arrived in the country, and to empower parties who undertook to assist tenantry or parties who undertook to assist tenantry or other persons, or companies formed for the purpose of aiding emigration within the fixed limits prescribed in the Act, to agree with a settler that the money advanced to bring him out and help him on his land and to put up a house, etc., should be charged upon the homestead, the settler signing an agreement to grinding of wheat in bond?

Mr. BOWELL said that was quite another

homestead, the settler signing an agreement to this effect. These were the principal proislons of the bill.

Mr. BLAKE regretted that a bill so importent had not been brought down earlier.

The bill was read a first time.

note committee to consider a resolution respecting savings banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, enabling the Governor-in-Council to fix a less rate of interest than four per cent. I r aunum as that to be paid to depositors by banks chartered under the said Act, making better provision as to the payment of dividends out of the profits of the bank, and as to notices of the annual or other meetings of the shareholders, and to continue the charters granted under the said Act until the lat day of July, 1891, subject to the said amendments and the provisions of the said

In committee, Mr. ANGLIN held that the savings banks ould not be permitted to pay a lower rate interest —an was paid by the Government vings hanks, and that the surplus should go o charitable institutions.

Mr. LANGEVIN said the banks had herto acted very fairly, and had given large

CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS LAW. Mr. BOWELL moved the House into committee to consider the following resolutions:—

"That it is expedient so to amend the Act 40 Victoria, chap. 10, amending the Acts respecting the Customs, as

"1. To make better provision respecting the abstement of advalorem duties on goods.

1. To make better provision respecting the abatement of ad valorem duties on goods imported by water and damaged, and to extend such provisions to goods imported by railway or other land conveyance and damaged.

"2. To make better provision with respect

2. To make better provision with respect to the caths and declarations required by the Act, and as to the appraisement of goods for duty and the collection of additional duty in cases of under-valuation.

"3. To provide more effectually for ensur-

the payment of duties on goods ware-housed, and for the punishment of frauds on the revenue by smuggling, using false in-voices, or by certain offences with respect to goods warehoused.

"4. To make better provision for the de-

cision of cases respecting goods seized and de-tained for breach of the Customs laws.

"5. To empower the Governor-in-Council to transfer for a time to be named in order to to transfer for a time to be named in order, the list of goods which may be imported free of duty articles (whether natural products or duty articles (whether natural as materials of duty articles (whether natural products or products of manufactures) used as materials an Canadian manufactures, and to grant a trawback on the duty paid on articles so used, or a specific sum in lieu of such drawback."

The hou, gentleman said that in the working of the Customs Act general changes had suggested themselves, and he had embodied them in the bill which would be introduced after the passage of these resolutions. In the first place the House would remember that under the Customs Act an after the passage of these resolutions. In the first place the House would remember that under the Customs Act an abatement of duty was allowed upon goods damaged while being brought into this country by water. No such provision existed in relation to goods damaged while being brought in by rail, and it was now proposed to provide that the abatement of duty should also apply to goods so imported. It was also proposed to provide a better mode of asceptaining the value of damaged goods imported than that prevailing at present. Under the existing arrangements, whatever a cargo brought at auction, or whatever was the value of the damaged goods in Canada, was the value taken for duty. Under the present proposal a rebate would be made upon the price paid for the goods in the market in which they were purchased. The next clause of the resolution provided that officers in the Customs should have power to administer an oath, as it was thought that Customs officials, from the collector down to the preventive officer, had the power. Under the present proposal the collector, sub-collectors, surveyors, and chief clerks should have the power, so that there might be no misunderstanding. The next provision also had reference to the administering of the oath. As it was, the oath administered to importers could be subtracted from, but no power was given to add to it. The bill to be introduced would give the authority to add to the oath where necessary. The bill would also provide that

to add to it. The bill to be introduced would give the authority to add to the oath where necessary. The bill would also provide that in the matter of the valuation of goods the final decision would rest no longer with the collector. At present, if a merchant objected to the valuation set upon his goods by the appraiser the matter was referred to two merchant appraisers, and in the event of the disagreement of the merchant appraisers, to the collector, whose decision was final. It was proposed now, that in case the merchant appraisers did not agree, all the evidance should be referred to the Commissioner of Customs, whose decision should be

THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTENA, March. 3.

