed and guaranteed by the manufacturer."

Also the clause which says; "Samples are—"

Q.—Just a moment. That is the clause under which you submitted that?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Now that other clause you read a while ago, in respect to samples, just turn to that, will you? Read that!

A.—"Samples are to be submitted with the tender and are to remain the property of the Department. Plates supplied are to fully correspond in dimensions, weight, quality, workmanship and appearance with the sample or with such variations as may be agreed upon in writing to the satisfaction of the Department. It is to be understood that no contract is finally awarded until samples have been supplied and approved by the Department."

Q.—So that when you submitted your samples you fully realized that regardless of your price, regardless of the sample that the goods you supplied had to be according to the samples that you supplied?

A.—That is my interpretation.

Q.—So the Department, taking into consideration the testing and everything they would do in connection with these markers, they had before them the sample of just what you would supply under that alternative tender?

A.—That is right.

Q.—How long ago did they start to make an embossed marker in Canada?

A.—They were never made in Canada until I made them. I made the first embossed markers I know of that were ever made in Canada.

Q.—Prior to that what did they use?

A.—They were lithographed.

Q.—And you made your samples yourself?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Turn up that clause. There is a clause there you read, I believe, to Mr. Lennox, about referring to the manufacturer?

A.—It says: "Number plates will preferably be manufactured within the Dominion of Canada and bidders who are not manufacturers must enclose with their tenders sworn statement from the manufacturer that the samples submitted is of his manufacture and in the event of the contract being awarded to such bidder he will deliver plates in accordance with the sample submitted and specifications for same. The Minister of Highways also reserves the right to change the classification of plates and to add new classifications calling for new letters or words to be added, to change at any time the serial number of plates in any class providing the plates have not been manufactured previous to the notice to change. All these changes or additions of classes must be made without extra charge.

Q.—Do you know whether all other tenderers for these plates manufactured them themselves? They are all manufacturers of these plates, are they?

A.—As far as I knew we were the only people up until last year that ever made one.

Q.—That is, the embossed plate?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you any knowledge whatever that those people who did put in tenders this year manufactured the plates themselves, the samples submitted?

A.—I think I heard them say they did not—one of them say he did not.

MR. LENNOX: What is the question?

MR. HOMUTH: I would like to get that information, whether the tenderers for these plates, the plates were manufactured by the men submitting the tenders to the Department.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Mr. Banfield said he did not make his.

MR. HOMUTH: The Banfield tender, then; is there a sworn statement from the manufacturer who did make them? I am asking you this, Mr. Biggs, because the doctor would not know anything about it?

MR. BIGGS: No, there is no sworn statement.

MR. HOMUTH: There was a matter brought up the other day in connection with envelopes, and they endeavoured to show that you had benefited to the extent of a considerable amount of money because of the fact that you did not supply the envelopes called for in the tender. What have you got to say about that?

A.—I have this to say. We did not benefit by that at all. The reason we made the envelope—it was suggested that the envelope be made the way it was, was this: in making any article efficiency must be considered, and so we made the envelope with the printing on the back so that when it was packed it could be seen plainly. The plates would be on one side like this and the number was in front and therefore there was less chance—they could see the number on the envelope. By printing on the back it eliminated turning the envelope over to put your plates in.

Q.—But what I am getting at is that reference was made to the facts that you saved considerable money by not using the class of paper that was supposed to have been used?

A.—Well, I have a letter here from the people from whom we bought, and they say:—

National Paper Goods Limited,
Hamilton, November 27, 1922.

The Canadian Colortype Co., Ltd.
York and Queen Streets,
City.

Attention Dr. Leslie Wright.

Gentlemen:

We are indeed very sorry to learn that you are experiencing some difficulty in using Manilla envelopes as recently supplied you, and express the hope that our explanation, given below, will be sufficient to have you understand that we were by no means using an inferior quality of material on your original specification that called for Brown Kraft.

Let us explain that we substituted the Manilla stock in place of Kraft owing to the fact that we understood that your Company could not proceed to manufacture further plates until they had envelopes immediately, and as our mill, who supplies us with Brown Kraft material, held us up considerably in making shipment of our specification, there was no other alternative than for us to use Manilla so as to keep your good Company going.

You may rest assured that for the balance of your specification, we will proceed to use Kraft, as specified, and under no circumstances any substitution.

Trusting that this will straighten the matter to your entire satisfaction, we beg to remain.

Very sincerely yours,

National Paper Goods, Limited,
C. B. MARTIN,
General Manager.

Q.—So that it was not any matter of financial gain to you?

A.—Absolutely not.

Q.—It was simply a matter of expediting the work in your factory and the delivery of the plates which caused the firm to send you those envelopes, the envelope that they did send you?

A.—We would have been right in trouble if they had not.

Q.—Have you any knowledge as to who used to supply the Western Provinces with markers?

A.—They were all as far as I know brought in from the United States.

Q.—And how about the Eastern Provinces have you knowledge of that?

A.—I think most of the Eastern Provinces were also brought in from the United States, probably with the exception of Ontario.

Q.—Have you any knowledge as to when you received your first contract, which I believe you mentioned here this morning was in 1920—

A.—Yes.

Q.—From the Western Provinces, whether that was the first time that they had purchased Canadian made plates?

A.—So far as I know it was.

Q.—So that it was a good stroke of business to turn that work into the Dominion of Canada?

A.—I think it was.

HON. MR. BIGGS: Have you any knowledge where Quebec got their plates?

A.—I believe to-day they are made down in Quebec.

Q.—Metal plates?

A.—No; wood pulp plates.

Q.—Have you ever tried to get a contract in Quebec; do you know anything about their prices?

A.—I don't know much about them. I heard it said they pay 95 cents a pair.

MR. HOMUTH: And these plates are only for one year?

A.—Yes.

MR. LENNOX: That is a great deal more than $11\frac{1}{2}$ cents?

A.—Yes, or 23 cents.

Q.—There has been certain reference made—there has been no reference made, but it has been thought that there was some relationship existing between you and Mr. Biggs, or your relatives and Mr. Biggs: You deny that?

A.—Absolutely, either directly or indirectly in any manner shape or form, either stock holders in the Company or any other way.

Q.—How long have you known Mr. Biggs?

A.—Ever since I got the first contract.

Q.—You met him, say three years ago?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—In what way did you happen to come down to the Province of Ontario?

A.—Purely with the idea of going into this business.

Q.—Of going into this business?

A.—Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Markers alone?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You thought you had something pretty good and that it would suit the people?

A.—I thought it was better than the United States idea.

Q.—Did you have any contracts before you had the first Ontario contract?

A.—Yes sir; I think I had one of the Western Provinces.

Q.—Which one?

A.—I think it was Manitoba. It is quite a while ago..

Q.—You had a western contract before you got your first Ontario contract?

A.—Yes.

MR. LENNOX: Now you have got the contract for Manitoba at $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you got the contract for Saskatchewan at $16\frac{1}{4}$ cents?

A.— $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Q.—You got the contract for Alberta for 11 cents?

A.—I think it was 12, I am not sure.

Q.—I see?

A.—It was around there.

Q.—And you got the contract for New Brunswick at what price?

A.—I think it was 23.

Q.—Without taking any time, your envelope does not comply with the specification?

A.—It complies with the sample.

Q.—With the sample, but not with the clause giving in detail the kind of envelope that the Department required?

A.—Not with this particular clause that you refer to, but it does with the general clause.

Q.—Now I don't want to take up time, but I may have to if you don't answer me. You see the clause I refer to. I want to have you say that it does or it does not differ from the specifications in respect to the class of envelope that was to be supplied?

A.—That is correct.

MR. HALL: I want to find out whether the other provinces you served took the same material and class of plate?

A.—No, they are quite different sir, in size and gauge and as to workmanship, and the whole thing is entirely different. You cannot compare it.

Q.—You gave them a cheaper plate for less money?

A.—Yes sir.

MR. HOGARTH: Usually in advertising for a particular thing they usually have particular samples?

A.—No, I don't think that is it.

Q.—In ordinary marker business you don't think that is so?

A.—No; they generally tell you what they want. They let you make up something for their approval.

Q.—In the Dominion Government or some provinces they have specific plates that you get a sample of them and make your tender?

A.—No, you don't get a sample.

MR. BIGGS: You submitted two samples, have you, there? What was the other sample's price?

A.—I think about 14 cents.

Q.—And would that be similar to the markers supplied to the Western Provinces?

A.—No, it is smaller. The Western Provinces are smaller than that marker.

Q.—But the workmanship would be similar on the one sample you submitted here to those supplied to the Western Provinces?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then the price you submitted to Ontario on the one sample was really less than the price you received from the products in the West, or about similar?

A.—Yes sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it possible to embody in a set of specifications all the details of manufacture of an article like this?

A.—Well, I don't think it would be good practice to do so.

Q.—Did you ever see a set of specifications that had such details, as to how it should be dipped, temperature of your ovens, and how long to leave it in?

A.—I never saw or heard of it.

Q.—And has that something to do with the quality of goods?

A.—It has.

Q.—In the granting of tender, there must be some other element enter into it, in granting tender, besides simply the samples submitted on specifications?

A.—I think so.

Q.—Namely, the faithfulness of the tenderer?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You supplied the markers in 1921?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Did you ever have any plans?

A.—We never had a plan. I think we have made between 800,000 and a million pair of markers since we have been in business and I don't know of a pair of them ever coming back to us. I have never heard of them.

Q.—You have no complaints about these yet?

A.—No.

HON. MR. BIGGS: When you submitted two tenders to the Department, had you any particular choice which was accepted? Would there be any more profit in the manufacture of the higher priced one than the lower?

A.—I don't think so.

Q.—There would not be any more profit in the same number? The difference was embodied in workmanship and materials and the goods?

A.—Yes, it is a question of up to a standard and not down to a price.

MR. LENNOX: Were you prepared to carry out your contract at 14 cents?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did your tender comply with the specifications at 14 cents?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that even complying with the specifications you were $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 cents more than the lowest tenderer, even at that?

A.—Yes sir; but I think I had a better product.

Q.—Oh, I suppose you all think that. You told me I think you were capitalized at \$40,000, what is your paid up stock?

A.—I think there is \$18,000.

Q.—That is the extent of your capital?

A.—Well, that is the extent of paid up capital.

The Committee adjourned to meet again at 10.30 A.M., Wednesday morning, April 11, 1923.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

The Committee met at 10 A.M., Friday April 27th, 1923, with Mr. Watson in the chair.

Charles Mathews called; sworn, examined by W. F. Nickle, K.C.

MR. DEWART: Does Mr. Mathews make any production in connection with loan P. so I can look over them while you are examining him.

THE CHAIRMAN: This is the one you are asking for, Mr. Dewart.

MR. NICKLE: What is your official position?

A.—Assistant Treasurer.

Q.—Certain of the bonds of the Province were in years past sold free from Succession Duty, were they not?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—What issues as shown on page 14 of the Public Accounts for 1922 are free from Succession Duties.

A.—Number 2, numbers 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8.

No. 2 Ontario Government Inscribed Stock (London, Eng., loan) 9 Edward VII., cap. 11 and 12; 1 George V., cap. 4, and 2 George V., cap. 2, 4 per cent., principal due May 1st 1947, for construction of Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, etc., 390,275 pounds 4s. 8d, at par of exchange (\$1,899,339.45).

No. 3. Ontario Government Inscribed Stock (London, Eng., loan) 4 George

V., cap. 9, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., principal due January 1st, 1965, 212,830 pounds 9s. 2d. at par of exchange (\$1,035,774.89).

No. 4. Ontario Government Bonds and Stock, 5 Edward VII., cap. 2, and 6 Edward VII., cap. 4. (Canadian loan) $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., principal due July 1st, 1926, and July 1st, 1936, for construction of Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, \$3,000,000.00.

No. 6. "A" Ontario Government Bonds and Stock, 8 Edward VII., cap. 12, and 9 Edward VII., cap. 8 (Canadian loan) 4 per cent., principal due June 1st, 1939, \$3,500,000.00

No. 7. "B" Ontario Government Bonds and Stock, 1 George V., cap. 9, and 8 Edward VII., cap. 12 (Canadian loan), Algonquin Park Loan and Purchase Act, 4 per cent., principal due May 1st, 1941, \$500,000.00.

No. 8. "C" and "D" Ontario Government Bonds and Stocks, 8 Edward VII., cap. 12 and 1 George V., cap. 4 (Canadian loan) 4 per cent., principal due November 1st, 1941, \$3,000,000.00

MR. NICKLE: And number 13?

A.—And number 13, yes.

13. "P" Ontario Government Bonds, 2 George V., cap. 2, due January 1st, 1923, 5 per cent., \$1,000,000.00.

Q.—What is involved in the expression, "Free from Succession Duties?"

A.—It means that when an estate holds bonds free from Succession Duty they do not pay any Succession Duty on that portion of the estate at whatever rate is determined on the whole estate.

Q.—And is that privilege exhausted when the bonds are once become part of an estate or is it a continuing privilege?

A.—It is a continuing privilege.

Q.—That is, the bonds in the hands of any holder at the time of death are exempt from Succession Duty?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—And I believe that privilege has become more valuable since Succession Duties have increased so?

A.—Apparently so.

Q.—Couldn't you put it stronger than that?

A.—In what way?

Q.—"Apparently so!" As a matter of fact it is so, is it not?

A.—Yes it is.

Q.—In other words the higher the Succession Duty the greater the privilege?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Apparently in 1919 the Government had not embarked on the policy of purchasing the Succession Duty inscribed stock or sinking fund bond?

A.—No.

Q.—In 1920 I observe you purchased 1,828,000 pounds of bonds?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—What was the reason of the change of policy?

A.—I cannot say, sir.

Q.—You know nothing about that?

A.—I don't know anything of the policy.

Q.—But you do know there was a Government buying propaganda begun and carried to fruition to that extent?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—And in 1921 there was 101,000 pounds of inscribed stock purchased and \$1,061,000 of bonds?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—That is correct?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Coming down to 1922 there was purchased \$587,000 of inscribed stock and \$5,237,000 of bonds?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—In reference to the inscribed stock purchased in 1920, 1921 and 1922, when it was taken into the Treasury was it cancelled or carried as a Sinking Fund?

A.—Cancelled.

Q.—And the bonds?

A.—Carried as sinking fund.

Q.—So in so far as sinking fund goes, you were purchasing your own bonds as part of the sinking fund?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Coming to November 1921, what did you pay during November, the highest and the lowest, for the $3\frac{1}{2}$'s maturing in 1926?

A.—I think the only price we paid according to this statement is par.

Q.—I suppose that statement is correct?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you would say, in November 1921, for the $3\frac{1}{2}$'s maturing 1926, par?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you pay in January for the same bonds?

A.—Price ranged from 94 to $97\frac{1}{2}$.

Q.—And in February?

Q.—You are speaking now of the $3\frac{1}{2}$'s?

Q.—I am speaking all the time of the $3\frac{1}{2}$'s of 1926?

A.—Par to $101\frac{1}{2}$.

Q.—And in March?

A.— $101\frac{1}{2}$.

HON. MR. SMITH: Any range?

MR. NICKLE: Very little.

Q.—And in April what did you pay?

A.— $101\frac{1}{2}$.

Q.—And in May?

A.— $101\frac{1}{2}$ to 101 7-8.

Q.—And in June?

A.—101 to 102.

Q.—And in July?

A.— $101\frac{1}{2}$.

Q.—And August and September?

A.—None in August.

Q.—And September?

A.— $101\frac{1}{2}$.

Q.—Now then, take the 36; $3\frac{1}{2}$ 36.

MR. DEWART: Any in October?

A.—None sir.

Q.—Now take the $3\frac{1}{2}$ 36.

A.—Well they are practically the same bonds all the way through. It was a dual issue of 26 or 36.

Q.—Then you practically paid the same price for the 36?

A.—Practically the same price.

Q.—What did you pay for the '39 4's in November?

A.—Ranging from 98.74 to par.

Q.—And in January what did you pay?

A.—98½ to par.

MR. DEWART: What year was that?

MR. NICKLE: January 1922.

Q.—February?

A.—105 to 107¼.

Q.—That is an increase of approximately 7 points, 7 to 9 points?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Over January?

A.—No, 7 points. There was a par in January.

Q.—Well, say seven points! And in March what did you pay?

A.—105 to 110.

Q.—And in April?

A.—105 to 110.

Q.—And in May?

A.—105 to 110.

Q.—And in July?

A.—106.37 to 110.

Q.—And in August?

A.—107½.

Q.—And the '41 4's were about the same?

MR. DEWART: Any in September or October?

MR. NICKLE: There were none.

A.—Yes, there was one in September at 109½, and in October at 104¾.

Q.—Now the '41 4's were bought at about the same price?

A.—Yes, about the same price I should say.

Q.—We will come to the inscribed stock, 1947 4's, what did you pay in November?

A.—78.13.

Q.—And in January?

A.—Apparently none in January.

Q.—And in February?

A.—98.43 to par.

Q.—And in March?

A.—None in March.

Q.—And in April?

A.—Par.

Q.—And in May?

A.—Par.

Q.—And in June?

A.—83 to par.

Q.—That is in June, 83 to par?

A.—Yes.

Q.—A spread of 17 points?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And in July?

A.—93 to 104.

Q.—A spread of 11 points?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And in August?

A.—97 to 105.

Q.—110 isn't it?

A.—Yes; 97 to 110.

Q.—And in September?

A.—From 108 to 110—from 106 3-8 to 110.

Q.—And in October?

A.—102 to 110.

Q.—Wasn't it 99?

A.—Yes; 99¾ to 110.

MR. DEWART: Before going to the next point, may I ask whether Mr. Smith has there a statement showing each purchase?

A.—Yes.

MR. NICKLE: I thought I had put that in.

MR. DEWART: I was going to suggest that it might be well to put it in as an exhibit.

A.—It is already filed as an exhibit.

MR. DEWART: Thank you.

MR. NICKLE: Now in the 1965 4's, what did you pay for those in November?

MR. DEWART: What year?

MR. NICKLE: 1921.

A.—94 7-8.

Q.—And January 1922?

A.—94 7-8.

Q.—And February, March and April you did not purchase, did you?

A.—No sir.

Q.—And in May you paid how much?

A.—99 7-8 to par.

Q.—And in June?

A.—93 to par.

Q.—And in July?

A.—93 to par.

Q.—And in August?

A.—97 to 110.

Q.—And in September?

A.—109 3-8 to 110.

Q.—October? Was not there one lower than that?

A.—September?

Q.—I made 108 to 110?

A.—Yes; that is right, 108.

HON. MR. SMITH: That is October?

A.—September.

Q.—And October was what?

A.—88 3-10 to 110.

Q.—A spread of 20 points between the various purchasers?

A.—Yes.

Q.—If I may generalize is this not correct? That from November 1921 to October 1922 you were buying on a steadily rising market?

A.—Prices were steadily going up.

Q.—Is not that the same thing as saying on a steadily rising market?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And particularly when you come to the inscribed stock of '47 and '65, in relation to the former you bought in November at 78.13 and by October the price had gone up to 110?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—What was the policy followed by the Government in making these purchases? What was your practice? Did you issue a blanket order to buy or did you buy by virtue of individual negotiations?

A.—We dealt with offers submitted to us.

Q.—There was no standard offer to take bonds at certain prices?

A.—No sir.

Q.—Each contract was specific in relation to the transaction in review?

A.—Yes.

Q.—With whom did the ultimate decision lie?

A.—The treasurer.

Q.—How do you explain such a spread between various prices in the same month?

A.—Well, we never told anyone what price we would pay. We always told them to submit firm offers.

Q.—Is it not a fact that the inscribed stock is publicly sold on the London Stock Exchange and the price is determined there?

A.—Yes, but Succession Duty Free bonds have a different value to certain people.

Q.—But it is a fact that inscribed stock of 47 and 65 dates is a publicly sold on the London Stock Exchange as C.P.R. is in Toronto or Montreal?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Therefore, the price is easily determined? The selling price in London is easily determined by reference to the London Stock Exchange?

A.—Well, you must qualify that with the statement I made before, that these have peculiar values to certain people.

Q.—But if they were sold on the London Stock Exchange it would indicate what they could be bought for there?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you suggesting to me that you gave more to certain people for the bonds than they could be bought on the London Stock Exchange for, because they had a peculiar value?

A.—No.

Q.—Then what is the meaning of your answer?

A.—Well, the difference possibly in price that they were quoted on the London Stock Exchange and the price that we paid would mean that the price had gone up to certain purchasers over there.

Q.—What difference did it make in what bonds you purchased, because if a man sold to you at a higher price than the London Stock Exchange he could take the proceeds of the sale and buy back different bonds all of the same issue?

A.—They were not always offered to us.

Q.—But you say "peculiar value." If the Government gave more to the vendor than the bonds could be bought for on the London Stock Exchange,

the vendor could buy the same bond back on the London Stock Exchange at less than he sold to the Government?

A.—I am not sure they did that.

Q.—I say if he did?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you keep yourself thoroughly informed as to what the '37 and '65's were selling for on the London Stock Exchange?

A.—We tried to.

Q.—Didn't you succeed?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you tell me what the pound was selling for in January, February, March, April and May of 1922?

A.—I haven't the figures.

Q.—Was not the pound at a discount of 40 cents—45 cents?

A.—I cannot say definitely.

Q.—Did you not keep yourself informed as to the exchange?

A.—Yes.

Q.—It would be a most material factor as to the value of a bond bought in London and payable in Canada?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you mean to say you cannot tell now, with these huge buyings, what the exchange was in these months?

A.—I could get it.

Q.—Don't you know?

A.—It ranged from the price you mention up to the present, about \$4.75.

Q.—At the time I mention what was it?

A.—I cannot recall.

Q.—Assuming the pound at a discount of approximately 45, that would be about \$10 on each \$100 dollars?

A.—Yes.

Q.—If you bought a bond in England at 110 you could pay for it with \$100 in Canadian money?

A.—On that basis, yes.

Q.—Now then was it generally known to the bond houses that you were buying these bonds?

A.—Not generally known, I don't think.

Q.—Well I see you made purchases from about 30 or 40 different houses, didn't you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And when you say it was not generally known you are not suggesting you were only buying from a few favoured bond houses?

A.—No sir. We dealt with those that brought us stock.

Q.—And did you make it generally known? Did you say you would buy from any person offering to you provided the price was fair?

A.—I don't think we gave any advice to the bond houses.

Q.—How did they know you were in the market to buy?

A.—By offering it to us, if we took it.

Q.—There was no general pronouncement?

A.—We did not advertise it.

Q.—How did you determine whether or not you would buy? In November

you only paid 78 for '47's and in October you paid 110? What was the determining factor as to what price you would pay?

A.—Such information as came to the Department that estates were attempting to buy large quantities of these bonds, inscribed stock.

Q.—Do I understand you were in competition with the private buyer in the London Stock Exchange?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Then you practically admit what I stated a few moments ago that you knew these were being actively sold in the London Stock Exchange?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you were in competition with private buyers?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—And that competition had the effect of sending the price of these bonds up from in November 1921 from 78 to September and October of 1922 to 110 points?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then your financial policy increased the selling price of these bonds in the London Stock Exchange 30 points?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—There is no doubt about that at all?

A.—Those are the facts.

Q.—You and I agree that it is a fact that your competition on the London Market enhanced the price of these bonds about 30 points?

A.—Well, when you say our competition; these firms were on their own. They did not have any instructions from us to buy.

Q.—But you were buying anything they got up to 110?

A.—Well, the price gradually rose, but not all at once.

Q.—But in August, September or October you were taking practically all the inscribed stock that was offered to you at 110?

A.—For the reason there were large estates—we had known that large estates were trying to get large amounts.

Q.—And there were large amounts still involved even after you bought?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you decide to drop out of the market?

A.—When the price got too high we decided not to buy any more.

Q.—Will you let me see a copy of that letter, August, or the 29th of September. On September 8, September 5, you sent a letter to McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.; Gairdner, Clarke & Company; Kerr, Fleming & Co.; MacNeill, Graham & Co.; Browning, Harris, Northey & Co.; G. A. Stimson & Co.; R. A. Daly & Company; A. E. Ames & Company—these are August 29th—The Dominion Securities Corporation; Dymont, Anderson & Company; Osler & Hammond; Aemilius Jarvis & Co., reading as follows:

Dear Sirs:

I am directed to state that the Province is not in the market to purchase any more Province of Ontario inscribed stocks, London, England, 1947 and 1965 maturities."

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Treasurer.

Q.—Therefore, all these Houses to which that letter was directed had been buying bonds for you, or had been buying bonds and selling to you?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Perhaps I should say, inscribed stock; what was the effect of that letter on the London stock market in relation to the price of inscribed stock?

A.—The price dropped a few points.

Q.—How many?

A.—Five or six.

Q.—Did not it drop from 119 to 107?

A.—To the best of my knowledge it dropped from 119 to 113.

Q.—You would not say 107?

A.—I have nothing to base it on.

Q.—You say you had no knowledge of the fact that the drop was from 109 to 107?

A.—The information we had was that it was from 119 to 113. I think they are standing around 113 now.

Q.—Will you turn up a letter on your file from Macnee, Graham & Company, September 14, 1922, and, reading it to the Committee in reference to your saying you had no knowledge of that break in the market:—

Toronto, September 15th, 1922.

