

Mr. WELDON. I would suggest that this had better stand over to be printed, and then it can be added at the third reading. It is a very important matter to the canning industry, which is a very important industry in the Lower Provinces.

Bill, as amended, reported.

PUBLIC ANALYSTS.

Mr. COSTIGAN moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the following Resolution:—

That it is expedient to provide that the Governor in Council may cause such remuneration as he deems proper to be paid to the Analysts appointed under the Bill now before the House for the prevention of Adulteration of Food and Drugs, and such remuneration, whether by fees or salary, or in part by both, may be paid to them out of any sums voted by Parliament for the purposes of the said Bill.

Motion agreed to; and the House resolved itself into Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Mr. COSTIGAN. The analysts, so far, have been paid at the rate of \$300 as a fixed amount from the fund, and that has been supplemented by fees of from \$5 to \$8 on samples. We do not propose to change that, but we propose to employ a chief analyst, who will be attached to the Department in Ottawa, and will have a larger salary than the others. It is not proposed to give him more than \$2,000 or \$2,400. Of course he will need to be a gentleman of superior education.

Mr. BLAKE. Is he to have fees too?

Mr. COSTIGAN. Not as chief analyst of the Department.

Mr. BLAKE. It seems to me it would have been more convenient for the House if the hon. gentleman had spread upon this Resolution that he is going to create a new public officer, with a salary of \$2,000 or \$2,400. That should have been so stated, and the hon. gentleman should have asked for authority for that. At the present, the only authority he takes is authority to employ such an analyst as he thinks proper, and to pay him such prices as he thinks right. As long as the hon. gentleman stated that he was not about to alter the Act in such a way as to increase the burden on the Treasury, the Resolution did not seem to be of much consequence; but if it is to result in a new officer being created, with a substantial salary of this kind, he ought to have that spread upon the paper and so have it confirmed.

Mr. COSTIGAN. I do not think it is taking a hasty step at all. The Civil Service Act provides for new appointments.

Mr. BLAKE. I did not say it was a hasty step. I was simply showing that the financial proposition—and we are not in Committee discussing the financial proposition—ought to be stated in such a manner that the House can intelligently deal with it. But a simple proposition that the Government may appoint whom they please and pay them what they please is no practical solution of the question. Is this gentleman to have \$2,000, or \$2,400, and to be an officer of the Department? Is he to travel about at all and analyze elsewhere, or are samples to be sent from various places here to him for analysis? What is the precise scope of his functions?

Mr. COSTIGAN. As chief analyst his duties will be confined to his office here. We have analysts in all the large centres throughout the Dominion, and the system may be extended. They are paid a sum which cannot be exceeded by the money at our disposal. I do not think this chief analyst will be appointed this present year at all, but this

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is only to provide for his appointment. The Resolution provides that if appointed, he shall be paid out of money voted by Parliament for that purpose. As to the duties of the officer, he will not be expected to travel through the country. His duties will be performed here in Ottawa. In cases of appeal from analysts all over the country, they may refer to him, and he will guide and advise them in reference to their duties.

Mr. MACKENZIE. Then he is not to analyze anything himself?

Mr. COSTIGAN. He may be analyst in a local capacity; for instance, in the district of Ottawa he will perform the duties of an analyst, and besides that he will be chief analyst over the others.

Mr. MACKENZIE. The hon. gentleman says he will be an authority to appeal to. Suppose the analyst in Toronto for analysing food or drinks, wishes to appeal to the chief analyst; are the specimens to be sent down here or is he to go up there?

Mr. COSTIGAN. The specimens will be sent here.

Mr. MACKENZIE. Then what is the use of an analyst at Toronto at all if the specimens are to be sent here? There is nothing in the Resolution respecting the number of analysts the Government may appoint, nor as to their location, nor as to their duties.

Mr. COSTIGAN. The appointment of the chief analyst is the only question we are discussing now. Objection is taken that we are to create a new officer a chief analyst.

Mr. BLAKE. The clause is not confined to appropriating money for the appointment of a chief analyst; it extends the appointment to subordinate officers. It provides that the Government shall have power to appoint any number of analysts at any salaries they please.

Resolution to be reported.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Mr. COSTIGAN moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on Bill (No 114) for the prevention of the Adulteration of Food and Drugs.

Mr. BLAKE. I rise to a point of order. This Bill contains a certain money clause; it is not in order in containing this clause. Under the English Parliamentary practice as under ours, any clause appropriating money must be introduced in the mode prescribed by the Rules of the House. Rule 88 of this House says:

"If any motion be made in the House for any public aid or charge upon the people, the consideration and debate thereof may not be presently entered upon, but shall be adjourned till such further day as the House shall think fit to appoint; and then it shall be referred to a Committee of the Whole House before any resolution or vote of the House do pass thereupon."

This Bill is, of course, in order as a Bill. It was not necessary that there should be a preliminary Committee if the money clause had not been made a part of the Bill; but the money clause being made part of the Bill it seems to be quite obvious that the steps which the hon. gentleman has taken in moving to introduce the Bill, in reading it the first time and the second time, there have been proceedings taken, votes and resolutions passed with respect to charges on the people otherwise than according to the forms of the House. The precedent to which I wish to direct your attention Mr. Speaker, and which seems to be quite conclusive, occurred on 14th March, 1878, and is reported in the English *Hansard* as follows:—

"Mr. MONK rose in pursuance of the notice he had given to call the attention of the right hon. gentleman in the Chair to a point of order. On the 5th March, when the right hon. member, Sir Rolloid Blenner-