

missioner, Mr. T. Stewart, and if the hon. Leader of the Opposition wished to obtain precise information on the subject, the best way would be to bring Mr. Stewart to the Bar of the House to give an account of his stewardship.

The Resolution was agreed to.

Another resolution was also read and agreed to.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN remarked that the next resolution he wished to move referred to the pauper grants. It was thought that as a Poor-house was established, so much money would not be required for pauper grants, but as this poor-house had only been lately established, and there were many districts in the Island which had sent no poor persons to it, the Government found it would be very difficult to apportion the grants properly, and they were, therefore, left the same as last year. The best method to adopt for the future would be to leave the matter in the hands of the commissioners of the poor-house, and let poor persons either be taken to that house or a grant given to their friends to keep them, as was found most convenient.

Resolution agreed to.

#### Poor House.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN moved a resolution granting £500 to the poor-house, and remarked that last year the grant was only £200, as it was merely an experiment, and it was thought prudent not to risk too much money, but as the institution had been established and was working very satisfactorily, it was now thought advisable to increase the grant. As there were some of the commissioners here, they could probably give a full account of its workings.

Hon. Mr. CALLBECK remarked that it was incumbent on him, as one of the Commissioners of the Poor-house, to make some remarks on the subject. Through some remissness, the report of that institution had not yet been received by the Government. He could state, however, that there were thirty-four adults and five or six children in the poor-house. The keeper furnished the food for the inmates at four shillings and six-pence per week, which was much cheaper than they could get board for anywhere else. Although a large proportion of those in the poor-house belonged to Charlottetown and its suburbs, yet there were several from the extreme ends of the Island, and he (Mr. C.) believed there were few districts that had not sent one or more.

Dr. JENKINS would like to hear from the hon. member who just sat down, whether they had made a comparison between the cost of keeping persons in the poor-house and the amount those poor persons cost the Government before the poor-house was instituted. He (Dr. J.) had opposed the establishment of a poor-house, as he considered it tended to make paupers by encouraging idleness. If the cost of keeping persons in a poor-house was greater than keeping them with their friends, hon. members should hesitate before granting this large sum.

Hon. Mr. CALLBECK stated that before the establishment of the poor-house, the Board of Health had in some instances to pay as much as fifteen shillings per week for the board of poor persons, while under medical attendance, but now such persons could be kept for four shillings and six-pence per week in the poor-house, thus showing the benefit of such an institution.

Dr. JENKINS said such cases as the hon. member (Mr. Callbeck) referred to were very rare; he wished to know the difference in the cost of keeping all the different classes of poor, in the poor-house, and among their friends. He (Dr. J.) also wished to know if the inmates of the poor-house had any occupation, and if so what the value of their labor was.

Hon. Mr. CALLBECK replied that there were many in the poor-house who were unable to engage in any occupation, but some were employed in knitting and spinning, and it was the intention to keep all employed who were able to work, so that they might help to pay the expenses of the institution.

Hon. P. SINCLAIR thought the resolution should be supported, although it was very true, as the hon. member for Charlottetown had remarked, that pauperism should not be encouraged. He (Mr. S.) had visited the poor-house and was highly pleased with the manner in which it was conducted. The poor we would always have with us, and the poor-house was the cheapest place in which they could be kept. It was a pleasing sight to behold the barracks changed into a poor-house.

The resolution was agreed to.

#### Light-houses, &c.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN moved another resolution granting certain sums, among which were an amount for Light-houses; £200 for Government House; £15 for a light on Souris Bridge. He remarked that a large sum had been expended on Government