DOMINION LANDS ACT.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD introduced a cell to amend the Dominion Lands Act, and explained that it made the following provisions:—To diminish the width of common roads in the country west of the present surveys from 100 to 66 feet, which was quite text width was suggested by the original settlers, who were accustomed to wide trails, but this difference was now believed to be awanton waste of lands, which, moreover, entailed more cost than was necessary on the municipalities. To facilitate the sub-division and disposal of land, stbring the mode of surveying in consequence of the diminution of the with of the roads. To enable the Governor-in-Council to make sales in special case on certain terms and countions. At present a party could only take up 100 acres pre-campion and purchase 160 acres, and there was no provision by which the traits could be approved to the country was to fine previous on the country was to fine within 6 the roads. This provision to selfle to the season of the diminution of the within 6 the roads. This provision and purchase 160 acres, and there was no provision by which the traits could have power under the law to reduce the provision and purchase 160 acres, and there was no provision by which the traits could have power under the law to reduce the provision and purchase 160 acres, and there was no provision by which the traits could have power under the law to reduce the provision and purchase 160 acres, and there was no provision by which the provision of the provision and purchase 160 acres, and there was no provision by which the provision of the provision and purchase 160 acres, and there was no provision by which the provision of the provision of the provision of the prevent of the provision of

Mr. BOWELL said that was quite another matter. The proposed amendment would not interfere with the bonding of goods, but it would prevent goods from going into consumption before the duty was paid. Another amendment proposed affected the provision that in no case could goods be exwarehoused unless the duty amounted to \$20. The proposition was to allow any whole package to be taken out of the warehouse for exportation if a merchant desired to take it. By the clauses 119 and 120 of the Customs Act almost unlimited power in the disposal The bill was record a first time.

IRSN IRCLEST

IRSN RELIEF may be a street of the control of t prevailed in the United States Customs. Under it, after having gone thoroughly into the investigation of the goods consumed in the manufacture of any particular article, they could declare what sum should be paid in lieu of those duties which would have been paid if the articles had been imported. This change was postponed in order that it might be easier to administer the law and less trouble to those applying for drawbacks.

Mr. COURSOL said he was credibly informed that smuggling into Canada from the United States had been carried on to a very considerable extent, and that at one point over \$150,000 worth of goods were smuggled every year.

Mr. WHELER-Does that refer to the

every year.

Mr. Dr.COSMOS called attention to the canned fish export trade, which had attained large proportions, and it was important that provisions should be made for returning actual duties paid on the tin used in canning fish. Nearly one-sixth of the total exports of fish from the Dominion was made up of fish. Nearly one-sixth of the total exports of fish from the Dominion was made up of canned fish, and the value of the fish exports for the fiscal year 1879-80 was \$6,575,000, out of which \$1,221,949 represented canned fish. He mentioned the fact that 2,343 men were employed in the canneries of British Columbia, and pointed out the great and growing importance of the fishery. Objection was taken both in Nova Scotia and British Columbia to the payment of a specific drawback on the tin used in canning fish. The amount was 34c., but in 1878 it was advanced to 50c. per box of tin. This was more liberal. amount was 34c., but in 1878 it was advanced to 50c. per box of tin. This was more liberal, but was not satisfactory to the trade. It could not be understood why the actual duties paid on tin so used were not repaid to canners, as was the case under the Mackenzie Government. The present system worked in the interest of the revenue, but was unjust to

the canners, who received back less than the duties which they paid, except in the case of those who imported at a less specific rate.

Mr. BOWELL replied that the Government Mr. Bowell replied that the Government would give every attention to the argument of the hon, member for Victoria, B.C. But the hon, gentleman seemed to think that the full amount of duty paid on this tin had been retained by previous Governments. In the past, however, the draw backwas paid on tinalone, and no other principle had been recognized as far as he could ascertain. The American Government, which had paid great attention to these matters, was not even as liberal as this Government, and he had great doubts whether canners would receive on the whole any more under the ad valorem than under the specific system. He could plainly see, however, that the fluctuations in the price of tin would be attended with a difference in the amount of duty paid. A specific duty had been fixed to avoid the great difficulties attending the calculations which would be rendered necessary if the matter were placed on an all valored basis. The question raised would receive his most earnest attention.

most earnest attention.

The resolutions were passed through committee, and a bill based thereon introduced. JUDGES' SALARIES. On motion of Mr. McDONALD (Pictou, N.S.), the bill to provide for the salaries of an additional judge of the Court of Queen's Bench and an additional judge of the Superior Court in the Province of Quebec was read a

third time. IN SUPPLY. The House went into Committee of Supply. On the item, Probable amount required for eterans of the war of 1812, \$25,000, veterans of the war of 1812, \$25,000,

Mr. CARON stated that the number of
veterans had decreased owing to deaths, but
he did not know exactly how many were deceased. The vote last year was \$30,000, and
it was under the consideration of the Government whether the amount unclaimed should
not be distributed among those who were still
lighter.

vices of those who fought and suffered for Mr. McCUAIG said it was almost a disgrace to this country that some of the veterans of 1812 were burdens on their by no means well circumstanced families. He hoped the Government would, besides remembering the living veterans, take into consideration the widows of those who were dead.

