

Montreal Post Office, Electric lighting..... \$2,250 00

Mr. BLAKE. Is this an independent service?

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. No, the next building is the Montreal Gazette office, where there is an engine and we obtain the electricity from that building.

Mr. BLAKE. What is the cost?

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. We have 150 lamps for \$2,750. The contract runs for four or five years, and additional lamps are to be furnished at \$7.30 per lamp, per annum.

Mr. BLAKE. What candle power are the lamps?

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. I cannot say.

Mr. BLAKE. How does the cost compare with the cost of gas.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. In 1885 the gas cost \$4,000, so we save about \$700 or \$800 per annum.

Public Buildings, Ontario..... \$134,477 00

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. What is to be the cost of the Napanee post office and custom house?

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. Between \$15,000 and \$16,000.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Where is it to be put?

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. That is not decided.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. This is in redemption of a pledge made four years ago and it is time it should be redeemed. This, I suppose, is for the land only.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. Well, we do not wish to fix the price of the land. We do not want it to be understood that the land will cost that much.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. Perhaps there may be a gift of the land.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Yes, perhaps—if you put it where I want it. But would it not be better to take a vote for the whole amount and proceed with the work. There can be no difficulty in settling about the site.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. The object of that is this: After the Session, in June or July, we must procure a piece of land and some one is sent to examine. When we have fixed on a proper site it is purchased and the Order in Council is passed. Then the title must be examined so that it takes some time to get the final title. The plans and specifications will be prepared, and by that time Parliament will be meeting again and we will ask for an additional amount.

Mr. MULOCK. What is this \$8,000 for Toronto post office.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. Part of it, apparently about \$6,500, is to purchase a lot on the west side of the post office on Lombard street. We were afraid it might get into other hands and that we would be prevented from getting light on that side of the property. The balance is to remodel the plumbing and outbuildings.

Mr. MULOCK. How much land has been purchased?

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. It is forty-one feet by ninety-one feet.

Mr. MULOCK. What was the price per foot?

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. There is evidently an error in the figures supplied me, but deducting the amount for repairs from the whole vote the price paid must be about \$6,500. The property has not been finally purchased—only provisionally—till Parliament votes the money.

Mr. MULOCK. If \$6,500 is the price, it is a most exorbitant price. The place is in the slums of the city. The Post Office bounds extend in the rear to Lombard street, a

street that has been abandoned; and I am aware of transactions in property in that street, far better situated than this, in which \$50 a foot was considered as the value of the land. If the Government have paid \$6,500 for it, they have paid three times its value.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. The memorandum I have states that if this lot passed into private hands and was built upon, the light on that side of the post office building would be, to a large extent, shut off. The price is considered by the chief architect to be fair and reasonable.

Mr. MULOCK. Who is the chief architect?

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. Mr. Fuller.

Mr. BLAKE. It is absurd to take Mr. Fuller's estimate of the value of property in Toronto.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. He takes evidence.

Mr. BLAKE. I do not know whether he took evidence in this case or not; it is not stated. The proper way to ascertain the value of the property is to take the opinion of those who know the value of property in the city, and my hon. friend (Mr. Mulock), who cannot be far astray, states that we are paying three prices for it.

London Infantry School \$30,000 00

Mr. BLAKE. Will the hon. gentleman explain the vote of \$30,000 for the London Infantry School?

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. It is to enable the chief architect to carry on the work of the proposed new barracks. The cost of the barrack building, including furnishing, heating, &c., is estimated at \$75,000; then there is \$3,600 for the architect and \$2,000 for the clerk of works, the total estimated cost being \$81,000.

Mr. BLAKE. Has the hon. gentleman received any information as to difficulties in connection with the drainage of the site of the school?

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN. I have not.

Mr. BLAKE. It has been stated in the papers that there are serious difficulties, and that pile driving will have to be resorted to in order to overcome them.

Mr. CARLING. The architect was in the city yesterday, and he says that the difficulty can be overcome by the construction of a drain.

Mr. BLAKE. I suppose this is the property as to which the tripartite agreement was made some time ago, under which the city bought some property from the Minister of Agriculture, and the hon. gentleman took that property and gave the city some other property?

Sir ADOLPHE CARON. Yes.

Mr. BLAKE. Will the hon. gentleman state the nature of the arrangement?

Sir ADOLPHE CARON. In 1884, on the recommendation of General Middleton, it was determined to establish an Infantry School at London. The citizens of London were very adverse to the school being established on the Government property, for reasons which they set forth. Upon that recommendation, three sites were offered, the Geary site, the Kent site, and the Carling farm. The matter was submitted to the brigade major of the district, and he recommended the Carling farm as the most suitable. The offer made to the city was \$10,000 in cash and a deed of 16 acres of land of Government property and the right to use some 90 acres adjoining for camping purposes for 20 years, for 8 acres of land now used as our military property. This proposition was approved by Order in Council; but it had to be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers of London, who rejected it. Subsequently, however, the city made a new proposition, that they would give a free deed of fifty-five acres of