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JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF

CANADA.

VOLUME XII.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

FROM THE 7TH FEBRUARY TO THE 10TH MAY, 1878,
BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

IN THE FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR
SOVEREIGN LADY, QUEEN VICTORIA.

BEING THE 5TH SESSION OF THE 3RD PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

SESSION 1878.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

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CANADA.



PROCLAMATIONS.

DUFFERIN.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, on the Seventh day of June instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of the month of APRIL last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the SEVENTH day of the month of JUNE instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear ; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of the month of JULY next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused the said Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of DUFFERIN, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF OTTAWA, this SIXTH day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the Fortieth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

RICHARD POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

W. B. RICHARDS,

Deputy Governor.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, on the Seventeenth day of July instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the SIXTH day of the month of JUNE last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the SEVENTEENTH day of the month of JULY instant, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of the month of AUGUST next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. **WITNESS,** The Honorable WILLIAM BUELL RICHARDS, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of DUFFERIN, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF OTTAWA, this THIRTEENTH day of JULY, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the Forty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

W. B. RICHARDS,
Deputy Governor.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, on the Twenty-fifth day of August instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—**GREETING :**

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the THIRTEENTH day of the month of JULY last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the TWENTY-FIFTH day of the month of AUGUST instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on THURSDAY, the FOURTH day of the month of OCTOBER next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. **WITNESS,** The Honorable WILLIAM BUELL RICHARDS, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor, the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in our CITY OF OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of AUGUST, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand, eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the Forty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

RICHARD POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

W. B. RICHARDS,

Deputy Governor.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, on the Fourth day of October next, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of the month of AUGUST last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the FOURTH day of the month of OCTOBER next, at which time at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on WEDNESDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, you meet Us in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, The Honorable WILLIAM BUELL RICHARDS, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of DUFFERIN, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF OTTAWA, this TWENTY-EIGHTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the Forty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

DUFFERIN.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, on the Fourteenth day of November instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the FOURTEENTH day of the month of NOVEMBER instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear ; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of the month of DECEMBER next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. HEREIN FAIL NOT.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of DUFFERIN, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor-General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF OTTAWA, this NINTH day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the Forty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

DUFFERIN.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, on the Twenty-fourth day of December instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the NINTH day of the month of NOVEMBER last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the TWENTY-FOURTH day of the month of DECEMBER instant, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of the month of JANUARY next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of DUFFERIN, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FIRST day of December, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in the Forty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

DUFFERIN.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, on the Fifteenth day of January instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to the FIFTEENTH day of the month of JANUARY instant, NEVERTHELESS, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit further to prorogue the same to THURSDAY, the SEVENTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, so that neither of you, nor any of you on the said FIFTEENTH day of JANUARY instant, at Our City of OTTAWA, to appear, are to be held and constrained: for WE DO WILL THAT you and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the SEVENTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, at Our City of OTTAWA, aforesaid, personally you be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may by the favour of God be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of DUFFERIN, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Dowl, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF OTTAWA, this FOURTH day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and in the Forty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF
C A N A D A

FIFTH SESSION, THIRD PARLIAMENT, 1878.

Thursday, 7th February, 1878.

This being the day on which Parliament is convoked by Proclamation (hereunto annexed) for the Despatch of Business, and the Members of the House being assembled,

A Message was delivered by *R. E. Kimber*, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

GENTLEMEN:—

Sir *William Buell Richards*, Knight, Deputy Governor, desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly the House went to the Senate Chamber.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Senate said:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Sir *William Buell Richards*, Knight, Deputy Governor, does not see fit to declare the causes of summoning the present Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, until the Speaker of the House of Commons shall have been chosen according to law, but To-morrow, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the causes of calling this Parliament will be declared,

And the Members having returned;

The Clerk of the House, standing on the step in front of the Speaker's Chair, announced that he had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following copies of Warrants showing vacancies which have occurred in the representation of the Electoral Districts of *Gloucester*, *Drummond* and *Arthabaska*, *Quebec Centre*, *Quebec East*, *Nicolet*, *Restigouche*, *Digby*, *Halifax*, *Northumberland*, *N.B.*, and *New*

Westminster. and that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery had under and by virtue of the Act 31 *Victoria*, chapter 25, section 10, issued new Writs of Election for the said Electoral Districts:—

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
To Wit:

To Richard Pope, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery:

These are to require you to make out a new writ for the election of a Member to serve in the present Parliament, for the Electoral District of *Gloucester*, in the room of the Honorable *Timothy W. Anglin*, who, since his election for the said Electoral District, hath resigned his seat.

Given under our hands and seals at *Ottawa*, this fifth day of *June*, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

A. MACKENZIE, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral
District of *Lambton*.

R. J. CARTWRIGHT, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral
District of *Lennox*.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
To Wit:

To Richard Pope, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery:

These are to require you to make out a new writ for the election of a Member to serve in the present Parliament for the Electoral District of *Drummond and Arthabaska*, in the room of *Wilfrid Laurier*, Esquire, whose seat hath become vacant by his accepting the office of Minister of Inland Revenue.

Given under our hands and seals at the City of *Ottawa* this eighth day October, 1877.

A. MACKENZIE, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral
District of *Lambton*.

EDWARD BLAKE, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral
District of *South Bruce*.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
To Wit:

To Richard Pope, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery:

These are to require you to make out a new writ for the election of a Member to represent the Electoral District of *Quebec Centre*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *Joseph Edouard Cauchon*, who hath accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, to wit: the office of Lieutenant Governor of *Manitoba*, whereby his seat hath become vacant.

Given under our hands and seals at the City of *Ottawa*, this 12th October, 1877.

A. MACKENZIE, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral
District of *Lambton*.

EDWARD BLAKE, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral
District of *South Bruce*.

To Richard Pope, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for the Dominion of Canada :

Whereas by a declaration under his hand and seal addressed by him this day to us *Phillippe Baby Casgrain*, and *Alfred Esdras De St. Georges*, both Members of the House of Commons of *Canada*,—The Honorable *Isidore Thibaudeau*, a Member of the said House of Commons of *Canada*, has resigned his seat as such Member of the said House of Commons for the Electoral District of *Quebec East*.

These presents are to require you, and we require you forthwith, upon their receipt, to issue a new writ for the election of a Member, in the place rendered vacant, as aforesaid, by the resignation of the said Honorable *Isidore Thibaudeau*.

Given under our hands and seal at *Quebec*, this seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

P. B. CASGRAIN, [L.S.]
M. P.

E. ALF. DE SAINT GEORGES, [L.S.]
M. P.

To the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery of the Dominion of Canada :

We, *William McDougall*, of the City of *Three Rivers*, a Member of the House of Commons of the said Dominion of *Canada*, for the Electoral District of the City of *Three Rivers*, and *Hypolite Montplaisir*, of the Parish of *Ste. Marie Magdelaine du Cap de la Magdelaine*, a Member of the said House of Commons of the Dominion of *Canada* for the Electoral District of the County of *Champlain*, require you, by this our warrant, to issue a writ for the election of a Member of the said House of Commons, in the room of *Joseph Gaudet*, Esquire, of the Parish of *Gentilly*, as a Member of the said House of Commons for the County of *Nicolet*, who has resigned his seat in the said House in consequence of his appointment as a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of *Quebec*, as appears from his declaration of resignation hereunto annexed.

Given under our hands and seals at *Three Rivers*, this sixteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

WILLIAM MCDUGALL, [L.S.]
HYP. MONTPLAISIR, [L.S.]

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
To Wit :

To Richard Pope, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery :

These are to require you to make out a new writ for the election of a Member to serve in the present Parliament for the Electoral District of *Restigouche*, in the room of *George Moffat*, Esquire, who, since his election for the said Electoral District, hath resigned his seat.

Given under our hands and seals at the City of *Ottawa*, this thirty-first day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

ISAAC BURPEE, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral
District of the City
and County of *Saint John*,

A. J. SMITH, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral
District of *Westmoreland*.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
To Wit: }

To Richard Pope, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery:

These are to require you to make out a new writ for the election of a Member to serve in the present Parliament for the Electoral District of *Digby*, in the room of the Honorable *William Vail*, who, since his election for the said District, hath resigned his seat.

Given under our hands and seals at *Ottawa*, this thirty-first day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

ISAAC BURPEE, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral
District of the City
and County of *Saint John*.

L. S. HUNTINGTON, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral
District of *Shefford*.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
To Wit: }

To Richard Pope, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery:

These are to require you to make out a new writ for the Election of a Member to serve in the present Parliament for the Electoral District of *Halifax*, in the room of *Alfred Gilpin Jones*, Esquire, who, since his election for the said District, hath resigned his seat.

Given under our hands and seals at *Ottawa*, this thirty-first day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

A. MACKENZIE, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral
District of *Lambton*.

ISAAC BURPEE, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral District
of the City and County
of *Saint John*.

To Richard Pope, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Dominion of Canada:

We, *Acalus-L. Palmer*, a Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of the City and County of *Saint John*, and *James Domville*, also a Member of the said House of Commons for the Electoral District of the County of *Kings* in *New Brunswick*, send greeting:

Whereas *Peter Mitchell*, Esquire, a Member of the said House of Commons for the Electoral District of the County of *Northumberland* in said Province of *New Brunswick*, has addressed and caused to be delivered to us this day, a declaration of his intention to resign his seat as such Member made in writing under his hand and seal before two witnesses. We, therefore, require you forthwith, upon the receipt of this warrant, to issue a new writ for the election of a Member of the House of Commons for the said Electoral District of the County of *Northumberland* in *New Brunswick*, in the place of the said *Peter Mitchell*.

Given under our hands and seals, at the City of *Saint John*, in the City and County of *Saint John*, and Province of *New Brunswick*, this fourteenth day of January in the forty-first year of the reign of Queen *Victoria*.

A. L. PALMER, [L.S.]
JAMES DOMVILLE, [L.S.]

Signed sealed and delivered
in presence of
C. A. PALMER,
W. B. MARTER.