The item was passed.

tion the widows of those who were dead.

The item was passed.

On the item, \$12,500 for conversion of the Government workshops into a Supreme Court, Mr. LANGEVIN said it was proposed to remove the Supreme Court from the Parliament buildings, as there was not sufficient room for the accommodation of members and as more room was required for the books belonging to the library. By turning the workshops into the Supreme Court, rooms would be provided for the judges and officers of the court and the lawyers, and a place would be furnished for the paintings which from time to time had been presented to the nation.

nation.

Mr. BLAKE approved of the changes.

On the item \$15,000 for the new St. Catha-

on the feet \$10,000 for the new St. Catharines post-office,
Sir RICHARDCARTWRIGHT asked what
would be the entire cost of this post-office?
Mr. LANGEVIN said the entire cost with
the site would be about \$20,000.
The item was passed.
On the item, Stratford new public buildince \$15,000 ings, \$15,000, Mr. LANGEVIN said the cost of these buildings would be about \$25,000.

The committee rose.

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock, THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, March 4.

THE CATTLE TRADE. Sir ALEX, CAMPBELL-I wish to

"Cable to Sir A. T. Galt.

"4th February, 1881.—It is reported that the Privy Council order the slaughter of Canadian cattle within six days. If true, the Canadian trade ruined. See the authorities.

(Signed) "POPE."

This reply was received on the following

" Cable to J. H. Pope.

"5th February, 1881.—Telegram in the Times to-day from Montreal mentioning an alleged new order requiring the slaughter of cattle on landing. The Privy Council say no such order was issued or is contemplated contemplated.

ing cattle at that port. I think the hon, gentleman from Amheist mentioned the other day that it was in London that the Canadian cattle were met by this order-in-Council. So far as I can ascertain no order-Jouncil. So far as I can ascertain no orderin-Council has been issued, or is in contemplation, affecting the Canadian interests.

Mr. DICKEY—I am very much obliged to
my hon. friend for the trouble he has taken
in this matter, but I am sorry to say the information I have shows that the difficulty
still remains that I mentioned before. The
export of cattle that I referred to took place
on the steamer Edinburgh, going to London on the steamer Edinburgh, going to London, and on arriving in London, as I have been informed, and I have a letter from one of the shippers to that effect received only yesterday, they were met there by an order-in-Council requiring all cattle to be slaughtered within six days on the spot after they were sold. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL—Where

did that ship sail from?
Mr. DICKEY—From Halifax.
Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL—Not touching at

any other port?
Mr. DICKEY—She came from an Ameri-Mr. DICKEY—She came from an American port first, and took in between 400 and 500 head of cattle, of Canadian cattle, as I understand, at Halifax, for the port of London, and there she was met by this order, and that order I believe is a general order, and was applicable as far as I understand to Irish cattle as well as to Canadian cattle. The effect of the order is that the cattle must be sold within six days and slaughtered. The practical effect of it is just this:—Heretofore, on the arrival of a vessel at London, Liverpool, or Glasgow, with cattle from Canada, the cattle were purchased in the market, not only by local buyers, but by buyers from Manchester, Wakefield, Leeds, and other large towns in England. The consequence was there was competition in the market, and good prices were realized; but the effect of this order is to place the cattle importers entirely at the mercy of the buyers in the district where the ship arrives. The result in this particular instance was that the owners of the cattle were obliged to have their animals slaughterwere obliged to have their animals slaughtered immediately, and to take whatever price they could get at the port of arrival. That is the information I have, and it is my intention to ask for some particular and definite information on the subject.

Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL—I hope the hon, gentleman will do so in the interests of the

gentleman will do so in the interests of the public, and will also ask whether there were any cattle on this ship from the United States, or whether there had been any American cattle on this ship at any time within three months previous.

Mr. DICKEY—The information that I have at present is that all the cattle were Canadian.

Dr. BROUSE—What is the date of the

telegram received?
Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL—The 5th Feb.
Dr. BROUSE—It was on the 9th February
that I called the attention of the Government

to the same question.
Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL—The letter Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL—The letter which I read the extract from is dated on the 10th February. Of course my hon, friend from Prescott called attention to it, and as there was a telegram dated the 5th February showing that no such order was issued or contemplated, and as Sir Alex. Galt was on the que vive about it, we took it for granted that if anything of the kindoccurred he would advise us of it.

us of it.