Honourable Peter Smith,
Treasurer, Province of Ontario
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, Ont.

Re Province of Ontario 4 per cent. Registered Stock, Due 1st May, 1947.

Dear Sir:

We received a short time ago, a letter from the Treasury Department advising that you were not in the market to purchase any additional amount of the above security. At that time this stock was selling at what we felt were ridiculous prices and in our judgment your decision to stop buying was a most excellent one. The immediate effect of this has been that these securities have dropped from high point of about 119 London to 107. This latter price is equivalent to about par in Canada.

We are in touch with a fair sized amount, which we can procure at a price which would cost you about $99\frac{3}{4}$ and accrued interest. If, on account of the drastic change in price, you would care to take this block we will do our best to obtain same, provided it is still available. We can obtain the stock very quietly and without it in any way affecting the market quotations.

Yours truly,

(Signed) MACNEE, GRAHAM & Co.

Marginal Notes:

1. We would recommend purchase but delayed delivery.
2. What amount? \$11,000.
3. Minister approved.

(Signed) C. A. M.

Q.—Well, Mr. Graham agrees with me that the price fell from 119 to 107?

A.—In view of that, yes sir.

Q.—You say you were not aware of that?

A.—I did not recall it at the time.

Q.—I thought you told me you got in touch with the London Stock Exchange. I have a cable from London I got the other day in reply to an inquiry of mine that on September 1, 1922, the '47 and '65's were selling from 114 to 116 and on September 15th they dropped to 100—slumped off 15 points after you pulled out of the market—and on October had gone back to 105 to 110. Can you tell me from your being conversant with the London Stock Exchange whether or not my figures are right or wrong?

A.—Your figures must be right.

Q.—Now I will just refer you to some figures given in the *Canadian Gazette* in London, England, and I will refer you to page 401 of the issue of July, 1920. There they say that on that date the Ontario 4's of 1947 were selling at 106 in London; that would be equivalent to about 96 here, the pound being at a discount of 45?

A.—I don't think it was at that discount at that time.

Q.—Pretty much; it ran from about 40 to 45; I checked it over. Well, 106 was the quotation in London on July 20th and you were buying at five points above the market?

A.—That is the price it was offered to us at, sir.

Q.—Why didn't you buy in the London market rather than from a broker if you could buy for less?

A.—We would have to use a broker.

Q.—Yes; that would cost one half of one per cent?

A.—There would still be competition.

Q.—But why not buy in the lowest market?

A.—We had no facilities.

Q.—Your answer is then, that this Government had no means of employing a broker to buy in the London Stock Exchange?

A.—We did not do so.

Q.—Well, we will take the date of August 24 and turn to page 524 of the *Gazette*, and he says there that Ontario 4½'s 1945 and 1967 and the four per cents 1947 had both further advanced two points to 117; that was August 24; taking off the ten points would make it 107; and yet you were buying here at 110?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—And I suppose the same answer again applies?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—And then we will turn to the issue of September 7th and I will turn to page 574 of the *Gazette* which says, as regards to Canadian securities that Government, municipal and provincial issues have been steady, but Ontario 4½'s '45 to '65, and 4 per cent '67's each dropped seven points to 110. In other words, when you pulled out of the market in the early part of September and the latter part of August the market broke seven points?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—That would mean 7,000 on every 100,000 bonds that were purchased?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And as a matter of fact it was your pulling out of the market that broke the price, was it not?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Are you still carrying on this policy of buying through brokers or have you entered into the market through your broker buying at the lowest price you can buy?

A.—We are not doing much buying now, sir.

Q.—You are leaving the market alone and the result is the market is very much lower?

A.—What is it now, 113?

Q.—Where?

A.—London.

Q.—And the pound has gone almost to the parity of exchange?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Therefore you cannot very well afford to buy now?

A.—No sir.

Q.—But when the pound was fifty cents less than par it was wise to buy in the London market?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And as you have told me, if the Government had been organized to buy through their own broker they could have purchased more cheaply in the London market than through individual negotiations in Toronto?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But you were not organized to do it?

A.—We were not organized to do it.

Q.—And going back again to this letter of MacNee, Graham & Co., of September 15th: "We are in touch with a fair sized amount which we can pick up at a price which will cost you 99 and accrued interest. That was September 15; you had been paying 110?"

A.—99¾; yes.

Q.—They offered you a block at 99¾—practically 100—and you had been buying in September at 110?

A.—Yes.

Q.—They offered them to you 10 points less than you had been paying, which would mean 10,000 points on every 100,000 points purchased?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then they say: "If, on account of the drastic change in price—which you tell us resulted from your pulling out of the market—you would care to take this block we will do our best to obtain same, provided it is still available. We can obtain the stock very quietly and without it in any way affecting the market quotations."

And you advise, "We would recommend purchase but delayed delivery."

"What amount? \$11,000."

And, "Minister approved."

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now why did you recommend delayed delivery?

A.—We may not have had the funds available for that purpose at that time.

Q.—So on September 15th, after you had notified the brokers you were out of the market and the competition ceased in so far as the Government was concerned, the stock broke so that you bought \$11,000 for 99 whereas previously you had been paying 110?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Bonds in Canada and the United States are sold at a price plus accrued interest?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—But in London they are sold flat?

A.—Not always.

Q.—Generally?

A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Are you, as Assistant Treasurer, stating this morning that the bonds on the London Stock Exchange are not sold flat as distinct from the practice in Canada?

A.—I know they do sell them flat and we have bought them flat.

Q.—My question is, is not the quotation on the London Stock Exchange for the bonds flat, that is, as distinct from the practice in Canada?

A.—I would have to verify that.

Q.—Don't you think it is a matter of vital importance to any person buying inscribed stock selling on the London Stock Exchange, to know whether the quotation is flat or with accrued interest?

A.—I cannot say all the purchases we made were made on that basis.

Q.—No; yours were exactly opposite basis. Yours were made with accrued interest?

A.—Not all of them, but a great number of them were.

Q.—Well, the great majority! Show me one that was not?

A.—I think there was some bought from the Dominion Securities that were bought flat.

Q.—May I put it this way: when you bought flat it was the exception and not the rule?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—If the quotation on the London Stock Exchange was a flat quotation, if a broker bought there at a price, and sold to you—bought at a flat price and sold to you at accrued interest, he would make the interest on the transaction?

A.—Yes.

Q.—We will take Browning, Harris; you bought 139,000 pounds?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And paid \$7,000 accrued interest?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now if they bought that flat in London and sold it to you at the same price but with accrued interest, they would have made a clean profit on that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you tell me why the Province did not make arrangements to have its own broker pick this stuff up in London?

A.—No sir.

Q.—Know nothing about it?

A.—No sir.

Q.—It would on its face appear to be good business. When offers were made to you on blocks of debenture, before you accepted that offer, did you cable and learn what these issues could have been bought at on the London Stock Exchange?

A.—No sir.

Q.—Then do I understand each purchase really was a matter of individual acceptance without relation to the quotation on the London Stock Exchange?

A.—We usually found out what the London market was running at.

Q.—It impresses one rather as not being good business when in the months from July, June, to October, 1922, the inscribed stock of the '47 issue was bulled by your own competition in the market?

A.—Not ours alone.

Q.—Not yours alone? It was bulled by competition in the London market, of which you, indirectly, through Canadian brokers, were responsible—bulled from 83 to 119; and the minute you dropped out it falls from 119 to 107. That does not strike me as good business; that meant thousands and tens of thousands of dollars, because there were millions of dollars of this inscribed stock in the market.

Then how do you explain in June last, a spread of from 83 to par; that is a spread of 17 points in 30 days?

A.—Unless the market suddenly went up then with other competition beside our own.

Q.—That could not be true, because in June, July, next month, you bought at a spread of 93 to 94, and August 107 to 110?

A.—I assume some of these amounts they could buy them at less; the broker gave us the advantage.

Q.—Or when they found out you were going to buy at a high price, they took advantage?

A.—They didn't know at what price we would buy.

Q.—They knew at what price you were buying?

A.—Yes.

Q.—If a man knew you were paying 110 and he purchased at 104 it would not be likely he would sell to you for less than you would pay?

A.—I suppose.

Q.—Brokers were in a position to endeavour to obtain from the Government the most they could for the security they had to sell?

A.—I presume.

Q.—How did you determine what price you were going to pay for these securities? What was the basic principle that underlay your buying? What determines the value of a bond?

A.—We had information that a number of estates were attempting to get Succession Duty Free Bonds. They could not get them here; they turned to the London market. At the price we paid, even if we did have to pay a high price, we kept a great deal from these estates and thereby saved Succession Duty to the Province.

Q.—But the moment you dropped out they could have got them at 10 points less than you forced them to?

A.—A lot of the bigger estates, at least one, the Eaton estate, closed out at that time.

Q.—Will that stand analysis?

A.—I am not sure it was the Eaton estate; there were some.

Q.—But the bonds had to be owned by the estate at the death of the person called upon to pay the tax duty?

Q.—Yes.

Q.—Now Eaton was only sick for a few months; he was suddenly stricken?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Therefore any purchasing on account of the Eaton estate would have had to have been prior to his being ill?

A.—No.

Q.—No; not prior to his being ill; prior to his death; subsequent to his being ill. Therefore the Eaton estate would only be in the market for a few weeks. As a matter of fact when the Eaton estate was probated outside of the million dollars of loan P, they had a very small amount?

A.—\$660,000.

Q.—Now the value of a bond is determined by the rate of interest, the term of the bond, and the privileges?

A.—Well, the privilege in this case makes—

Q.—But why did you pay 110 for the 1947 inscribed stock when you were only paying 102 for the 36 3½'s and 107 for the 4's, if it was only to take it out of the Succession Duty class?

A.—Are you speaking of Old Country or Canadian bonds?

Q.—I am comparing one with the other. If estates were struggling to obtain these, it made no difference whether they had British inscribed stock or Canadian loan. Each stock had the advantage of being Succession Duty Free?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Therefore, if an estate had the 39 4's it was equally in as advantageous a position as if it had the 47 4's, and 65?

A.—Well, of course, the question of exchange came into the Canadian bonds payable in New York.

Q.—It did not come in because when you were buying them here in June you were paying in Canada for the 39's 107½ to 110?

A.—Yes.

Q.—While you were only buying the 65's in London at 93 to par, why were you paying seven points more for the Canadian bonds?

A.—Well, a great many were not conversant with the fact that the old country stock was available.

Q.—Exactly, but why did not you take advantage of the cheaper market? That was where the struggle was going on?

A.—It was going on here as well.

Q.—You mean to suggest to me that any man who had an estate sufficiently large to warrant the acquisition of succession duty tax free bonds would not be aware from his broker of the state of the exchange market in relation to the British pound?

A.—Quite a lot of them were not.

Q.—Or the brokers were not?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Every little business man on the street knew he could buy below in London?

A.—Yes, but there were not very many that knew about these old country amounts.

Q.—Well, you were paying 107½ for the Canadian '39 4's whereas you were paying 110 for the British. That covers it again. Why the checkerboard financing is what I do not understand?

A.—We dealt with offers just as they came to us.

Q.—Well, that is the whole story. You did not have a consistent policy in relation to the acquisition of these bonds or this stock but you dealt with each transaction as it was offered to you at the discretion of the Minister?

A.—I presume.

Q.—I want to move from that point to one other point. What was the aggregate over par that you paid for all the succession duty bonds or stock

purchased in 1922? How much did it cost you over its face value or its redeemable value, including interest? For instance, I notice here you bought \$3,500,000 of series A at four per cent. Now what is the aggregate price over par of your purchases in 1922?

MR. BRACKIN: That is, the aggregate of the premium exclusive of interest?

MR. NICKLE: That is it.

A.—I apparently have not got it. I asked to have it done but I did not bring the paper down with me.

Q.—Will you get it and put it in as an exhibit?

A.—Yes.

Q.—The reason you bought these succession duty free bonds was to protect the treasury against a diminution of succession duty through estates owning these bonds?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That is, it was to increase your succession duties?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the succession duties are put in as ordinary revenue?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Will you explain to me why you charge the full price you paid for your bonds in capital. Why don't you deduct from it and charge against revenue the difference between the face of the bond and what you paid for it?

A.—Because it is reduction of capital, sir.

Q.—In other words, although the Province may have paid, let us say for example, a quarter of a million above the face of the bonds, you charged that increase to capital and not to ordinary?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When the bonds were paid off at maturity or when the inscribed stock was cancelled, the debt of the Province would only be reduced by the value of the bonds?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Therefore any premium you paid over the face of the bonds is a dead loss to the Province unless it is charged as it should be—against capital?

A.—With the exception we will save on succession duties on these particular bonds.

Q.—The succession duties are all credited to ordinary revenue, therefore the premium of the bonds over its face should be charged as against succession duty? You bought the bonds to increase your succession duty and you paid more than par?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Certainly the aggregate of the premium over par should not have been charged as a capital charge?

MR. BRACKIN: Ordinary revenue absorbed the expenditure of capital account?

MR. NICKLE: Certainly. I am correct in that? That, although you bought the bonds to increase your succession duties and although when they were redeemed, as they would be redeemed, at their face value, you charged the entire cost, including the premium, to capital?

A.—That is so, but offsetting that—

Q.—Well, I want to know if it is so. Is it so?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you charge the interest?

- A.—What interest?
- Q.—The accrued interest? Did you charge that to capital or ordinary?
- A.—Capital.
- Q.—It was charged to capital, too?
- A.—Yes, sir.
- Q.—Now we will come down to the Eaton estate, and loan P. There was a loan called P for a million dollars, was there not?
- A.—Yes, sir.
- Q.—And that was succession duty free?
- A.—Yes, sir.
- Q.—And when Eaton died his estate held those bonds?
- A.—Yes, sir.
- Q.—And they would have been payable by the Province on January 1, 1923?
- A.—Yes, sir.
- Q.—And Sir John Eaton died September 23, 1922?
- A.—I don't know the exact date.
- Q.—He died March 30, 1922?
- A.—Yes.
- Q.—And his succession duties would not have been payable for 18 months from then?
- A.—They have eighteen months in which to pay.
- Q.—Then I am correct when I said that succession duties were payable eighteen months from death? They are due at death, but they have eighteen months in which to pay?
- A.—Yes.
- Q.—Then the Eaton succession duties would have been payable on the 30th day of September, 1923?
- A.—Yes.
- Q.—Were there any negotiations between the Government and Sir John Eaton's estate in relation to the acquisition of these million dollars of bonds?
- A.—I have not any information of it, sir.
- Q.—And your deputy. Is the solicitor for the Treasury, Mr. Meighan, under you?
- A.—Yes, sir.
- Q.—Then did he act independently of you?
- A.—Yes, sir.
- Q.—I would like to read to you an order that was issued by the Surrogate Court of the County of York and have your comment on it:

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

His Honour Judge Denton
in Chambers.

Friday, the 20th day of October, 1922.

In the matter of the Estate of Sir John Craig Eaton, late of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Knight, deceased, and in the Matter of the Succession Duty Act, Chapter 24, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, and section 17 thereof:

Upon the application of Lady Flora McCrea Eaton, Robert Young Eaton, Harry McGee, John James Vaughan and Christopher Nathan Mills, the executors

and trustees named in the last will and testament of the said Sir John Craig Eaton, deceased, the persons liable for the payment of the succession duty on the estate of the said deceased, in the presence of counsel for the Honourable Peter Smith, Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Ontario—

Q.—Did you not know the Province was represented by counsel?

A.—No, sir.

(Reads)—

And upon hearing read the probate of the last will and testament of the said Sir John Craig Eaton, deceased, and the affidavits and papers filed and used on the application therefor, and upon hearing what was alleged by counsel for the applicants and for the said Provincial Treasurer, and it appearing that the said Sir John Craig Eaton, deceased, died on or about the 30th day of March, 1922, having first made his last will and testament bearing date of the 9th of March, 1922, probate of which said last will and testament was duly granted to the applicants, the executors and trustees therein named by His Majesty's Surrogate Court of the County of York, being the proper Surrogate Court in that behalf, on the 15th day of June, 1922, and it further appearing that the total value of the estate of the said deceased was in the affidavits and the papers filed and used on the application for probate to the last will and testament of the said deceased stated to be the sum of \$13,098,622.82, and it further appearing that the total amount of the said act by the applicants has not been agreed upon or ascertained, and it further appearing that the applicants would have until the 30th day of September, 1923, to make payment of the said succession duties, and it further appearing that the applicants have in their hands as part of the assets of the estate of the said deceased, bonds of the Province of Ontario as set out in the schedule hereto annexed, marked "A," and it further appearing that all of the said bonds in the hands of the applicants as aforesaid are free from payment of succession duty, and it further appearing that the applicants have applied to the said Provincial Treasurer for an extension of time beyond the 30th day of September, 1923, for payment of the said succession duty, and it further appearing that the applicants have agreed to sell to the said Provincial Treasurer and the said Provincial Treasurer has agreed to purchase from the applicants on or about the 31st day of October, 1922, the said bonds at the price mentioned in the said schedule, together with accrued interest to the date of sale, and that the applicants have agreed to pay to the said Provincial Treasurer as a payment on account of the said succession duty, on or about the 31st day of October, 1922, the amount of the said purchase money on account of which said payment the applicants are to be entitled to the allowance for prepayment provided for by the said Act, and it further appearing that the said Provincial Treasurer on the application of the said applicants having agreed to extend the time for payment of the balance which may be found to be payable by the applicants for succession duty on the said estate as hereinafter set forth, and it further appearing that it is in the interests of all parties that the arrangement hereinbefore referred to should be given effect to, and counsel aforesaid assenting hereto,

It is ordered that upon the applicant making to the said Provincial Treasurer on or before the 31st day of October, 1922, said payment hereinbefore referred to on account of the said succession duty, the time for payment of the balance of

the sum which may be ultimately found to be payable for succession duty on the said estate, after making the allowance hereinbefore referred to for prepayment, be extended so that the said balance shall be deemed to be payable by the applicants in annual instalments of not less than \$500,000, to be made on or before the 14th day of February in each year, the first of such annual payments to be deemed to be due and payable on or before the 14th day of February, 1924.

2. And it is further ordered that notwithstanding the extension of time for payment of the said balance of succession duty provided in the next preceding paragraph, all interest on the said balance at the rate of five per cent. per annum shall be payable by the applicants as from the 30th day of September, 1923, and the amount of interest shall be payable on each instalment on the date of payment of such instalment.

J. H. Denton,
J.

Approved;

R. E. M. Meighen,

Solicitor under Succession Duty Act.

Q.—You did not know of that order?

A.—I did not hear of it until later.

Q.—How much later?

A.—I heard of it only about a month ago.

Q.—I suppose that is about the time I spoke on the Budget? Was that done without the Deputy Minister knowing anything about it?

A.—Well, he conducts his Department largely in his consultation with the Minister.

Q.—You know nothing about it. Now, going back to that loan P; that loan P would automatically have been redeemable on the 1st of January, 1923, for one million dollars?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the Government paid \$43,000 extra, buying it on the 26th of October?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What justification is there for a thing like that?

A.—It might have been resold two or three times to other estates.

Q.—Supposing it had been resold six, or seven or eight times, it would only have been advantageous to the estate providing the deceased to which it was sold had died before January 1, 1923?

A.—Yes.

Q.—In other words, the Government paid a premium of \$43,000 to protect the sale of this million dollars?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—By chance falling into an estate, the deceased of which might die before the first of January, 1923?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—If you had not purchased it and the Eaton estate had held it, the Province would have been in a position to have held it at a low premium the first of January, 1923?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—In other words, you paid \$43,000 as against the chance that this million dollars of bonds might have fallen into some person's hands who would have died prior to January 1, 1923?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—As a matter of fact, did any such person die?

A.—Oh, I cannot say.

Q.—You don't know that? Don't you know as a matter of fact, if any person died that could have taken advantage of the million dollars of bonds?

A.—Some of them were sick?

Q.—Did any die?

A.—No.

MR. BRACKIN: Suppose that they had been bought by an estate of someone in the meantime, some individual who was ill—

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And he might not have got better, and he had taken the million dollars of cash and put them into bonds and had held them at his death, what would the Province have lost in succession duty on that million dollars—approximately?

A.—If it had been an estate of the size of Sir John Eaton's we would have lost over \$200,000.

Q.—In other words, you paid \$43,000 rather than run the risk of losing \$200,000?

A.—Yes.

MR. NICKLE: But the risk you ran was only a risk that the estate who owned the bonds, having acquired them from Sir John Eaton, had died prior to January 1, 1923?

A.—Yes.

Q.—If these bonds were bought by an estate subsequent to date of January 1, 1923, there would have been no privilege attached to the bonds?

A.—I don't understand.

Q.—If the person owning the million dollars had died subsequent to the maturing date of the bonds, then the privilege of their being tax free would not have applied?

A.—Not after January 1, 1923; that is, if he died after.

Q.—If he had died between the 25th of October and the 1st of January, the bonds having been sold to any person by the Eaton estate, they would be privileged?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But if he died after, no duty would be saved?

A.—They would be payable at maturity.

Q.—From whom did you buy these bonds?

A.—McDonald, Mason & White.

Q.—Why didn't you buy them from the Eaton estate? How did they get hold of them?

A.—They were the solicitors, I understand, for the Eaton estate.

Q.—They are solicitors?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you tell me how much succession duties had been collected up to the 30th of September, 1922? I want you to put in a statement, if you have it, showing what your succession duties were in 1921, 1922, month by month?

A.—I forgot to bring it down?

Q.—Well, you will put it in?

A.—Yes. What is the other thing?

Q.—The aggregate over par—the premium over par of the bonds and inscribed stock?

Q.—Now what were the succession duties up to the 30th of September, 1922?

A.—\$4,421,445.19.

Q.—How much was collected in 1921 up to that date?

A.—\$3,452,000.

Q.—In other words, your succession duty collections in 1922 were a million dollars beyond your succession duty collections in 1921?

A.—Oh, no, sir.

Q.—No? Not to September 30th?

A.—Well, I have figures here that in 1922 we had four millions?

Q.—Up to what date?

A.—September 30.

Q.—And 1921?

A.—\$3,452,000.

Q.—Leave it at that. But your getting the million dollars from the Eaton estate, prior to the 31st of October, as arranged by this order, enabled you to show a million six hundred thousand odd in the public accounts for 1922 that would not have appeared in that year if the order had not been taken out and the arrangement made?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That is all, thanks.

HON. MR. SMITH: Do you know whether on the London market inscribed stock can be bought in any quantities?

A.—No, sir, I don't think it can—not in large quantities.

Q.—Supposing we had a gentleman over in London buying stock for us as suggested by Mr. Nickle, would you have any knowledge as to where he would be able to buy any stock in London?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did it ever come to your knowledge during the past year of certain individuals having agents over in London?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Picking up private blocks of stock?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—In a great many instances?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You have no idea how often an estate might pass to another and evade succession duty?

A.—We have evidence of it on the books of the Department of three or four or five times, the same block of stock, transferring from one estate to the other.

Q.—Is it not a fact that in a great many instances by the changing of the succession duty free bonds from one estate to another that the Province might easily lose, in fact, the face of the bonds?

A.—Yes—about five times in large estates.

Q.—Has it ever come to your notice of any companies having secured succession duty free bonds holding them for estates?

A.—We have not any direct evidence, but suspicion has turned that way. They are used by companies, trust companies, to switch from one estate to the other, although we have not been able to actually catch them at it.

Q.—The bonds that Mr. Nickle spoke of, regarding the letter of Macnee, Graham & Company, do you know whether these bonds were bought in London, England, or held in Canada?

A.—I have no information, sir.

MR. NICKLE: You spoke of having suspicions that bonds are being switched by the trust companies?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why don't you amend your Act and make them register them, then you could follow the switch?

A.—It is at the option of the holder whether he has the bond registered or bearer.

Q.—If you think fraud is being perpetrated, you can easily amend your Act by compelling them to register.

A.—Oh, you cannot compel a man to register a bond.

Q.—Are you suggesting that you have reason to believe that trust companies are perpetrating a fraud on the Province by holding these bonds in a floating supply and shifting from one estate to the other to avoid the succession duties, and that the switch is taking place in the immediate apprehension of death?

A.—We have our suspicions of that?

Q.—Would not examination of the books of the estates show the dates on which these transactions went through and prove beyond a doubt?

A.—Well, the Succession Duties office have investigated.

Q.—Well, would not what I say absolutely prove it?

A.—Examination of whose books?

Q.—Books of the estate? They would show the dates of the transactions. Falsification of the books is criminal. Did you ever attempt to verify your suspicions by examination of the books to see if things of that kind took place?

A.—I believe the Succession Duties Office have investigated a number of cases.

Q.—Did they find their suspicions justified?

A.—No.

H. H. DEWART, K.C.: I do not know how far my friend, Mr. Nickle, went into the question of the purchase of the one million dollar loan, Series P bonds at five per cent., due January 1, 1923. You produce papers here relating to the requests for the check?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—In favour of Messrs. McDonald, Mason & White for the sum of \$1,680,655.74 in payment of succession duty free bonds and stock as per list attached, and that covers some eight items, I see, which are scheduled under the heading re Eaton Estate, Province of Ontario bonds with accrued interest to 26th October, 1922?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—As far as that is concerned those are the various bonds and items of inscribed stock contained in pages K 36 and K 37 of the Public Accounts?