To Richard Pope, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada:

We, *John Macdonald*, a Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of *Centre Toronto*, and *William Kerr*, also a Member of the said House of Commons, for the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of *Northumberland*, send greeting :

Whereas *James Cunningham*, a Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of *New Westminster*, in the Province of *British Columbia*, has addressed and caused to be delivered to us, a declaration of his intention to resign his seat as such Member, made in writing under his hand and seal before two witnesses. We, therefore, require you forthwith to issue a new writ for the election of a Member of the House of Commons for the said Electoral District of *New Westminster* in the place of the said *James Cunningham*.

Given under our hands and seals this twenty-second day of January, 1878.

JOHN MACDONALD, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral
District of *Centre Toronto*.

WM. KERR, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral District
of the West Riding of the County
of *Northumberland*.

The Clerk of the House also announced That he had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificates :—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 24th January, 1878.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the seventh day of June last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Gloucester* as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Gloucester* in the Province of *New Brunswick*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada* in the present Parliament, in the room of *Timothy Warren Anglin*, Esquire, resigned; *Timothy Warren Anglin* of *St. John*, Newspaper Proprietor, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To Alfred Patrick, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 24th January, 1878.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the eighteenth day of April last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Carleton* as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the City of *Ottawa*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Joseph M. Currier*, Esquire, resigned; *Joseph Merrill Currier*, of the Village of New Edinburgh, Esquire, Lumber Merchant, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 24th January, 1878.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the eighteenth day of April last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Lincoln* as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the County of *Lincoln*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *James Norris*, Esquire, resigned; *James Norris*, of the City of *St. Catharines*, Esquire, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 24th January, 1878.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the eighth day of October last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Arthabaska* as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Drummond* and *Arthabaska*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Wilfrid Laurier*, Esquire, who accepted an office of emolument under the Crown; *Zéphérin Desiré*, alias *Olivier Desiré Bourbeau*, Esquire, Merchant, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 24th January, 1878.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the twenty-second day of October last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the District of *Quebec* as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Quebec Centre*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *Joseph Edouard Cauchon*, who accepted an office of emolument under the Crown; *Jacques Malouin*, Esquire, Advocate, of *Quebec*, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 24th January, 1878.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the ninth day of November last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the District of *Quebec*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Quebec East*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *J. Thibaudeau*, resigned; the Honorable *Wilfrid Laurier*, Minister of Inland Revenue, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]
Clerk of the Crown of Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 24th January, 1878.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the twenty-third day of November last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Nicolet*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Nicolet*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Joseph Gaudet*, Esquire, resigned; *François Xavier Ovide Méthot*, Esquire, Farmer of the Parish of *St. Pierre les Becquets*, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

 OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 6th February, 1878.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the thirty-first day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Restigouche*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Restigouche*, in the Province of *New Brunswick*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *George Moffat*, Esquire, resigned; *George Haddow*, Esquire, of *Dalhousie*, Merchant, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 6th February, 1878.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the thirty-first day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Digby*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Digby* in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *William B. Vail*, resigned; *John C. Wade*, of *Digby*, Barrister, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

Ottawa, 7th February, 1878.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the thirty-first day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Halifax*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Halifax*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Alfred G. Jones*, Esquire, resigned; the Honorable *Alfred G. Jones*, Minister of Militia, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

The Honorable *Timothy Warren Anglin*, Member for the Electoral District of *Gloucester*; *Zéphirin Désiré alias Olivier Désiré Bourbeau*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Drummond and Arthabaska*; *Joseph Merrill Currier*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the City of *Ottawa*; *George Haddow*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Restigouche*; the Honorable *Alfred G. Jones*, Member for the Electoral District of *Halifax*; the Honorable *Wilfrid Laurier*, Member for the Electoral District of *Quebec East*; *Jacques Malouin*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Quebec Centre*; *François Xavier Ovide Méthot*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Nicolet*; *James Norris*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Lincoln*; and *John C. Wade*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Digby*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House.

The Honorable *Peter Mitchell* having presented to the Clerk of the House the Duplicate of the Indenture of his election for the Electoral District of *Northumberland (N.B.)* and having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie* (addressing himself to the Clerk of the House, who, standing up, pointed to him and then sat down) proposed to the House for their Speaker, the Honorable *Timothy Warren Anglin*, Member representing the Electoral District of *Gloucester*, and moved, "That the Honorable *Timothy Warren Anglin* do take the Chair of this House as Speaker," in which Motion he was seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)*.

And the Question being called for "That the Honorable *Timothy Warren Anglin*, do take the Chair of this House as Speaker,"

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Lafamme,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Ed-</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall) ward,</i>	
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inver-</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>ness),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Bre-</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>ton),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmore-</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>land),</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldi-</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>mand),</i>
<i>Burpee (Snbury),</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>

<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Yeo,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Young.—116.</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's,</i>	
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>P.E.I.)</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa).—</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Phumb,</i>	<i>53.</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>	
<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers)</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Clerk of the House having declared the Honorable *Timothy Warren Anglin* duly elected, he was taken out of his place by the said Mr. *Mackenzie* and Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) and conducted to the Chair, where, standing on the upper step, he returned his humble acknowledgments to the House for the great honor they had been pleased to confer upon him by again choosing him to be their Speaker.

And thereupon he sat down in the Chair; and the Mace (which before lay under the Table) was laid upon the Table.

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, seconded by the Mr. *Laflamme*, That this House do now adjourn until To-morrow.

And The House accordingly adjourned.

Friday, 8th February, 1878.

The House being met; and Mr. Speaker elect having taken the Chair;

A Message was delivered by *R. E. Kimber*, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

MR. SPEAKER,

The Governor General desires the immediate attention of this Honorable House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker elect, with the House, went to the Senate Chamber. And there Mr. Speaker spoke to the following effect, viz:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The House of Commons have elected me as their Speaker, though I am but little able to fulfil the important duties thus assigned to me.

If, in the performance of those duties, I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me, and not to the Commons, whose servant I am.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Senate said :

MR. SPEAKER :—

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to assure you that your words and actions will constantly receive from him the most favorable construction.

The House having returned,—

PRAYERS.

John C. Wade, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Digby*; *Zéphirin Desiré alias Xavier Desiré Bourbeau*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Drummond and Arthabaska*; *Jacques Malouin*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Quebec Centre*; *François Xavier Ovide Méthot*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Nicolet*; and the Honorable *Peter Mitchell*, Member for the Electoral District of *Northumberland (N.B.)*, were severally introduced to the House.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That he had received from the Honorable Mr. Justice *Bossé*, one of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874, Judgment relating to the Election—
For the Electoral District of *Beauce*.

And the same was read, and ordered to be entered on the Journals of this House, as follows :—

(Translation.)

BEAUCE CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

CANADA,
Province of *Quebec*,
District of *Beauce*. }

Superior Court.

THE DOMINION CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT, 1874, AND AMENDMENTS.

GODFROY BERNARD, *et al*,

Petitioners.

vs.

JOSEPH BOLDOC,

Respondent.

The twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

PRESENT :

The HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE JOSEPH NOEL BOSSÉ.

The Court having heard the parties in this case by their respective Counsel upon the motion of the Respondent for the rejection of the Election Petition of the said Petitioners, and examined the proceedings and the documents of the record :

Whereas the said Election Petition was presented in Court on the first day of December last, and that the time for the trial thereof has not yet been fixed; that

more than six months has elapsed since the presentation of the said Petition, and that in consequence the said Respondent is entitled to demand the rejection of the said Petition, the Court grants the said motion of the said Respondent, and in consequence rejects the said Election Petition for all purposes whatsoever, without costs.

(True Copy.)

(Signed)

Z. VEZINA,
P. S. C., District of Beauce.

To the Honorable,
The Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following Certificate:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 8th February, 1878.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the seventeenth day of January last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Northumberland* as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Northumberland*, in the Province of *New Brunswick*, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *Peter Mitchell* resigned; the Honorable *Peter Mitchell*, of the City of *Montreal*, Merchant, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Administration of Oaths of Office.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

Mr. Speaker reported, That when the House did attend His Excellency the Governor-General this day, in the Senate Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which Mr. Speaker said he had, to prevent mistakes, obtained a copy, which he read to the House, as followeth:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In again summoning you for the despatch of business, I am glad to be able to say that nothing beyond the ordinary business of the country requires your attendance.

It afforded me great pleasure to have had an opportunity, before my departure from *Canada*, of visiting the Province of *Manitoba* and a portion of the outside Territories, which visit I accomplished during last Autumn. I have now had the advantage of visiting every Province in the Dominion during the term of my government of *Canada*.

I am happy to be able to say that the Arbitration on the Fishery claims, under the terms of the *Washington Treaty*, has been concluded. An award has been made by the Commission of \$5,500,000 as compensation to *Canada* and *Newfoundland* for the use of their fisheries during the term of the present Treaty. This amount is much less than that claimed by my Government, but having assented to the creation

of the tribunal for the determination of their value, we are bound loyally to assent to the decision given.

The exhibition of Canadian manufactures and products at *Sydney, New South Wales*, was successfully carried out. I trust that the result will be the opening up of a new market for Canadian goods even in so remote a region as the Australasian Colonies, shipments of Canadian productions having already been made. The expenditure will slightly exceed the estimate, but I doubt not the cost to *Canada* will be amply repaid by the extension of her trade.

Preparations have been uninterruptedly carried on, during the last six months, for securing an ample but select exhibition of *Canada's* products and manufactures at the great exhibition to be held at *Paris* during the current year. A further estimate will be required to meet the expenditure. His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, as Chairman of the British Commissioners, has assigned a most prominent place to *Canada*, in one of the main Towers, where a Canadian Trophy is now being erected.

A very disastrous fire occurred in June last, in the City of *St. John*, which caused the destruction of a large portion of the City, including all the public buildings owned by the Dominion Government. My Government deemed it necessary to contribute \$20,000 to assist in relieving the immediate wants of the people who were rendered destitute by so appalling a calamity. I also sanctioned the appropriation of some public money with which to commence the erection of new buildings for the public business, which acts you will be asked to confirm in the usual way.

During last summer my Commissioners made another Treaty with the Blackfoot, Blood and Piegan Indians, by which the Indian title is extinguished over a territory of 51,000 square miles west of Treaty No. 4, and south of Treaty No. 6. The Treaty has been made on terms nearly the same as those under Treaty No. 6, though somewhat less onerous. The entire territory west of *Lake Superior* to the *Rocky Mountains*, and from the boundary nearly to the 55th degree of North latitude, embracing about 450,000 square miles, has now been acquired by peaceful negotiation with the native tribes, who place implicit faith in the honor and justice of the British Crown.

