

sary to-day, to take up time in going over ground which I think if at all in the purview of anybody it is the Minister of Justice.

About the Proclamation, whether it applies to British Columbia or not, these are questions that I do not feel competent to discuss as a layman. It looks to me as if you adopted that practice as if you were starting out in the capacity of a Sherlock Holmes to work up a case upon which you can appeal to the public on a one-sided presentation of the case.

MR. O'MEARA.—Can it be considered to be one-sided when there has been the amplest discussion between Mr. Scott on one side and the Nishgas on the other?

CANON TUCKER.—Would it not be possible to boil it down?

MR. SCOTT.—That is the very question I want to get before the Minister of Justice; the record as it stands is full of statements; if they are set forth you must say something about it; there is a fact; legal opinions Mr. O'Meara's views on all sorts of things. The Minister of Justice has refused to answer certain questions because he says they are for the courts to decide, but Mr. O'Meara is deciding them all the time, and there they are on record; as soon as you begin to read the record you see that.

DR. ROCHE.—I do not see any objection to having the Minister of Justice revise those papers, and there may not be much difference of opinion in the finality as to what should be printed and what should not. I am quite agreeable to have printed what the Minister of Justice may decide; he is in a better position to decide than I am.

CANON TUCKER.—I am personally very much obliged for your very patient hearing.

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

19TH JUNE, 1915.

CERTIFIED COPY OF A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON THE 19TH JUNE, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a joint memorandum, dated 17th June, 1915, from the Min-