Mr. A. R. REID-I dare say that this House hardly appreciates the wast proportions that our cattle trade with Europe has the oath where the oath where also provide that case the meragree, all the the case of the case the meragree, all the the did not know exactly how many were deceased. The vote last year was \$30,000, and the importance to this country the circumstance that the building was assumed, and the importance to the increased price that can atthe should get into England without being scheduled. Last year alone the increased price that was obtained from the increased price that was obtained from the intended and they gave the cadets was small. The professors and cadets was small. The professors and cadets was small the not then completed, and the importance to this country the increased the really did not know what object, and he really did not know what object the hone, gentleman (Mr. Scriver, and he really did not know what object, and he really did not know what object, and he are

looking after this vast interest which is as yet in its infancy, but which last year returned to this country nearly \$5,000,000. I am alad the Government have shown themselves, as they have always been, alive to the importance of this trade.

The Senate adjourned at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 4. CHIEF JUSTICE WOOD. Mr. ROYAL—It is my painful duty to present a petition against the Hon. E. B. Wood, Chief Justice of the province of Mauitoba, complaining of him as such. The petition is signed by J. C. Clarke, Q. C., ex-Attorney-General, M. O. Bradley, collector of customs, and others. ETTLEMENT IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Mr. COUGHLIN presented the petition of certain persons in the country of Middlesex, setting forth that Parliament aided the settlement in the North-West territories of emigrants from Europe, and praying that some means of assistance might be devised, either by way of reduction of fares or otherwise, under which the petitioners and others now living in Capada and desirous of settling in the North-West might be enabled to do so.

THE SAULT LINE. THE SAULT LINE.

Mr. McCarthy presented the petition of the Northera and North-Western Railway Company. It stated that an arrangement was made some years ago, whereby the Ontario & Pacific Junction line was to be a neutral line; that the control of that line had practically passed into the hands of the Grand Trunk, and that the control of the line by the Grand Trunk would be detrimental to the interests of Toronto and Hamilton and western Ontarie generally. The petitioners prayed that the application for the passage of a bill to incorporate the Northern, North-Western, and Sault Ste. Marie railway be granted.

PRISON AMENDMENT BILL

Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL—I wish to lay before the House some information in reference to a question which was asked a few days ago. My hon friend had been informed that some order-in-Council had been made in England, which injuriously affected the cattle trade of Canada, and I see the same subject referred to in a newspaper which reached here yesterday, and which accused the Government of want of attention to this very important interest. In that connection I desire to read a telegram which was sent by the Minister of Agriculture to Sir Alexander Galt on the day upon which he read the report. The despatch is as follows:—

"Cable to Sir A. T. Galt.

"4th February, 1881.—It is reported that the Privy Council order the slaughter of Canadian cattle within six days. If true, the Canadian trade ruined. See the authorities.

their boilers from faulty workmanship or material."

He explained that it was necessary to amend the Act inasmuch as steel plates were now being used to a large extent in the manufacture of boilers for steamships, and as they would stand a higher test, it was requisite that they should be properly tested. This was the principal amendment. In the description of plates difficulties sometimes arosa from the fact that the makers could not be found, and hence it was provided that practical boiler-makers might be called in to make the declaration or oath required instead of the makers of the plates themselves. These provisions would produce greater safety than now existed in connection with the use of boilers.

The resolutions were passed through committee, and a bill founded thereon introduced.

ultimate settlement of the dispute, but certainly some steps should be taken to deal with the difficulties which cropped up in

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) stated that the matters which the hon. gentleman had mentioned, though of very great importance, did not come within the purview of this bill, but if dealt with must be treated in a separate measure entirely. They would, however, naturally engage the serious consideration of the Government, The committee reported.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) moved the third reading of the bill reading of the bill.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

THE IRISH DISTRESS. Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the House into Committee of Supply.

Mr. ANGLIN said he wished to call the Mr. ANGLIN said he wished to call the attention of the House to the manner in which the money granted last session for the relief of the Irish had been employed by the Imperial Government. When the money was granted he objected to its being sent to the British Government for distribution, and suggested that it be sent to the Mansion House was granted he objected to its being sent to the British Government for distribution, and suggested that it be sent to the Mansion House committee. His suggestion was not adopted, the Premier stating, however, that the Imperial Government would be asked to devote the money to the immediate relief of the poor in Ireland. Soon after the money had been sent, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach telegraphed the Governor-General asking whether the Government would approve of the grant being divided between the Marlborough fund, and the fund of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. The reply sent was:—"My Government are desirous you should distribute the fund. Will be perfectly satisfied if you divide the \$100,000 between the Marlborough fund and the fund of the Mayor of Dublin, but express no strong wish on the subject." On the 20th of April, two full months afterwards, during which nothing had been done to apply this money to the relief of the distress, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach wrote that he had paid over the fund to the Duchess of Marlborough and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who accepted a proposal that three members of each committee should form a joint committee for the distribution of the fund. To these were afterwards added three members of the New York Herald committee, which contributed one-third of the joint fund. It was proposed to expend this money for the supply of seed, the construction of piers and harbours, for providing fishing-tackle, and for the drainage of land. This was done on the proposal of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, from whom the suggestion entirely came. This gentleman had acted as he (Mr. Anglin) had apprehended, being determined not to admit that there were in Iroland a large number of people in an actual state of starvation at the time, and suffering from want of food and clothing. The purposes mentioned were excellent in themselves, but the fund had not been expended in accordance with the clearly expressed intention of this Parliament. It was all sure that the hone gentleman (Mr. Anglin) had exercised the right sort