Early in the past summer a large body of Indians, under *Sitting Bull*, from the *United States*, crossed into British territory to escape from the *United States* troops, and have since remained on the Canadian side.

The *United States* Government made a friendly but unsuccessful attempt to induce these Indians to return to their reservations. It is to be hoped that such arrangements may yet be made as may lead to their permanent and peaceful settlement, and thus relieve *Canada* of a source of uneasiness and a heavy expenditure.

The surveys of the *Pacific* Railway have been pressed to completion during the past season. A complete instrumental survey of the route, by the valleys of the *North Thompson* and *Lower Fraser* Rivers, has been made with a view to ascertain definitely, whether that route presents more favorable features than the routes already surveyed to *Dean Inlet* and *Bute Inlet* respectively. It is believed that the additional information now obtained will enable my Government to determine which route is the most advantageous from *Tête Jaune Cache* to the sea. Full information will be laid before you at an early day, of the season's work in this and other directions.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest reaped in all quarters of the Dominion; and I rejoice that under this and other influences there has been some improvement in the Revenue returns, thus indicating, I trust, that the commercial depression that has so long afflicted *Canada*, in common with other countries, is passing away.

My attention has been called to some imperfections in the existing system of auditing the Public Accounts, and a measure providing for their more thorough and effective supervision will be submitted for your consideration.

The prospect of obtaining, at an early day, greater facilities for reaching the

North-Western Territories and the Province of *Manitoba*, is sure to attract a larger number of settlers every year, and as much of the prosperity of the Dominion depends on the rapid settlement of the fertile lands in these Territories, it is desirable and necessary to facilitate such settlement as much as possible. In order to effect this, measures will be submitted for your consideration concerning the registration of titles, the enactment of a Homestead Law, and the promotion of Railway enterprise in districts not touched by the *Canada Pacific* Railway.

Your attention will be called to a measure for better securing the Independence of Parliament.

Experience has shown that certain changes may advantageously be made in the departmental arrangements existing at present. A bill will be submitted to you for accomplishing this purpose without increasing the expenditure, or the number of Departments.

It is very desirable that there should be uniform legislation in all the Provinces respecting the traffic in spirituous liquors. Hitherto that trade has been regulated by Provincial laws, or laws existing before the Confederation of the Provinces, although there has been lately a conflict of authority as to the jurisdiction of the local authorities. A bill making the necessary provision will be submitted for your consideration.

Various measures found necessary for the amendment of existing laws will also be submitted for your approval.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The Estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you at an early day. They have been prepared with an anxious desire to provide for all the branches of the public service and the execution of pressing public works within the limits of the expected revenue, without increasing the burden of taxation.

I have directed that the Public Accounts of the past financial year shall be laid before you.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Laflamme*,

Ordered, That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor-General to both Houses of the Parliament of the Dominion of *Canada*, be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Resolved,—That Select Standing Committees of this House, for the present Session, be appointed for the following purposes:—1. On Privileges and Elections.—2. On Expiring Laws.—3. On Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.—4. On Miscellaneous Private Bills.—5. On Standing Orders.—6. On Printing.—7. On Public Accounts.—8. On Banking and Commerce.—9. On Immigration and Colonization,—which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House; and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the Report of the Librarian upon the state of the Library of Parliament, (*Sessional Papers No. 11.*)

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 11th February, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Thomson (*Welland*),—The Petition of the Canada Southern Railway Company.

By Mr. Casgrain,—The Petition of the Stadacona Fire and Life Insurance Company.

By Mr. Macdonald (*Toronto*),—The Petition of Messrs. A. & W. Burns, of Toronto and others, Traders in Soda Water.

By Mr. Desjardins,—The Petition of the National Insurance Company.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Account Current of the House of Commons, of the amount received and disbursed by him for Contingencies, from the 1st July, 1876, to the 1st July, 1877; with the Auditor's Report. as followeth:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

Ottawa, 23rd November, 1877.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to report that I have audited the books of your Accountant's office for the year ended 30th June, 1877; and having compared the same with the vouchers, and accompanying Account Current, I find all correct.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

R. W. BAXTER.

The Honorable
The Commissioners of the Internal Economy,
Of the House of Commons of *Canada*,
&c., &c., &c.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Ross (Middlesex)*, *Oliver*, *Dymond*, *Béchar*, *Charlton*, *Tupper*, *Bowell*, *Desjardins*, and *Colby*, be appointed to supervise the Official Report of the Debates of this House during the present Session, with power to report from time to time.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of Parliament;

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Speech into consideration.

Mr. *De St. Georges* moved, seconded by Mr. *Charlton*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for his gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session; and further to assure His Excellency,—that we learn with satisfaction, that His Excellency, in again summoning us for the despatch of business, is able to inform us that nothing beyond the ordinary business of the country requires our attendance.

That it affords us great pleasure to know that His Excellency had an opportunity, before his departure from *Canada*, of visiting the Province of *Manitoba* and a portion of the outside Territories, which visit His Excellency accomplished during last Autumn, and that His Excellency has now had the advantage of visiting every Province in the Dominion during the term of his government of *Canada*.

That we are happy to learn from His Excellency, that the arbitration on the Fishery claims, under the terms of the Washington Treaty, has been concluded, and an award has been made by the Commissioners of \$5,500,000 as compensation to *Canada* and *Newfoundland* for the use of their fisheries during the term of the present Treaty, and that we feel, with His Excellency, that although this amount is much less than that claimed by His Excellency's Government, yet that having assented to the creation of the tribunal for the determination of their value, we are bound loyally to assent to the decision given.

That we are glad to know that the exhibition of Canadian manufactures and products at *Sydney, New South Wales*, was successfully carried out; that we trust, with His Excellency, that the result will be the opening up of a new market for Canadian goods even in so remote a region as the Australasian colonies, shipments of Canadian productions having already been made; and that, although the expenditure will slightly exceed the estimate, we doubt not the cost to *Canada* will be amply repaid by the extension of her trade.

That we thank His Excellency for informing us, that preparations have been uninterruptedly carried on during the last six months for securing an ample but select exhibition of *Canada's* products and manufactures at the great exhibition to be

held at *Paris* during the current year; that a further estimate will be required to meet the expenditure, and that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Chairman of the British Commissioners, has assigned a most prominent place to *Canada* in one of the main Towers, where a Canadian Trophy is now being erected.

That while we are grieved to know that a very disastrous fire occurred in June last in the City of *St. John*, which caused the destruction of a large portion of the city, including all the public buildings owned by the Dominion Government, we feel that His Excellency's Government were right in deeming it necessary to contribute \$20,000 to assist in relieving the immediate wants of the people who were rendered destitute by so appalling a calamity, as His Excellency was in sanctioning the appropriation of some public money with which to commence the erection of new buildings for the public business; and that we shall have pleasure in confirming these acts in the usual way.

That we are much gratified to be informed that during the last summer His Excellency's Commissioners made another Treaty with the *Blackfeet*, *Blood* and *Piegan* Indians, by which the Indian title is extinguished over a territory of 51,000 square miles west of Treaty No. 4, and south of Treaty No. 6; that the treaty has been made on terms nearly the same as those under Treaty No. 6, though somewhat less onerous; and that the entire territory west of *Lake Superior* to the *Rocky Mountains*, and from the boundary nearly to the 55th degree of north latitude, embracing about 450,000 square miles, has now been acquired by peaceful negotiation with the native tribes, who place implicit faith in the honor and justice of the British Crown.

That we learn with much interest that, early in the past summer, a large body of Indians under *Sitting Bull*, from the *United States*, crossed into British Territory to escape from the *United States* troops, and have since remained on the Canadian side; and that the *United States* Government made a friendly but unsuccessful attempt to induce these Indians to return to their reservations. And that we agree with His Excellency in hoping that such arrangements may yet be made as may lead to their permanent and peaceful settlement, and thus relieve *Canada* of a source of uneasiness and heavy expenditure.

That we are well pleased to know that the surveys of the *Pacific* Railway have been pressed to completion during the past season: that a complete instrumental survey of the route, by the valleys of the *North Thompson* and *Lower Fraser* Rivers, has been made with a view to ascertain definitely, whether that route presents more favorable features than the route already surveyed to *Dean Inlet* and *Bute Inlet* respectively; and that it is believed that the additional information now obtained will enable His Excellency's Government to determine which route is the most advantageous from *Tête Jaune Cache* to the sea; and that we thank His Excellency for the promise that full information will be laid before us at an early day, of the season's work in this and other directions.

That we receive with much pleasure His Excellency's congratulations on the abundant harvest reaped in all quarters of the Dominion, and that under this and other influences there has been some improvement in the Revenue returns, thus indicating, as we trust with His Excellency, that the commercial depression that afflicted *Canada* in common with other countries, is passing away.

That we thank His Excellency for informing us, that his attention having been called to some imperfections in the existing system of auditing the Public Accounts, a measure providing for a more thorough and effective supervision will be submitted for our consideration.

That we share with His Excellency the conviction, that the prospect of obtaining, at an early day, greater facilities for reaching the North Western Territories and the Province of *Manitoba*, is sure to attract a larger number of settlers every year, and that as much of the prosperity of the Dominion depends on the rapid settlement of the fertile lands in those Territories, it is desirable and necessary to facilitate such settlement as much as possible; and that we are pleased to learn, that in order to effect this, measures will be submitted for our consideration concerning

the registration of titles, the enactment of a Homestead Law, and the promotion of Railway enterprise in districts not touched by the *Canada Pacific* Railway.

That we shall give our best attention to any measure submitted to us for better securing the Independence of Parliament.

That being informed by His Excellency that experience has shown that certain changes may advantageously be made in the departmental arrangements existing at present, we shall respectfully consider any Bill submitted to us for accomplishing this purpose, without increasing the expenditure or the number of Departments.