A.—Yes, they are included in those.

Q.—And I see that the eight items listed under the name of Donald, Mason, White and Foulds make up the amount of that check?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Of which this series P five per cent. bonds was one? These five per cent. bonds were growing due January 1, 1923?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And I think under the terms of the bonds they were redeemable either in New York or Montreal?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—On the 1st of January, 1923. What was required, then, to redeem them was the sum of one million dollars and the interest for the half year?

A.—And the exchange in New York of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., that is what it was at that date.

Q.—I see, if you turn up the record on page K 32, the year's interest on that loan which had been paid in two instalments, January 1 and July 1, amounted to \$50,000, the commission charges \$62.50 and the interest to \$1,832.03, making a total payment during the year 1922 for interest, commission and exchange of \$51,894.53?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What, Mr. Matthews, was the exchange on New York on the 1st of January, 1923?

A.—One and a half.

Q.—What would that amount to on the one million dollars?

A.—\$15,000.

Q.—And were there not commission charges?

A.—There is a commission charge on paying off to the Bank of Montreal of—I think it is a sixth.

Q.—It was \$62.50.

A.—Oh, that is only interest—for payment on the interest, sir.

Q.—No, on page K 32, commission charges, Bank of Montreal, are put at \$62.50?

A.—That is paying interest.

Q.—So with the \$15,000 we would have to add \$62.50?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—I take it commission charge is simply they do not cash your check at par?

A.—We have to pay the Bank of Montreal for paying our coupons presented at Montreal and we have arrangements with them—I think it is one-sixth of one per cent. on coupons.

MR. NICKLE: It is a service charge?

A.—It covers their cost of initialling the coupons and sending them here for payment.

Q.—Then, taking the figures you have given me, a million dollars at which the bonds were redeemable for principal at par January 1, \$25,000 of interest that would then be due, \$15,000 as the difference in exchange, and \$62.50 for this commission?

A.—Then there would be 1-6th also on the service charge on the million for paying it off. If it were paid off at New York they would charge us 1-16.

Q.—I think you included that in your \$15,000?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—1-16 of one per cent., how much would that be?

A.—About \$800.

Q.—Well, would it amount to quite as much?

A.—Not quite, \$750.

Q.—I think it would be \$625, is not that correct?

A.—I made a mental calculation.

HON. MR. SMITH: \$633 1-3.

Q.—Then adding these figures together would make a total required to redeem those bonds in New York on January 1, of \$1,040,695.83?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And, according to the public accounts, you paid to redeem them on the 26th of October, \$1,060,153.18; that is, approximately \$20,000 more than it would have taken if you had let them wait until maturity date, and nine months' interest has to be considered as well?

A.—Yes, sir.

MR. SMITH: No.

Q.—That would make, when you consider the difference in interest between the 26th of October and January 1, a difference of \$7,000, in addition to the \$20,000?

MR. SMITH: That is right.

Q.—You would have had a saying of approximately \$27,000 if you had not redeemed them until January 1?

A.—On that basis.

Q.—Why did you not wait until they were due instead of paying \$27,000 more than you would have had to pay in January?

A.—I cannot say, sir. I have not any information.

Q.—You realize the effect of the figures?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—I am pointing out there was a large difference that could have been saved?

A.—Well, the premium—

Q.—There could be no premium at 104 on bonds that were payable on the 1st of January?

A.—That was the value.

Q.—Where do you get that premium at 104?

A.—That is the price at which the Eaton estate put them in to us.

Q.—Well, do you accept the Eaton estate's valuation as the price you have got to pay?

A.—I understand that was the price that was arranged between the Eaton estate and the Government.

Q.—Well, why would the Government accept such a price when they could save on my calculation, \$27,000?

A.—By protecting the Government against any further loss of succession duty on this million of dollars in case of further transfer.

Q.—Oh, no; you set the succession duties on its own basis. Succession duties of the Eaton estate were settled without reference to that item?

A.—But if the Eaton estate had sold them the next day they could have reaped the benefit for themselves and the other estate that got them could also have escaped.

Q.—That is, if anybody else had died within nine weeks?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So you thought it was proper to gamble between \$30,000 and \$40,000 on the possibility of somebody buying them and dying within these nine weeks?

A.—That is what the Government did, sir.

Q.—Well, it was not a security that everybody could pick up, could afford to pick up, at \$1,060,000?

A.—There were a great many large estates that would be glad to get hold of them.

Q.—And that is the fact, at any rate, that for the sake of preventing these bonds falling into somebody else's hands over a period of nine weeks you bought them at that premium?

A.—That is what the Government did, sir.

Q.—Had you anything to do with the settlement of the terms on which the succession duties were paid?

MR. NICKLE: He told me he had nothing to do with it.

Q.—Did you submit a copy of the order?

MR. NICKLE: I read it.

Q.—These bond charges had nothing to do with the terms on which the succession duties of the estate were settled?

A.—No, sir.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE,

April 27, 1923.

Mr. A. J. Walker called; sworn; examined by Mr. H. H. Dewart, K.C.

Q.—Mr. Walker, what position do you occupy in connection with the Workmen's Compensation Board?

A.—Auditor.

Q.—Are you a chartered accountant?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long have you been in the position of auditor there?

A.—I went on the audit at the end of 1915.

Q.—Tell me what this little book is that I hand you?

A.—That is a table of rates for 1923.

Q.—I see; and is that the one that is in force now?

A.—This is something that I am not very familiar with; I think it is, yes.

Q.—Well, I just wanted to identify it in case I need to use it. Then, in response to my motion in the House there was a return made showing the different tables used by the Workmen's Compensation Board for computing pension reserves with the dates during which each table was enforced, and the copy of minute or resolution adopting new tables and showing the table that was used in the case of pensions up until October 22, 1922, as well as the table used after October 25, 1922. I suppose you are familiar with those matters?

A.—Yes, with the old tables, those that have been used. I have not seen the new tables as yet.

Q.—Have they not been used since October 25th?

A.—They have been in use, yes.

Q.—Have you not had occasion to do any audit or checking so far as the new tables are concerned?

A.—No; I do not check the computation of those reserves because they come to me on each day's orders over the initial of the chairman of the Board. I do not check the internal accuracy of the computation. I am familiar with the minute.

Q.—I would have thought you would be familiar with the rates that have been enforced since October, 1922, just as well as before?

A.—I am familiar with the minute; I know a new table has been prepared.

Q.—Did you not know the difference between the two tables?

A.—I was informed that they would be on a lower scale than the old.

Q.—Was that all the information that you got about them?

A.—That is practically all.

Q.—Who gave you that information?

A.—I got it from Mr. Dean, the statistician.

Q.—What is Mr. Dean's particular work?

A.—He is the statistician of the Board.

Q.—Who compiles the figures, and rates, and so on?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And you then are enabled by these rates to pass upon the accounts that come to you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So that your duties would be largely confined to seeing that the pensions were given according to the scales that are provided by the statistician and approved by the Board?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is there a surplus in addition to the pension reserve?

A.—Yes, there is a surplus as shown in each year's report, if you would allow me to explain.

Q.—I wish you would explain the relationship between pension reserves and the surplus?

A.—The pension fund or reserves is the present value of the liability for all pensions allotted by the Board. There is a surplus in addition to that, that surplus being practically an amount that will enable the Board to carry on from the 31st of December until the next assessment comes in, approximately about \$800,000 or \$900,000, as shown on the report.

Q.—Has that surplus been accumulating?

A.—No, that particular surplus comes year after year, the design being to make it about sufficient to carry over for three and a half working months.

Q.—You spoke of the pension reserves as accumulating year by year?

A.—That pension fund has been growing bigger from year to year.

Q.—And is very much larger than it formerly was?

A.—Oh, yes; it increases rapidly.

Q.—What increase would you say there has been in the last four years?

A.—Well, of course, the figures would show that; roughly, it would increase I suppose at the rate of about \$1,500,000 or \$1,600,000 a year.

Q.—Why should there be an increasing pension reserve if the rates that you strike are intended to provide what is needed on a proper basis?

A.—Well, I could explain that, but that is rather an actuarial matter. It is the increase in pensioners, of course. Pensioners are being added in greater proportion than they come off. There are always new pensions going on, but that is rather an actuarial matter.

Q.—Is that a matter you cannot speak of?

A.—Not with authority.

Q.—Who is the person who can speak with reference to that?

A.—Mr. Dean would know all about it.

Q.—You cannot give me information as to the method adopted in arriving at the rates or whether that method is proper or not?

A.—I cannot give very much information on that because I am not in at any of the Board's sessions when these rates are struck. I know, of course, roughly, when they are arrived at.

Q.—If proper rates are enforced would you have as rapidly increasing pension reserve?

A.—The rates would not affect the increase in the pension reserve; that is, pension reserves must increase as new pensioners come on, and the rates must keep pace with that.

Q.—But if there has been an actuarial mistake in the striking of the rates, and therefore calculations have been based on a higher evaluation than is necessary, that would increase the pension fund beyond what is actually necessary?

A.—Exactly; it would, yes.

Q.—Can you say whether the amounts paid in by the employers under the Act in each group, can you say since the Act came into operation these amounts have been compared and adjusted with the accident experience in the same group?

A.—I rather think that there may be a rough adjustment in the group. I think that the rates are struck more in accordance probably with the class experience or possibly with the group experience, as related to the surplus or the deficit in the class. But those are points on which I would have rather vague knowledge. I do not deal with these matters in detail. I have to audit accounts and see that they are properly classified in groups.

Q.—Who would have responsibility for dealing with the matter and endeavouring to adjust the amounts paid in by the employers, having regard to the accident and the actual experience with each group?

A.—I think the audit is prepared for the Board by Mr. Dean.

Q.—And does he compile the figures for the rating?

A.—I understand, yes.

Q.—You say you have not observed. It seems rather strange to me that you have not observed and are not familiar with the new table so far as pensions are concerned which has been in force since the 25th of October, 1922?

A.—No, I have seen the minute. I know new tables are adopted. I talked it over several times, but I have not been confronted with them.

Q.—How is it you have not been confronted with them? Here is a period of seven months in which these tables have been in force?

A.—As a matter of fact, while I have to take reasonable care to see that the reserves are in accordance with some plan, I do not check the detailed computation of the particular reserve. It comes to me on the order sheet over the initial of the Board. The full responsibility is taken by the Board for that as I take it.

Q.—Do you not prepare the figures to show how much is required so far as each group is concerned from year to year on the particular basis of evaluation that is in force?

A.—I oversee the preparation of these figures in group, that is the figures that have actually come in and have been actually expended. I am not concerned with the particular basis of figuring of the rate or of the expenditure.

Q.—Well, I want just to ask you a question because these returns seem to be quite illuminating, and very simple calculation will cover it. I see here you make a note on a slip that appendix taken from the report. I see in this report—Sessional Papers 95 of this session—you will see in Appendix A the age of 20—just note that evaluation, please, that is, at the age of 20—on the basis of pension of \$20 a month then in force, on the table showing the present value of pension or award of \$20 a month to death or remarriage—two years' compensation or remarriage at the age of 20, the evaluation was \$2,551.90?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Now if, as at present, the pension were \$40 a month you would have to multiply that by two?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And that would give you?

A.—\$5,103.80.

Q.—Now if you turn to the new table in force after October 25th, I find that the value of the same pension of \$40 a month to death or remarriage to the widow, bonus of two years' compensation, lump sum, on remarriage, amounts to \$4,152.02.

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Then if you subtract the one from the other, you find a difference of how much?

A.—\$951.78.

Q.—So that the evaluation in that case and the table that is now used is upon the basis of requiring \$951.78 less than was required before October 25, 1922?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That would mean an approximate difference of twenty per cent.?

A.—Yes, sir. At that particular age it is very close to twenty.

Q.—And it runs about the same all the way through?

A.—I have not examined the table. I have been informed there is a considerable difference. I have been informed ten or eleven per cent.

Q.—Then what is the amount of the reserve now? Have you a copy of the report?

A.—The amount of the pension fund at the end of 1922 was \$9,986,980.43.

Q.—Then is it fair to say that if there is a difference in the calculations upon which the evaluation is based, that the calculations upon which the amount taken from the employers would be calculated would have to take into consideration that same difference? What I mean is, your evaluation takes 20 per cent. less. You reckon what the employers have to pay having regard to that evaluation. If you were calculating as to what the employer has to pay in, it should be on the basis of nearly 20 per cent. higher than what he pays on now?

A.—The effect would be that the employers would be paying a slightly less rate because the pension fund charges to each group would be lower from the 25th of October than on the former tables.

Q.—And if you find a difference of 20 per cent. in the figures, the amount that would be required to be paid in in order to meet that evaluation would be approximately 20 per cent. less?

A.—No; it would only be—the amount to be paid in would only be affected by the reduction in the reserve part of it. It would not affect the compensation at all. It would not be in relationship to 20 per cent. I cannot say to what extent it would affect it.

Q.—If it were 20 per cent. it would be a matter of approximately two million dollars, upon the basis of having accumulated reserves, to approximately ten millions?

A.—That is, on the basis of using the new tables. Of course, the Board has not done that.

Q.—I am aware of that; do you know whether the pension reserves have ever been checked since the Act came into force?

A.—That question has been discussed a number of times and it was the

intention after some time, the fifth year, to do it, and it has never been done. I think the statistician is working on that point at the present time. I was rather expecting to see a revaluation before the end of the 1922 report, before the report would be completed, but as I understand it, he still has it under way and it is not ready as yet.

Q.—Well, in your opinion as an auditor, should not these reserves be checked up by a competent actuary?

A.—It would be desirable.

Q.—Does the Board employ an actuary?

A.—The Board employs a statistician.

Q.—Yes, I am aware of that, but does it employ an actuary to make calculations?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you had experience with other large companies or corporations that handle millions of money?

A.—Yes, sir. I have had life insurance experience.

Q.—Take a life insurance company handling millions, does it not employ an actuary?

A.—In every case.

Q.—I see that a new notice or memorandum to employers has been issued during the present session, that is of the 20th of March, 1923, since some of the members have been endeavouring to find out some information about the working of the Act, and in the concluding paragraph I find this sentence:—"The success of the Ontario system depends on the clean, efficient and impartial administration. Getting the administration of the Act into politics, as a few have of late been attempting, can only bring disaster and ultimate destruction of the system?" Are you responsible for the penning of that sentence?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Any idea of who is intended there?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—One might think that some of the members of Parliament have been trying to let a little light in.

Mr. Dean called; sworn; examined by Mr. Dewart.

Q.—Mr. Dean, what position do you occupy in the Workmen's Compensation Board?

A.—I am the statistician of the Board, sir.

Q.—What are your qualifications for the position you hold?

A.—Statisticians have no governing institute in the sense of chartered accountants or the actuaries. My qualifications rest with my academic knowledge, academic training, and my practical experience.

Q.—Well, do you mean to say that a statistician does not require any actuarial training or qualifications of accountant?

A.—We like to think so.

Q.—Then I take it that you consider academic qualifications quite sufficient for a statistician?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Well, what other qualifications do you suggest? You say experience?

A.—Practical experience.

Q.—And do those who are employed as statisticians, do they not require

to take any course at all so far as accounting and matters of that kind are concerned?

A.—Anyone may call himself a statistician without fear of penalty.

Q.—Well, that is one particular position in regard to which there is no labour union?

A.—Yes, sir; we are trying our best—

Q.—Are you a graduate of the University?

A.—I am a graduate of the University of Toronto.

Q.—Of what faculty?

A.—I graduated in 1911 in the honour course of political science, faculty of arts.

Q.—Did you take a mathematical course?

A.—During my non-resident course I took the prescribed actuarial science course.

Q.—How long have you occupied the position you hold?

A.—If my memory serves, 21st of July, 1915, with the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board.

Q.—What position did you take at that time?

A.—I took the position of statistician.

Q.—And you have been the only statistician from that time until now?

A.—I have been the head of the statistical department.

Q.—You have had charge?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you ever employed by any other Compensation Board?

A.—I have been.

Q.—Where?

A.—Industrial Accident Board, later succeeded by the Industrial Accident Commission, of the State of California.

Q.—What position?

A.—I was statistician.

Q.—How long was that period?

A.—That period, if I remember correctly, was from the 1st of 1912, approximately 1912, to the 6th day of June, 1914.

Q.—Well, why did you leave that warm and sunny climate for this cold land?

A.—Because I refused to swear away my Canadian allegiance and preferred to hold it rather than a State position.

Q.—And is it a fact that you would have had to become an American citizen to remain?

A.—The matter was discussed in the House of Commons if I remember correctly; the California law at that time provided that no alien should be in receipt of any moneys from the State Treasury.

Q.—And that was the only reason why you left?

A.—I have a certificate from the California Commission, under the official seal, that that was the only reason.

Q.—Now, Mr. Dean, as statistician, do you compile the records from which the rates are made?

A.—I compile the accident audit from which the assessment rates are made.

Q.—Then you can verify this little book, table of rates, 1923, as being the table of assessment rates?

A.—As the table of assessment rates in force at the present time?

Q.—At the present time?

A.—At the present time, for the year 1923, and the provisional rate for 1923, and the actual rate for 1922.

Q.—Then did you compile this explanation of the method of rating?

A.—I did not.

Q.—Who compiled it?

A.—I think by the Chairman of the Board.

Q.—Then we can get from him what is to be said with reference to that. I take it you would sooner he spoke than you?

Q.—When you compiled your records from which assessment rates were made, tell me, what did you use to compile these with?

A.—I used first of all from the books of the institution the amount of assessments actually received, the amount of penalties and interest received. I then estimate from the actual pay rolls of the employers the difference between the provisional estimate and the actual pay roll that covers the assessment; the charges set are figured from the actual payments and by an analysis of each accident continuing at the end of a year in which payment has been made, but the claim not finally disposed of, an individual estimate goes against each one of these claims.

Q.—Well, is there computation made and amount fixed of individual pension reserves, or is it upon the general basis of the figures as here? Here we have this return showing the figures that were used as the basis on which is calculated the present value of pension to a widow, \$20 a month, in force up to October 25, 1922, and the figures after the 25th of October, 1922, on the same basis exactly except that the pension had in the meantime been increased from \$20 to \$40 a month? Are those the figures upon which you estimate the amount of the individual pension reserve that is required in each individual case?

A.—Yes—if I understand you.

Q.—Then you take into consideration what the factor is in arriving at those figures?

A.—I think I might suggest that we are confusing two things. First of all, the table of rates has to do with the amounts that are charged on the employer's pay roll. I was speaking directly as to the computation of those rates.

Q.—The fact is you considered in computing the rates that the employer must retain?

A.—Exactly. This is another matter.

Q.—So far as the tables contained in Sessional Papers 95 of this session are concerned—I give you a copy of them—is not the evaluation based upon consideration of the same factors as those by which you determined the rates?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Would it not be fair to do so?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Is it not so that the same factors must determine both the rates and the evaluation?

A.—The evaluation is but a factor in the determination of the rate.

Q.—You say that is so?

A.—I say that is so.

Q.—The pension reserve, we have learned this morning, amounts to?

A.—The balance on December 31, 1922, is \$9,986,980.43.

Q.—Around ten million dollars?

A.—Around \$10,000,000.

Q.—Has that pension reserve ever been checked by an actuary?

A.—Meaning?

Q.—Actuary, such as is employed by life insurance companies, has it not been checked?

A.—I fail to understand your question.

Q.—I thought it was perfectly plain. You have a pension fund that has been accumulated. Has the accumulation of that pension fund and what should be done with it, either for rates or what evaluation should be fixed, have these matters been checked by an actuary other than yourself?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—By who?

A.—According to the minute of the Board, by Mr. M. A. McKenzie.

Q.—When did he check them?

A.—He checked them, if I remember correctly, last summer; that was for the new tables.

Q.—Then the old tables were not checked?

A.—They were not prepared by me. I cannot say.

Q.—You have no knowledge of their having been checked by an actuary?

A.—I have no knowledge of the tables being checked by an actuary.

Q.—You prepared the new tables?

A.—I prepared the new tables.

Q.—And the resolution you refer to is the resolution produced in the return for the House and which resolution and minute to the Board is dated October 25, 1922—"Resolved, that tables prepared by Mr. Dean . . . approved by Prof. McKenzie, for valuation of workmen's compensation, widows' compensation, children's compensation, and value of periodical payment be hereafter used in the Board's work." Have you acted in an advisory capacity to the Chairman, Mr. Dean?

A.—I have performed my duties as statistician and such as the chairman has required?

Q.—Is it not a fact that you have been particularly the advisor of the chairman?

A.—I don't think that I am advisor to the chairman.

Q.—What tables for the yearly report do you make up?

A.—Part of table 1, reading from the 1921 report.

Q.—What does that cover?

A.—Compensation estimates for outstanding accidents and medical aid; I prepare table number 2, firms in schedule 1 by groups; table 3, part schedule 2 awards; number 4, accidents paid for; number 5, estimate of wage expenditure, schedule number 1, by classes for 1921; part of table number 9, analysis of administration expenses during 1921; the group statement, group detail of table number 15; financial statement for 20, schedule 1. Tables number 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25—these are actual statistics—26 and 27.

Q.—Then you practically prepare all the figures for the reports?

A.—I prepare the figures for the report with the exception of the first section of the appendices.

Q.—When will we be able to lay your report on the table of the House?

A.—I had hoped to have it ready Tuesday morning.

Q.—Do you think there is a prospect of getting it before the House recess?

A.—I hope so.

Q.—Is it in the press?

A.—It is not.

Q.—What is meant by merit rating?

A.—Merit rating is, as I understand it, the payment within reasonable amounts of merits to the employers for good accident experience.

Q.—And demerits?

A.—The assessment against employers for demerits for the bad accidents.

Q.—Well, then, are computations made up each year or figures compiled to show the amount that is disbursed for merit reading?

A.—They have been, yes.

Q.—Are those contained in the reports?

A.—They are contained in the reports.

Q.—Take the figures for the year 1920. Will you tell me what the figures showing the amount disbursed for merit rating in that year were?

A.—Page 20 of the report—document 55, 1921, page 20, paid on merit rating, \$164,750.27.

Q.—Has there been an audit since of those figures?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Do you not know as a fact that an audit that has been made out on the figures does not agree with your figures by thousands of dollars?

Q.—I would point out, sir, that the figures from which I am reading, is the auditor's table, prepared by him.

Q.—Then you had prepared figures before that which the auditor revised, and was it the fact that your figures were out, so far as the audit was concerned, by thousands of dollars?

A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Well, you know about the incident, do you not?

A.—I know of no such incident.

Q.—You say it is not a fact that the figures you had prepared and which were audited did not agree with these figures?

A.—I have prepared no figures for merit rating.

Q.—I thought those were the figures you said you did prepare?

A.—I recall I was reading from page 20.

Q.—I am asking, do you not prepare the figures showing the amount disbursed for merit rating?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Who?

A.—They are prepared from the books, from the assessment.

Q.—Well, who compiles them so as to make up the figures the auditor audits?

A.—They are prepared by the auditor, these figures.

Q.—Do you not yourself compile and make the additions?

A.—I do not make these additions.

Q.—What was your salary at the time you came in 1911?

A.—My salary was \$1,500 a year.

Q.—How much are you receiving now?

A.—I am receiving \$4,550 per annum.

The Committee adjourned to meet again Monday night, April 30, 1923.

(Exhibits added in connection with Mr. Matthews' evidence.)

AMOUNT OF BONDS AND INSCRIBED STOCK PURCHASED IN 1922.

	Amount Purchased.	Price paid.	Premium.
Bonds, Canadian	\$5,237,000 00 £587,071-10-9	\$5,541,985 25	\$304,985 25
Inscribed Stock	\$2,857,081 44	\$2,929,366 00	\$72,384 56

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SUCCESSION DUTY

Collected in years ending October 31, 1921 and 1922.

(By months.)

	1921	1922
November	\$129,472.41	\$25,135.20
December	253,471.79	150,309.64
January	197,043.50	285,525.30
February	298,217.51	221,182.26
March	464,926.86	350,433.94
April	385,863.25	866,067.55
May	453,216.63	561,708.24
June	506,138.98	569,739.24
July	299,251.21	478,788.70
August	134,945.70	643,702.74
September	329,939.82	268,852.38
October	1,369,323.37	2,101,800.02
	<u>\$4,821,811.03</u>	<u>\$6,523,245.21</u>

Toronto, April 20th, 1923.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Having received the sanction of the Legislature to sit concurrently with the House, the Committee met at 8.30 P.M., Monday, April 30, 1923.

Samuel Price called; sworn, examined by H. H. Dewart, K.C.

Q.—Mr. Price, is any money spent by the Workmen's Compensation Board in giving publicity to the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act?

A.—We publish little booklets, synopses, and the regulations require every employer to keep a poster posted up in working places.

Q.—Yes?

A.—And in that way, of course, we spent money, at least we take what means we can to disseminate information. There are a number of them here, and the employers are notified and warned to keep these posters up. These little booklets we distribute very freely and in every claim the first letter that goes to the claimant contains one of these little booklets.