respect to this vote, which was carried unanimously last session. The hon, gentleman evidently tried to find fault, for he said in the first place that there had been great neglect; that the vote was passed on the 20th of February, and actually was not transmitted until the 26th, or five days later. It passed on the 20th, but could not well be communicated to the Governor-General until the next day, and if the hon, gentleman had looked at the papers—which he had apparently examined for the purpose of attack and with that view only—he would have seen that immediately on the vote being passed instructions were sent by cable to Glyn and Baring to pay over the money to the Colonial Secretary. The hon, gentleman might remember that the vote was asked for in consequence, in the first place, of a recommendation in the Speech from the Throne, which was addressed to the whole House, the Senate as well as the House of Commons. On the 20th a special message came down asking for the vote, but the Upper House thought that they ought to be consulted, not wishing to be ignored in the matter, and on the 24th the address was sent to the Senate for concurrence. The hon, gentleman wead his own speech stating that he (Mr. Anglin) suspected that the Colonial Minister would not use the fund in the proper manner. But it was stated by himself (Sir John Macdonald) in the House when asking for the vote that the Government would transmit the money, if the House so ordered and desired, to the Colonial Minister, who was a responsible man. The House sanctioned this, contrary to the opinion of the member for the vote that the Government would transmit the money, if the House so ordered and desired, to the Colonial Minister, who was a responsible man. The House sanctioned this, contrary to the opinion of the member for the vote that the opinion of the member for the vote that the covernment had placed \$100,000 at the 26th his Excellency the Governor-General sent the telegram which the hon, gentleman (Mr. Anglin) had read, stating that the dis

the immediate relief of the Irish distress, and requesting that the distribution of the money should not deprive the recipients of the franchise. He thought that this despatch plainly expressed the wishes of the House and of Parliament. On the 27th his Excellency transmitted a copy of the address from both Houses, and on the 5th of March the Secretary of State for the Colonies cabled to his Excellency asking the Government to decide whether the grant should be given to the Marlborough fund, or be divided between this and the Lord Mayor of Dublin's fund. They answered that they would be porfectly satisfied if the Imperial Government divided the \$100,000 between the two funds. They concluded, of course, that the money would be distributed between these funds, which were managed by well-organized bebe distributed between these funds, which were managed by well-organized benevolent bodies, and they presumed that this was done. His Excellency received in reply a telegram, and subsequently a letter. Both were marked "confidential," and contained matters which the Colonial Secretary considered should be confidential between him and the Governor-General.

These were communicated to the Governor-

(Sir John) was quite satisfied that these people, who lived in Ireland and who were on the spot, were much better judges of what was to be done with the fund than they could possibly be. At all events all this happened without this Government knowing anything about it. The Colonial Minister made all the arrangements, and they were satisfied that the vote should be divided between the funds of her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough and the Lord Mayor of Dublin. This was all they had to do with it, and he had no doubt that the result had been that the money had been applied in the manner which was most beneficial, not only to the immediate, but also for the permanent relief—so far as money would go—of the sufferers. And the House would observe that both the Lord Mayor and her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough de-

would observe that both the Lord Mayor and her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough de-sired that the strongest thanks should be con-veyed to Canada for the munificent gift which had been of so much service. (Applause.) The matter dropped.

IN SUPPLY. The House resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

On the item, \$250,000 for drill pay,
Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) expressed his gratification at the increase in this vote. The rule had been to drill the men for nine days and only to pay them for six. He hoped it was the intention of the Government to pay the men on their way to and from camp.
Mr. CARON said that as the increase was large he would explain the change which had been decided on from the policy of last year. It was contemplated to drill 20,000 officers and men, with 1,500 horses. Seventeen thousand officers and men would be placed in brigade camps for twelve days, and pay would be allowed for every day on service. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. PATERSON (Brant)—Including days occupied in going and returning? Mr. PATERSON (Brant)—Including days occupied in going and returning?