That we feel with His Excellency, that it is very desirable there should be uniform legislation in all the Provinces respecting the traffic in spirituous liquors, and being aware that hitherto that trade has been regulated by Provincial laws, or laws existing before the Confederation of the Provinces, although there has been lately a conflict of authority as to the jurisdiction of the local authorities, we shall gladly receive any Bill making the necessary provision which may be submitted for our consideration, as we shall also any other measures found necessary for the amendment of existing laws and submitted for our approval.

That we thank His Excellency for the assurance that the Estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before us at an early day, and that they have been prepared with an anxious desire to provide for all the branches of the public service and the execution of pressing public works within the limits of the expected revenue, without increasing the burden of taxation; and for having directed that the Public Accounts of the past financial year shall be laid before us.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning;

TUESDAY, 12th February, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Mousseau*, seconded by Mr. *Pope* (*P.E.I.*),
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 12th February, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Forbes*,—The Petition of the Bank of *Liverpool, Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Coupal*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. Deguay*, Curé, and others, of *St. Michel Archange, County of Napierville*.

By Mr. *Burk*,—The Petition of *David Fisher*, of the City of *Toronto*, and *Jane Malvina Draper*, of the Town of *Whitby*, widow.

By Mr. *Bowell*,—The Petition of the Honorable Sir *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, K.C. M.G., and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of the Merchants' Bank of *Canada*.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, yesterday, proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to thank His Excellency for his gracious speech at the opening of the present Session;

And the Question being again proposed :—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning

WEDNESDAY, 13th February, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Plumb*, seconded by Mr. *Mitchell*,
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 13th February, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Snider*,—The Petition of the Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association.

By Mr. *Wood*,—The Petition of the Reverend *R. A. Fyfe*, President, and *J. L. Campbell*, Secretary of the Regular Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario and Quebec.

By Mr. *Macmillan*,—The Petition of the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada.

By Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of *Jean Baptiste Jodoin* and others, of *St. Urbain Premier*, County of *Chateauguay*.

By Mr. *Haggart*,—The Petition of *John Stewart*.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Monday last, proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to thank His Excellency for his gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session ;

And the Question being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

On motion of Mr. *McCallum*, seconded by Mr. *Flesher*,
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 14th February, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Robinson*,—The Petition of *John Walker* and others, by their Attorney *Alexander Dixon*.

By Mr. *Paterson*,—The Petition of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, *Brantford*.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of the American Association of Breeders of Short Horns ; and the Petition of the Ontario Express and Transportation Company.

By Mr. Galbraith,—The Petition of the *Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company* ;
and the Petition of the *Canada Central Railway Company*.

By Mr. Laurier,—The Petition of the *Quebec Fire Insurance Company*.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Monday last, proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to thank His Excellency for his gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session ;

And the Question being again proposed :—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And The House have continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning ;

FRIDAY, 15th February, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Macdougall (Elgin)*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 15th February, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *McNab*,—The Petition of the *Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Bowman*,—The Petition of the *Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company*.

By Mr. *Fraser*,—The Petition of *George F. Johnston*, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Pinsonneault*,—The Petition of the Reverend *O. Blanchard* and others, of *St. Isidore*, County of *Laprairie*.

By Mr. *Malouin*,—The Petition of *La Société de Construction Mutuelle*.

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of the *Montreal Building Association*.

By Mr. *Mitchell*,—The Petition of the *Grand Trunk Railway of Canada*.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Monday last, proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to thank His Excellency for his gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session ;

And the Question being again proposed :—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the clock on Saturday morning ;

SATURDAY, 16th February, 1878.

And the Question being put :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the first and subsequent paragraphs of the said Resolution, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Resolved, That the said Resolution be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Messieurs *Mackenzie, Smith (Westmoreland), Laflamme, Jones (Halifax), Charlton and De St. Georges*, to prepare and report the draft of an Address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of Parliament, in conformity to the said Resolution.

Mr. *Mackenzie* reported from the Select Committee appointed to draw up an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, That they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of *Dufferin*, Viscount and Baron *Clandeboye of Clandeboye*, in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of the *United Kingdom*, Baron *Dufferin* and *Clandeboye*, of *Ballyleidy* and *Killeleagh* in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of *Ireland*, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of *Saint Patrick*, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of *Saint Michael* and *Saint George*, and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor-General of *Canada*, and Vice-Admiral of the same, etc., etc., etc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of *Canada* in Parliament assembled, humbly thank Your Excellency for your gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session.

We learn with satisfaction that Your Excellency, in again summoning us for the despatch of business, is able to inform us that nothing beyond the ordinary business of the country requires our attendance.

It affords us great pleasure to know that Your Excellency had an opportunity, before your departure from *Canada*, of visiting the Province of *Manitoba* and a portion of the outside Territories, which visit Your Excellency accomplished during last Autumn, and that Your Excellency has now had the advantage of visiting every Province in the Dominion during the term of your government in *Canada*.

We are happy to learn from Your Excellency that the arbitration on the Fishery claims, under the terms of the *Washington Treaty*, has been concluded, and an award has been made by the Commissioners of \$5,500,000, as compensation to *Canada* and *Newfoundland* for the use of their fisheries during the term of the present Treaty, and that we feel, with Your Excellency, that although this amount is much less than that claimed by Your Excellency's Government, yet that having assented to the creation of the tribunal for the determination of their value, we are bound loyally to assent to the decision given.

We are glad to know that the exhibition of Canadian manufactures and products at *Sydney, New South Wales*, was successfully carried out; that we trust, with Your Excellency, that the result will be the opening up of a new market for Canadian goods even in so remote a region as the Australasian colonies, shipments of Canadian productions having already been made; and that, although the expenditure will slightly exceed the estimate, we doubt not the cost to *Canada* will be amply repaid by the extension of her trade.

We thank Your Excellency for informing us that preparations have been uninterruptedly carried on during the last six months, for securing an ample but select exhibition of *Canada's* products and manufactures at the great exhibition to be held at *Paris* during the current year; that a further estimate will be required to meet the expenditure, and that His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, as Chairman of the British Commissioners, has assigned a most prominent place to *Canada* in one of the main towers, where a Canadian Trophy is now being erected.

While we are grieved to know that a very disastrous fire occurred in June last in the City of *St. John*, which caused the destruction of a large portion of the city, including all the public buildings owned by the Dominion Government, we feel that Your Excellency's Government were right in deeming it necessary to contribute \$20,000 to assist in relieving the immediate wants of the people who were rendered destitute by so appalling a calamity, as Your Excellency was in sanctioning the appropriation of some public money with which to commence the erection of new buildings for the public business; and we shall have pleasure in confirming these acts in the usual way.

We are much gratified to be informed that during the last summer Your Excellency's Commissioners made another Treaty with the *Blackfeet, Blood* and *Piegan* Indians, by which the Indian title is extinguished over a territory of 51,000 square miles west of Treaty No. 4, and south of Treaty No. 6; that the Treaty has been made on terms nearly the same as those under Treaty No. 6, though somewhat less onerous, and that the entire territory west of *Lake Superior* to the *Rocky Mountains*, and from the boundary nearly to the 55th degree of North Latitude, embracing about 450,000 square miles, has now been acquired by peaceful negotiation with the native tribes, who place implicit faith in the honor and justice of the British Crown.

We learn with much interest that early in the past summer a large body of Indians, under *Sitting Bull*, from the *United States*, crossed into British Territory, to escape from the *United States* troops, and have since remained on the Canadian side; and that the *United States* Government made a friendly but unsuccessful attempt to induce these Indians to return to their reservations. And we agree with Your Excellency, in hoping that such arrangements may yet be made as may lead to their permanent and peaceful return, and thus relieve *Canada* of a source of uneasiness and a heavy expenditure.

We are well pleased to know that the surveys of the *Pacific* Railway have been pressed to completion during the past season; that a complete instrumental survey of the route, by the valleys of the *North Thompson* and *Lower Fraser* Rivers, has been made with a view to ascertain definitely, whether that route presents more favorable features than the routes already surveyed to *Dean Inlet* and *Bute Inlet* respectively; and that it is believed that the additional information now obtained will enable Your Excellency's Government to determine which route is the most advantageous from *Tête Jaune Cache* to the sea; and we thank Your Excellency for the promise that full information will be laid before us at an early day, of the season's work in this and other directions.

We receive with much pleasure Your Excellency's congratulations on the abundant harvest reaped in all quarters of the Dominion, and that under this and other influences there has been some improvement in the Revenue returns, thus indicating, as we trust with Your Excellency, that the commercial depression that afflicted *Canada* in common with other countries, is passing away.

We thank Your Excellency for informing us that your attention having been called to some imperfections in the existing system of auditing the Public Accounts, a measure providing for a more thorough and effective supervision will be submitted for our consideration.

We share with Your Excellency the conviction, that the prospect of obtaining, at an early day, greater facilities for reaching the North-Western Territories and the Province of *Manitoba*, is sure to attract a larger number of settlers every year, and that as much of the prosperity of the Dominion depends on the rapid settlement of the fertile lands in those Territories, it is desirable and necessary to facilitate such settlement as much as possible; and we are pleased to learn, that in order to affect this, measures will be submitted for our consideration concerning the registration of titles, the enactment of a Homestead Law, and the promotion of railway enterprise in districts not touched by the *Canada Pacific* Railway.

We will give our best attention to any measure submitted to us for better securing the Independence of Parliament.

Being informed by Your Excellency that experience has shown that certain changes may advantageously be made in the departmental arrangements existing at present, we shall respectfully consider any Bill submitted to us for accomplishing this purpose, without increasing the expenditure or the number of Departments.

We feel with Your Excellency that it is very desirable there should be uniform legislation in all the Provinces respecting the traffic in spirituous liquors, and being aware that hitherto that trade has been regulated by Provincial laws, or laws existing before the Confederation of the Provinces, although there has been lately a conflict of authority as to the jurisdiction of the local authorities, we shall

gladly receive any Bill making the necessary provision which may be submitted for our consideration, as we shall also any other measures found necessary for the amendment of existing laws and submitted for our approval.

