

vince and the Dominion, which cost \$900. There was also an investigation as to the conduct of a County Court judge which cost \$900 more. There was also a special report of evidence in a capital case which cost \$280, and there was another constitutional case in the west.

L. A. Audette, for services in connection with Exchequer Court report..... \$300

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Mr. Audette is the registrar of the Exchequer Court, and he has in course of preparation the Exchequer Court reports, which are to be published in a series similar to that of the Supreme Court reports. The registrar of the Supreme Court receives \$600 for the Supreme Court reports, and I am asking half the amount for the registrar of the Exchequer Court.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). Will they cause half the work?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I am informed that it will amount to about two-thirds of the work. One volume has been issued, and another volume is in course of preparation.

Mr. AMYOT. What will be the cost of these reports?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. The same as the Supreme Court reports, which I think is \$3.50 unbound, and \$5 bound.

Mr. AMYOT. I understood last year that the cost would be reduced.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). It was reduced to \$2.50 unbound.

Mr. AMYOT. With this difference, that they published two half volumes instead of one volume. I do not see the difference between paying \$2.50 each for two volumes and paying \$5 for one, except that it costs more to be bound and is therefore dearer in the end.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. It is the same size as that for which the higher price used to be charged.

Mr. AMYOT. We ought to know what the price of these volumes is to be. It is rather dear to pay \$5 each year for them.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I will ascertain the correct price.

Mr. FRASER. I understand that this amount will be continued to Mr. Audette, and the series of reports will be continued from year to year?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Yes.

Dominion Police..... \$500

Mr. LANDERKIN. What is the strength of this force?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. There is one commissioner, one inspector, two sergeants and twenty-seven men.

Mr. LANDERKIN. Have there been any appointments to the staff within the last two years?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. Yes; four or five a year; the staff is changing all the time.

Mr. AMYOT. Does the Government intend to utilize this force to protect the witnesses in the investigation now going on before the Committee on Privileges and Elections?

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. I think the committee is able to take care of them.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell). I understand that a number of volunteers from Victoria have been sent up into the district of Nanaimo, acting as a police force. Are they paid by the Government as a police force while they are there, or by whom are they paid? What functions are they performing there? Is there a riot, or disorder, or disturbance that requires their presence at that particular point?

Sir ADOLPHE CARON. The force was sent up in the usual way, on an application made by three magistrates to the officer commanding. They were not paid by the Government, as it is not usual in such cases that the Government should provide pay for the men. They were paid by the municipality or by the local authorities. There is a question upon the paper which is being put by my hon. friend from Vancouver Island (Mr. Gordon), the answer to which will afford all the information that the department have.

Penitentiaries—Dorchester—To pay for land for penitentiary purposes..... \$3,100

Sir JOHN THOMPSON. This is to purchase a piece of marsh land in front of the penitentiary and add it to the farm. Most of the penitentiary property is upland, and the marsh lands, which extend in front, are very fertile. The upland, on which the penitentiary is situated, is rough and rocky, although a valuable property, on account of being covered with firewood. This is used almost exclusively at present. This marsh land, the warden thinks, can be bought at \$72 an acre, which is a cheap rate, and it will be very convenient for prison purpose, and will enable the authorities to raise crops that they are not able to raise now. The land is also well furnished with a good stream of water, and the prison at present has to be supplied by a large tank containing water brought from a great distance.

Mr. MULOCK. The Minister of Justice will perhaps remember that some time ago I called his attention to the work being done at the Dorchester Penitentiary, the manufacture of woodenwares in competition with free labour. On that occasion the Minister of Justice explained as one reason—I do not know whether it was his main reason, though it was a large portion of his argument—that the Government felt warranted in continuing that work on the ground that they were first in the field, being engaged in that industry before it had begun by free labour. Since that discussion I have received a communication from the firm I referred to during that debate, and they assure me that the Minister was in error—that there had been established industries of that character in Canada long prior to the Government entering upon that sort of work. I merely rise now to ask the Minister whether, in view of his having attached a good deal of importance to the supposed priority on the part of the Government, he would, during the recess, look into that matter; and, if so, I think my correspondents will give him information which will show him that the reason which he advanced as one reason for the Government continuing this business does not in fact exist. I think it will be shown that long before the Government was in the