Q.—I take it this is what may be called a placard or poster put up in all factories or places that come under the provisions of the Act?

A.—Yes sir, the employer is required to keep it posted up.

Q.—Well, we might put in a copy of that as an exhibit. Then this little booklet that you use is a synopsis—?

A.—Explaining the provisions, and also the working, the procedure as to putting in a claim, telling that the claim provides medical aid—

Q.—To what extent is this little booklet which I see you call circular 2—
A.—Yes.

Q.—7th of January, 1923, to what extent is that distributed and how?

A.—I think the last order for those was 50,000, if I am not mistaken.

Q.—How are they circulated?

A.—Well, one of them goes to every claimant the moment we get notice from any source, and they are distributed to the labour organizations from time to time?

Q.—What amount would you say has been spent by the Board in giving general publicity to the Act?

A.—Well, we have no separate record, Mr. Dewart, as to what amount. I cannot tell you that.

Q.—How do you keep track of this figure because, of course, the expenditures of the Board do not form part of the Public Accounts of the Province?

A.—We give the analysis of our administration expenses always in our report, and in the Public Accounts I think you will get the detail as to the printing. I don't know whether the printing of the synopses is separate or not. I do not believe it is, but I could get that information prepared for you, Mr. Dewart.

Q.—Well, I was just interested to know how that ran?

A.—I never thought of it just in that light before, as to how much it cost us doing these things.

Q.—Is there any supervision over your printing account and over the general advertising publicity work that you do or is it controlled by the Board?

A.—It is controlled by the Board.

Q.—I understand there is a general committee on printing and advertising so far as the Government is concerned and you act quite independently to the Government committee on advertising?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you advertise the requirements of the Workmen's Compensation Act in the newspapers of the Province?

A.—No, not since the commencement. We did when commencing in 1914, the end of 1914, the Act was coming into force the beginning of 1915 and we then advertised in the newspapers but not since then.

Q.—Are there not new employers year by year coming under the provisions of the Act?

A.—Oh yes, many of them.

Q.—What would you say would be a fair average number per year?

A.—New ones?

Q.—New employers, yes?

A.—Oh it would only be an estimate; I would think between 500 and 1,000 new ones probably. You see that does not mean increase in total number. It means changes very largely, old ones dropping out and new ones coming in.

Q.—Well, how would the new employer know as to the Act and its provisions unless it were more publicly advertised than by the method of circulars you have adopted heretofore?

A.—Well, I think it is pretty well known now that there is a Compensation Act.

Q.—That there is an act! But as to its provisions?

A.—Well, of course they can always get information by writing.

Q.—Yes, by asking for it.

A.—And then we have out auditors going through the Province always scouring for new employers; that is part of their duty when they are around. An auditor goes to a town; it is part of his duty to look up all new employers.

Q.—Have you any permanent representatives of the board at important points in the Province?

A.—No; no outside offices.

Q.—Would you think such appointment of representatives at outside points in the Province would be of assistance?

A.—It would in some ways although I do not really feel it to be necessary.

Q.—Well, in that way, in the large centres of work and population, would you not accomplish results that would assist in the administration of the Act?

A.—Oh, I suppose there would be some advantages in local offices, but I do not really feel that they are necessary. But an auditor goes to a city and of course he is there for weeks at a time, in a large city, and for the time being he conducts the local office there.

Q.—Well, naturally he studies local conditions?

A.—Yes.

Q.—But the public does not know he is there in a representative capacity?

A.—No. Only those who are dealing with him.

Q.—Yes; now tell me, you have some system of penalties under the Act which I have not quite understood?

MR. CLARKE: I know it; I paid some of them.

Q.—I want to find out, because a good many people write me about it. What is your system and method under which penalties are enforced, because I may say there are a great many complaints?

A.—Regarding assessment?

Q.—Penalties.

A.—An employer who fails to make a return of his operations, that is, who fails to notify the Board that he is carrying on operations and put in a pay-roll statement is liable under section 78 of the Act itself to a penalty of \$500—not exceeding \$500.

Q.—Which you enforce?

A.—Which we never have enforced.

Q.—What portion of that do you enforce then?

A.—We have a provision that the employer failing to make a return shall pay an additional five per cent. of assessment for being in default, and if he is in default more than three months there is an additional one per cent. for each additional month.

Q.—And you collect that?

A.—We collect that.

Q.—It is a very substantial sum?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How much would it amount to in a year, the penalties you collect from employers?

A.—We have that, I think.

Q.—You see one of our troubles in this relation is that you are the most dilatory commission in making reports of the whole legislative wheel?

A.—I am sorry to hear that.

Q.—We never get them before the House rises.

A.—You are entirely mistaken.

Q.—Will we get them this year? They are not in the press?

A.—Oh, you mean the printed reports?

Q.—Yes.

A.—Oh, I think you are correct; you do not get the printed report but the report goes to the House.

Q.—And nobody gets it until after the House. Is it not a fact that your report is usually presented in the last week of the session?

A.—Not usually; it is always presented as soon as we can get it ready.

Q.—Have you made a better record than that?

A.—I am sure we have.

Q.—How often?

A.—I cannot say how often.

Q.—Well, the exception may prove the rule, but we, as a matter of fact, as members, never get your report from your very important commission during the sitting of the House and we are always a year late in our pursuit. What does it cover, the calendar year?

A.—Yes; we cannot make it very well cover otherwise than the calendar year.

Q.—30th of April, that is to-day?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Four months! Don't you think you can get your report ready in that time?

A.—Well, we have always been hoping to—

Q.—Well hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

MR. CLARKE: When does your year expire?

A.—Calendar year.

Q.—What time does it start and finish? What is the end of the calendar year?

A.—31st of December.

MR. DEWART: Tell me how many penalties you enforced last year?

A.—I don't think I can give you the number, Mr. Dewart.

Q.—Haven't you got your audit ready? Well go back a year. We don't mind going into some ancient history?

A.—I don't think the number is shown in our report or in our records. It all goes in in connection with the assessment; it all goes in the same account as part of the assessment.

Q.—What was the amount of penalties you enforced in the calendar year ending 1921, 31st of December. I just want to get the extent of them?

A.—Those can be got for you.

Q.—Do you mean to say your reports do not show these?

A.—I do not think it shows them specifically.

Q.—Are you aware that you are about the only Department that insists on the payment of these harassing penalties?

A.—I do not think there is any other department that carries on anything akin to our Department.

Q.—I do not think there is. I hope not. But so far as the Provincial Secretary's Department is concerned it does not attempt to enforce penalties for delays in the returns of companies?

A.—If there was no penalty for delay in making returns or for paying assess-

ment, it would mean that the diligent and honest employers would be paying for the defaulting ones? It is absolutely necessary that there must be stringency and strictness.

Q.—Is there any relief from the imposition of the penalty by appeal to the Governor in Council?

A.—No.

Q.—None at all?

A.—No.

Q.—You are a law unto yourself?

A.—As far as that goes, within the limit.

MR. CLARKE: In other words, lawyers are not admitted in your bar at all?

A.—We sometimes have them.

MR. CLARKE: Under protest.

MR. DEWART: Do you not think that if there were representatives of the Workmen's Compensation Board in the important towns of the Province that it would be fair to the employers and would lessen the amount of penalties you have, you say, to impose?

A.—It might to some extent, but not to any great extent.

Q.—Don't you think it would be a fairer way to handle your business?

A.—I do not think the fact of having local offices in a few centres would make much difference.

Q.—But important centres?

A.—I don't think that would really make much difference. By the way we can get the amount of penalties for you if you would like them.

Q.—I would have thought you would have all these things at your finger tips.

A.—If you had told me what you wanted, but your summons was issued in a general way without saying in the remotest way what you wanted. We handle a great many figures.

Q.—But the reports that you return from year to year do not show the number of cases?

A.—I am not sure. Are the penalties shown, Mr. Dean.

MR. DEAN: Added percentage is not shown.

MR. PRICE: Can you give me the book?

MR. DEWART: What does it show? For what year now are you speaking?

A.—This is for 1921. Under Section 93A penalties were \$9,091.01; under section 99 3 they were \$495.63. Now we have not the additional assessment which you call penalties shown separately. I am not sure whether these are shown in our account books. Are they?

MR. DEAN: They are.

MR. PRICE: We can get those for you. I would be glad to.

Q.—Will you be able to bring down your report for this year before the close of the session?

A.—I hope so.

Q.—The time is short?

A.—Well, we are hoping to have it down. I have part of it here..

Q.—But it does not include that. How many claim investigators do you employ?

A.—We have no claim investigator, so-called, at all. The secretary does the bulk of the investigating and one of the doctors, one or other of the doctors.

Q.—What secretary?

A.—Mr. Wirmuth, and Dr. Bell, and sometimes the other doctors do investigating. If it is a case involving particularly a doctor's question we generally get the doctor, one of the doctors, to go out.

Q.—Then the investigation is practically centralized in your office?

A.—Well, the great bulk of the claims are dealt with just by reports, a report from the claimant, a report from the employer, and a report from the doctor. Those reports settle perhaps 98 per cent of our cases.

Q.—Well do you not think that claim investigators would enable you to get a fair report upon fraudulent claimants?

A.—Oh yes, we have to do that.

Q.—Do you employ claim investigators?

A.—Well, Mr. Wirmuth is an investigator and the doctor is an investigator.

Q.—Why should you overburden him. Why should you not have independent investigators to get these facts?

A.—Well, the practice grew up in that way and it seems to work well. I had thought when we were first starting we would have to have a number of investigators but we find we do not seem to need them.

Q.—Would it not be a better system than the centralization you adopt?

A.—Oh I don't think we would want investigators located in different parts of the Province.

Q.—Oh, but investigators whom you would send out, who would investigate these claims for you and would not be part of this centralized staff?

A.—Oh but they go out now when they investigate, when there is any claim calls for it.

Q.—Why, for example?

A.—Mr. Wirmuth goes out, the secretary.

Q.—I thought his duties as secretary would keep him pretty well busy?

A.—Oh no; the assistant secretary handles the bulk of the routine work.

Q.—You have a great many single pension cases, haven't you, naturally?

A.—Single?

Q.—Single, individual pension cases. Is it a fact that some of these cases require a reserve of from \$12,156 apiece for single pension?

A.—Yes, we have a few reserves as high as \$23,000.

Q.—How do you account for that large reserve being required?

A.—Well, you take a high wage man who is totally disabled, now he can get under the Act as high as \$111 a month for life. We have made a number of awards that high, \$111 for life. That capitalized, if he is a young man, will come in extreme cases, \$23,000, if I remember aright.

MR. NICKLE: What do you mean by single pension cases?

MR. DEWART: Individual cases. I am trying to find out what the amount is they do as a matter of fact set aside for individual cases, and Mr. Price says as high as \$23,000.

MR. CLARKE: That is extreme cases.

MR. PRICE: Extreme cases.

Q.—Pretty well disabled?

A.—Totally disabled.

MR. DEWART: Well, what percentage of cases would you say need reserve set aside of over \$10,000?

A.—Well, of course the percentage of pension cases all told is small. We have less than five per cent., I think between about four per cent. of all the accidents, we have only four per cent. resulting in any permanent disability,

and if the permanent disability is slight, under 10 per cent., it is settled by a lump sum. Cases over 10 per cent. it is a pension. I don't know just the number of pension cases. I happen to remember that the number of permanent disability cases all told for 1921 was 1,800 odd out of the 50,000 accidents. I know about the number of pensions we have, perhaps that would help you.

Q.—I would be glad to have it.

A.—Up to date we have standing on our books about 2,500 or 2,600 workmen's pension cases, permanent injury of workmen, and we have—

Q.—Where it was not a fatal accident?

A.—Yes. And we have about 1,500 or 1,600 total pensions, widows, children, and parents occasionally get a total pension. That would cover some 3,000, but there are 2,500 children in that.

Now under section 93 A, which was the section I wanted to refer to before, that is as to the penalty for failure to pay assessments, any employer who refuses or neglects to return or prepare any pay roll return or other statement required to be furnished under provisions 78 and 96 or who refuses or neglects to pay any assessment or supplementary assessment or the provisional amount of any assessment or any instalment or part thereof shall in addition to any penalty or other liability to which he may be subjected pay to the Board the full amount or capitalized value as determined by the Board of compensation payable in respect to any accident to workman or employee which happens during the period of such default and payment of such amount may be enforced in the same manner as payment of the assessment may be enforced.

Q.—Do you act upon that section?

A.—Not so far as the default of payment of assessment is concerned. We do so far as default in notifying us, in putting in returns is concerned.

Q.—Do you think the majority of the employers understand that section, and the power that you have under it that nobody can control.

A.—Some of them no doubt are not aware of that.

Q.—Then do you not think that if there were more publicity given as to the provisions of the Act and the pliability that exists that it would be of great assistance to the employers of the Province and fairer to them?

A.—I think the greater the publicity we can give the better; I am in accord with that.

Q.—I know you are like the rest of us, working very hard, but the Minister of Labour credits you with working 18 hours a day?

A.—You must not believe all that you hear.

Q.—No. I don't. Particularly when it comes from certain sources. Do you delegate the work of looking after claims and initialling claims and matters of that kind or do you take charge of that yourself?

A.—The ordinary claims are initialled usually by one of the other commissioners. The doubtful ones—those considered doubtful—those doubtful claims where there is any question of payment come into the Board room and are placed on the Board table and I used to do the great bulk of those myself, nearly always at night. For some time back the vice chairman and secretary have been doing these largely. I do some of them but I have been doing assessment.

Q.—That was one suggestion I had to make, that you did too much clerical work?

A.—That is not clerical. It is the most important part of our whole work—determining whether claims should be paid.

Q.—And have you talked that over with our tonsorial friend from Hamilton?

A.—These claims are gone over by the vice chairman, by the secretary, and some of them by myself and where they feel the claim is doubtful enough or important enough they lay it aside and it goes before the full board. We have bunches of these every day. We are working on those regularly. The Board deals with the more difficult or doubtful ones and a number of these will be listed for investigation if we see we haven't information or there is too much doubt it is listed for investigation and investigation is made before decision is made.

Q.—There is another matter I have thought of. Who—I don't like to use the word "hires"—who engages or employs, perhaps that is a better word, or who is responsible for the engagement of the different doctors on the staff under you?

A.—The Board as a whole, but I look after it chiefly myself. I generally interview applicants, although sometimes it is the other members and sometimes the secretary.

Q.—And do you make such engagements as you think wise?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Without consultation with our Civil Service Commissioner?

A.—Yes; we haven't anything to do with him.

MR. CLARKE: You have no connection?

A.—No.

MR. DEWART: The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans?

A.—When the Act was framed the intention was to have it separate.

Q.—Then you are one of the gentlemen who has charge of your own department, engages and employs, hires and fires?

A.—I really do not know that it would be correct to call it a department.

Q.—It has grown to that! Look at the list! My word!

MR. NICKLE: Organization.

MR. PRICE: There is nothing in a name, however, as far as that goes.

MR. DEWART: A whole circus and a continuous performance!

A.—You would think so if you were there looking on.

Q.—Who supervises the purchases that are made?

A.—The purchases are mostly—of course we don't purchase much except furniture and stationery—but that is looked after by the assistant secretary chiefly.

Q.—Have you a list of the number of employees? I was going to figure them up?

A.—Yes sir, we have 90. I think we have a few over that, perhaps 92 or 93 at the present time. That is about all.

Q.—Naturally you as chairman of the Board would keep track of the duties and work of them all?

A.—Yes, as well as I can, although these matters are always discussed with a full Board and the Secretary.

Q.—Do you keep track of how each one does his or her work?

A.—I try to.

Q.—You do not trust anybody else to look after that for you?

A.—I do, largely, but I like to keep track of them as well as I can.

Q.—Don't you think that is loading yourself up with detail work?

A.—It is very important detail work, because the efficiency of the whole administration depends on the staff. If we do not keep track of the staff we cannot have proper work.

Q.—What are Mr. Dean's functions and authority as far as your work is concerned?

A.—He is known as the statistician. His work is chiefly to prepare this report. It is a very important part of his duties. Apart from that, and the statistical duties which, of course, are very heavy, is to assist in estimating the permanent partial disabilities. It is Mr. Dean that makes the first estimate of the allowance that we should pay for a permanent partial disability, because a man has lost a finger or hand or arm or leg, we get the reports showing exactly what the loss is; statements from the workmen and the employer and the doctor as to how it is likely to effect his earning capacity. When all those are in the claims for permanent partial disability go to Mr. Dean and he tries to size it up and makes an estimate of the amount of permanent disability.

Q.—I suppose that next to yourself Mr. Dean has the largest responsibility and the greatest authority of anybody in connection with your staff?

A.—Not the greatest authority, by no means, but I think Mr. Dean is—I don't know that I should say next to myself—he is one of the largest workers we have on the staff.

Q.—He has your ear entirely?

A.—Well, he has my ear, certainly, very closely, and so have other members of the staff.

Q.—I take it though, from some things I have observed, looking through your reports, that perhaps Mr. Dean's own evidence, that there was no man who exercised more authority in connection with the work of your Board after yourself than he did.

A.—That is not correct, as to authority.

Q.—Well, delegated authority! We know what that means under this Government?

A.—No. Nor any other kind of authority. You have been misinformed or have misapprehended.

Q.—That is a very fair way of putting it.

MR. SMITH: What do you mean by this Government? Tell us what you mean. You are making a lot of gratuitous statements?

MR. DEWART: Not gratuitous statements. If you want delegated authority I can give it to you in your own Department, but that is a matter for discussion somewhere else.

MR. SMITH: Don't start anything, please, you—

MR. DEWART: Oh no; you delegate your authority to Commissions, if you want to have it.

MR. SMITH: What commissions?

MR. DEWART: You delegate your authority to commissions just as I say Mr. Price delegates his authority to a statistician.

MR. SMITH: Well, you would not want a man to do all this work, would you?

MR. DEWART: Tell me, Mr. Price, how did you come to get Mr. Dean as your statistician? What little bird whispered in your ear that he was the man?

A.—I will explain the whole matter to you as nearly as I can. When the work was being organized in August, I think it was, of 1914. I was appointed I think in July. I took up the work in August. I think that I met Mr. Dean at that time and discussed with him then to some extent his appointment to the Board. We then, however, had another statistician, Mr. Hinsdale, who, in fact, had a good deal to do with the framing of the Act. He had had experience under

other acts—out in Washington, particularly, I think, which up to that time was the only law similar to ours.

Q.—Washington?

A.—No, Mr. Hinsdale.

Q.—Mr. Dean came from California?

A.—Yes. At that time we did not need anybody else. Mr. Hinsdale was with us and I did not entertain the idea. I was the whole Board at that time—the other members were not appointed.

Q.—Are not you still the whole Board?

A.—No.

Q.—Some people think you are, Mr. Price.

A.—We did not need Mr. Dean and he was not employed, but later Mr. Hinsdale went to take up the work first at Nova Scotia; they were starting an Act there. That was really what he was doing with us. He knew more about it than we did, and later he went to British Columbia, and then I got in touch again with Mr. Dean and he was appointed, at a low salary to start with, but we added to it.

Q.—Yes, I think it runs up from \$1,500 to \$4,500 in the few years.

A.—I don't know just what he started at. Yes; that was in 1914. Salaries were very very low.

Q.—Some of us think they are low still. For example the remuneration of a member is only \$1,400?

A.—But we have always tried to promote members of the staff according to their merits. We have other instances. Mr. Dean is not the only one who came on at low salary and who is now drawing a good salary. We do not promote or deal with them in any artificial or mechanical way. We try to promote them according to their deserts.

Q.—I was able to get material the other day, with the courtesy of the Prime Minister—that was in Courtesy Week—showing the tables that were used with reference to the valuation of pensions, so as to get the evaluation your amount that would have to be set aside for a pension up to the 25th of October 1922 and after the 25th of October. Have you got a copy of that?

A.—I think I have.

Q.—Somebody had it?

A.—I brought up all the returns. I did not know what I might be asked for.

Q.—During the earlier period the tables are based upon value of pension to widow of \$20 a month to death or remarriage?

A.—Yes, that was when the pension was only \$20.

Q.—And I think a couple of years ago or so—or was it a year ago—the legislature enacted a law so as to make a pension \$40?

A.—There were two changes. In 1919 it was raised to \$30. In 1920 it was raised to \$40. I am not sure when it was raised to \$30, but it was some time prior to 1920.

Q.—I thought it was in 1921 it was raised to \$40?

A.—No sir. It was in 1920 after the change in Government; first session after the change.

Q.—Well, you would remember better than I do! At any rate you are familiar with the difference in the two tables and the particular table that covers the period of the \$40 a month pension?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Will you tell me when the earlier table that was in use until the 25th of October came into force and how it came to be adopted?

A.—The earlier table—that was Mr. Hinsdale's work.

Q.—Mr. Hinsdale's?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then do you mean to say that the original table was prepared by Mr. Hinsdale?

A.—Yes; at least they were adopted by him. I cannot tell you fully where he got the basis or detail, but so far as we were concerned it was Mr. Hinsdale got these tables ready.

Q.—Did they come into force with the sanction of the Board?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That would be in what year?

A.—1915; 1st of January 1915.

Q.—And you don't know how he got them?

A.—Well, in a general way, of course, I did know.

Q.—Was Mr. Hinsdale an actuary?

A.—No sir.

Q.—Chartered accountant?

A.—I cannot say, but I think not.

Q.—Did you get any actuarial revision of this figures to show whether they were accurate or not?

A.—No, we did not, as a board, but the Nova Scotia Board, I might say these same tables were adopted by the Nova Scotia Board, only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest basis, as against our five per cent. interest basis, and they were adopted by British Columbia on the same basis, on the five per cent. basis, as we have, and Nova Scotia got Mr. Miles Dawson, whom I understand is a very well known actuary, to check them over, and we had the benefit of his checking. That, however, was some little time after the tables were adopted, a year and a half or so.

Q.—But you had really no actuarial checking of that pension calculation as to the evaluation of a pension, as stated in the schedules here, and you had no independent advice with reference to the matter?

A.—Well, of course, that is not an accountant's matter.

Q.—No, I suppose it is more an actuarial matter?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know of any large insurance company that has to deal with matters running up to the millions and has not had an actuarial calculation made with reference to figures such as these, in which similar insurance calculations are made?

A.—I cannot say as to that.

Q.—Do you know of any insurance company that has not got one?

A.—I do not know much about insurance companies working.

Q.—Would it not have helped you if you had inquired?

A.—I suppose.

Q.—Do you not know as a matter of fact, of actual knowledge, that there is no insurance company running into a few millions of dollars of business, that has not got an actuary to carefully calculate and check the figures upon which all these calculations are made, upon which the very basis rests?

A.—We had in our minds somewhat what you appear to have in your mind for quite a while before we actually did it—perhaps we should have done it

sooner—but we did last year get Mr. McKenzie, Professor M. A. McKenzie, to do what I suppose you have in mind. We had often thought of it and talked, but never actually did it. We felt pretty safe from the fact that the tables were used by all the other provinces and that Miles Dawson had checked them and found them approximately correct. We did not feel any alarm.

Q.—Did you not feel alarmed when you found you were taking year by year so much more from the manufacturers and employers of the Province to add to an unnecessary reserve fund?

A.—Well, I don't think there is very much more than is necessary.

Q.—Necessary than what?

A.—Necessary to pay the pensions if we have any more. According to the suggestions made by Professor McKenzie we will check them up now. We are making evaluations under his suggestions and instructions and we will know how it comes.

Q.—This whole Workmen's Compensation business is based upon the contributions year by year upon a recalculated basis of what is thought fair the employers should pay to meet the claims of the coming year?

A.—Yes. The intention is to provide enough money to pay the pensions that have been awarded.

Q.—Year by year?

A.—Year by year.

Q.—And according to the number of the accidents that have taken place, the amount that is to be paid, the increase in the number of employees in the factories?

A.—Oh, we have nothing to do with that. We only provide money for the awards that have been made.

Q.—But Mr. Statistician, he tells us these are factors and taken into consideration in coming to a conclusion as to what shall be the contribution made by employers in another year?

A.—Oh yes, in fixing the rates there is always a certain overhang we have to make allowance for, but I was speaking of the amount we have to set aside for the pensions.

Q.—I am speaking of the rapidly increasing surplus?

A.—Oh no, the surplus is not increasing, Mr. Dewart.

Q.—Tell me what it was in 1916?

A.—You say rapidly; I think it is less this year than last year if I remember right.

Q.—Of course I have not had the advantage of seeing your report last year?

A.—That return made to the House will show you the amount standing in the pension fund.

Q.—That is one thing; the surplus is another. Figures that were given either by Mr. Dean or Mr. Walker, is he auditor?

A.—He is auditor.

Q.—Well, I thought it was Mr. Dean gave me this figure, that your surplus was—

A.—Our surplus was \$900,000.

Q.—Your surplus, in addition to pension reserves, was \$9,986,980.43. On what period of time does that represent surplus for the pension fund?

A.—As at the end of the year. Were those the figures for 1921 you were giving?

Q.—Perhaps Mr. Dean can give it to you.

A.—I can give you the figures for the end of 1921. The surplus for the end of 1921 was—the estimated surplus was—\$943,000 odd dollars.

