

past, the result of which was that he lost his election, and I am not certain that he did not commence an action against the hon. gentleman for libel. At any rate, he thought his character had been very much aspersed. That gentleman was subsequently about to renew his suit to his constituency, whose attachment to him had been somewhat impaired, and he was supposed to be in a fair way to success. However, the hon. gentleman became reconciled to him, and the next thing we heard of him was, that he was in the North-West on one of these surveys. I would ask whether the operations of that survey have been satisfactory, or whether this abstention from voting was as expensive as the votes formerly were.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. I do not know how much money went to Jones' Locker.

Mr. BLAKE. I see the hon. gentleman knows it quite well.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. I find that the gentleman alluded to got a survey, but he did not complete it. But he owes nothing to the Department; there is no default.

Mr. CHARLTON. I notice a charge for silver chronometers. Are the surveyors provided with chronometers by the Government?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. Those are given to the daily pay men who do the outlying surveys. The chronometers belong to the Government and are returnable.

Mr. CHARLTON. I see an account rendered by W. F. King, who had made advances to the amount of \$15,484 to the surveyors. Has he charge of the surveys?

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. Mr. King is Captain Deville's chief inspector of surveys.

220. Dominion Lands chargeable to Income..... \$140,419.00

Mr. BLAKE. The Inspector of Colonization Societies Townships is, I believe, a new position created since last Session. I would ask the hon. Minister whether it is intended that the officer's services shall be permanent, or whether the appointment was rather with a view to the initiation of arrangements with colonization companies.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. The Inspector's salary is \$2,000. That officer, Mr. Rufus Stephenson, has been appointed for the purpose of inspecting the different colonization societies' lands. The regulations are rather rigid, the companies being obliged to place so many settlers in the townships each year; and strict supervision will be held over those societies. Besides performing these duties, this officer will inspect school lands, lands where parties have settled upon odd-numbered sections before survey, lands as to which parties claim for improvements—a good deal of that work is being thrown on Mr. Stephenson. He has been appointed also to value improvements and lands within the one-mile belt reserved on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to which there was a great rush, and on which people settled, some with reason, and some without; also lands about Regina; also reserved lands at Broadview and other places, where each case must be judged according to its merits.

Mr. BLAKE. The cost of officers of Crown Land agents has almost doubled.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. Yes; and I fancy we shall have to add more next year.

Mr. CHARLTON. There are heavy expenses in connection with Crown Timber agencies.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. There have been a great many timber grants made, and we have to watch them in order to secure the stumpage and rental.

Mr. CHARLTON. Under the head of Dominion Lands chargeable to Capital, I find a bill for advertising amounting to \$9,149, covering 125 newspapers. This must include nearly all the Conservative papers in Canada; there is one Reform paper on the list, the *Free Press* of this city.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. These advertisements were those in regard to regulations for the sale of land. They were published in many papers at full length. We have, however, altered that system. We insert short notices and refer the parties to the full text of the regulations which may be seen at Winnipeg and other offices.

Mr. CHARLTON. I would urge on the Government the propriety of adopting the businesslike plan of inserting advertisements in papers having the largest circulation, and not in papers because they are party journals.

203. To meet expenses under the Adulteration of Food Act ..... \$12,000.00

Mr. COSTIGAN. There is an increase of \$2,000, which is intended to provide for operations in the city of London.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant). The whole matter of the adulteration of food is of considerable importance. The First Minister was kind enough to let this item stand over in order that I might make enquiries and offer a few remarks respecting it; but the hour is so very late and members are so very tired, that, although my remarks would be very valuable, I will dispense with them this year. In the reports of the different analysts, we see how many different articles of food which we continually use, are adulterated, and some of them with injurious ingredients; and hence we can see that this is a matter which deserves public consideration. I find that various suggestions have at times been offered by these analysts as to steps being taken by the Government to ensure better articles both in the way of food and drink being offered for sale; and I was anxious to call the attention of the hon. Minister to it, and to find out whether any of these suggestions have been considered. For instance, in regard to condiments, I see we have summed up the results of the analysis of 132 samples, of which 56 or 57 per cent. were adulterated. In the Montreal and Quebec divisions, there were very large adulterations in this relation, but in Halifax, the spices are all reported pure. Coffee seems to be a particular article on which ingenuity is exercised, for both Montreal and Halifax report that every sample analyzed was impure. Butter is reported in many cases adulterated, but the adulterants are water and salt, which deteriorate the quality, and no doubt reduce the price very much, as well as our reputation as butter makers and exporters, but they cannot be said to be injurious to health. Out of twenty-nine samples of drinking water analyzed, fourteen are classed adulterated or very impure; and there is rather a long report from the different officers with reference to this matter, while the suggestion is made by Dr. Baker Edwards, of Montreal, that filters should be provided and charged for like gas meters. These are a few of the items to which I intended to call the Minister's attention, but it is repugnant to me to speak on any subject when any considerable number of the hon. members of the House is wearied. I can only hope that, on some future occasion, during next Session, this item may come up at an earlier hour, and that a little more attention will be directed to it, because I consider that it is a matter of very great importance indeed.

Resolutions to be reported.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to; and (at 1:10 o'clock a.m.) the House adjourned.