We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the Estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before us at an early day, and that they have been prepared with an anxious desire to provide for all the branches of the public service and the execution of pressing public works within the limits of the expected revenue, without increasing the burden of taxation; and for having directed that the Public Accounts of the past financial year shall be laid before us.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Laflamme*,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of seven Members be appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, on Friday the 8th instant, and that Mr. *Mackenzie*, Sir *John A. Macdonald*, Messieurs *Smith (Westmoreland)*, *Blake*, *Holton*, *Tupper* and *Masson* do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year 1st July, 1876, to 30th June, 1877, on the works under his control. (*Sessional Papers, No. 7.*)

Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Tenth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1877. (*Sessional Papers, No. 1.*)

Mr. *Mills*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year ended 30th June, 1877. (*Sessional Papers, No. 10.*)

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Public Accounts of *Canada*, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1877. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

Mr. *Laflamme*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in *Canada*, for the six months ended 30th June, 1877. (*Sessional Papers, No. 12.*)

Mr. *Burpee*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1877. (*Sessional Papers, No. 2.*)

And also, Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of *Canada*, for the calendar year, 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9.)

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes before Five of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 18th February, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Lists of Stockholders of the Eastern Townships Bank, on the 2nd January, 1878; of the Federal Bank of *Canada*, on the 8th of February, 1878; of *La Banque du Peuple*, on the 4th of February, 1878; of the Merchants Bank of *Canada*, on the 31st of January, 1878; of *La Banque Nationale*, on the 16th of April, 1877; of the Bank of *Yarmouth*, on the 12th of February, 1878; and of the *Quebec* Bank, on the 31st December, 1877, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Victoria*, Chapter 5, Section 12. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

And also, General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *Rimouski*, for the year 1876. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Snider*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Paterson*,—The Petition of *James Weyms*, Chairman, and *James S. Johnston*, Secretary, of a meeting of the inhabitants of *Brantford*, *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Macmillan*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Tupper*,—The Petition of *Robie Uniacke* and others, of the City of *Halifax*.

By Mr. *McGregor*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Essex*.

By Mr. *Casgrain*,—The Petition of *Charles A. M. Globensky*, of *St. Eustache*, Province of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Landerkin*,—The Petition of *Hugh Hunter*, of the Township of *Egremont*, County of *Grey*, Province of *Ontario*, Farmer.

By Mr. *De St. Georges*,—The Petition of *H. Hamelin* and others, Pilots licensed to pilot vessels between *Quebec* and *Montreal*.

Mr. *Huntington*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before The House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Postmaster-General, for the year ending 30th June, 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 6.)

Mr. *Laurier*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General—Report, Return and Statistics of Inland Revenues of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1877.

Also, Report on Canal Statistics for season of Navigation, 1877, being Supplement No. 1.

Also, Fourth Report on Weights and Measures, being Supplement No. 2.

And also, Report on adulteration of Food, being Supplement No. 3. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 3.)

Mr. *Jones*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report on the state of the Militia of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 8.)

Mr. Cartwright, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement of payments charged to *Unforeseen Expenses* under Orders in Council from the 1st of July, 1877, to 8th February, 1878, in accordance with the Act 40 *Victoria*, Chapter 1, Schedule B. (*Sessional Papers No. 16.*)

Also, Statement of Special Warrants of His Excellency the Governor General, issued in accordance with the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 5, Sec. 35, from 1st July, 1877, to 9th February, 1878, inclusive. (*Sessional Papers No. 17.*)

And also, Statement of Allowances and Gratuities under the Act 33 *Vic.*, Cap. 4, intituled: "An Act for the better ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of *Canada* by providing for the Superannuation of persons employed therein in certain cases." (*Sessional, Papers No. 18.*)

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing and confirming the scheme of arrangement entered into in relation to the affairs of the said Company.

Of the *Stadacona Fire and Life Insurance Company*; praying for the passing of an Act, empowering them to reduce their Capital Stock, and for further Amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of Messrs. *A. & W. Burns*, of *Toronto*, and others, Traders in Soda Water; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to register a description of the names and marks used by them, and stamped upon their bottles, and to make it unlawful for any person or persons to use, buy or sell such bottles so stamped, without the consent of the rightful owner thereof.

Of the *National Insurance Company*; praying for the passing of an Act, empowering them to reduce their Capital Stock, to make special assessments on their Stock, and for further Amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of the *Bank of Liverpool, Nova Scotia*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to reduce the nominal value of their present shares, to issue preferential stock, and for other purposes.

Of the Reverend *J. Deguoy*, Curé, and others, of *St. Michel Archange*, County of *Napierville*; of *Jean Baptiste Jodoin*, and others, of *St. Urbain*, Premier, County of *Chateauguay*, and of the Reverend *O. Blanchard* and others, of *St. Isidore*, County of *Laprairie*; severally praying for the adoption of such legislation as will secure the proper working of Railways in *Canada*; the construction of safe and suitable steam ferry boats for crossing the *St. Lawrence* in winter; and the carrying into operation of the Railway from *Montreal* to the Province Line *via Caughnawaga*, in accordance with the Act passed in that behalf which placed it under the control of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Of *David Fisher*, of the City of *Toronto*, and *Jane Malvina Draper*, of the Town of *Whitby*, widow; praying for the passing of an Act sanctioning a sale of the Port *Whitby Harbor*, and vesting in a purchaser, the said property including the franchise of the Port *Whitby Harbor Company*.

Of the Honorable Sir *Alexander Tilloch Galt*, K.C.M.G., and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Dominion Company*.

Of the *Merchants' Bank of Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to reduce their Capital Stock, and for other purposes.

Of the *Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to insure their members against loss or damage by fire in any part of *Canada*, and to establish in connection with said Association a *Mutual Benefit Branch*.

Of the Reverend *R. A. Fyfe*, President, and *J. L. Campbell*, Secretary, of the *Regular Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario and Quebec*; praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Of the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of *Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Association to that of the *London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada*, and to make further Amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *John Stewart*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering the Court of Queen's Bench of *Ontario* to refund the amount deposited with his Petition, against the return of the Right Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, as Member for the City of *Kingston*.

Of *John Walker* and others, by their Attorney *Alexander Dixon*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering any other Railway Company to cross the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railway, southwards, between *John* and *York* streets, in the City of *Toronto*.

Of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, *Brantford*; praying for certain Amendments to the Temperance Act of 1864.

Of the American Association of Breeders of Short-horns; praying for the removal of Customs duties upon Live Stock, other than thoroughbred, imported into *Canada*.

Of the *Ontario Express and Transportation Company*; praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Of the *Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the *Canada Central Railway Company*; to consolidate their indebtedness; to reduce their expenses of management, and for facilitating the extension of the amalgamated lines.

Of the *Canada Central Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the *Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company*; to consolidate their indebtedness; to reduce their expenses of management, and for facilitating the extension of their line.

Of the *Quebec Fire Assurance Company*; praying for Amendments to their Act of Incorporation and the Acts amending the same.

Of the *Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the completion of their Railway, and for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of the *Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company*; praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Of *George F. Johnston*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with *Charlotte Elsie McArthur* to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Of *La Société de Construction Mutuelle*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Society to that of *La Société de Prêts et Placements de Quebec*, and for other purposes.

Of the *Montreal Building Association*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Montreal Investment and Loan Company*.

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to establish amongst their officers and employés a Provident or Accident Assurance Fund, to have a duplicate seal for such purposes and for the transaction of their business in *Canada*, and also to enable them to purchase, lease or arrange for working other railways in *Canada* or elsewhere.

Ordered, That the Petition of *Hugh Hunter*, of the Township of *Egremont*, County of *Grey*, Province of *Ontario*, Farmer, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with *Catherine McPhee* to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Ordered, That the Petition of *Charles A. M. Globensky*, of *St. Eustache*, Province of *Quebec*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received ; praying that an Act may be passed declaring that the provisions of the Act of the last Session of Parliament respecting *La Banque Jacques Cartier* shall not apply to a certain action instituted by him.

Ordered, That the Petition of *H. Hamelin* and others, Pilots licensed to pilot vessels between *Quebec* and *Montreal*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received ; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate them as such Pilots.

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, reported, That they had prepared Lists of Members accordingly, and the same were read, as follow :—

1. ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.—Messieurs *Appleby, Blake, Brooks, Cameron, Colby, Desjardins, Devlin, Guthrie, Holton, Irving, Kirkpatrick, Laflamme, Langlots, Macdonald, Sir J. A., Macdougall (Elgin), MacKay (Cape Breton), Mackenzie, Malouin, McCarthy, McDougall (Three Rivers), McIsaac, Mills, Oliver and Palmer.*—24.

2. ON EXPIRING LAWS.—Messieurs *Bain, Blackburn, Borron, Brooks, Brown, Buell, Burk, Campbell, Casey, Cheval, Cimon, Daoust, Dawson, Dewdney, Donahue, Ferguson, Ferris, Gill, Hall, Jetté, Kirk, Lajoie, Lanthier, Little, Macdonald (Cornwall), McQuade, Monteith, Pettes, Ray, Robillard, Ryan, Scatcherd, Shibley, Smith (Peel) and Wade.*—35. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

3. ON RAILWAYS, CANALS AND TELEGRAPH LINES.—Messieurs *Aylmer, Baby, Béchard, Bertram, Blake, Blanchet, Borden, Bourassa, Bowell, Bowman, Brouse, Buell, Burk, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Carmichael, Caron, Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Church, Colby, Cook, Costigan, Coupal, Currier, Davies, DeCosmos, Delorme, Dewdney, Dowville, Donahue, Ferris, Fiset, Flesher, Geoffron, Gibbs (Ontario North), Gill, Gillies, Haddow, Hagar, Haggart, Harwood, Higinbotham, Holton, Huntington, Hurteau, Irving, Jones (Halifax), Jones (Leeds), Kerr, Killam, Kirkpatrick, Laflamme, Langevin, Langlois, Lanthier, Laurier, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald, Sir John A., MacDonnell (Inverness), Macdougall (Elgin), Mackenzie, Masson, McCalum, McDougall (Renfrew), McGreevy, Metcalfe, Mitchell, Mousseau, Norris, Oliver, Pickard, Platt, Plumb, Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.), Ray, Robinson, Robitaille, Ross (Prince Edward), Roy, Rymal, Schultz, Shibley, Sinclair, Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Snider, Stephenson, Thomson (Welland), Trow, Tupper, Wallace (Albert), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Workman, Wright (Ottawa) and Wright (Pontiac).*—98.