Q.—I am talking about the pension?

A.—Well, that has been made in return to the House. Pension reserve is \$9,900,000 odd thousand.

Q.—As at what date?

A.—As on 31st of December, 1922.

Q.—Then you had that amount as a surplus?

A.—No; not at all. That is the amount which is considered, which is calculated to be necessary to pay the pensions which were standing on our books.

Q.—Set aside?

A.—Set aside to pay the pensions.

Q.—Will you say that is not the amount that is existing as a surplus in addition to pension reserve?

A.—That is pension reserve itself.

Q.—And that is not an amount that is existing as a surplus?

A.—No. There is a floating surplus at the end of each year which amounts or last year amounted to \$900,000 odd.

Q.—At the end of the year did not your surplus amount to \$9,000,000?

A.—By no means.

Q.—Had you not that to the credit of this fund at that time?

A.—We had \$9,900,000 odd to the credit of the pension fund which is for the purpose of paying those four thousand pensions I told you of a while ago.

Q.—Which is the accumulation of years?

A.—Accumulation of our eight years.

Q.—Well I was figuring this out from the other years and I took that as being surplus, that is in addition to the pension reserve?

A.—No, that would be wrong.

Q.—What do you say is the surplus?

A.—The surplus is the \$900,000 that you find at the end of table one each year. I will explain all the funds we have in a moment if you wish.

Q.—I am only asking you as to this one item?

A.—\$900,000 is the floating surplus.

Q.—That is floating surplus?

A.—Yes. In the thirty-four classes you see accounts for each class is given by itself. Most of the classes have a surplus, a few of them have a deficit. But this is the net floating surplus.

Q.—Then the floating surplus to the extent of \$900,000 or a million dollars—

A.—\$900,000.

Q.—Or a million, that is something that has accumulated because of the excess in the earlier rates, before the 25th of October 1922 over the rates that have been enforced since?

A.—Yes, that has been accumulating ever since we started, although it has gone up and down, some years more than others. I think that is the highest it ever was. But it has varied up and down.

Q.—I suppose you admit that under your new figures that have been—did you say approved by Mr. McKenzie?

A.—Yes sir. Well, not the figures, but he approved of the principles on which the figures are based. He did not actually check the calculations.

Q.—You have this fact, that while under the figures before October 25, 1922, which you have before you—

A.—Well, I haven't. I don't know what I did with the returns.

Q.—Well, I will give you mine, and you can check it by it, if you will.

A.—I have it, Mr. Dewart, this is it.

Q.—Take for example the old figure—

A.—You are looking at which table?

Q.—First on the first page, used until October 25th, 1922, showing present value of pension to widow \$20 to death or remarriage and so on, and taking the age 20, I find the evaluation on the basis of \$20 a month is \$2,551.90. If that were to be placed upon the same basis as the later pension of \$40 a month it would come to \$5,103.80?

A.—Yes, very considerably more than our present table.

Q.—You would have to double it, and I point out to you that your present table provides only for evaluation, same age of \$4,152.02?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—About 80 per cent. of the other figures?

A.—Something like that, in that case, of that age.

Q.—And they run like that?

A.—Oh no; they vary. You will find others where there is very little difference.

Q.—Well, I have not been able so to see it. I will take the age of 40 and make the calculation there.

A.—At which age is there the least difference?

MR. DEAN: At the highest age.

Q.—Get the point that will let you out the easiest. Taking the age of 40, there is \$3,510.71, which, multiplied by two would give you \$7,021.42; and at the age of 40 you have \$6,144.15, making a difference of \$877.27?

A.—Yes, there is quite a difference there, I see.

Q.—In the one case a difference of nearly 20 per cent. and the other, I admit, it would only be about between 12 and 15?

A.—Now if you would take the 70 to clear it up. You have taken the low and middle stages. Now take the 70.

Q.—There are so few that ever get to 70?

A.—Well, there are a great many get to 50 or 60.

Q.—Well, some of us are surviving yet?

A.—You will find there is not much difference at 70.

Q.—Well, on the advice of Worshipful Brother Dean, we will take 70, \$1,792.78.

MR PRICE: And the other \$3,380. It dips there.

Q.—Only a small difference.

But running over the average figures I came to the conclusion that as between the three to five per cent. difference when you get to the 70's and the 20 per cent. difference at 20, that you would have an average of over 10 per cent.?

A.—I think probably that is correct. I think it is probably 10 or 11 per cent. difference, I am informed, between the new set of tables and the old one.

Q.—That is how I figured it out?

A.—I think that is about it.

Q.—You have based it about some 10 or 11 per cent. that was calculated for evaluation higher than your new tables?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then the amounts that you were requiring the employers to contribute

year by year, taking that figure into consideration, in reckoning the amounts they should pay—

A.—A little high.

Q.—Did you then during the period prior to the 25th of October, 1922, according to what you now consider is correct, put your evaluation about 10 to 11 per cent. higher than it should be.

A.—We did not do it intentionally. We did not know we were.

Q.—I am not suggesting that, but is not that the fact?

A.—We did. I think it is a fair statement to say that it appears to us now to have been probably 10 or 11 per cent. higher than it needed to be. We will know better after we have made the revaluations.

Q.—And the rates included in your tariff of rates took that evaluation into consideration on this higher basis of 10 or 11 per cent. as one of the most important factors?

A.—That is right. But all the money remains in the fund. It doesn't get away. It is there in the fund.

Q.—Oh, the Provincial Treasurer may be very glad to have it as he is some other funds we object to him taking. Does this go to the Provincial Treasurer?

A.—No, we hold it. I would like to explain, if you would allow me, that our valuations of these pension reserves are on a five per cent. basis. Nova Scotia values on a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis, which of course requires very much larger reserve. New Brunswick values at four per cent, which, of course, requires more. I think the others value at five per cent., but I do not believe you will find an insurance company that values at as high as five per cent.?

Q.—Were you valuing at five per cent. before October, 1922?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why do you make that suggestion about Nova Scotia? I am comparing your five per cent. rates before October 1922 with your five per cent. rates after October 1922, and you admit they were 10 to 11 per cent. too high on your present basis?

A.—According to our estimate. But we may have been wrong. We may be wrong now. But I wanted to point out that we are using as a basis what is considered by actuaries as a high rate of interest.

Q.—But it was the same rate of interest before the 25th of October to what it is since?

A.—Yes, but a higher rate.

Q.—What difference does that make in your comparison as to what you were charging as the basis for your rate before and since?

A.—None at all. What I mean is this; it may be five per cent. is too high a rate. We may find some day we have not money enough. You are trying to argue we have too much.

Q.—I am arguing that you are wrong now if you were right then. I blame you for distributing money you have taken to too large an extent?

A.—But we haven't. There is a surplus which will go at once to the benefit of the employers. The money is all there.

Q.—Just one or two questions, because I don't want to detain you too long. Have Mr. Dean's figures ever been checked by an actuary?

A.—No, not the mechanical calculations.

Q.—Mechanical calculations?

A.—Yes, it is only a matter of mechanical calculation when once the basis

is correct, as has been done with Professor McKenzie, and for that purpose tables are used, tables provided by Mr. McKenzie, provided for that purpose.

MR. CLARKE: How do you arrive at that, at your calculations?

A.—It is worked out with the use of these tables. Watson's tables.

Q.—By Mr. Dean?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Just the same principle as life insurance about deaths?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You take the accidents and a few deaths?

A.—Yes.

Q.—I take it from what you say that you regard Mr. Dean as simply a mathematical mechanic?

A.—He doesn't pretend to be an actuary. But at the same time he has had a good deal of experience and I think he understands his work.

MR. DEWART: One or two questions more, about your office. I have hardly had time to go over this very extensive return. What rent is your Board paying for offices?

A.—\$20,000 a year.

Q.—Two flats in a building down in the smoky district?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How do you keep your documents clean down there, I don't know how you can do it?

A.—Well, we do the best we can.

Q.—Why didn't you stay in Knox College old buildings?

A.—We never were there. We were at the Normal School.

Q.—Well, why did you object to going from the Normal School buildings to Spadina House?

A.—I did not think Spadina House was particularly well adapted to our work. We are in a very much better place where we are.

Q.—For how long have you leased these down town offices on Sheppard Street?

A.—Five years.

Q.—At \$20,000 a year?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Would not that have been saved if you had gone to Spadina House as you were asked?

A.—No, we expected to pay rent.

Q.—What was your objection to going to Spadina House?

A.—Well, just as I said, it was not particularly well adapted to our work.

MR. CLARKE: How many employees have you got in this building?

A.—About 92 or 93.

MR. DEWART: I have certain items of expenditure here that indicate that it was possible for you to have housed your whole business, the business of your commission in Spadina House, which was owned by the Government, and in that way the Government might have saved \$100,000 in the rental of this down-town building. You dispute that?

A.—I did not get it.

Q.—I say I have read over the letters that were returned in sessional papers for this session, number 94, I have extracted from them the thought that you might have housed your whole staff in Spadina House, which was owned by the

Government, and that it was because of your insistence that the Province now has to pay \$100,000 for what you preferred down town?

A.—Our insistence on what.

Q.—On not going to Spadina House?

A.—We didn't insist on it, nor was it offered to us free of rent, nor did the Government own it at that time.

Q.—But you know the Government was purchasing it?

A.—I don't know that yet.

Q.—Well, there is one letter here, Mr. Grant, the Minister of Education, had notified you that the education department absolutely required the room that you were occupying down in the Normal School building?

A.—Yes.

Q.—That was the initiation of it?

A.—Yes.

Q.—One letter here—there is such a mass of correspondence brought down—on the 6th of October I find a letter from Mr. Fairbairn, Deputy Minister of Public Works, addressed to you as Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board:

"I beg to advise you that the lease has been signed for the rental of Old Knox College building, copy of which is enclosed for your information and it is probable that the Government may have possession on Monday next, the 11th inst. Arrangements will therefore be made for removal from the Normal School building."

Q.—Did you receive that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you write to the Minister of Labour, Mr. Rollo, on November 1st?

A.—Yes, I see I did.

Q.—"As mentioned to you some time ago, if the Government is not going to provide us with office accommodation as heretofore, but intends, as has been suggested, to look to us to pay for what they are providing we feel we can do better than go to Knox College —"

A.—That was after I had at least one, a number of interviews, as you will see, "referring to our conversation."

Q.—(reading) "It is quite correct that we had tentatively at least agreed to go there, but that was on the understanding that the Government was providing us with the accommodation, and also on the understanding that we had to vacate our present offices at once. Under these circumstances Knox building certainly seemed to be the best in sight. It now developed, however, it is impossible to make the change at once, and it has also developed that the public works department has at least expressed the intention of charging the Board for the accommodation it is providing.

If this is to be done, our Board should have had something to say about the terms and the bargain that has been made in this aspect as well as in the the matter of being able to provide more suitable premises. Well we could have done better. Our position now is that unless accommodation is being provided for us by the Government we would very much prefer to make other arrangements.

If, however, the Government is as heretofore prepared to give us accommodation free we are ready to accept the space which has been suggested to us, with perhaps very slight change in the way of additional room on the lower floor."

And it goes on to refer to some alterations that you suggest.

Now you, in that letter, made it perfectly clear that if you had to pay rental as a Workmen's Compensation Board to the Government you preferred to pick your premises and pay rental to somebody else?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you not think that as a servant of the Government it would have been more in accordance with the position you occupy if you had accepted the suggestion of the Government, rather than dictated terms to them?

Q.—Well, as a good servant it would be surely our duty to look after our own interests properly, and that is all that we were doing.

Q.—Do you think it was good policy to insist on a change?

A.—Perhaps it was not good policy, but it was good business.

Q.—I am not talking about the business of the Board. One of the charges that is made against you is that you autocratically run matters and do not accept suggestions from the Government?

A.—I do not think the Government has complained of this as far as I know.

Q.—Do you not realize, so far as you as the chairman of a commission of the Government is concerned, if the Government was prepared to give you property that they had leased that it was fairer to the Government and the country to accept these premises and pay rental to the Government rather than force the Government to pay \$20,000 a year to somebody else?

A.—No. We did tell them later we would accept if they wished us to go there, as you will see from the correspondence, and they told us they had other use they could make, other use for the building—could use the building otherwise.

Q.—Yes; and after reading your letter I see Mr. Fairbairn wrote you on the 5th of November what seems to be a very fair reflex of your attitude:

"I am directed by the Honourable Minister of Public Works to say in reference to the letter of the 1st inst., of the Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, that, judging by the tone of the letter, that Mr. Price will not occupy the old Knox College building as the Government will not pay rental for any portion of the building occupied by the Workmen's Compensation Board. The Government can make excellent use of the building for other purposes and will forthwith assign space in Knox College to other Government uses. . . . And you must vacate the Normal School premises."

So Mr. Price had his way?

A.—We did not go to the building but we offered to go if they wished us to go.

MR. CLARKE: I suppose if the Government had insisted you would have had to go?

A.—I suppose in one sense we would.

Q.—What is the other sense? I thought you would probably have to do so?

A.—Under the Act, the handling of our business is in our own hands, rightly or wrongly, and the responsibility certainly was on us.

MR. DEWART: Who is this Mr. Wirmuth that is assisting you?

A.—I think you know him.

Q.—May I suggest that you have enough experience with reference to matters to know that a witness under oath is not to accept suggestions that are whispered in his ear?

A.—If they are true, I don't see why.

Q.—I don't think you would allow any lawyer to accept the same course you are adopting to-night?

A.—I think Mr. Wirmuth only whispered once. However, I will ask him to desist.

Q.—I am simply suggesting, as a matter of ethics?

A.—If I overlooked it I don't see why you should object.

Q.—Will you let some of the lawyers do things you overlook?

MR. CLARKE: You don't let these fellows in, even?

A.—We have had Mr. Dewart and we are glad to have had him.

MR. DEWART: There is another thing I wanted to ask about, and I haven't had time to consider it. Why is the staff of your board not under the Civil Service Act?

A.—I don't know, I am sure. I suppose that is a question involving the framing. You mean superannuation? Civil service superannuation?

Q.—Yes. The whole civil service business. Appointments you know are ordinarily supposed to be made by the Government without fear or favour, but your Department is the great I am?

A.—Well, the Act was framed that way, rightly or wrongly, wisely or unwisely.

Q.—Probably that was the time that they expected the \$10,000 job was being created for Sir William Meredith?

A.—I don't think there was ever such expectation. In fairness to him, I think I should say that. Because the Act provides that when a member of the Board reached the age of 75 he is automatically retired. Sir William, when the Act came into force, was near the age of 75, and it is wrong to say he framed the Act for himself. I am sure he never thought of such a thing.

Q.—Now, under the returns—I am glad you mentioned that, because it reminds me—I see that on the 20th of January, 1921, you issued a circular letter to your staff in regard to the Civil Service Act. You have that. I think it is attached to the last one. My copy is attached to the return with reference to Knox College?

A.—I did issue a circular, I remember that.

Q.—Memo to the staff?

A.—Yes.

Q.—It reached them all?

A.—I think so.

Q.—And the memo to the staff was:

“Request has been made to have our staff brought under the Ontario Public Service Superannuation Act, 1920. A synopsis of the chief provisions of the Act is attached hereto for information. Copy of the full text can be had from the assistant secretary if desired. Kindly indicate in the next few days whether or not, if left to your option, you would be in favour of coming under this Act for this purpose. Use this paper as a ballot. Please vote according to your wishes. Enclose the paper in the envelope supplied and leave with the assistant secretary.

“SAMUEL PRICE, Chairman.”

Did you send that out?

A.—I did; I had that distributed.

Q.—And you have a synopsis of the Ontario Superannuation Act?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And the result of the vote was, as to the male members: in favour, 8; not in favour, 21. Female members: in favour, 6; not in favour, 41. Total

in favour, 14; not in favour, 62; 9 ballots not returned. And you kept your employees out from the application of the Civil Service Act?

A.—Well, we did not accept the invitation, or request, or whatever you might call it, to come in. I might say I had several interviews with Mr. McIntosh and Mr. Harley, I think, was one of the members of the superannuation committee, and I gave Mr. Harley copy of the ballot and a synopsis. He knew exactly what I had done and understood the situation. I explained to him what had been done and the matter dropped. I heard no more about it.

MR. CLARKE: What reasons had you for doing that at that time?

A.—Well, I merely submitted. It seemed to me, rightly or wrongly, but it seemed to me that the Superannuation Act did not really apply to us.

A.—Did not cover you?

A.—No.

Q.—You were not trying to get under the Superannuation Act?

A.—No. I wanted merely to get the wishes of our staff as to whether they would like to come under. If the staff had voted to come under, I have no doubt I would have at once said yes and come under.

Q.—That was the only object you had?

A.—Yes, that was it.

MR. DEWART: Did you issue a memo to employers, dated March 29th, 1923?

A.—Yes; I don't remember the date, but I believe that is the date.

Q.—There is a copy filed?

A.—Yes; I have several copies here. That goes with the assessment. We do that every year, at least we send a circular more or less similar every year.

Q.—After referring to your experience, it is a very interesting paragraph, Mr. Price—you know we find it difficult to get your returns from year to year—and I notice the last paragraph contains this sentence:—

“Getting the administration of the Act into politics, as a few persons have of late been attempting, can only bring disaster and ultimate destruction of the system.”

Did you pen that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you realize that was a covert attack on the members who are trying to get at the facts?

A.—No; I did not realize that. I did not intend that.

Q.—Who had you in mind?

A.—I had in mind anybody or everybody that was endeavouring to get the administration into politics. That is not the first or the only circular or place where I have used more or less similar language. I have done it for years back, at the time of the present Government and of the old Government. It was one of the things that was commented on very strongly when the Act was being framed by Sir William Meredith in his report. I have tried to live up to the principles he laid down for the administration of the Act, and to keep it free from any suspicion even of personal or partisan interference or influence.

MR. CLARKE: Or political influence?

A.—Yes.

MR. DEWART: Well, do you not think, Mr. Price, that, having regard to the fact that there are many people who consider that they do not get justice from your board, rightly or wrongly?

A.—I do not believe there are many, Mr. Dewart.

Q.—A great many. Do you not think it would be perfectly fair that a letter from a lawyer should receive the courtesy of an answer from you?

A.—It is a matter of policy, Mr. Dewart. It is not a matter of courtesy or discourtesy. One wants no unpleasantness with the legal profession, I am a member of it myself, and I have every respect for the lawyers, but in view of the intentions of the Act and of the situation over in England, which is notorious and well known and commented on even by the judges themselves—the Act there has got so entangled in litigation that it largely fails in its purpose—and my only idea was to avoid unnecessary expense, unnecessary litigation, which was one of the things that was commented on during all the investigations when they were framing the Act, commented on by Sir William Meredith himself. I am not alone.

MR. LENNOX: Did you adopt that principle during the first two or three years?

A.—Yes, there has really been no change, although I have never wanted to advertise it, because I don't think it is in the interests of the parties concerned to have lawyers; I don't think it is in the interests of them to feel that they need lawyers to handle their cases. The fact is that the Board has never at any time refused to have a lawyer present by the claimant if he wanted it.

MR. CLARKE: In other words, the meaning of that is that the Board is to treat all people and give them everything that is due them, all consideration, and they don't require legal information. You go thoroughly into the details and give them what they are entitled to?

A.—That is it. If we fail to do that we fail in our duty. And if anything comes to us from a lawyer or anybody else, anything that seems to merit looking into, we look into it, no matter from what source it comes.

Q.—Of course, you make mistakes, naturally?

A.—We certainly do.

Q.—Because you have a lot of people before you in a year?

A.—Yes, and we do make mistakes.

MR. DEWART: Do you not think that an amendment under which legal representations might be made to the Board either personally or by letter would be fair to the party interested? You could issue your check to the individual. I know there are many lawyers, some of whom are in this House, who have not accepted a cent from people who have had this class of thing?

A.—I know that is very true.

Q.—And they were only too anxious to do something to help the man?

A.—Yes.

Q.—I happened to have a little case before you once. It was a man who had suffered an accident when he was working at the munition plant at Leaside, and your expert had turned him down and treated the bridgework on his teeth, involving his whole mouth, as if it was not surgical work. I happened to have an opportunity of getting your ear; was able to present his case and was able to get something?

A.—I think you could get my ear any time.

Q.—I don't want to come in the back door.

A.—We reopen cases every day and when we get a letter from a lawyer we look up the case, and if there is anything that seems to warrant further investigation, we do make investigations.

Q.—I know in that case I wrote twice about it. Others referred to similar cases in the House, and there are some of us who feel that there ought to be some

leeway so far as appeals that are made by lawyers to your Board, and you should not treat the whole legal profession with the absolute discourtesy of ignoring its communications?

A.—Now that is not quite right.

Q.—Well, the opinion is it is discourtesy, and you do not think it is discourteous to refuse to answer a letter on the case?

A.—When we get a lawyer's letter we write him and tell him the rule of the Board is as far as possible always to deal directly with the claimant. Now we do answer the letter in that way. And, furthermore, if it is a case where it seems desirable we explain to the lawyer the situation. It may be that some letters have gone out which were not just as I would like them if I were doing it myself. That is unavoidable, and in the amount of correspondence we do—3,000 pieces of mail in and out per day—I do not doubt but there may be some cases where letters have gone out that were too curt.

MR. CLARKE: How many a day?

A.—Three thousand. I do not doubt there may be some instances. But the general statement that is made is not correct.

MR. DEWART: Would you favour the appointment of a solicitor who would practically be like what you call this military judge—advocate general? Would you favour the appointment of somebody who would be independent of the Board and would take the case up of those who had applications before you?

A.—It strikes me as to that that if you had a representative on one side of the question you should also have a representative on the other side. We are neutral, try to be neutral. If one side is represented, the other ought to be. I would have no objection so far as my own work and duty is concerned. It would be far easier for me to have lawyers on both sides than to undertake the burden which I feel now I must take of getting to the bottom of every case on my own initiative. It would be easier to have a lawyer on each side but I do not think it would be in the interests of the work.

MR. CLARKE: But don't you think barring lawyers, that if you did that with every case, men scattered from Cochrane to Western Ontario, if all these fellows had a little trouble, you would have a lawyer in the cases seven times out of ten, and a lot of trouble?

A.—If you once got it started, so many of the workmen would think they had to have a lawyer.

MR. CLARKE: I think you are perfectly right. I am not blaming you fellows, of course.

MR. DEWART: I am suggesting that there should be somebody there who would be there to specially urge cases, that might come and deal with them, because after all someone else might take a little different point of view. Sometimes one man gets case-hardened when he is in office too long?

A.—The facts are very simple. It is very rarely there is any difficult question of law.

Q.—Well, I don't desire to discuss individual cases, which I might do, at this stage of the session, but I have had letters from something like ten or twelve persons since matters have been discussed this session?

A.—It was advertised pretty well, Mr. Dewart.

Q.—No, no. Others have them come into them. What we are honestly anxious to find out is whether some system can be devised to assist these people?

A.—Since the discussion and complaint appeared in the House we have arranged now with a man who is to come in and to act. He is to meet anyone

who comes in with a claim or who writes me any question or complaint or application for rehearing. We have appointed a present member of the staff, however, who will specially deal with that line of work.

Q.—Have you appointed him or is he independently appointed?

A.—Member of our Board. Of course, that is all we can do.

Q.—To make it his business to inquire into special cases?

A.—I don't know how well it will work out but there was some dissatisfaction and we do the best we can to remedy.

MR. THOMPSON: How many cases did you deal with last year?

A.—50,411, I think, to be exact.

Q.—Increasing each year?

A.—No; up and down. The year before there were 45,000; the year before that 54,000.

MR. CLARKE: 50,000 cases? Just offhand, how many cases of dissension, of kick, is there coming out of that, in your observation?

A.—I don't think there is one per cent.

MR. CLARKE: Well, that is pretty good. I know of a case myself. I kicked myself. I thought I had reason to kick, and I had, for I was ignorant. The fact is I had a fellow got hurt in my mill; that fellow got all that was coming to him, and he came at me and wanted me to get some lawyers. That fellow was all right. He did not want to work.

A.—The ordinary workmen, I think, is about the most honest class we have to deal with, but notwithstanding that, there are a few scallywags, if you like to use the word, who would rather get compensation than work.

MR. DEWART: Here is a question I forgot to ask. In this memo to employers you say, with regard to these different funds:—"The other fund, variously known as the pension fund or the pension reserve, is merely the amount which on actuarial calculation is necessary to take care of the compensations actually awarded to injured widows and children for accidents." Is it fair to say that is made on an actuarial calculation when you have never employed an actuary?

A.—Perhaps the word is not very perfect; but we have, of course, had the services of Professor McKenzie. I should have said, "Calculated on the table prepared by an actuary," because you and I or anyone can calculate it when you have the table.

MR. CLARKE: But there is a feeling among people who pay, manufacturers, that you have a larger fund, what I call reserve fund, surplus, than is actually necessary to have; that you are taxing them more than you need to tax them in order to create this surplus. Is it right or is it wrong?

A.—I know that feeling is somewhat prevalent and that is why this circulation, that paragraph that Mr. Dewart referred to, to try and explain what we do.

MR. NICKLE: When you send out a form to a workman to complete, what protection do you take to see that adequate information is given by him of all the facts?

