

in this Island, shall be borne and defrayed by the owner and master of the said ship, or one of them, without any deduction whatever on that account from the seaman's wages." If any disease was brought to the Island the Act likewise afforded protection. The same law would apply also to American vessels. He did not wish to take up the time of this hon. committee in reading the various provisions made by the old Act relative to diseases on board ships, but he thought that any hon. member who would take the trouble to look into the matter, would find that ample provision was already made by law for the care of seamen. He certainly thought the Acts already past met the case, and unless they were repealed he did not see how this Bill could be proceeded with. In England, Hospital dues were not demanded of the vessel. There was a Sailor's Home, and at the Shipping Office seamen had to pay a certain amount. A person might take sick in Cascumpec, or any other of the outports, and of what service would an hospital in the City be to such, and yet by this Bill vessels coming here from the outports would be liable to be taxed. If there was any further protection required for seamen by all means let it be granted them, but he thought that ample provision was already made for their case.

Dr. JENKINS was as cautious about taxing ships as any one. The hon. member for Cascumpec said that ship-owners had already to pay the expenses incurred in cases of sickness. This was true, but then a ship-owner had often to spend half a-day running up and down looking for a place in which he might get a sick man accommodated. He did not think that the hon. member could have brought forward a stronger argument in favor of an Hospital. The comparison between this Island and Great Britain, would not hold good. This was a new country, and we must adapt the means to suit our wants as best we could. Ships coming here should have a tax levied upon them, to enable seamen and others who might require it, to have proper attendance in an Hospital. As to country members not being interested in such a measure, was a mistake. A case of infectious disease might come here, and the patient be sent to a private house. He might have friends in the country who would come and see him, and they might carry the disease home with them. Thus it might spread in the country. A case of malignant fever, for instance, might in this way spread through the whole Island. He believed that such a measure, once in operation, would be a great benefit to ship-owners. He thought it was time Prince Edward Island had an Hospital.

After several other hon. members had expressed their opinions on the question—

Mr. PROWE said it appeared to him that the Bill did not carry out the views of those who had spoken; and considering its imperfections, and the lateness of the Session, he thought it would be better to let the measure lie over until another year. He would move that the Speaker take the chair.

Mr. OWEN seconded the motion.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL explained the Act of 1865, and said that he thought it was very desirable that some provision should be made, similar to that contemplated by the Bill of the hon.

member (Dr. Jenkins); but whether it was expedient at this late season of the year to go into the Bill, was a question on which he was not exactly satisfied.

Mr. McCORMACK believed there was a screw loose somewhere about the Bill, and thought it better to let the matter lie over for another year. He hoped the motion would now be put.

The motion that the Speaker do now take the chair, was put and carried.

On motion of the hon. Attorney General, the Bill intitled "an Act for appropriating certain moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven," was read a third time, and passed.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Laird, that the engrossed Bill intituled, "An Act to authorize the Government to raise a loan of money for the public services of this Island," be now read a third time.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON rose to move, that it be read this day three months.

Mr. BELL.—What did the hon. member mean? Did he not know that it was quite improper for him to make such a motion now?

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON had been waiting to give as dispassionate a consideration to the Bill now before the House as possible; and during the discussion which took place at its second reading, had paid strict attention to the arguments urged, both for and against the measure, and as he had intimated when the Bill was first introduced, he had watched its progress in no spirit of unyielding prejudice. It had been ably exposed by the hon. and learned member for Georgetown, (Hon. Mr. McAulay) who might be said to have swept the globe in search of a parallel to our case, in respect to the foreign portion of the proposed loan. That hon. member had given a bird's eye view of the position and resources of each and every Colony from Canada to New Zealand, and adduced strong and sound reasons for the opinion, that to all of them a foreign loan might be of service, but to none would it be so injurious as to Prince Edward Island. The hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Duncan) had reproduced his figures, and the only objection the Leader of the Government could raise against them was their conclusiveness,—they were so true that they had become a truism—as if the sun's light was any the less valuable because we had become very familiar with it. The hon. Attorney General had travelled over the trodden ground again, but picked up no new facts or arguments. It could be clearly shown that a loan contracted for in England, under this Bill, could not possibly meet the instalments which became due for the Cunard Estates in July next; and even if it were attainable, that it could not directly relieve the Banks. A loan at six per cent. interest, with the depreciation of bonds to 75 or 80 per cent.—which we might certainly calculate upon, when Canadian Bonds with the Imperial guarantee did not rise higher than 82 per cent.—and with the expense of a standing agency in England, when compared with our limited resources, he (Hon. Mr. Henderson) held to be too serious an undertaking to command his humble support. The clause, "for general purposes," in that Bill was highly