Mr. CARON—Yes. Transport, forage, &c., would also be paid for. He had always considered the provision for four days' drill spending money in the most useless possible manner—(hear, hear)—and twelve days formed as brief a period as was possible to enable proper military training to be imparted. It had not been finally decided how many camps they could afford to have, but he, thought it was very likely that in Ontario they would have four, in Quebec three, in New Brunswick one, in Nova Scotia one, and in Prince Edward Island one. These earnps would accommodate 17,000 officers and men, and

accommodate 17,000 officers and men, and 3,000 men would be drilled at the local head quarters at the time most convenient for them (Hear, hear.) The pay of officers would be \$1 and of men 50 cents per day. The item passed. On the item, \$59,000 for the Royal Military College, Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) said he approved of

the expenditure of money upon military instruction, but the Government should take care not to overload the college with expenditure. Care should also be taken that the services of the young men who received a first-class education at the college were not lost to the country. It would be better to put them in the Civil Service than that they hould go to serve the Imperial Government elsewhere, Mr. CARON observed that it was advisable

Mr. CARON observed that it was advisable to keep down the expenses of the college as much as possible, but he wished to direct attention to the fact that the amount expended in salaries during the first years of the college was not as large as it now was, which was accounted for by the circumstance that the building was not then completed, and the number of professors and cadets was small. The professors employed were gentlemen of high standing, and they gave the cadets the best possible instruction.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK stated that the cost of the staff was no greater than was contemplated when it was founded, and he thought that it was a most valuable institution. The salaries pai at Toronto University amounted to \$35,000 for five months, while the salaries paid at this college amounted to \$26,000, while the duties of the professors extended from eight to ten months.

The committee then rose.
The House adjourned at 1.42.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Large Increase in the Cattle Trade with Great Britain.

THE MINISTER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

OTTAWA. March 4.

Reference has already been made in previous reports to the superior advantages of the St. Lawrence route for the shipment of live stock. That superiority has continued to manifest itself in the comparative smallness of the losses sustained by cattle shippers. The appendix to the report contains the report of Prof. Mc Eachren on the working of the cattle quarantines and stock inspections. During the past year, after a lengthy correspondence with the Imperial authorities, and by means of negotiations with the United States, it was decided that while the prohibition against the introduction of American cattle and swine was of paramount necessity, both as regards the health of Canadian stock and for securing the continuance of exemption from the slaughtering clause of the "Imperial Contagious Diseases (Animals') Act, there was a possibility of allowing the transit of animals in bond from one American port to another through Canadian territory. On the subject of cattle shipment and feeding, Mr. Pope makes personally the following wise observations:—

result of overcropping and constant getting of cereals from the land, is only too apparent. Where this system has been carried on, and the want of manure is felt to replenish the elements abstracted from the soil, the evil has become too marked to pass by. The facilities for cropping and the dihas become too marked to pass by. The facilities for cropping and the diminished labour attending that branch of farming, together with the former low price of wheat as compared with stockraising, have contributed to this evil, and the time has now arrived when the proper remedy can be provided, which is afforded by the English markets so readily taking our supply of cattle. I feel that this subject cannot be too freely impressed on our agriculturists generally."

culturists generally."

The subject of immigration is, of course, The subject of immigration is, of course, dealt with in a very vigorous fashion, and very complete statistics are given. The same form of tables as was used last year has been retained in this report for convenience of comparison. The following statement of arrivals, both of immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers who have entered the Dominion from 1878 to 1880 inclusive, is

This is the largest showing of immigrants since 1873, the numbers in that year being 99,109. In 1877 they had dwindled down to 99.109. In 1877 they had dwindled down to 35,285, the very lowest point that our figures have touched, and in 1880 the immigration had doubled what it was in 1877. This is at least one reply to those who said that our protective tariff would exclude immigration. A note in page 21 of the report contains the following facts also:—The total number of persons who went into Manitoba in 1880 was, in round numbers, about 18,000, as contained as follows:—

as follows:—

Reported at Emerson to end of May, 2,065.
Reported at Winnipeg to same day, 211.
Settlers reported by chief land guide, from
May 25th to end of season, 13,366.
Latime's party from Eastern States, 169.
Graham and party from Western States,

Navvies, to work on railway, about 1,500, In all, 17,922. The erigin of the immigrants who arrived in the Dominion are only reported at the port of Quebec. They are as follows from 1878 to 1880 as reported at that port:—

Total......10,295 17,251 24,997 The trades and occupations of the steerage adults landed at the same port for the same years 1878 to 1880, were as follows:— | 1878. | 283 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 28 1879, 310 7,136 923 12 nil

ultural depression in the United Kingdom, and the confidence produced by the circulation on a very large scale of the report of the tenant farmer delegates.

The expenditure on immigration is worth notice, and may be placed in tabular form thus:—

Thus results have more than doubled, while the expenditure is still less than in 1878.