A.—Well we also, at the same time, Mr. Nickle, get a form, exactly the same questions, answered by the employer. It is word for word the same.

Q.—Assuming during the year prior to the accident the man has worked for more than one person, how do you secure information to show what his yearly earnings may have been?

A.—Well, it is not usually important, because the Act provides that it is the earnings with the employer with whom he is injured that govern, and if he has

not worked long enough with that employer, then it is the average earnings of similar workmen with that employer.

Q.—Suppose he has worked half time for two employers?

A.—Concurrently?

Q.—Yes?

A.—Well the provisions say we are to deal with it as though he had worked full time for the employer with whom he was injured.

Q.—How do you direct his attention to the fact he should give the earnings he has had from each source?

A.—I think he would naturally give that. There is nothing to call special attention to that.

Q.—Don't you think that should be in the inquiry form? That it should direct the attention of the injured person?

A.—Well, perhaps; there are so many provisions we cannot put them all in the form. It would make it so complicated, it would be impossible. We have to have it as simple as possible. I think we get that information on the forms we have.

Q.—Of course, the chairman knows exactly the case I have in mind. Don't you think the Board gets itself into difficulties due to the fact that when you make your award there is not sufficient information given as to the basis of the computation?

A.—Yes; there is sometimes that difficulty. We have more trouble over the basis of earnings than any other single matter.

Q.—But the basis of the computation is not given to the injured workman?

A.—Oh; the way it is worked out? It is very simple.

Q.—But they do not understand it?

A.—Oh, they know they are getting two-thirds.

Q.—No, they do not?

A.—Here it is, Mr. Nickle; we send this document to everyone before he makes his report, and here, on this second to the last page, is an instruction.

Q.—But they do not understand. Why don't you send a letter like this:—"This is to inform you that the Board awarded you so many dollars"?

A.—After they award it?

Q.—With the first check. I have had them come into me and say, "We do not understand how this is reached at all. I have explained it to them. Why don't you send out a circular letter showing, so that they would understand exactly, the mathematical computation and the principles adopted?"

A.—There would be an advantage in some cases, but ordinarily I don't think it is needed at all.

Q.—But should not the fullest information be given?

A.—True; we try to give it.

Q.—What objection could there be to that being a form of letter?

A.—None at all; only it is so much additional work, and if you get too many details and too many frills we are going to slow up our work.

Q.—It seems to me that where you get yourself into criticism that you perhaps do not deserve, it is the odd case that does not understand the workings of the Board?

A.—True.

Q.—That becomes a grievance?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And your hesitancy to recognize lawyers or members—perhaps that is too strong—causes an intensity of feeling that night be avoided?

A.—We have handled I don't know how many hundreds of cases in your city. I think very few have ever come to you or anybody else. No doubt quite a number have written us and got explanation.

Q.—But the four or five that have, you have been most courteous in explaining them to me?

A.—And we explain to them, and we often do, as to how it is figured out.

Q.—But is there no way it could be arranged so that they would go direct to you rather than coming to the member, if you don't want the member to interfere?

A.—I think it better that they should come to us. I think they do with only a few exceptions.

Q.—Better that they do which?

A.—Come to us direct.

Q.—But when they don't, and they are not satisfied, and they come to the member, what is the member to do?

A.—Well, I quite realize that the member is in a difficult and embarrassing position.

Q.—What should he do?

A.—I have never complained about a member asking for information, but when they try to go further than that and insist on getting a claim allowed, sometimes I feel, rightly or wrongly, that that is out of place, and that puts us in a rather embarrassing position.

Q.—But if the claimant is dissatisfied with the award?

A.—He can come to us.

Q.—And asks the member to make a representation of fact to the Board?

A.—I don't think the member should make a representation of fact to us. We had to have proper evidence from the worker himself and I think we should get a statement from him over his own signature, because if the commits a fraud we could get after him.

Q.—Suppose a member submits a statement over the signature of the claimant. I don't see that the Board should object to that?

A.—They never do.

Q.—I don't think the Board should object to the member carrying on correspondence for a constituent?

A.—I don't believe that is in keeping with the framing of the Act.

Q.—But here you have an untutored claimant who comes to the member and says, "I cannot carry on this correspondence. I have either got to go to a lawyer or you." They say they don't want a lawyer. You say you don't want a member. What is the method you say should be adopted to get that information to the Board?

A.—There are very few cases where the claimant cannot write or get some friend to write for him. You would be astonished how few cases we ever get any complaint from a complainant about filling up the forms. They can do it or a friend can.

Q.—Why shouldn't it be either a lawyer or a member? Why another friend?

MR. CLARKE: An employer has all this information, as you know. Supposing I have a man in my mill. I have to report. He can tell by the information he gets. In fact, you have to have a card up in your mill. I thought

probably you were not aware of that. I think the employer can send all the information you are talking about?

A.—Of course, we like to get both sides. They may agree or they may not. But the workman is entitled to have his story put before us.

MR. NICKLE: What is the untutored workman to do in a case like that?

A.—Write us himself.

Q.—But he had written you twenty times?

A.—No.

Q.—Through somebody else he did?

A.—The information that came from you, or that you got was information that came to us then for the first time; that is, that he had had a subsequent operation by another doctor.

Q.—I may admit frankly to you that when I got the facts before you no person could have acted more considerately, but I am trying to bring out, if you don't want a member to interfere and don't want a lawyer, don't you think you could devise some machinery by which some person could present a man's case?

A.—Neither your interference, nor a lawyer's interference, had any virtue except that your communication brought to us for the first time a fact that we did not have before. Now the workman could have brought that fact to our attention.

Q.—But he had not the knowledge of the law?

A.—He did not need the knowledge. He could have told us or the doctor could have written.

Q.—But your doctor didn't.

A.—As a matter of fact that was an individual liability case.

Q.—I am not criticising. Are you sure now that was caused by accident?

A.—I don't believe it was. We took the information of the doctor.

Q.—What doctor?

A.—Dr. Gibson.

Q.—Gardiner. I am not concerned whether the injury was caused by the accident or not. I am trying to get you to see it as the dissatisfied claimant sees it. He realizes he is not to go to a lawyer, then he goes to the member, who may be a lawyer or who may not. Then the member says, "I am not to communicate with the Board. You must go to somebody else," and he says, "For heaven's sake, where am I"?

A.—He can communicate himself.

Q.—Don't you think it is farcical to ask a lawyer or a member to write a letter and ask him to sign it?

A.—I don't think it is necessary. He could have written his own letter.

MR. DEWART: That is the thing you will not understand. What you will not understand and what the lawyers of this province feel is that there are men who cannot represent their own cases, and they ought to have the benefit of the trained legal mind?

A.—That is true if he has to present a difficult legal case, but if it is a mere fact. Now this case; the fact that he had another doctor who operated and chiselled this thing off, could have been told to us by the claimant as well as it could have been by any lawyer.

MR. NICKLE: But if he had never come to me he would never have gone to the second doctor. He would never have gone to the second doctor.

MR. DEWART: Take that case of Colquhoun, from the Soo, who came to your Board with the information of Dr. Armour, one of the best specialists on

nervous diseases, pointing out what the difficulty was. Dr. Robert F. Armour. And you had him examined by Shuttleworth, and would not pay attention to the new report, and poo-pooed it and put it to one side?

A.—We considered that case three or four times, I think. The trouble very often is a man comes to a member or to a lawyer and tells his own story. There is another side of the story that you have not got.

Q.—But this is the doctor's opinion which you ignored?

A.—We took somebody else's opinion.

Q.—But the difficulty was that the opinion of Dr. Armour and of Dr. Cavan was subsequent to your own examination by your own doctor. You ignored the opinion of two eminent specialists?

A.—No, Cavan's was not.

MR. NICKLE: How can a member absolve himself of the responsibility? He is there. They are his constituents. It is a Board independent of the Government. A man says, I want you to write a letter, I cannot write letters?

A.—Perhaps I can answer you by asking you a question. Suppose a man has a suit in a division court, or a county court, or a supreme court, and he comes to you. Is it your duty, should you go to the division court judge, to the county court judge, or high court judge, or should you go to a jury, if there is a jury on the case, or if it is an arbitration, is it your duty to go to the arbitrator and urge that man's case?

MR. NICKLE: I would say no. That is not my function. Go to a lawyer and get him to do it. But you won't let me do that as a member?

MR. PRICE: Well, now, if the Legislature. It is not my personal inclination that causes the attitude which we have to the lawyers. As far as I am concerned I would be glad to deal with them—and if the legislature by resolution, or amendment to the Act, will make it clear that we are to deal with the lawyers, I will be only too happy to.

MR. NICKLE: Are you quite fair to me. This man comes into my office. I cannot send him to another lawyer because you won't deal with another lawyer.

MR. PRICE: Well, am I not fair? I say a division court—

MR. NICKLE: I would say, send to a lawyer. But I cannot because you will not deal with a lawyer. Your argument means you are to deal with lawyers. I think you ought to separate a communication that reaches you from any source as bringing information to you?

A.—I think we misunderstand each other, because I have already said we do that, if information comes to us from any source, and we are doing it every day, acting on information that comes to us from lawyers, and if a lawyer writes in and says a certain man was hurt, gives us the circumstances perhaps, and wants to know if he is entitled to compensation, we acknowledge that letter to the lawyer, telling him we are taking the matter up direct with the claimant.

MR. NICKLE: I think I argued that if I as a member send you a communication, that that communication, as bringing fact, information to you, ought to put in motion the Commission to endeavour to learn if what I said is true?

A.—Emphatically, it does; as you know.

Q.—I do, and I don't see why you take the position that you do, that you resent a member making that for the purpose of putting you in motion?

A.—What I object to is the urging and pushing of cases. In other words, I object to a member telling us that if we don't do so and so he will have the matter brought up on the floor of the House.

MR. DEWART: That is not the position at all.

A.—But it is the position.

MR. DEWART: Let me point out to you that that is not the issue that is put up to you. The issue is your autocratic refusal to listen to anybody but yourself?

A.—That is the position that has been put to me in more than one case.

MR. NICKLE: That is what I have tried to clear up, but what I gathered from Mr. Dewart's investigation—what I don't think you intended to convey—that you objected to either a lawyer or a member in any way enlightening the commission in relation to what he, the communicant, thought was the facts, and that has not been my experience with you?

A.—I don't know; I don't think that a member ought to expect us to act on a statement.

Q.—I don't say that.

A.—I can only say again, if information comes to us from a member or a lawyer or anybody, we always try to act upon it if it seems to warrant action.

MR. DEWART: But you will not reply to a communication?

A.—Yes.

MR. CLARKE: You often get members calling on you about somebody in their neighbourhood?

A.—Yes; quite often.

Q.—You don't throw them out of the door?

A.—No. But we do object to them telling us what will happen if they do not get their way.

MR. NICKLE: What is the clause under the Act under which you justify your refusal? Suppose as a member I wrote you and told you that ABC desires you to give consideration to the following facts which he believes you have overlooked, would not you on that representation send a form to the claimant?

A.—I think we would take it up. I am sure we would, but we would prefer that the claimant would write us himself to the same effect.

Q.—Then instead of my signing the letter, I shall write the letter and ask the person to sign it?

A.—If he signs it, it is his letter.

Q.—Is that what you want?

A.—I haven't any objection to that, if you want to prepare a letter and let him send it over his signature. If there is a fraud we can get after that man for making a false statement. If it comes through you we cannot get after anybody if there is a fraud. It is a matter of evidence.

Q.—Is there any objection from your point of view if I write a letter and say, "Herewith I enclose a letter from ABC as requested by him"? Any objection to that?

A.—No.

Q.—That is quite satisfactory?

A.—Yes.

MR. DEWART: What clause is there in the Workmen's Compensation Act which you say justifies you in refusing to allow any lawyer to present any case?

A.—There is no specific clause dealing with the matter one way or the other.

Q.—On what authority, then, do you pursue that attitude?

A.—There is no specific clause dealing with the matter but there is the general authority given to the Board to handle its procedure and deal with these matters in the way it thinks most advisable.

Q.—What are the clauses?

A.—Section 45.

Q.—What does it say?

A.—“There is hereby constituted a commission for the administration of this part to be called ‘The Workmen’s Compensation Board,’ which shall consist of three members to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and shall be a body corporate.”

Then section 58:—“The commissioners shall sit at such times and conduct their proceedings in such manner as they may deem most convenient for the proper discharge and speedy despatch of business.”

Q.—What else?

A.—Section 62:—“The Board may act upon the report of any of its officers and any enquiry which it shall be deemed necessary to make may be made by any one of the commissioners or by an officer of the Board or some other person appointed to make the enquiry, and the Board may act upon his report as to the result of the enquiry.”

Q.—Anything else?

A.—Yes; sections 21 and 22, which just, briefly speaking, provide for a medical referee who shall examine and report on the case and whose report shall be final except otherwise ordered by the commission.

Q.—Have you any regulation that your Board has passed under authority of the Act which enables you to exclude lawyers as you have done?

A.—No; we have made no regulation.

Q.—There is no statutory nor regulatory authority for the exclusion of lawyers?

A.—There is the general authority. The procedure is in the hands of the Board.

Q.—And you have not regulated your procedure by defining it in any special way?

A.—We have never passed any regulations on procedure.

Q.—Simply you will not hear lawyers?

A.—I don’t say that.

Q.—In other words, you use your own judgment.

MR. CLARKE: I thought you said you had never laid down a rule but as a general rule thought it inadvisable?

A.—We have never actually excluded a lawyer when he appeared, but we do not want to advertise to the workmen that it is the custom or the practice to have lawyers or that they need lawyers.

MR. MACVICAR: Do you review cases very often?

A.—Very frequently. It was the intention of the Act and the Act expressly provides that we may and do reconsider.

Q.—Some awards you make may be cut off?

A.—Occasionally, but usually it is a matter of increase; we change the award. Or, if a claim has been rejected and we find we are wrong, we allow the claim.

MR. NICKLE: Assuming the medical report is unsatisfactory; what provision have you—have you any regulation or practice that enables an independent medical report to be submitted to you?

A.—Yes. We have provision here for a medical referee. We send a man—another doctor. There is a great deal of that done. Of course, one of the most frequent questions we have to determine is the question of disability or no disability, or the extent of the disability, and that is done largely by medical referees, especially outside cases. In cases in or near Toronto, we bring a man in.

Q.—Does he go to the medical referee without the original examining doctor being present or his report being before the referee?

A.—Yes, as a rule he is asked to go to a certain doctor as a medical referee.

Q.—Without the other doctor's report being before the referee?

A.—Oh, we write the other doctor telling him we have asked so and so to call on him and have the necessary examination—a letter giving the outline of the case, and enough facts to enable the referee to get an intelligent grasp of the situation.

Q.—But does that referee give a decision without consulting or being aware of the decision given by the original examining doctor?

A.—He may or he may not. The letter very often will state what the attending doctor has reported.

Q.—Do you think that is fair to the man or to yourself?

A.—He should not have the other report?

Q.—I don't think the report of the other doctor should be told to the referee at all?

A.—I don't know how often it is; we don't do it unless there seems to be some reason why we should tell.

Q.—Then you agree with me?

A.—We do not make a practice of telling when we want to get his own opinion.

Q.—Or the percentage of the disability?

A.—Well, we don't ask the doctor in any case to name the percentage. What we ask him to do is to describe what the physical disability is.

Q.—They do not reduce it to percentages?

A.—No.

HON. MR. BIGGS: In addition to form 82 which you say you send to manufacturers, what other forms or digest of the Act do you send to manufacturers. I mean more particularly to the small employer or small manufacturer who is not in a position to engage a large staff. What do you send out to guide them?

A.—Our form of report. Form one, as we call it, Mr. Biggs. The pay roll statement has quite a good synopsis of the law and requirements on it. I don't think I have one with me.

Q.—Do you not think—I know there are a great many small employers of labour—probably contractors or small employers of labour, probably not in the manufacturing, but probably in the distributing business, or merchandising, do you think they are fully conversant with the Act? You ask them to make certain returns and they fill out those questions. Do you not think many of these men who fill them out are absolutely in the dark as to what the money is required for and the care and distribution of that money on their employees' behalf?

A.—The pay roll statement as I say contains a very good synopsis, explanation of the requirements, as far as that is concerned, and every assessment that goes out has with it one of these circulars every year.

Q.—Well can it be done any other way? This statement to the employer is very, very meagre?

A.—It is intended for the workman more than the employer.

Q.—You group your types of employers into certain groups?

A.—Yes, 24 groups.

Q.—We will say a baker who has employees, a small staff, that come under the Act.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Or a distributor of some type?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And he has practically no accidents, and yet he is grouped in a certain type or class. Do you think that the Act at the present time sees that the employer receives consideration in his assessment? In other words, you have careful and careless employers in the same group? Do you think the careful employer who has every possible guard on every machine and the last word in everything, do you not think he should receive special consideration in comparison with the man in the same class who is careless?

A.—He does under the system of merit rating.

Q.—Don't you think your system is pretty meagre at the present time?

A.—I was going to explain. The small employer cannot get very much in merit rating because with the small employer it is really a question of insurance. A small employer, that perhaps pays only \$5.00 assessment in a year, may have an accident that costs \$20,000. Now if he carried on business for a hundred years he would hardly pay enough to pay for that accident, and therefore, you cannot give a small employer very much merit rating, or very much distinction with the other employer, but with the larger firms it is possible, and we do.

Q.—Don't you think it rather difficult, an employer with 15 or 20 men in that class, which comes under the Act, to see \$10 or \$15 going out of his money for every dollar that is coming back to his own employees in his own plant?

A.—That is inevitable, or else if he was to carry his own liability that small employer would be ruined by one serious accident. Suppose that an accident cost \$20,000 and he is to be liable for any considerable portion of the cost, it would ruin him. It is far better for him to pay insurance on his wages, like he pays insurance on his building and be protected from big liability. That is far safer, as far as the small employer is concerned. It is a matter of insurance like insurance on a building.

MR. CLARKE: Like fire insurance!

MR. BIGGS: I have had it brought to my attention on two or three occasions that before the Board made any awards in a case, an accident, the employer was sympathetic to the employee and advanced certain moneys to him and then the Board would not recognize those advances at all.

A.—That is absolutely untrue.

Q.—I can get you the evidence?

A.—I would be glad to have it. I will tell you what we do. The forms of report that go out for the workmen to fill out ask that very question, Has the employer made you any payment or advance to the workman over the period of disability, and if we get the answer that he has we hold that money back from the workman's compensation, and we remit it to the employer, and if that is not done in any case, it is because we did not get the information or because we made a mess of it.

MR. BIGGS: You say this is like fire insurance. Taking you at your word, in fire insurance you have several different classifications, on the type of building, type of roof, and water pressure, all of those different things, underwritten at certain ratings. Do you not think it would be well to inspect every factory carefully or every manufacturing or distributing plant and give the man who is willing to spend hundreds of thousands for the protection of his employees some better rating.

A.—Well, that, as a matter of fact, is being done. We ourselves have no inspectors. You have inspectors going around in fire insurance making inspections and reports and suggesting safeguards, and there is provision in the Act, section 74—4, that is subsection 4, which provides that—I suppose Mr. Dewart will object again to a penalty—which provides that any employer who is found to be reckless or careless of the safety of his workmen may be assessed an additional assessment and we apply that in proper cases, and we have applied it.

MR. DEWART: But Mr. Biggs is asking what investigation do you as a Board make to ascertain this fact?

MR. BIGGS: Don't you think manufacturers and employers of labour would be willing to pay for half a dozen inspectors at a reasonable wage to go about as direct agents and responsible parties for your Board?

A.—Now as to that; in the first place the Act as it is at present does not put that authority in our Board. Acts in some of the other provinces do, but in Ontario there are employers' organizations called Accident Prevention Associations who have I think all told now I think eight or nine inspectors doing the very thing you say—going all over the Province visiting the different plants and reporting.

Q.—Why take anybody's word for it? Why not take it up yourself?

A.—Give us the authority. Put the safety work in the Board's hands and we will do the best we can.

Q.—I think the sooner we amend the Act the better and give the men who is willing to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars for the protection of his employees the advantage.

A.—There is some difficulty in applying that system, what is called schedule rating. It is a pretty difficult thing for an inspector to visit different plants and size up the conditions and to rate them. It is a very difficult thing to do, and while, of course, if it were the law we would carry it out to the best of our ability, there would be a good deal of danger of what might be called favouritism or inequality because one inspector would see things differently from another inspector. I mention that because it has been tried in a number of other places. For instance, Pennsylvania had it for a number of years, a schedule rating, that is, appraising the risk and valuing the assessment and generally speaking, it is considered not at all a success.

Q.—But don't you think if that system were adopted it would encourage manufacturers to protect their workmen; in protecting their workmen they would lessen the general assessment in all that class, that is group, for compensation purposes?

A.—Our rates will bear comparison with any other place. Our rates are very low compared with other places. They get the advantage in our merit rating.

MR. NICKLE: Would you care to express any opinion as to the wisdom of taking away the common law right of action provided the man has been injured through the negligence of the employer?

A.—I suppose that is a matter of policy.

MR. DEWART: The Board is perfectly willing in three party cases to subject itself to the rights of other parties and allow the employee to sue.

A.—What would you do with Schedule One employers?

MR. NICKLE: I am beginning to think you are Scotch. Every question I ask you, you ask me one?

A.—Well, employers in Schedule One are not liable at all. You would

give the workman the right to make his choice, whether he would take compensation from us or whether he would take his chance from the employer individually. I don't think it would be popular with the employer, because the chief advantage they see under the Act is that they pay their assessment and are free from liability.

Q.—Do you think the employee, provided there has been negligence on the part of the employer, should be deprived by the Act of his right of action?

A.—Well, that employee is given another right in lieu of his common law action, he is given the right to compensation.

Q.—But I am asking the specific question, do you think the employee should have the election as to which right he would pursue?

A.—Well, I have never really thought of it to make up my mind. But I am very doubtful, and Sir William Meredith in considering the Act, he thought it would be undesirable to give the right against the employer.

Q.—That is fair. You think it is a moot question.

MR. DEWART: Do you not think that section 59 of the Act gives you all the power to appoint the class of inspector Mr. Biggs has referred to. Sub-section 1 says;

“The Board shall appoint a Secretary and a Chief Medical Officer and may appoint such auditors, actuaries, accountants, inspectors, medical referees, officers, clerks and servants as the Board may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Part and may prescribe their duties and, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may fix their salaries.”

In view of this question to-night, are you prepared to recommend the appointment of such inspectors and leave it to the Government to say whether they approve of the salaries?

A.—I had never thought we had authority under that provision. I think you ought to look at section 101 which provides for assessment of employers for that work.

Q.—We do not want to shift it over to the employers?

A.—I don't think there should be too many organizations of inspectors. If we were to handle the work, and I think there is a good deal in favour of our doing it, surely we should build up another inspection. The employers now seem to think they are inspected too much.

Q.—Section 60 of the Act provides:

“The Board shall have exclusive jurisdiction to examine into, hear and determine all matters and questions arising under this Part and as to any matter or thing in respect to which any power, authority or discretion is conferred upon the Board, and the action or decision of the Board thereon shall be final and conclusive and shall not be open to question or review in any court and no proceedings by or before the Board shall be restrained by injunction, prohibition or other process or proceeding in any court or be removable by certiorari or otherwise in any court.”

Are you willing to allow any right of appeal from your decision?

A.—We have nothing to say about it, and I don't know that it is fair to ask me about that. There is a great deal to be said on both sides. It would remove from us a great deal of criticism and complaint if there were an appeal, but I am afraid it would encumber the Act and make it very difficult to administer.

MR. THOMPSON: I have heard it stated that a case is never finally closed, that is that you are always open to hear facts in connection with it?

A.—We do so. But still there must come a time when we do not feel we could deal with it further.

Q.—But you are always open for reasonable suggestions?

A.—Yes.

The Chairman (Mr. Watson). How do you arrive at merit rating as between large and small employers?

A.—We apply our merit rating, Mr. Watson, solely on results. We do not look to see what the safety devices are, or anything of that kind, but if the employer's accidents have not cost much money we give him a merit rating. If his accidents have cost a lot we make a charge and do.

Q.—And it just happens to work out that the small manufacturer his accidents cost more per capita than the large ones?

A.—Yes, we have to grade it down. You see a small employer, he may be so small that he should not have an accident in a year. Well we cannot give him much of a reward for not having one. There is about one small employer in twenty that will have an accident in a year. If we put a merit rating charge on we cannot get much out of him without putting an undue burden on him. And there will be nineteen who have had no accidents. We want to reward them. We cannot give them the same percentage of reward that we give the twentieth man in the way of charge. We cannot collect enough from the one to divide amongst the nineteen without putting an undue burden on that one man that is difficult for him to carry.

MR. BIGGS: If it were the policy of your Board to have inspectors from the section quoted would you not have the facility to do it?

A.—I don't think we could do it while this other inspection of the Employers' Safety Association is going on. There are all kinds of inspections now. In British Columbia the Board has that under its own control and in Alberta, the Board has the safety work and inspection under its own control.

Q.—Do you not think that if there were a merit rating under closer inspection that the general tendency would be to lessen accidents and in lessening the accidents you would lessen the rates?

A.—Yes.

