

ment since the year 1900 in connection with the Atlantic Fisheries of Canada, apart from sums spent in the fishery protection service and for bounty, in the respective provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

2. The amount expended in each of said provinces annually for fishery breeding purposes, dogfish reduction plants, bait freezers, cold storage and salaries of officials, respectively.

3. What other general purposes in connection with the fisheries expenditures were made in such provinces within said period.—Mr. Jameson.

For a return showing the foreign exhibitions in which Canada has taken part since July, 1896, the time and place where such was held, the expenditure thereon by the government of Canada, the persons, not common labourers, who had charge of the same or were employed thereat, the sums paid to such severally under the heads of (a) salary, (b) expenses, and the total cost to the country of each such exhibition; also the amounts received as revenue from the sale of articles or commodities, lumber, buildings and other materials, respectively. The whole statement to be made up in tabular form and the additions of money columns to be made.—Mr. Foster.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONS.

Mr. FOSTER moved:

For a return showing the various commissions appointed for all purposes by the government since July, 1896, the person or persons composing the commission and the date of appointment, the purpose for which appointed, the date of completion of the work in each case, and the cost of each under the heads, (a) salary, (b) travelling expenses, and (c) printing report, if any; the word 'Commissions' to include the missions of ministers, single or associated, going on public account to countries outside of Canada.

Hon. W. S. FIELDING. I am not sure that, in all cases, the expenses of ministers have been subdivided. However, the motion may go, and, as far as possible, we will bring down the return.

Motion agreed to.

ABOLITION OF THE SENATE.

Mr. E. A. LANCASTER (Lincoln and Niagara) moved:

That an humble address be presented to His Most Gracious Majesty the King, as follows:—
MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY:

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in parliament assembled, beg leave most respectfully to represent—

That in the year 1867 by Act of your imperial parliament commonly known as the British North America Act, the then existing provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were federally united and formed into one Dominion under the name of Canada, and the constitution of the legislative

authority of such Dominion provided for and the nature of its executive government declared, and since the said Act other provinces in British North America have also been federally united to the said Dominion and now form part thereof, with representation in this House of Commons, pursuant to the provisions providing therefor in the said British North America Act and amending, and other, Acts subsequently enacted;

That by the said British North America Act the executive government and authority of and over Canada is declared to continue and be vested in Your Majesty and Your Heirs and Successors, Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Your Majesty is represented in Canada by a Governor General;

That by the said British North America Act there is also a council to aid and advise Your Majesty, styled the King's Privy Council for Canada, the members of which council are from time to time chosen and summoned by Your Majesty's said Governor General and may be from time to time removed by the said Governor General;

That by the said British North America Act the parliament of Canada consists of Your Majesty, an upper House styled the Senate and the House of Commons, but with powers not to exceed these at the passing of the said Act held and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

That by the said British North America Act it is also provided that Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue or for imposing any tax or impost shall originate in the House of Commons and that no such Bill or vote, resolution or address for such appropriation or tax or impost shall be adopted or passed that has not been first recommended to that House by message of Your Majesty's said Governor General in the session in which such Bill, vote, resolution or address is proposed;

That by the said British North America Act it is also provided that where any Bill passed by the House of parliament is presented to Your Majesty's said Governor General for Your Majesty's assent, he shall declare according to his discretion but subject to the provisions of the said Act and to Your Majesty's instructions, either that he assents thereto in Your Majesty's name, or that he withholds Your Majesty's assent, or that he reserves the Bill for the signification of Your Majesty's pleasure, and that where he assents to a Bill in Your Majesty's name if Your Majesty in Council within two years after receipt thereof by the Secretary of State thinks fit to disallow the Act such disallowance shall annul the Act, and that a Bill reserved for the signification of Your Majesty's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented to Your Majesty's said Governor General for Your Majesty's assent he signifies to the Houses of parliament or by proclamation that he has received the assent of Your Majesty in Council.

That by the said British North America Act legislatures for the various provinces constituting the said Dominion of Canada are also established, each governed by a lieu-