The per capita cost of actual settlers for the five previous years was as follows:—

The following extract from Thomas Connelly's report will be read with some degree
of interest:—

"During the few months I have been in
this office I have had a great number of
letters from the agricultural districts in reference to the lands of Manitoba and the NorthWest. Some few of the writers have gone
out and settled there, and there are many
men with moderate if not ample metris now Hon. J. H. Pope laid his report on the table of the House yesterday, and as usual it contains a great deal of valuable information. The first matter to which the Minister directs his attention is the cattle trade. We learn with pleasure that the cattle trade with Great Britain has, during the past year, assumed larger proportions than in any previous year, and is daily gaining favour in the British markets. This is no doubt in a great measure owing to the healthiness of Canadian stock, and to the very full and complete regulations and watchfulness exercised at the cattle quarantines, which protect it from many diseases that other countries suffer from Canada during the past year was 50,905, being an increase of 25,896 over last year, as will be seen from the following table:

1678. 1880.

Cattle. 25,009 50,905, Sheep. 30,332 81,843 Swine. 5,385 700

Reference has already been made in previous reports to the superior advantages of the St. Lawrence route for the shipment of live stock. That superiority has gontinued to manifest itself in the comparative smallness of the losses sustained by cattle shippers. The appendix to the report contains the report of Prof. McEachren on the working of the cattle in one lot. Canadian and contains the report of Prof. McEachren on the working of the cattle in one lot. Canadian sell freely in frish markets, and last summer an army contractor imported more than 50 head of Canadian cattle in one lot. Canadian clover is in great demand with our seedsmen, and I think Canadian apples should sell well in Dublin, where retailers pay from 18s. to 22s. a barrel for apples of interior quality."

The prospects for the current year, as stated in a late speech by Mr. Pope, are eminently good, and the Minister has every confidence in the future increase of the infinigration statistics.

THE MERCER CASE.

gration statistics

Arguments for the Appellant in the Su-preme Court.

the case has come up.

Mr. Macdougall appeared for Mr. Marcer;

Messrs. Blake and Bethune for the Ontario Government; Mr. Lash for the Dominion, and ex-Judge Loranger for the Province of

Quebec.
Mr. Lass held that it was the right of the

Mr. Lash held that it was the right of the Dominion Government under section 102 of the British North America Act to collect revenues arising from escheats.

Mr. MacDougall, in his argument on behalf of the appellant, urged that neither the Provincial Government nor Provincial Legislature had the right to deal with the escheated property or to control the revenues derivable from such property, because all the revenues of Canada, other than those expressly reserved by the British North America Act for the Local Legislatures, were by the same Act to form part of the consolidated fund of the Dominion. He further held that the right to escheat was a prerogative of the Crown, in view of which it belonged, not to a Local Government, but to the Dominion Government,

ernment.

Mr. Blake said that if the handing over of the prerogative in question to the local anthorities was to break the tie between this country and England, then the tie was already broken. In regard to the Confederation Act, there was no intention to abandon or surrender one iota of the powers of self-government. Exclusive legislative powers were given to the Local Legislature and the management and sale of public lands belonging to the province, with the wood and timber thereon. This was a legislative power, and was not a question of property at all; and what more extensive powers with reference to public lands could be desired? The whole intention of the Act with the four provinces was that there should belong to each province, with the exception of particular pieces of land described and otherwise distinguished, all the lands situated in that province. Before 1867 the old provinces of Canada were empowered to deal with the matters in question, and this power was continuous, falling to each province after Canfederation. It were most absurd if it were otherwise. If the provinces were fit to decide as to how our vast domain should be governed they were fit to be entrusted with other powers. Chief Justice Remonie remarked that in his province lands had been escheated by the province on more than one occasion.

Mr. Justice Henry added that this had been done, but the question of right to de se never having arisen had never been decided.

Mr. Blake having closed his argument was followed by Mr. Bethune on the same side.

Judgment was reserved. ernment.
Mr. BLAKE said that if the handing over of

Judgment was reserved.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds, and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every seasor confirms. Two million bottles sold annually, Beware of medicines of similar names, lately introduced. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Sample bottle, 16 cents. Every druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 250, 000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

ONTARIO LEGISTA JOURTH PARLIAMENT ... SECON

MONDAY THE SAULT STE. MAR Mr. PARDEE moved that the he incorporation of this company he table and read. He said the ection made to the bill was that s yould be too much, in the inter-eastern section of the province. To yould not be assertated that sould not be ascertained till the ussed in committee. It was diffi missed in committee. It was difficult of the direction of al consideration was to secure a which would act as a feeder to ailway system. He trusted the companies would come to some rrangement. The motion was carried, and

Mr. PARDEE introduced a b porate the Ontario and Sault Ste. way Company.

The bill was rea, the first time.