MR. THOMPSON: Have you any idea, can you say of the 50,000 odd cases you handle, what percentage had complaints?

A.—I said I did not think there would be one per cent. that there is any question.

C. J. Halliday called; sworn; examined by H. H. Dewart, K.C.

Q.—I understand you were injured on the 15th of December, 1922, while you were working in the employ of W. J. Fletcher, building a house?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—You are resident at Windsor?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—And some question was raised as to whether Fletcher was on the Board's record as carrying on operations under the Act?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And inquiry was made from you and Mr. Fletcher with reference to the matter?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You consider that you have a complaint so far as your treatment by the Board was concerned?

A.—On that point, no; but on another point I think I have.

Q.—What is the other point on which you consider you have a complaint?

A.—They classified me as a contractor, which I repeatedly told them I was not. They forced me to pay assessment and when I paid it I claimed.

Q.—And then what happened?

A.—I got no satisfaction.

Q.—What is the case in which you got no satisfaction? What are the circumstances?

A.—They just said under Section 12 of the Act 1 was not included. Now Section 12 don't apply to my case at all, and they just stalled one way and another; they wrote a report to the Minister of Labour which was not the facts of the case at all. They didn't read their correspondence.

Q.—Have you since been able to obtain any satisfaction?

A.—No.

Q.—What is your claim now?

A.—I claim I have a right to compensation for my accident or else I should not be compelled to pay assessment.

Q.—And have you been compelled to pay assessment?

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—To what extent do you have to pay assessment?

A.—Two years on the pay roll; which I do not carry.

Q.—What is the compensation that is claimed?

A.—I do not claim any compensation because they would not recognize it as a claim. I cannot claim compensation.

Q.—I see you wrote the Board on the 9th of February, 1923 and said:

“My pay rolls for the years 1921 and 1922 audited by your auditor and signed by him show that the assessment fees which I have paid include assessment on my wages for the above period, so that although I did not request any personal covering for myself on pay roll of December 12th it was included in my remittance for dues for the above two years. The correctness of which has been sworn to as my pay roll statement shows.

“You have all the correspondence, sworn pay roll statement, you have a copy of your own letter where in you classify me as a builder and employer, you have given me a firm number, you accept my fees, consequently I do not understand why you should be guilty of delaying this claim, or sending me such an effusion.

“This will be my last letter to the Board as there are men in Toronto who will look after my interests.”

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) C. I. HALLIDAY.

And there was a reply of the Chairman to the letter of the Minister of Labour on the 15th of March forwarding your claim and so on and so on, and concluding with: “Mr. Halliday certainly appears to be a very brazen individual. He has no shadow of a right to compensation.”

Signed by the Chairman.

And I see the returns here show your pay rolls and assessments made.

A.—It was explained to the auditor and the auditor put it on his report. I was the foreman carpenter. I was not the contractor; not the builder; I was foreman carpenter and I was responsible for the work of those men. They paid the wages to the men. They paid me as an employee. I never employed the men. I engaged the men. They never worked for me. I never paid the men. The other man paid them, but they wrote me that if I engaged and supervised

the workmen the same are considered my men. I immediately pay my assessment and claim.

Q.—And it has been ignored?

A.—Absolutely. The report of the Minister of Labour is wrong. I told the Minister. I wrote him.

Q.—On the 16th of January, 1923, I see you had written to the Board:

“Evidently there is a mistake in the auditor’s report, otherwise you would not have sent the letter referred to. No, I am not engaged in the business of general construction. I work as a carpenter and foreman carpenter but do not employ any labourers or mechanics. When I have charge of the erection of a building I am responsible and keep a pay roll. I do not pay the wages so am not an employer.

I can see nothing in the Act which says that any employee is responsible for the assessment.”

Q.—So you were being held responsible for the assessment while at the same time you were an employee?

A.—I was an employee.

Q.—You were denied compensation as an employee and forced to make payment as an employer?

A.—And could not get compensation as an employee.

Q.—And could not get compensation one way or the other? And that is the grievance you complain of?

A.—Yes sir. They have all the facts in the correspondence. I have taken it up with different men in Windsor, influential men, got the best advice I could, and they claim I have got a straight legal case.

Q.—I see in another letter, dated 5th of February, you say;

“In your letter of January 27th, you advise me that when I supervise and hire workmen they are considered to be my workmen, even though they are not paid by me. I did not know until I received your letter that this was the case. I forwarded you my dues as soon as you advised me of this fact. Correspondence in your possession will show that the assessment was on the workmen’s and my wages for the years ending 1921 and 1922.

“While working under exactly similar conditions on Mr. Fletcher’s house I met with the accident (Claim No. 264504), a claim which you say the Board will not consider.

“Surely when I pay the dues I should receive the benefits and am entitled to the full payment of the claim.

“My report and Mr. Fletcher’s report of the accident were made out in ignorance of the above fact, and no doubt misled the Board in their consideration of the claim, still every person involved in the work which I have done are familiar with the facts and can and no doubt will substantiate the same.”

A.—Absolutely.

Q.—You desired an opportunity of laying that case before the committee?

A.—I wanted to get compensation. I did not know how I was going to get it. I cannot take legal action. I was advised I had a straight legal case. How was I going to get it? I took it up with Mr. Tolmie, the Premier, every person I could get in contact with that I thought could bring influences to bear, because it is a rank injustice I think.

Q.—And your only remedy was to have the case brought before the House by having the papers produced?

A.—Well, that is the method I took.

Q.—Anything else you want to add?

A.—That is all.

MR. PRICE: I don't know whether it would be proper for me, or whether I would be allowed to say anything.

MR. DEWART: Oh I think the Committee should allow a lawyer to intervene even though you will not?

A.—I am not asking to intervene as a lawyer, Mr. Dewart.

MR. DEWART: Oh, I beg your pardon.

MR. PRICE: This case has a return made to the House and there is an explanation for the matter. The explanation is found in the return, if anybody will read it, but I will be glad, if I am allowed, or if it is wished to explain the matter.

THE CHAIRMAN: I would be glad if you will explain the matter.

MR. NICKLE: Well, I will put a question. What is your answer to what Mr. Halliday has said?

A.—The facts of Mr. Halliday's case as we have them on record are these; our auditor visited Windsor in the usual course of his work, I think in December, got the pay roll statement from Mr. Halliday for certain work he was supposed to be doing, got his name I understand, as we often do, at the Builders' organization. This pay roll statement was signed by Mr. Halliday in the ordinary way.

MR. HALLIDAY: Isn't there a notation there that I was not the employer? I could not possibly give you a sworn statement as an employer?

MR. PRICE: But that would not prevent you from being a contractor you see—if I want to build a house.

MR. DEWART: But stick to the statement, please, Mr. Price. You said he sent this in as an employer. Will you please read the notation on the statement?

A.—I said he did send it in as an employer. You have it before you, "Principal—W. J. Cameron; Principal—W. M. Grant." But that does not prevent you from being an employer.

MR. HALLIDAY: Well I signed it as manager, didn't I?

MR. BIGGS: Up here it says, "Officer knowing the facts."

MR. PRICE: This is an employer's pay roll statement. It is headed.

MR. DEWART: And it says, "To be signed by the Employer, Manager, or an Officer knowing the facts. And he puts a notation; "Principal, W. J. Cameron."

A.—Cameron; that is the principal. I merely repeat we got the usual employer's statement, our auditor did, from Mr. Halliday, showing himself to be an employer on the 11th of December.

Q.—It is well you are not under oath when you say that?

A.—Yes; I am under oath. That came in. I don't know whether I have the whole file here or not. There is a claim file connected with it, that a few days later an accident happened to Mr. Halliday. I have the accident form here, and a report of the accident came in. If I had known this was coming up I would have been more familiar.

Q.—Well, the return was brought down?

A.—There are a great many returns, hundreds and hundreds of pages. I cannot be familiar with them all. In this particular one there is a report of accident; employer's report of accident.

Q.—What is the date of that sir?

A.—The date is the 28th of December.

MR. NICKLE: Who signed that?

A.—There are two; one from the employer, Fletcher, there is stated to be the employer, and another from Mr. Halliday representing himself to be in the employ of Fletcher. Fletcher, as it turned out, is merely a private individual, building a house for himself and is therefore not under the Act. That was carefully inquired into and replies were got both from Mr. Halliday and Mr. Fletcher, that Mr. Fletcher was merely putting up a house for himself as a private individual. Therefore, the accident did not come under the Act as far as that was concerned. Later when we asked for the production of the assessment, Mr. Halliday, on the pay roll statement, by the way, Mr. Fletcher is not mentioned here in the pay roll statement; Cameron and Grant is mentioned, but not Fletcher, and it was on Fletcher's job Mr. Halliday was injured.

MR. NICKLE: If I am building a private house for myself and I hire a number of men to work for me and an accident occurs, am I not in any way liable?

A.—Not under the Act unless you apply to be covered.

Q.—Are the people who work for me entitled to any compensation?

A.—Unless they can sue for damages.

Q.—From you?

A.—No.

Then there were some questions about payment of the assessment. Mr. Halliday objected he was not the real employer. I do not know as to that. It may be that he is right, he was not an employer. But so far as our information was concerned we thought he was and we asked him to make the payment as he had signed his pay roll statement, or what we considered his pay roll statement. Evidently after considerable correspondence he paid the assessment, or rather sent in an amount which more than paid the assessment. I think the assessment was for a certain amount and he sent in a larger amount and that, according to our usual practice, was put to his credit and an assessment issued to cover the amount. That is the way we deal with these advance payments, as we supposed that was.

Then, after we had done that he took up again the question of his compensation. He says, now you have got the assessment I sent you and I want pay for my accident. The answer to that is he could not get pay for his accident with Mr. Fletcher as his employer, if he was in the employ of Mr. Fletcher, because Fletcher was building a private house. He could not get pay on his own case. The Act is a workman's Act and it does not cover employer unless the employer elects under Section 12 to cover himself which Mr. Halliday did not do when he put in his pay roll statement. That is all there is in the case as I understand it.

MR. HALLIDAY: No; it is terribly mixed up.

A.—It may seem to be.

MR. HALLIDAY: The pay roll never went into the auditor's report. It doesn't show me as a contractor or a principal, because it says Mr. Cameron and this other man is principal. But even if that were so; I was an employee and always contended I was so.

MR. NICKLE: In whose employ were you at the time the accident happened?

A.—Mr. Fletcher's.

Q.—Who was Fletcher?

A.—He was a man building a house for himself.

Q.—If Mr. Price is right as to the law, Fletcher not being under the Compensation Act, you would have no claim against the Board?

A.—I have no claim against the Board on Fletcher's house or on this other house, but they had no claim against me on this assessment.

Q.—You agree that you have no claim for compensation?

A.—No claim.

Q.—The question is whether you are an employer on the job or a workman?

MR. PRICE: There may be doubt about that; that is a question that probably should be threshed out and investigated further. But I understand, Halliday was presenting his claim for compensation which I pointed out he could not possibly be entitled to, whether he was an employee on Fletcher's house or an employer himself of other persons. He was not entitled because he did not cover himself.

MR. NICKLE: Is not that a question of fact that could be ascertained by careful investigation,

MR. HALLIDAY: I think perhaps I have no claim but my contention is they should never have assessed me and since they forced me to pay fines.

MR. DEWART: What were the amounts of the fines?

A.—Oh, \$1.85, two or three times.

MR. PRICE: Don't you see what you did? You rushed this to us; you did not send us what we asked for in the assessment. You were a little sharp. You sent in extra money and said this is for my assessment. We did not ask you for the money you sent us; you know that?

A.—Yes you did.

Q.—You sent us more than we asked you for?

A.—You sent me a pay roll statement form to be made out for 1922. I had already given you a statement for 1922, to the auditor, up to November 11th. Now before I could swear to a pay roll statement for the full year 1922, I had to include my wages on Fletcher's house. I was fined because I did not pay in 1921 what it was going to be in 1922; then to prevent more fines I had to make my pay roll.

Q.—The form did not require you to put in your own wages. It expressly says, if you want to be covered yourself, you are to put it in a certain place. It gave you the option. It did not require you to put your own wages in, but you evidently thought you had put them in and then claimed the compensation.

MR. NICKLE: Can you make this right in view of the light you have got?

A.—Well, we did not need this matter brought up here to make it right. When our officer goes to Windsor he can take it up. We cannot settle at this distance whether Mr. Halliday is an employer or not, I cannot say.

MR. HALLIDAY: It says where I engage or supervise the men are considered to be your workmen. I think there is a letter there that is not perhaps correctly written to me.

MR. NICKLE: We get this out of to-night's investigation, do we; when cases come before us, or are brought to our attention, you prefer, if the facts are set out as being true that the claimant should sign the document; but if your attention is then directed to it as a case in which there is a grievance there is no objection to the member writing, and if we do that it will direct your attention to the fact that there is a complaint, and you will give further consideration?

A.—Yes, and we are glad to, in any matter where information comes from any source that seems to warrant investigation we make the investigation. We are glad to do it.

Q.—But if it is an assertion as to facts you want them signed by the complainant.

The Committee then adjourned for the Session.

Report of Special Committee to Inquire into the Administration of the University of Toronto.

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

Acting under the authority of a resolution adopted by the House on June 8th, 1922, the special committee appointed to investigate the organization and administration of the University of Toronto met for organization purposes on the 25th of October, 1922, and commenced its inquiries into the matters set forth in the reference.

THE REFERENCE

The Committee was appointed on motion of Hon. Mr. Grant, seconded by Hon. Mr. Raney, as follows:

"That a Committee of this House, composed of Messrs. Drury, Doherty, Ferguson, Dewart, McCrea, Marshall, Watson, Swayze and Greenlaw be, and it is hereby, appointed to inquire into and report to this House in regard to any matters concerning the organization and administration of the University of Toronto, including its relation with Federated Colleges and with the Toronto General Hospital, and to make any recommendations which the Committee desire in the Public's interest. That this Committee have power to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath." The name of Mr. McNamara was subsequently added to the Committee.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY

In pursuance of the objects of the inquiry, a number of public meetings was held at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, to which the representatives of the Press were admitted, and at which every facility was offered to any person interested in University affairs to make representations to the Committee upon the matters under investigation.

The Committee convened for organization purposes on Wednesday, the 25th October, 1922, the meeting being attended by the President of the University representing that institution, and by Col. Thos. Gibson, acting for certain of the alumni, for whom he asked and received permission to be officially recognized as counsel without remuneration.

Mr. Angus MacMurchy, K.C., President of the Federated Alumni of the University, and Sir Edmund Walker, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University, voluntarily attended numerous meetings of the Committee and presented their views and the views of the bodies with which they are associated as to whether or not changes were desirable in connection with the system of government at present obtaining in the University of Toronto and the methods adopted in administering The University Act.

The President of the University was in continuous attendance at the meetings, and brought with him, from time to time, such officers of the University as the Committee desired to interrogate. During the course of the inquiry the Committee examined, among others, the Chairman of the Board of Gover-

nors, the President, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Chairman of the Connaught Laboratory Committee, the Chairman of the Property Committee, the Superintendent of Buildings, the Bursar, the Registrar, the Director of Extension Work, representatives of the Senate and the various faculties in the University and the heads of the Federated Colleges. Resolutions were received from certain of the faculties and the Senate setting forth their views. In addition, acting officially for the Federated Alumni of the University, Mr. MacMurchy made certain representations in writing (which he supported by argument); and Col. Gibson introduced numerous witnesses who were desirous of presenting testimony in connection with various phases of University administration, particularly the relationship of the Toronto General Hospital to the University.

Requests were made by the representatives of the University and of the Federated Alumni Association that copies of the proceedings should be supplied for consideration by their principals, and instructions were given that sufficient copies be procured to meet the reasonable demands of all parties interested in University affairs.

The inquiry covered three distinct phases of university affairs. First, the general administration of the University under the provisions of the University Act; secondly, the connection between the University and Toronto General Hospital; and, thirdly, the question of the divorcement of the Faculty of Education from Queen's University, Kingston, and the establishment of the College of Education at Toronto.

Throughout the investigation fourteen meetings were held and forty-three witnesses heard.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY

In order to permit the House to grasp the purport of the matters which came under investigation, a brief outline of the present constitution, powers and functions of the University is presented at this juncture, as follows:—

The constitution, powers and functions of the University are defined in the "University Act, 1906," (R.S.O., 1914, Chap. 279.).

The management of the property, finances and academic business of the University is entrusted to the Board of Governors, the Senate, the Convocation, the Faculty Councils, the Council of University College and Caput. The functions of these various bodies are exercised subject to supervision and control by the Crown, as hereafter explained.

1. The Crown.—The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has the power to appoint and to remove the Board of Governors (with the exception of the Chancellor and the President); to appoint and remove the Chairman of the Board; his assent is necessary before the Board can make any expenditure which impairs the endowment of the University or College; through the Provincial Auditor or someone else appointed by himself, he audits the accounts of the Board, and he requires of them an annual report for submission to the Legislature.

2. The Board of Governors.—The Board of Governors consists of: The Chancellor and the President, ex-officio, and twenty-two persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council one of whom is named as chairman of the Board. The appointed members hold office for six years, and one-third of the number retires every two years, but *these members are eligible for re-election*. The Board has power to appoint the President of the University; and to appoint or remove all of the officers and servants of the University or University College upon the nomination or recommendation of the President. The government, conduct, management and control of the University and University College and of property, revenues, business and affairs thereof are vested in the Board (University Act 1906, Sec. 37), but all expenditures of endowment must be authorised by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board makes by-laws, rules and regulations regarding the investment of the funds; the selling and leasing of University properties; the letting of contracts; the appointment and removal of the Bursar and his assistants, clerks and other officers and servants of the University; the rate of salary to be paid to the staff and officers; the fees to be paid by students; the annual appropriations and the transaction of other business.

3. The Senate.—The Senate consists of four classes of members: (1) Ex-officio members; (2) faculty members; (3) appointed members; and (4) elected members. The ex-officio members

are the Chancellor, the Chairman of the Board of Governors, the President of the University, the Principal of University College, the President or other head of each federated university or college, the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Household Science, Education, Forestry and Music, all past chancellors, vice-chancellors and presidents. Representation of the faculties is made up as follows: The professors not including the associate professors, of the Faculty of Arts of the University; five members of the Faculty of Medicine; five members of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering; two members of the Faculty of Education; three members from each of the four Arts Colleges, University College, Victoria College, Trinity College and St. Michael's College. The appointed members consist of one representative appointed by each federated university, two by each federated college, one by the Law Society of Upper Canada, and one by each federated institution, subject, however, in the latter case to certain restrictions. The elected members number thirty-six, made up of twelve members representing the graduates in Arts who at graduation were enrolled in University College; five members each representing similar graduates in Victoria College and Trinity College; four representing the graduates in medicine; two each representing the graduates in applied science and engineering and in agriculture; two representing the graduates in law; and four representing the principals of collegiate institutes or high schools or assistants therein who are actually engaged in teaching in such institute or school. The graduates in medicine and law of Victoria University and Trinity College vote with the graduates of the University of Toronto in these same faculties.

The body thus composed is renewed once in four years, when all except the ex-officio members and the representatives of the Faculty of Arts of the University must retire, but are eligible for re-appointment or re-election. The Chairman of the Senate is the President.

The Senate has the power to fill any vacancy which may occur among the elected members of the Senate and to return a final decision in any dispute which may arise in connection with the Senate elections. Among the powers and duties of the Senate are the following: To provide for the regulation and conduct of its proceedings; for the granting of degrees, including honorary degrees, and certificates of proficiency, except in theology; for the establishment of exhibitions, scholarships and prizes; for the affiliation of any college established in Canada; for the dissolution or modification of the terms of affiliations; for the cancellations, recall and suspension of degrees; for the establishment of any faculty, department, chair or course of instruction in the University, or any department, chair or course of instruction in University College, except theology; for the conduct of the election of members of the Senate; for the appointment of examiners and the conduct of all university examinations other than those in the faculties; for the representation on the Senate of any faculty which may hereafter be established; for the preparation and publication of the calendars; to consider and determine on the report of the faculties, the courses of study in these faculties; and all other courses of study for which no faculty is created; to consider and determine on the report of the various faculty councils, the appointment of examiners and the conduct and results of the examinations in these faculties; to consider such matters as may be reported to it by the council of any faculty and to communicate its opinion or action thereon to the council; to hear and determine appeals from decisions of the faculty councils upon applications and memorials by students and others; to make rules and regulations for the management and conduct of the library and to prescribe the duties of the Librarian; to make such changes in its own composition as may be deemed expedient; and to make such recommendations to the Board as may be deemed proper to promoting the interests of the University and of University College or for carrying out the objects and provisions of the Act.

4. Convocation.—Convocation consists of the whole body of graduates of the University in all faculties. Except indirectly through its elected representatives, no part of the management of the University is exercised by it as a whole. It elects the Chancellor, and, in divisions according to faculty, it elects members of the Senate, as its representatives in arts, medicine, law, applied science and engineering and agriculture. Any question relating to University affairs may be discussed by it, and a vote taken. The result of such discussion is communicated to the Senate, which must consider the representation made, and return to Convocation its conclusion thereon.

5. Faculty Councils.—The seven faculties of Arts, medicine, applied science and engineering, household science, education, forestry and music have each a council, the president being chairman ex-officio of the first and the deans of the respective faculties of the other five. All professors, associate professors and assistant professors engaged in teaching students of any faculty have a seat and vote upon the council of the faculty whose students they teach; lecturers also, provided they are upon the permanent staff, have a seat, but no vote in the council. Each council is autonomous, and has the settlement in the first instance of all applications and memorials from its students, the drawing up of a curriculum of studies, and the appointment of examiners and the conduct of examinations. In the case of applications and memorials the settlement by the council is subject to an appeal to the Senate; in the case of courses of study, appointment of examiners and conduct of examinations, the decisions of the councils are subject to the approval of and confirmation by the Senate.

The Council of the Faculty of Arts includes the Principal of University College, the president or other head of every federated university, the dean of the Faculty of Arts, the teaching staff of University, Victoria, Trinity and St. Michael's Colleges (except in the case of those whose appointments are temporary), and one professor in the department of religious knowledge, appointed by each federated university or college.

6. The Caput.—The Caput is a committee composed of the President, the Principal of University College, the heads of the federated universities, the heads of the federated colleges, and the deans of the faculties of the University.

It has power to authorise teaching and lectures by others than the duly appointed members of the teaching staff, to exercise discipline over students, where more than one college or one faculty is concerned, or where breaches of discipline occur outside the buildings or grounds appropriated to the several colleges and faculties.

7. The Council of University College.—This body is composed of the Principal and the professors, associate professors and assistant professors of the College. It has committed to it the direction and management of the College with full authority over and entire responsibility for the discipline (including the imposition of reasonable fines) of the undergraduates in relation to the lectures and other instruction of the professors, lecturers and other teachers of the college; and no lecturing or teaching of any kind may be carried on in the College by other than the duly appointed professors or teachers without the authority of the council.

8. Federated Institutions.—The following institutions are federated with the University, viz: Victoria College, Trinity, St. Michael's College, Knox College and Wycliffe College. The president or other head of each is, ex-officio, a member of the Senate and of the University Council. In addition, Knox and Wycliffe Colleges each appoint two other representatives on the Senate. Victoria and Trinity Colleges each appoint one member and the graduates of each elect five more representatives to represent each college. All regular students matriculated in the University who are enrolled in University College or Victoria College or Trinity College or St. Michael's College, and who enter their names with the Registrar of the University are entitled to free instruction in Arts in the University. But this provision does not include exemption from laboratory fees, nor does it apply to graduate instruction. When a federated college, by arrangement with the University Council, teaches any part of the arts course, the Board of Governors may make a reduction in the fees of students taught in such college.

9. Revenues of the University.—In addition to the income from the balance of the original endowment and additions made to it from time to time, the Legislature grants to the University, annually, the sum of \$500,000 from the revenues of the Province. In addition, the annual deficit upon maintenance account is borne by the Province.

RELATION TO HOSPITAL

The connection between the Toronto General Hospital and the University is set forth in "The Toronto General Hospital Act, 1911," 1 Geo. V, 1911, cap. 80.

By this statute an agreement dated the 1st day of December, 1910, between the Governors of the University of Toronto and the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, and a by-law dated the 25th of January, 1911, respecting the medical staff of the Hospital, among other matters, were validated and confirmed. The agreement set forth the arrangement between the University and the Hospital in regard to the erection of the hospital building; and in order to settle differences of opinion as to the rights of the University in the matter of clinical instruction in the hospital, a Joint Hospital Relationships Committee was appointed consisting of four Governors and four Trustees. The Board of Trustees was required by the Act to pass the by-law above referred to, which, as in the case of the agreement, forms a schedule to the Act, and governs all appointments to the staff of the hospital and the number and kind of services to be established.

By Chapter 59, Section 17, 1906, all by-laws were to be laid before the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council within thirty days of enactment, and to go into force one month afterwards unless disallowed. The law was amended in 1908 providing that such by-laws should not go into force until approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council (Chap. 33, Sec. 60, 1908), and confirmed by Chapter 84, Section 21(2), 1913, and the revised statutes of 1914, Chap. 299, Section 21 (2).