4. ON MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS.—Messieurs *Baby, Barthe, Blain, Blanchet, Bolduc, Bourassa, Bowman, Brooks, Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron, Campbell, Casey, Cheval, Church, Cimon, Coffin, Cuthbert, Daoust, Devlin, Dymond, Fiset, Fleming, Flynn, Forbes, Fraser, Fréchette, Galbraith, Geoffron, Gillmor, Haddow, Higinbotham, Jetté, Kerr, Killam, Kirk, Lajoie, Laurier, MacDonnell (Inverness), Macdougall (Elgin), MacKay (Cape Breton), Macmillan, Malouin, McCarthy, McCraney, McIntyre, McIsaac, Méthot, Mills, Mousseau, Ouimet, Platt, Ray, Rochester, Roscoe, Sriver, Skinner, Taschereau, Wade, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (Norfolk), and White (Hastings).*—61. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

5. ON STANDING ORDERS.—Messieurs *Appleby, Baby, Bertram, Blanchet, Bourbeau, Bunster, Casgrain, Charlton, Christie, Cook, Costigan, Dawson, Flesher, Forbes, Fréchette, Galbraith, Gibson, Guthrie, Hall, MacDonnell (Inverness), Macmillan, McCarthy, McDonald (Cape Breton), MacKay (Colchester), Méthot, Orton, Paterson, Perry, Pouliot, Ross (Durham), Rymal, Scatcherd, Schultz, Sriver, Shibley, Short, Smith (Peel), and Wright (Pontiac).*—38. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

6. ON PRINTING.—Messieurs *Bourassa, Bowell, Charlton, Church, Delorme, Desjardins, De Veber, Goudge, Lanthier, Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Stephenson, Thompson (Haldimand), Trow, and Wallace (Norfolk).*—15.

7. ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Messieurs Archibald, Bertram, Blain, Blake, Bourassa, *Bowell, Boyer, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Caron, Cartwright, Charlton, Cimon, Colby, Davies, Delorme, Desjardins, De St. Georges, De Veber, Domville, Dymond, Fiset, Fréchette, Galbraith, Gibbs (Ontario South), Gibson, Goudge, Harwood, Holton, Jetté, Jones (Halifax), Kerr, Kirkpatrick, Landerkin, Langevin, Little, Macdonald, Sir J. A. Macdonald (Toronto), Macdougall (Elgin), Mackenzie, Masson, McCarthy, McCraney, McDougall (Renfrew), McGreevy, McGregor, McLeod, McNab, Metcalfe, Mills, Mitchell, Mousseau, Norris, Ouimet, Pettes, Plumb, Pope (Queens, P.E.I.) Power, Richard, Robitaille, Ross (Prince Edward), Rouleau, Rymal, Sriver, Sinclair, Smith (Selkirk), Snider, Taschereau, Thompson (Cariboo), Thompson (Haldimand), Thomson (Welland), Tupper, White (Renfrew), Wood, Workman, Wright (Ottawa), Wright (Pontiac), and Young.—78. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Nine Members.*

8. ON BANKING AND COMMERCE.—Messieurs Archibald, Béchard, Buggar, Blain, Blake, Bourbeau, Boyer, Brouse, Brown, Burpee (St. John), Cameron, Carmichael, Caron, Cartwright, Charlton, Cockburn, Currier, DeCosmos, De Veber, Devlin, Domville, Dugas, Dymond, Fiset, Fleming, Forbes, Gibbs (Ontario North), Gibbs (Ontario South), Greenway, Haggart, Holton, Horton, Irving, Jetté, Jones (Halifax), Killam, Kirkpatrick, Laflamme, Landerkin, Langlois, Laurier, Macdonald, Sir J. A., Macdonald (Toronto), Mackenzie, McDonald (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McIntyre, Mitchell, Monteith, Mousseau, Oliver, Ouimet, Paterson, Pickard, Plumb, Power, Robillard, Robinson, Robitaille, Rochester, Ross (Durham), Ross (Middlesex), Rouleau, Rymal, Sinclair, Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmorland), Taschereau, Thompson (Haldimand), Thomson (Welland), Tupper, Wood, Workman, Yeo, and Young.—76. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

6. ON IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.—Messieurs Aylmer, Bain, Bannatyne, Barthe, Béchard, Benoit, Bernier, Biggar, Bolduc, Borron, Cimon, Christie, Cockburn, Coupal, Davies, Dugas, Farrow, Ferris, Flynn, Forbes, Fraser, Galbraith, Greenway, Hagar, Horton, Huntington, Jones (Leeds), Lajoie, Little, MacKay (Cape Breton), McNab, Montplaisir, Orton, Palmer, Paterson, Perry, Pinsonneault, Pope (Compton), Pouliot, Richard, Rochester, Ryan, Smith (Peel), Smith (Selkirk), Stephenson, St. Jean, Thompson (Cariboo), Trow, White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wright (Ottawa), Yeo.—52. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Laflamme,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Select Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees, in so far as relates to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders,

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Baby, Blake, Blanchet, Brouse, Cartwright, Delorme, Fréchette, Higinbotham, Laurier, Sir John A. Macdonald, Masson, Mills, Roscoe, Tupper, Wright (Ottawa)*, and *Young*, be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate communicating to their Honors the foregoing Resolution.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*), from the Select Committee appointed to supervise the official Report of the Debates of this House during the present Session, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Select Committee appointed to supervise the official Report of the Debates of this House during the present Session, with power to report from time to time, beg leave to submit as their First Report, the following Regulations as to the Reporting and publishing of the Debates, House of Commons.

The Reporting shall be conducted by a staff of Six Reporters under the direction and control of the Committee appointed for that purpose, one of whom shall be called the Chief Reporter, and the other five, Assistants, at a cost not to exceed \$6,000.

The Chief shall be appointed by the Committee, whose duty it shall be :—

1st. To select five persons as his Assistants for whose qualifications and fitness as Parliamentary Reporters, he can vouch and be responsible, subject to the approval of the Committee.

2nd. To give such personal attendance at the sittings of The House during Debate as may be necessary, not only for supervision over the Reporters on duty, but also to become so conversant with the subject-matter under discussion that he may in superintending, revising and condensing the speeches preserve the sense, tone and spirit throughout.

3rd. To furnish any Member on his application therefor with a copy of his speech in manuscript, for revision, and to make such alterations as he may require, provided they be in accord with that spoken in The House, should they be otherwise, the same to be reported to the Committee before being sent to the Printer.

4th. That the copy shall not be furnished the Printer until properly revised and corrected, so that no charge for alterations can be made.

5th. To correct the proofs and revise the same and be responsible for their correctness.

6th. To prepare the Indexes in the same style and form as the English Hansard, and to revise the proofs of the same, and generally to do all things that pertain to the editing and publishing a faithful, condensed record of the Debates which have taken place in the House of Commons of *Canada*.

7th. The Chief Reporter must have no connection with any newspaper whatever, nor shall he nor any of his Assistants undertake any other work during the Session either by furnishing newspapers with Reports, or by attending Committees of either House requiring Reporters, but devote their whole time and energy to the service for which they are engaged, except by consent of the Committee.

8th. It is clearly and distinctly understood and ordered that the above sum of \$6,000 is to cover the whole cost of Reporting and the several duties in connection therewith. Therefore should the Chief Reporter, or any of his Assistants be unable from any cause, to fulfil the above obligations, the Committee reserve the right to provide such assistance as may be necessary for the proper performance of the work, deducting the cost thereof from the party or parties unable to perform the same.

9th. The speeches shall be reported in the language in which they are spoken, and translated by the official translators of The House, according to the edition for which they are required, at a cost not to exceed \$1.25 per page.

10th. That no documents, or other matter not read or uttered in the course of Debate, shall appear in the Reports.

Ordered, That Mr. *Barthe* have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Insolvent Laws now in force in the Dominion.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read the second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Dymond* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide that persons charged with common assault shall be competent as witnesses on their own behalf.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Irving* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to Stamps on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Barthe* have leave to bring in a Bill to fix the rate of Interest in *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Oliver*, seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the total amount of money expended for Public Works, chargeable to capital, since the 1st January, 1874, also the amount of money expended, chargeable to capital, on Public Works in due progress on the 1st January, 1874.

On motion of Mr. *Dymond*, seconded by Mr. *Guthrie*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of the accounts, vouchers and papers connected with the payments for printing as entered in the Public Accounts for 1873-4 as made out of the contingencies of the Department of Justice, to *I. B. Taylor*, *The Citizen Printing Company*, and *J. G. Moylan*.

Mr. *Langevin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Pope* (*Compton*), and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of all correspondence and Orders in Council since the first of July, 1876, relating to the leasing or purchasing by the Government of *Canada* of that portion of the Grand Trunk Railway which extends from *Rivière du Loup* to the *Chaudière Junction* or *Lévis*; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Robitaille*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government of *Canada* and any party in *Canada* or elsewhere, and also between the Government of *Canada* and the Imperial Government, about the admission of Canadian built ships into French ports at the same rate and on the same conditions as ships from *Great Britain* and *Ireland* are admitted in said ports, or on such other conditions as may be therein mentioned.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion by Mr. *Masson*, seconded by Mr. *Mitchell*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copy of the Report of the late Mr. *Hazlewood*, C.E., on the approximate cost of the *Fort Frances Locks*.

On motion of Mr. *Masson*, seconded by Mr. *Mitchell*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders or Minutes of Council and all correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, and other correspondence not already brought down relating to any Amnesty, partial or complete, to Mr. *W. B. O'Donohue*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Fiset* moved, seconded by Mr. *Blanchet*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of the correspondence, since the last Session of Parliament, between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, either on the subject of the purchase by the Government of that part of the railway between *Rivière du Loup* and *Pointe Lévis*, or respecting the new arrangements entered into to allow the Inter-

colonial Railway cars to run over that part of the railway belonging to the Grand Trunk Company; And as Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of The House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *De St. Georges*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of any reports in possession of the Government made in 1877 by Admiral *De Horsey* respecting the port or ports most suitable for a terminus of the Canadian *Pacific Railway* in *British Columbia*, with a copy of any correspondence respecting the same with the Imperial Government.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Haggart*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, Returns of all Reports, Surveys, Maps, Estimates, Correspondence and other details in possession of the Government in connection with the projected Harbor on Lake *Erie*, near the Village of *Morpeth*, in the County of *Kent*, together with a detailed statement of the expenditure incurred on account of that proposed work since 3rd April, 1876.