Alr. PARDEE n
House be suspend 1, and that the referred to the Kailway Commorrow. Carried THE RALWAY POLICE Mr. PARDEE-That this House

lay resolve itself into a committe the following resolutions:—Resolutions to the conditions hereing ioned, there shall be granted to Consolidated Revenue Fund to nentioned railway companies, for nentioned railway companies, for struction of the portions of rail mafter mentioned, as follows, that it. The Erie and Huron Railway from Rondeau, on Lake Erie, to It bluding the Wallaceburg branch from the main line to the village of burg, a distance, including the sa of about forty miles, at the rate of dred and fifty-three dollars and seemts per mile per annum panel. sents per mile per annum, payable for twenty years. (2) The Str. Huron Railway Company, from H Wiarton, a distance of about sixtyit the rate of one hundred and sollars and seventy-five cents per annum, payable half-yearly for twe (3) The Georgian Bay and Wellin way Company, from Mount Forenam, a distance of about sixteen mate of one hundred and fifteen districtive cents per mile per annual five cents per mile per mil luly, the payments shall be computed in the little payments shall be computed in the little payment in the little payment is made has pleted between the list day of Julist day of December, the payment as computed as companying on the computed as commencing on the July of the preceding year.

Resolved—That all of the of aid are to be respectively the following conditions:—(1)

enant-Governor-in-Council may railway company so aided, or way company formed by an am of any company or companies ai his Act with any other railway o companies which shall have receive provincial funds, to enter into an or agreements with any other repany or companies, containing such tetals as the Lieutenant-Governo may approve of, in order to second powers or rights of user to such companies over the line or portion railway of the company aided und solution, or former Acts, or in the of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Co the haulage thereover of the cars of such other company or comp such terms as, in default of agre tween the respective companies, matted upon by the Lieutenant-Go Council. (2) No payment shall any of the said companies in respead grants in aid for any portion of said grants in aid for any portion of the said companies. way until the Commissioner of Put shall have reported to the Lieute ernor-in-Council that such compan pleted the portion of its road in which payment is to be made (includings and station houses as the sioner may think necessary for the dation of the public), within the dation of the public), within the completing the railway or portion amed in the Acts relating to the court other period as may by any ot fixed for such purpose. (3) Payn be made as portions of the railway than ten continuous miles are conthan ten continuous miles, are con aforesaid; and in cases where the aforesaid; and in cases where the tance aided is less than ten miles, such distance. (4) After a compan plied with the conditions necessar Commissioner has reported as afore or certificates may be issued for a spect of the said grant; and when the treasurer of this province an countant in his denartment, and countant in his department, and signed by the auditor, every such shall be valid and hinding on the according to its tenor and effect; ar according to its tenor and effect; an not be necessary for any transferee, faith, of such certificate to inquire it tain proof of any facts stated there which shall be deemed conclusive which shall be deemed conclusive at the province, in favour of such to (5) Each of the said compan furnish such information of the number of the works on the railway of the or may from time to time be requir Commissioner of Public Works; and statistical or other details, accoun-formation as from time to time i formation as from time to time a quired from them by the Commissi completion of the railway. (6) The grades, the widths and slopes of cus embankments, the plans of bridges, buildings, and other structures, the structures of the colonization of iron rails, and other proposed construction of the colonization ways hereinafter mentioned, shall to inspection and approval by the Go Engineer before the commencement works, as well as after completion order to secure the continuous range. works, as well as after completion order to secure the continuous runnical ways aided by this Act, the iron or laid from time to time by any of the ways are not to be removed by the probability of the companishe consent of the Lieutenant-Gouncil, obtained on the recommer the Commissioner of Public Works.

Resolved—That the Lieutenant-In-Council may also grant such subsidy, or annual payment to pany, now or hereafter to porated, not in excess of a present of two thousand eight hundred to such terms and conditions as whe construction of a line of railwaying from a point in the District of Mar north as Gravenhurst, so as to conserve the construction of the continuous and continuous and in the District of Mar north as Gravenhurst, so as to conserve the construction of the continuous and continuous and continuous as well as the continuous and continuous

ar north as Gravenhurst, so as to copresent Ontario system of railways present Ontario system of railways ste. Marie. The total mileage not three hundred miles. The such bonus, subsidy, or annument to any company subsidies of the Legislative Assembly; and shall apon and subject to proper conducting full running powers and of the securing full running powers and of the securing equal facilities for the receiver, and transportation to, from, or said railway of the traffic of other calls of the securing equal facilities for the receiver, and transportation to, from, or said railway of the traffic of other calls of railway and the imposing litions as will secure the establishing, and collecting equal tolls, charges in respect of the traffic receiver to be delivered to, other rails upon and subject to such other for securing the due application of