PHASES OF THE INVESTIGATION

At the organization meeting of the Committee a memorandum was submitted from the Chairman of the Board of Governors outlining the system of government. This was compared with the methods followed in English and American Universities and elsewhere; and, in conjunction with the University

Act of 1906 (the present charter of the University), and the reports of the Royal Commissioners of 1906 and 1921, furnished the Committee with ample material upon which to form opinions in the matters subsequently submitted for consideration.

In the early stages of the inquiry, the chief phase of administration which came under review was that of Graduate Representation on the Board of Governors; and, in this connection, the evidence of three distinct bodies of opinion was received:—(1) Those represented by Col. Gibson, who favoured graduate representation on the Board *by election*; (2) the Federated Alumni, represented by Mr. MacMurchy, who favoured appointment of Alumni (as such) to the Board by the Cabinet from nominees of the Federation; and (3) the representatives of the University, who desired no change. Eventually Col. Gibson modified his demands, and expressed himself in favour of the recommendations made by the Federated Alumni.

The Financial condition of the University was reviewed in detail, and various suggestions received as to the best method of supporting the institution.

The functions of the Board of Governors, the Property Committee, the Senate, the President, the Faculties, the Bursar, the Registrar, the Director of Extension Work, and other departments and officials of the University were explained to the Committee.

It was found that the relations between the University and the Federated Colleges, namely Victoria College, Trinity College, St. Michael's College, Knox College and Wycliffe College are of the most cordial character. The present representation of these federated institutions on the Senate and University Council completely filled their requirements, and worked with commendable regularity and smoothness. No change was advocated in the provisions of the University Act, so far as these Colleges were concerned.

One of the most important contributions to the investigation was a memorandum of suggestions submitted by the Federated Alumni Association. This will be found among the exhibits to the Committee's Report, and with certain modifications, proved a valuable starting-point from which the Committee could sense the trend of the investigation.

A special phase, requiring close examination, developed, as the investigation proceeded, namely, the connection between the University and the Toronto General Hospital. Interwoven with the hospital question were others relating to gifts, and appointments to the Hospital staff. The University and Hospital authorities were called upon to defend certain reorganizations which had taken place in the internal administration of the hospital, and which had varied the terms set forth in the by-law forming part of the statute governing its administration. Allegations were made that conditions attached to gifts from the late Sir John Eaton and the Rockefeller Foundation had influenced the type of organization now adopted in the hospital; had affected appointments; and had deprived the hospital and the medical students of the experience and advice of highly qualified physicians who were "re-organized" off the staff.

A great deal of evidence was taken both in favour and against the reorganizations which had taken place in both medicine and surgery; an important point raised by those opposed to it being, that the by-law which brought about the reorganization was not approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, as required by statute. Many eminent physicians and surgeons gave the Committee the benefit of their views.

The Committee enjoyed the advantage at one stage of the proceedings, of hearing from Hon. Dr. Cody, Sir Thos. White and Sir William Meredith,

who from their wide experience were able to contribute valuable testimony as to the effectiveness of the present University Act.

A most interesting and impressive feature of the work of the Committee was a visit to the University Buildings, where the achievements of the University in Scientific Research (including the liquefaction of Helium and the production of Insulin), and the general academic proficiency of the institution were demonstrated in such a way as to elicit the approbation of the visitors.

Through this report the Committee desires to congratulate the University staff upon their accomplishments, and the people of Ontario upon the possession of such an invaluable asset as this publicly-owned University.

CONCLUSIONS

After carefully weighing the evidence adduced, the Committee has arrived at the following conclusions:—

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

In the report of the Royal Commission on University Finance, 1921, the recommendation was made that for the maintenance of the Provincial University and of University College there be restored the basis of support in the Act of 1906, viz., a yearly sum equal to fifty per cent. of the average of the Succession Duties for the three preceding years. That suggestion was reiterated before your Committee. The Committee has come to the conclusion, however, after due consideration, that the present method of making an annual statutory grant of \$500,000.00 to the University, with Cabinet consideration of the balance of requirements from year to year, furnishes a more satisfactory check upon University expenditures than the system suggested, and advises that the method now in operation be continued.

POWERS OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND SENATE.

No change is recommended in the present powers of the Board of Governors; but it is recommended that:—(a) Plans for the erection of new buildings and extensions, and substantial alterations on existing buildings; and (b) terms of gifts offered to the University, be subject to the approval of the Senate, before acceptance by the Board of Governors.

The Committee is of opinion that the erection, alteration or extension of buildings has a peculiar relationship to the academic side of University life, and therefore, the Senate's approval of these matters should be an indispensable part of the procedure.

Again, inasmuch as the conditions attached to gifts made by private benefactors may vitally concern the policy of the University in educational matters, it appears to the Committee, not only desirable, but essential, that the Senate should pass on the terms of such gifts before acceptance, and that the Board of Governors should be guided by the expressed opinion of the Senate.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS WITHIN UNIVERSITY

A great deal of criticism was levelled at the system in operation regarding appointments, promotions and retirements, and numerous suggestions were made in the direction of requiring the President, by statute or otherwise, to consult a Committee before taking action. Your Committee was advised that it has been the custom of the President to follow that procedure in the past, but that he used his own discretion as to the personnel of his Committee of Advisers.

No good purpose would appear to be served by placing a statutory obligation upon the President to consult any stipulated body of advisers. At the same time, the evidence submitted would lead to the conclusion that consultation with a committee, as widely representative as possible of the Faculty concerned, would be extremely valuable as well as desirable. We therefore recommend that the President, whenever an appointment, promotion or dismissal is in contemplation, consult with a committee elected by the Faculty concerned, whose advice should not be ignored except for very weighty reasons.

FIRST YEAR UNIVERSITY WORK TO THE HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES

Connected with the problems concerning the Faculty of Medicine was the length of the present medical course. When what is called the "Six-Year Course" was inaugurated, the entrance requirement was junior matriculation, but in 1922 the entrance standard was increased to Honour matriculation; so that, in reality, it was pointed out, from the time a student passes his junior matriculation until he graduates in medicine it has occupied him seven years.

The question of transferring the First Year work in Medicine (which is entirely academic) to the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of the Province, thus reducing the actual course in residence at Toronto by one year, is along the line of the more general suggestion of the Royal Commission on University Finances, 1921, which recommended as follows:—

"That if the future increase of candidates seeking admission to the universities should be so great as to make still further increase of staff and buildings necessary, the Department of Education and the universities of the Province be asked to consider the transfer of the present first year university work to the collegiate institutes and high schools."

The Committee in its investigation was concerned with this question only in its relation to the Faculty of Medicine. It concurs, however, in the decision above referred to, particularly stressing the necessity for action along these lines, in order to reduce the length of time required to be spent actually in the University to graduate in Medicine.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK

The work of the Extension Branch of the University of Toronto merits the highest praise. The effort made to bring the advantages of higher education to those who cannot attend the regular sessions of a University, constitutes an appealing claim to the support of those who by reason of age or financial circumstances are unable to take the usual college course. There is now no reason why systematic education, under skilled direction, should cease with adolescence. Highly trained University men visit numerous centres throughout the Province periodically; Correspondence Courses and Summer Schools are held; Tutorial instruction is given; and it is in this department that the University joins

hands with the Workers' Educational Association in meeting the demand of the workers for higher educational facilities.

Adequate financial assistance should be granted by the Government for carrying on this important work, which the Committee most heartily commends.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The Committee is in fullest accord with the view of the Royal Commissioners on University Finances, which reported in 1921, that "the modern University has a two-fold task. (a) It must give to its students a competent knowledge of what is already known, and (b) it must seek to add something to the existing stores of knowledge, and to train men for this work of productive scholarship and original scientific investigation."

The Committee recommends that in view of the splendid results obtained through Research work in the University, culminating in such discoveries as Insulin, the method of liquefying Helium and recent developments in the realm of Anaesthesia, generous provision should be made for the furtherance of the efforts of those engaged in Scientific Research.

COMPOSITION OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY IN THE UNIVERSITY

Under the University Act, the Council of the Medical Faculty consists of its "teaching staff"—precisely the same as in the case of the Faculty of Arts. Under that limited constitution lecturers and instructors whose appointments are temporary may not be regarded as on the staff, and also those on the permanent staff, who thereby become members of the Council, may act as assessors only and are not entitled to vote. On account of the growing tendency in medical education to employ more and more non-clinical or primary instructors, it was alleged that there was a danger of altogether submerging the practical teacher in voting power.

The Faculty of Medicine, so far as lecturers and instructors are concerned, differs widely from that of the Faculty of Arts, inasmuch as some practical physicians and surgeons of wide experience who teach medicine, etc., in the Hospital wards part of their time and earn their livelihood by the practice of their profession, are debarred from voting on the Council by the peculiar construction of the Act.

A large part of the duty of the Medical Council consists in the arrangement of services and methods of clinical teaching and the care of the sick in the Hospital; and a suggestion to give to medical clinicians a different status under the Act met with general approval.

It is therefore recommended that the University Act be amended, so as to provide that in the case of the Council of the Faculty of Medicine, the words "teaching staff" shall be interpreted to mean that lecturers and instructors in the clinical departments, who are members of the Council, shall act as assessors for three years only, after which they shall be entitled to vote; and that in the case of the teachers in the Primary departments of Medical Education, the full professors only be entitled to vote.

Section 70 of the University Act should therefore be amended in accordance with the draft amending Act forming part of this report.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, AND THE ONTARIO COLLEGE
OF EDUCATION, TORONTO

Remotely connected with the matters under investigation, but which the Committee dealt with in order to dispel any uncertainty as to the position of the Ontario College of Education, was an alleged misunderstanding between the University at Kingston and the Government in connection with the removal of the Faculty of Education from Queen's University and the establishment of the College of Education in Toronto. The Principal of Queen's pointed out that the removal of their Faculty was contingent upon the elimination of the Faculty of Education from the University of Toronto, and that although Queen's had lost its Faculty, it would appear that the University of Toronto still retained its Faculty of Education under the name of the Ontario College of Education. Further, the Principal questioned the contention that a grant of \$400,000.00 for the medical school was made on condition that the Faculty of Education be discontinued.

A reference to the exhibits and the evidence will make clear the details of the dispute. The Committee is convinced that (a) when it was made clear that the Government was not in a position to give a substantial grant to the Medical Department of Queen's University and at the same time provide the funds necessary for placing Queen's Faculty of Education on a satisfactory basis, the authorities of the University accepted the grant to the Medical Department on the understanding that the Faculty of Education was to be discontinued; and (b) that the Ontario College of Education is quite different from the quondam Faculty of Education in the University of Toronto, and is, in effect, a provincial institution under the control of the Department of Education. The agreement between the Minister of Education and the University of Toronto under which the College of Education was established, secured control of the institution by the Government in the following ways:—

1. The courses of study and regulations affecting the training, conduct and health of the students must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the report of the Minister of Education.
2. All appointments to the staff are made on the approval of the Minister of Education.
3. Provision is made for the inspection of the College by the officers of the Department of Education.
4. The budget of the College is voted annually as a part of the estimates of the Department of Education.

CONTRIBUTION TO SUPPORT OF UNIVERSITY BY THE CITY OF TORONTO

Having had under consideration the advantages accruing to the City of Toronto through the location of the Provincial University within its borders, the Committee is of the opinion that Toronto should contribute towards the upkeep of the institution in a measure commensurate with the benefits derived. Among the exhibits will be found a memorandum setting forth in detail the bases upon which the Committee arrived at this conclusion. It is not generally known that the estimated sum of \$3,500,000 is expended in the City annually by the University and the students, and another \$500,000 saved to the City, without taking into consideration money expended for new buildings, which provide employment for Toronto workmen.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Consideration has been given to a proposal to appoint the Minister of Education as an ex-officio member of the Board of Governors. A serious objection to such a step is the dual capacity in which the Minister would then be serving. If he acquiesced in some particular decision of the Board he would be obliged to defend it in Council. It is his duty to present the University estimates to the Cabinet, and his prior action on the Board would practically commit him to a certain course of action. The Committee, for these reasons, has rejected the suggestion.

CONVOCATION

A point raised in evidence that Convocation, which now consists of all the graduates of the University and of the federated universities, has never functioned except to confer degrees, appears to support the representation made by the Federated Alumni Association that the University Act be amended so as to provide that the Alumni Federation be substituted for Convocation as it is now constituted by the Act.

The Alumni Federation is a body of active graduates and undergraduates which has for its objects the promotion of the welfare of the University, and to deal as a body with matters affecting the common interests of the Alumni. During the war money was raised for the provision of a base hospital overseas, and after the war students were assisted financially to proceed with their courses which service to their country had interrupted. The Association has also embarked upon a plan of publicity in order to bring the needs of the University before the people.

In view of this condition, the Committee approves of an amendment to the University Act providing that Convocation shall consist of the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto, as at present constituted.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION ON BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND SENATE

It was urged in a memorandum presented by the Toronto District Labour Council that "Labour" should be given representation on the Board of Governors and the Senate, in the belief that such representation would bring the University and the people into closer sympathetic touch.

The Committee was greatly impressed by the valuable work which is being carried on by an off-shoot of the Labour organization, namely, the Workers' Educational Association, in, as they themselves put it, "bridging the gap" between the Universities and the workers. The Committee desires to compliment the Workers' Educational Association on the progress it has made. The Committee recognizes in this work the basis of a claim by the representatives of Labour for a voice in the administration of University affairs. The Association, however, has not yet been organized to a degree sufficient to justify its recognition by the Government as representing the whole of the workers of the Province. In the course of time, no doubt, the organization will become Province-wide, so that it will be possible for the workers all over the Province to come into closer touch with University work. Until such an organization is built up, the Committee does not feel that they would be justified in recommending the adoption of the suggestion for representation of Labour on the governing bodies of the University.

It is recommended that the question be kept under consideration by the Government, and that upon the future progress of the Workers' Educational

Association should depend the question of representation on the two Boards in question.

ALUMNI REPRESENTATION ON THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Representations were made to the Committee that it was desirable and in the interests of the University to grant to the graduates of the University (as such) direct representation on the Board of Governors by at least eight members, or one-third of the total membership. In support of this proposal an effort was made to show that the personal interest of the graduates and under-graduates was being lost through the lack of direct representation on the governing board. Notwithstanding the fact that already, under the present method of appointment, the graduate body is well represented on the Board by individual graduates, the point was stressed that the granting to the Alumni Federation of the privilege of a direct voice in the administration of the University would stimulate a more active interest in its affairs on the part of the Alumni, between whom and the University exists a subtle bond of affection and loyalty—the tie of personal pride and interest. The Committee was urged to consider the claims of the Alumni as a body desirous of giving unselfish service to the University. It was submitted that graduates were among the most active of the present board, and the proposed increase of graduate members would create a more efficient body for bringing the University to the people.

Your Committee believes that it would be in the interests both of the University and the public to have on the Board representing the Alumni body eight members directly elected by the Alumni Association, and recommends that the statute be changed to carry this proposal into effect. Concurrent with the passing of this legislation, the present Board of Governors should be asked to place their resignations in the hands of the Cabinet; and, being eligible for re-appointment, it is suggested that of the twenty-two members so retiring (the President and Chancellor being permanent ex-officio members), fourteen be immediately reappointed by the Government, together with the eight members whom the Alumni Association would be called upon to elect under the suggested amendment to the statute.

UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURE

Notwithstanding the uniform absence of such parliamentary representation up to the present time on this Continent, it may well be in view of the strong opinions expressed in its favour during the sittings of this Committee that such a step would be of great advantage to the interests of the Universities and of education in all its branches in this Province. Although much difference of opinion exists on the subject at present, further discussion of this important and interesting question may yet lead to the formation of a strong public opinion in Ontario favourable to such representation being granted.

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL REORGANIZATIONS

Of all the questions which came before the Committee, the arrangement between the Toronto General Hospital and the University, under the agreement referred to in a previous section, forced itself to the forefront of the discussion. It was stated, in the first place, that a certain reorganization in the Medical Service within the Hospital, which took place in 1919, and a similar reorganization in Surgery which occurred in 1920, whereby a "full-time" Professor was placed in charge of each of these services was detrimental to the best interests

of the public and the medical profession, and violated the law contained in the schedules to the Toronto General Hospital Act (1 Geo. V, chap. 80, 1911), which provided for three co-ordinate services in Medicine and four co-ordinate services in Surgery, as well as several single services in other technical branches of Medicine. Under that statute there was to be a Head of each service. The Heads in Surgery were to retire at the age of fifty-five and the Heads in Medicine at sixty, with a provision for extension to sixty and sixty-five years respectively. In addition, complaint was made that the "full-time" Professor was not obliged to devote all his time to the Hospital but was allowed to compete with practitioners not on the staff in outside practice, and that whereas certain distinguished members of the staff had been removed under the reorganizations (even when under the age-limit) certain others were retained after they had passed the age-limit. The system of appointments to the Hospital staff at present obtaining was severely criticized and condemned. Further, it was alleged (and by the terms of the gifts the point would appear to be well taken) that a certain benefaction amounting to \$500,000 from the late Sir John Eaton, known as the "Eaton Endowment", brought about the reorganization in Medicine; and that an appropriation of the Rockefeller Foundation to the University of Toronto of \$1,000,000 conditioned and made possible the reorganization in Surgery.

The Reorganizations

Your committee wishes to record its disapproval of the reorganizations in the Medical and Surgical Departments and the Departments of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, which it finds to be illegal and unauthorized, and to state that no order-in-council should now be passed confirming what was irregularly done, but that the matter be referred back to the proper authorities for reconsideration, pending which no legislative action shall be taken.

Removal of Certain Doctors.

In connection with the release of certain doctors from the Hospital staff, the Committee considers that the Board of Governors and the Trustees of the Hospital respectively showed a regrettable lack of consideration for, and appreciation of, the valuable and efficient services rendered to the University and the Hospital for many years by those whose services were abruptly and irregularly terminated under the authority and with the approval of the President of the University, through the introduction and enforcement of a method which admittedly is an experiment and is not authorized either by statute or by Order-in-Council.

Hospital Appointments.

In regard to Hospital appointments, we find that the agreement dated the first day of December, 1910, between the Governors of the University of Toronto and the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, which forms a schedule to the Toronto General Hospital Act, 1911, and which was confirmed and validated by the said Act, provides by Clause 9 thereof for a Joint Hospital Relations Committee comprised of four of the Governors of the University and four of the Trustees of the Hospital.

By Clause 12 of the agreement, the Heads of Departments in the Faculty of Medicine of the University are entitled ex-officio to a regular service in the Hospital, and the Trustees of the Hospital have no option but to appoint these Heads to the Hospital staff.

Other appointments to the Hospital staff, by Clause 15 of the agreement, are to be made only on the nomination of the Joint Committee; and, if they are unable to agree, by the President of the University and the Chairman of the Trustees or a majority after including a third person appointed by themselves.

The situation which has actually resulted is that the Hospital staff is controlled absolutely by the University, and no member of the Medical Profession not on the University staff may attend patients in the Hospital except in the private and semi-private wards.

The Committee is of opinion that such a condition is undesirable, and recommends that the present agreement between the Hospital and the University be abrogated and a new agreement entered into and validated by the Legislature, which, while preserving to the University the widest rights in regard to clinical instruction for its students in the Toronto General Hospital in connection with public ward patients, shall leave to the Hospital Trustees the sole right of appointment to positions on the Hospital staff.

Eaton and Rockefeller Gifts and Re-organizations.

As to the relation of the Eaton and Rockefeller gifts to the changes in organization, it seems clear to the Committee from a perusal of the terms of the gifts that the Eaton endowment did contain a provision which may have resulted in the appointment of the single head in lieu of three co-ordinate Heads in Medicine; and that the Rockefeller gift did contain conditions regarding salaries and the limitation of students, which, although having little bearing on the reorganization in Surgery, are, in the opinion of the Committee, highly undesirable. The Committee has no hesitation in saying that in a publicly-owned University, private endowments should not be accepted if, attached to them, are conditions which would bind the University Governors to any particular policy or course of action.

Fee-splitting.

This is a practice which has come to the attention of the Committee that casts a reflection, undeservedly, upon the whole Medical profession. The honour, integrity and etiquette of the profession are usually jealously guarded. The nefarious custom of fee-splitting appears to be beyond the reach of the ordinary disciplinary methods of the profession; and we, therefore, recommend that no Hospital receiving Government aid shall continue to receive such assistance unless it guarantees that every doctor making use of the Hospital facilities will, neither directly nor indirectly, be guilty of the practice known as fee-splitting.

Physicians and Surgeons Not on Staff to have Access to Public Wards.

The Committee does not favour the present practice of excluding a large percentage of practitioners from attending their patients in the public wards of the Toronto General Hospital. It is estimated that in Toronto 80 per cent. of the physicians are excluded from hospital practice, thereby preventing their maintaining the high standard which should be available for their patients, who represent the vast majority of the public. It was submitted in evidence that consultations and diagnoses made by outside general practitioners, following the onset of disease and prior to the patient's admission to the hospital, are largely unavailable for the hospital staff. They have to begin where they get the patient, because of the exclusion of the outside physician.

It is recommended that the University and Hospital authorities together attempt to devise a means of enabling the practitioner, not on the University staff, to practise in the hospital, in the general interests of public welfare.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDGAR WATSON,
H. H. DEWART,
C. F. SWAYZE,
F. H. GREENLAW,

J. McNAMARA,
THOS. MARSHALL,
G. H. FERGUSON,
C. MCCREA,
E. C. DRURY, *Chairman.*

Toronto, May 2nd, 1923.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the relationship between the University of Toronto and the Federated Colleges, having proved at all times eminently satisfactory, be not disturbed.
2. That the present method of financing the University be continued.
3. That (a) plans for the erection of new buildings and extensions, and substantial alterations on existing buildings; and (b) terms of gifts offered to the University, be subject to the approval of the Senate before acceptance by the Board of Governors.
4. That in considering appointments to, promotions on and retirements from the University staff, the President consult with a Committee as widely representative as possible of the Faculty concerned, whose advice should not be ignored except for very weighty reasons.
5. That the Department of Education provide throughout the Province convenient facilities for taking First-Year University work through the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.
6. That the Government encourage the Extension work of the University by adequate financial assistance.
7. That generous provision be made for the furtherance of the efforts of those engaged in Scientific Research.
8. That the composition of the Council of the Faculty of Medicine be revised, so as to enable lecturers and instructors in the clinical departments to vote after serving as assessors for three years, and restricting the franchise in the primary (non-clinical) departments to full professors only.
9. That the status of the Ontario College of Education be continued as at present.
10. That the City of Toronto contribute towards the support of the University.
11. That the Minister of Education be not a member of the Board of Governors.
12. That "Convocation" consist of the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto as at present constituted.
13. That the Government consider future representation of the Workers' Educational Association on the Board of Governors and the Senate, on conditions set forth in the section of the Report relating to the representation of Labour.
14. That the Federated Alumni Association of the University of Toronto be entitled to elect eight representatives out of a total of twenty-four, by direct election, to the Board of Governors.
15. That the question of permitting representation in the Legislature to the University be given earnest consideration by the Government.
16. *Re Toronto General Hospital.*
 - (a) That the re-organizations in Medicine, Surgery and Gynaecology (1919 and 1920) be referred back to the proper authorities for reconsideration.
 - (b) That the method of removal of certain doctors from the staff was unfortunate.
 - (c) That a new agreement regarding Hospital appointments be entered into by the University and the Hospital.
17. That hospitals receiving Government aid guarantee against the practice of "fee-splitting" by doctors practising therein.
18. That an effort be made to devise a means whereby doctors not on the University staff may have access to the public wards of the Hospital.

DRAFT BILL.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE UNIVERSITY ACT.

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 19 is amended by striking out the words "and twenty-two" in the third line thereof, and substituting the word "fourteen," and by adding after the word "Council" in the last line thereof the words "and eight persons elected directly by the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto."

2. Section 25 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"25. (1) The appointed and elected members of the Board shall hold office for four years and until their successors are appointed or elected.

(2) Two of the elected representatives and four of the appointed members shall retire each year, but shall be eligible for re-election or re-appointment as the case may be.

(3) The names of the elected Alumni representatives shall be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council before the first day of June in each year, and in default thereof vacancies on the Board of Governors shall be filled by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council."

3. Section 26 is hereby repealed.

4. Section 48 is amended by adding thereto the following clauses:—

"(t) approve all plans for the erection of new buildings and extensions to or alterations of existing buildings;

(u) approve the terms of proffered endowments before acceptance of such endowments by the Board of Governors."

5. Section 51 is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

"51. Convocation shall consist of the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto as at present constituted."

6. Section 70 is amended by adding after the words "teaching staff" in the first line thereof, the words "except in the case of the Faculty of Medicine," and by adding the following subsection as sub-section (2) thereof:—

"(2) In the case of the Council of the Faculty of Medicine, "teaching staff" shall not have the limited meaning given to it under the provisions of the Act relating to the Council of the Faculty of Arts, but lecturers and instructors in the clinical departments who are members of the Council shall be deemed to be members of the "teaching staff" after serving as assessors for three years and shall then be entitled to vote, and in the Primary departments of the Faculty of Medicine full professors only shall be deemed to be members of the "teaching staff" and thereby entitled to vote."

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