Mr. *Bourassa* moved, seconded by Mr. *Béchar*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of all correspondence and despatches between the Government of *Canada* and the Government of *Great Britain*, the English Ambassador at *Washington*, or any other person in the *United States*, since the 1st January, 1874, in relation to a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, together with copies of all Orders in Council in relation to the same subject; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Thompson (Cariboo)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copy of a Return showing the receipts for Customs and Excise in *British Columbia* for the six months ending on December 31st last; also, a Return of the Customs and Excise collected on *Stickine River* for the same period; also a Return of the Imports and Exports of the said Province for the same period; also a Return shewing the Imports into the said Provinces of the Dominion, from and including 1871 to 31st December, 1877, setting forth the respective quantities and values the production and growth of *Canada*.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 19th February, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By *Mr. Ross* (Middlesex),—The Petition of the Dominion Alliance.

By *Mr. Macdougall* (Elgin),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *St. Thomas*.

By *Mr. Casey*,—The Petition of the County Council of the County of *Elgin*.

By *Mr. Charlton*,—The Petition of the Honorable *James Ferrier* and others.

Mr. Mackenzie, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before The House, Official Return of the distribution of the Dominion Statutes of *Canada*, being 40 *Vic.*, 4th Session, 3rd Parliament 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 19.)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd April, 1877, for copies of all papers, orders and correspondence with the Minister of Public Works, and the Engineer staff of the said Department in connection with the engagement of employes for the *Pacific* Railroad survey and the routes (if any) they were instructed to take; also correspondence and orders from the same source to their agents in reference to the carrying of emigrants, Government employes and freight coming under the direct control of the Government by the *Sarnia* or *Collingwood* route since 1874. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 20b.)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th April, 1877, for copies of the Reports of Engineers and all other correspondence and information in possession of the Government not yet communicated to the House, having reference to any actual surveys, or proposed surveys, in connection with the Canadian *Pacific* Railway from the *Red River* westward, south of *Lake Manitoba*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 20a.)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 15th February, 1877, for a statement made up so as to shew for each month of the two years ending 31st December, 1876, the following particulars in relation to the working and management of the Intercolonial Railway:—

1. The number of miles run by the engines in each service, as follows:— Ordinary passenger trains; special passenger trains; freight trains; mixed trains; construction trains; with the mileage made by each description of cars used in each service.

2. The gross working expenses, without deductions, made up in accordance with the general classification of the railway accounts.

3. The particulars of all charges made for the use of engines and cars as well as for railway freight, debited to the various services and deducted from the working expenses of the railway. This statement to shew the deductions as made from each subdivision of the expenses, and to what service such deductions were charged.

4. The average in detail before and after such deductions have been made.

5. A statement giving full and detailed information in relation to the special trains for the conveyance of passengers or officers of the railway, which were run from the 1st July, 1875, to the 31st December, 1876. The statement to shew whence and where to each such train was run, and the date; the distance; the names of the conductors and engine-driver in charge, the reason for running it, the amount received for each service and the expenses incidental thereto. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 21e.)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 15th February, 1877, for a statement shewing:—

1. The original size and cost exclusive of heating apparatus, of the brick building at *Moncton*, known as the general offices of the Intercolonial Railway.

2. The size and cost of the additions to such building.

3. The original cost of the heating apparatus and of any additions made during the year of 1876.

4. A plan of each of the four floors of said building as at present arranged, showing the purpose to which each of the rooms is appropriated.

5. The Parliamentary authority for the various expenditures.

6. The names of all persons who may have been employed as inspectors, firemen or supervisors of such work, the time allowed to each and the wages paid them. In case any part of the work was done under contract, the statement to shew the fact, the date and amount of contract and the name of the contractor.

The statement to shew the items or particulars of cost, as well as the total amount expended in each case, and the manner in which the expenditures have been classified. (*Sessional Papers, No. 21f.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 26th March, 1877, for copies of all correspondence between *Mr. James Niven*, of *Newcastle, Miramichi, N.B.*, and the officers of the Intercolonial Railway and the Government, in reference to the killing by one of the trains of said road, on the 23rd February last, of five head of cattle of the said *James Niven*; also a statement from the officers of the road as to the distance to the place of accident from *Miramichi Station* from which the said train started; whether the same is or is not a straight line; where the driver of the said train first saw the cattle on said track. (*Sessional Papers, No. 21d.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 19th March, 1877, for a statement shewing the sums of money paid *C. J. Brydges*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876, shewing salary whilst Intercolonial Railway was under construction, and salary for management, also expenses of his office at *Montreal, Ottawa and Moncton*, and amount of his travelling expenses for the same period. (*Sessional Papers, No. 21c.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 16th April, 1877, for a statement of the number of miles surveyed and the expenditure for such surveys on the *Pacific Railway* as follows:—1, The total number of miles surveyed, distinguishing between exploratory or track surveys—preliminary surveys,—and location surveys.

2. How many miles of preliminary surveys, exploratory or track surveys and location surveys have been made on each of the following sections:—

1st. From the Valley of the *Ottawa* to where the main line or lines run strike that portion of the main line from *Thunder Bay to Red River*.

2nd. From *Prince Arthur's Landing to Red River*.

3rd. From *Red River to Tête Jaune Cache*.

4th. From *Tête Jaune Cache to the Pacific Coast*.

5th. All surveys made on *Vancouver's Island*.

3. The cost of each of the above descriptions of surveys between each of the above points. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20c.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 15th February, 1877, for a statement shewing the quantity of work done in enlarging the *Railway Water Works at Moncton*, during the year 1876, with the particulars of all expenditures in connection therewith. (*Sessional Papers, No. 21b.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 15th February, 1877, for a statement shewing the particulars of all amounts in addition to salary paid to any General or Departmental officer of the Intercolonial Railway, during the year 1876. (*Sessional Papers, No. 21a.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 28th March, 1877, for copies of all Reports of Engineers or correspondence respecting the existence and cause of the greater rise to the waters of the sixty-mile level of the *River Ottawa*, between the *Chaudière Falls* and the *Long Sault Rapids*, than the levels below and above those points as set forth in the petitions to this House of certain inhabitants of the Counties of *Ottawa, Prescott and Russell*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 22.*)

And also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 28th March, 1877, for copies of all correspondence, letters and telegrams between the Government and the proprietors of the lands in the neighborhood of the proposed enlargement of the *Lachine Canal* from the 1st March, 1875, up to the 10th March, 1877;—also copies of all the orders given to the Engineers to furnish information to such proprietors, and

of all applications of said proprietors for information made either to the Government, to the Engineers or to the Department of Public Works as to the quantity of land required for such enlargement between the same dates, 1st March, 1875, and 10th March, 1877;—also copies of all offers, proposals and arrangements submitted by the said proprietors to the Government, to the Engineers or to the Department of Public Works—and of all offers, proposals and arrangements submitted by the Government, the Engineers, or the Department of Public Works, to the said proprietors, between the said dates of the 1st March, 1875, and 10th March, 1877;—also copies of all reports made by arbitrators or valuers on the value of the lands of such riparian proprietors on the said Canal, within the said period, from 1st March, 1875, to 10th March, 1877;—also copies of all reports made by the Engineers to the Government, or to the Department of Public Works, on the value of the said lands, and on the offers, proposals or arrangements made or proposed by such proprietors to the Government, or by the Government to such proprietors, within the said period, from the 1st March, 1875, to 10th March, 1877;—also copies of all contracts entered into between such proprietors and the Government, or the Department of Public Works, in relation to the lands required for the enlargement of the *Lachine* Canal, between the 1st March, 1875, and the 10th March, 1877. (*Sessional Papers, No. 23.*)

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz:—Of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, for an Act authorizing and confirming the scheme of arrangement entered into and in relation to the affairs of the said Company;—Of the *National Insurance Company*, for an Act empowering them to reduce their Capital Stock, to make special assessments on their Stock, and for further amendments to their Act of incorporation;—Of the *Bank of Liverpool, N.S.*, for an Act empowering them to reduce the nominal value of their present shares, to issue preferential stock, and for other purposes;—Of *David Fisher*, of the City of *Toronto*, and *Jane Malvina Draper*, of the Town of *Whitby*, Widow, for an Act sanctioning the sale of the Port *Whitby* Harbour and vesting in a purchaser, the said property, including the franchise of the Port *Whitby* Harbour Company;—Of the *Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company*, for an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the *Canada Central Railway Company*, to consolidate their indebtedness, to reduce their expenses of management, and for facilitating the extension of the amalgamated lines;—Of the *Canada Central Railway Company*, for an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the *Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company*, to consolidate their indebtedness, to reduce their expenses of management, and for facilitating the extension of their line;—Of the *Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company*, for an Act of Incorporation;—Of *George F. Johnston*, of the City of *Montreal*, for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with *Charlotte Elsie McArthur* to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her;—Of *La Société de Construction Mutuelle*, for an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Society, to that of *La Société de prêts et placements de Québec*, and for other purposes;—Of the *Ontario Express and Transportation Company*, for an Act of incorporation;—Of the *Quebec Fire Assurance Company*, for amendments to their Act of incorporation, and the Acts amending the same;—Of the *Merchants' Bank of Canada*, for an Act empowering them to reduce their capital stock, and for other purposes;—Of the *Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association*, for an Act empowering them to insure their members against loss or damage by fire in any part of *Canada*, and to establish in connection with said Association a Mutual Benefit Branch;—Of the Reverend *R. A. Fyfe*, President, and *J. L. Jampbell*, Secretary of the *Regular Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario and Québec*, for an Act of incorporation;—Of the *Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada*, for an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Association to that of the *London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada*, and to make further amendments to their

Act of incorporation;—Of *John Stewart*, for an Act empowering the Court of Queen's Bench of Ontario, to refund the amount deposited with his Petition against the return of the Right Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, as Member for the City of *Kingston*;—Of *John Walker* and others, by their Attorney *Alexander Dixon*, for an Act empowering any other Railway Company to cross the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railway, southwards, between *John* and *York* Streets, in the City of *Toronto*;—Of the *Stadacona* Fire and Life Insurance Company, for an Act empowering them to reduce their capital stock, and for further amendments to their Act of incorporation;—and of the *Montreal* and City of *Ottawa* Junction Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of their Railway, and for further amendments to their Act of incorporation.

