

cessities than that proposed by the bill of a year or two ago, which did not become law.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT—You propose to establish the imperial system of weights and measures.?

Hon. Mr. AIKINS—Yes.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT—In New Brunswick we have it.

Hon. Mr. WARK—Not the Imperial gallon.

Hon. Mr. AIKINS—In the several Provinces there are legalised systems of weights and measures, but not verified.

Hon. Mr. WILMOT said they were already provided for in New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. RYAN congratulated the Government on the introduction of this very important bill, and the country also, which would have the benefit of a uniform system of weights and measures. The Imperial dry and liquid measure would now be in force throughout the whole Empire. The provisions for inspection were also valuable; for no matter how correct weights might be when first introduced, deterioration was incessant, and, if not constantly inspected, or verified, there might be a considerable loss from lightness. He thought he might also congratulate this House on this measure, for the whole of this plan of re-verification or reorganization of our weights and measures was attributable to the Senate. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—To my hon. friend himself. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. RYAN—No, to a committee which, alas, he was afraid he had forgotten. [Hear, hear, and a laugh]. A special committee was appointed in March, 1870. It reported in May, 1870, and its report was adopted. It considered the question of weights and measures, generally, in connection also with the decimal system of coinage, and the metric system. The result was that in April, 1871, we saw introduced a metric weights and measures permissive bill, which was assented to and was now in force, with the greatest advantage, particularly as regards transactions with countries on the continent of Europe employing the same system. He hoped that the Government would follow this measure by the introduction of a metric weights and measures bill, and that the system, which was the true scientific one, would be taught the pupils of our schools, for it would ultimately prevail throughout the country. Last year, nothing having been done towards a reform, he moved a resolution that, during the interval between the dissolution of the present, and the assembling of a new

Parliament, steps might be taken by the appointment of a commission of enquiry, or otherwise to obtain such full and correct information as might enable the Government to submit to Parliament at its next session, a bill or bills providing for—first, one uniform system of weights and measures throughout the Dominion. Second.—The purchase and maintenance at convenient places, of accurate and reliable standards of length, weight and capacity, including standards for the measurement of gas and water. Third.—a regular and general inspection of all weights and measures throughout the Dominion. He was glad to see that in the Bill all these matters were provided for, and congratulated this House on being to a large extent the originator of the present very valuable measure. (Cheers.) It might be made more complete and perfect, but it was necessary to some extent to yield to the old notions and habits of the people. One great improvement concerned grain, which would hereafter be sold by weight, instead of a varying bushel measure for both oats and wheat; the cental would be the legalized weight throughout the country. The change from the wine to the Imperial gallon was a great step in advance, as it insured uniformity. It would satisfy New Brunswick, and that important colony Newfoundland, which prevented us from getting the steamers to the West Indies (a laugh) with British Columbia, all of which used this Imperial measure. Canada was the only portion of the Empire hitherto without it. Altogether the bill was an excellent one (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. KAULBACK also expressed his approval of the bill, stating that it would have a good effect with the fishermen of Nova Scotia, who had to pack up 112 pounds of fish to the quintal, while the Americans got off with only one hundred in the markets of the West Indies.

The bill was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Procedure in Criminal Cases Law Amendment Bill. He explained that the bill was the joint work of the Attorney General for Ontario and the Premier, being designed to empower the Lieutenant Governor, in certain cases, to order the removal of lunatics in prison on charges of crime, still untried, to a place of safe keeping.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. MACPHERSON moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Canada Car Company. He stated the Company purposed manufacturing railway cars, locomotives, and equipments of all