The time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills having expired, your Committee recommend that the same be extended for ten days, and the time for receiving Private Bills for a like period.

On motion of Mr. *Rymal*, seconded by Mr. *Perry*,

Ordered, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended for ten days; and the time for presenting Private Bill, for a like period.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House; in so far as it relates to the following Committees, viz: On Privileges and Elections,—On Expiring Laws,—On Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines,—On Miscellaneous Private Bills,—On Printing,—On Public Accounts,—On Banking and Commerce, and on Immigration and Colonization.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate requesting that their Honors will unite with this House in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, and informing their Honors that the Members of the Select Standing Committee on Printing, viz: Messieurs *Bourassa*, *Bowell*, *Charlton*, *Church*, *Delorme*, *Desjardins*, *De Veber*, *Goudge*, *Lanthier*, *Ross (Middlesex)*, *Ross (Prince Edward)*, *Stephenson*, *Thompson (Haldimand)*, *Trow* and *Wallace (Norfolk)*, will act as Members of the said Joint Committee on Printing.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Ordered, That Mr. *Thomson (Welland)* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize and confirm the scheme of arrangement of the *Canada* Southern Railway Company. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Oliver* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the *Ontario* Express and Transportation Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Desjardins* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the *National* Insurance Company to reduce its capital stock, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Galbraith* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts incorporating the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company and the *Canada* Central Railway Company, and to provide for the amalgamation of the said Companies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Casgrain* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the *Stadacona Fire and Life Insurance Company* to reduce its capital stock, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to reduce the capital stock of the *Merchant's Bank of Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Malouin* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the "*Société de Construction Mutuelle*" under the name of the "*Société de Prêts et Placements de Québec*," and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Act intituled, "*An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laflamme* have leave to bring in a Bill further securing the Independence of Parliament.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Haggart* have leave to bring in a Bill to give jurisdiction to the Court of Queen's Bench of *Ontario* to pay to *John Stewart*, of the City of *Kingston*, Surgeon, one thousand dollars, deposited with his Election Petition.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bowman* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate The *Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth:—

DUFFERIN :

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1879; and, in accordance with the provisions of the *British North America Act, 1867*, he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 19th February, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*,

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Governor General's Secretary's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Young* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Roscoe*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, Return showing the respective sums of money paid to the Government of *British Columbia*, and at what time, in accordance with Section 2, Chap. 17, *Vict. 37*.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copy of all correspondence about the carrying of the mails by water from *Quebec* to *Murray Bay*, in the County of *Charlevoix*, for the year 1877; copy of all tenders received for said service for same period, copy of all arrangements for carrying the mail during the same period; together with a statement showing the total cost of said service for the season of 1877, and a separate statement for the carrying of the same mails for the same period during the season of 1876, including in both instances the cost of carrying the mails to *Tadousac*, *Chicoutimi*, *Eboulements* and *Bay St. Paul*.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 20th February, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Coupal*,—The Petition of Reverend *J. E. Perreault* and others, of *St. Remi*; and the Petition of the Reverend *J. H. Carrières*, Curé, and others, of *Sherrington*, County of *Napierville*.

By Mr. *Gibbs* (*Ontario South*),—The Petition of the *Sydenham Harbor Company*.

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of the *Montreal Building Association*.

By Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. C. G. Godin*, Curé, and others, of *St. Philomene*; and the Petition of *J. Dupuis*, M.D., and others, of *Chateauguay*, County of *Chateauguay*.

By Mr. *Cook*,—The Petition of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Grey*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *James Weyms*, Chairman, and *James S. Johnston*, Secretary, on behalf of a meeting of the Inhabitants of *Brantford, Ontario*; praying for certain amendments to the Temperance Act of 1864.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Middlesex*; praying that the Agriculturists of the Dominion may be placed on an equal footing with those of the *United States* by a readjustment of the Tariff, until such time as the Government of the *United States* gives us a renewal of reciprocity.

Of *Robie Uniacke* and others, of the City of *Halifax*, Province of *Nova Scotia*; praying that the Act of 1876, cap. 16, of the Parliament of *Canada*, and all Acts in contravention of the charter of the *Halifax* Street Railway Company, may be so amended as not to deprive the said Company of their rights of arbitration as acquired under their charter, and that a clause be inserted in such amending Act granting the said arbitration under the terms of the said charter.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Essex*; praying for such a revision of the Canadian Tariff as may enable the Agricultural producers of the Dominion to compete successfully with the *United States*, and that such other revision of the Tariff be effected as shall, without being prohibitory in its character, encourage the languishing industries of the country.

Ordered, That Mr. *Huntington* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "The Post Office Act, 1875."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Snider* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize certain arrangements between the Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association and the Dominion Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Burk* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the *Port Whitby* Harbor Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered) and is as followeth:—

DUFFERIN.

The Governor General communicates to the House of Commons the appointment of the Honorable *Alexander Mackenzie*, Minister of Public Works; the Honorable *Isaac Burpee*, Minister of Customs; the Honorable *Thomas Coffin*, Receiver General; and the Honorable *Wilfrid Laurier*, Minister of Inland Revenue, to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons as Commissioners for the purposes and under the provisions of the Act 31 *Victoria*, Chapter 27, intituled: "An Act respecting the Internal Economy of the House of Commons, and for other purposes."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 20th February, 1878.

Mr. *Smith*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 16th April, 1877, for copies of all Petitions, Correspondence and Orders in Council relating to complaints made against the administration of the Harbour Board of *Montreal* in connection with the town of *Sorel* and the

works for deepening Lake *St. Peter*; also copies of all documents transmitted to the Government respecting the bad administration of the aforesaid works, the arbitrary dismissal of *Pierre Côté* and *Pierre Charbonneau* and of any other employee; of all correspondence and documents relating to the dismissal of Captain *Charles Armstrong*; of all documents relating to the appointment of Messieurs *McCarthy* and *Mackenzie*, and of any other employee at *Sorel* in connection with the works of the Harbour— which documents, as well as those hereinafter mentioned, should be found in the office of the *Montreal* Harbour Commissioners, and of which the Government is entitled to have communication, inasmuch as the latter provides each year a very large amount of public money for the carrying on of those works, also copies of any report made by *Mr. John McCarthy* or any other employee of the *Montreal* Harbour Board at *Sorel*, shewing why the pay of the day laborers and of many others employed by the month or by the year was reduced, while that of the said *Mr. John McCarthy* was increased from \$600, which his predecessor *Mr. Pierre Côté* had, to \$2,000; also copies of any contracts in relation to the leasing of the wharves, lands, shops, &c., of Messrs. *John* and *Daniel McCarthy* either with the Government or with the Harbour Board of *Montreal*; also of all instructions given by the Harbour Board of *Montreal* defining the duties of the aforesaid employees, Messrs. *McCarthy* and *Mackenzie*, or of any other subordinate employee, in the carrying out of the said works; also, copies of all contracts awarded to any person whomsoever for the repair of dredge-boats, the erection of any building, the repairing or building of engines, machinery and boilers, the purchase of wood and of coal or any other contract generally; the names and residences of those who obtained such contracts and works generally, with or without tenders, mentioning the amounts of each such contract; also the amounts paid since 1875, whether by contract or otherwise for provisions, bread, meat, groceries, &c.,— for the board and maintenance of the men employed on the said works and to whom such payments were made. (*Sessional Papers, No. 27.*)

On motion of *Mr. Langevin*, seconded by *Mr. Robitaille*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all tenders received since 1877 for the carrying by land of the mails from *Quebec* to *Eboulements* or *Murray Bay*; also a copy of all Orders in Council or Departmental Orders relating to the same, shewing the reasons why one special tender has been accepted, and also a statement shewing the name of the late contractor for the carrying of said mails, the amount paid him, and the amount now paid and to whom paid for the same service, together with a copy of the correspondence on the said subject.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of *Mr. Lanthier*, seconded by *Mr. Gill*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers, documents and pay lists in relation to the services of the late *William Taylor*, of *Coteau du Lac*, as master builder for the construction of the Fort at the *Coteau* from 1812 to 1822.

On motion of *Mr. Blanchet*, seconded by *Mr. Kirkpatrick*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copy of a Return shewing the sums expended for repairs to military forts at *Lévis*, since last Session; the names and wages of the workmen, and the amount paid to each of them; the amount of all accounts for materials, and charges for commission, with the names of parties to whom such payments have been made; also the amount and description of work given out by contract, with the names of the parties tendering, and of the contractors.

On motion of *Mr. Young*, seconded by *Mr. Thomson (Welland)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return setting forth the objects and expense incurred by each of the Special Committees appointed by this House

during the past four years, with the names of the persons who received payment, whether as witnesses or otherwise, and the amounts received by each.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Thomson* (*Welland*),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copy of a Return shewing the nature and value of all manufactures and other articles exchanged between *Canada* and the Australian Colonies, from the 1st of July, 1876, up to the latest returns in possession of the Government, together with copies of the Tariffs of these Colonies and any other information in possession of the Government which may be useful in promoting the valuable trade springing up between us.

Mr. *Lanthier* moved, seconded by Mr. *Harwood*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for 1st. Copy of the Report of *Alphonso Wells*, Deputy Provincial Land Surveyor, dated the 10th November, 1841, with the plans respecting the division line between the two Provinces formerly called Upper and Lower *Canada*, running between the River *Ottawa* and the River *St. Lawrence*;

2nd. Copy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act 23 *Vict.*, chap. 21, intitled "An Act respecting the Line of Division between Upper and Lower *Canada*." With a statement of all moneys paid for claims and compensation under the provisions of the said Act; the amount paid to each individual claimant; and copies of the plans of the parcels of land to which such payments relate, and to which the receipts given refer; as well as copies of the deeds in the form of Instruments under the hand and seal of the Commissioner, issued by him according to the provisions contained in the 1st sub section of the 4th section of the said Act;

And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Metcalf*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of Mr. *Kingsford's* Report on the survey of the Harbor of *Matane*, with the plans and estimates accompanying the said Report.

Mr. *Blain* moved, seconded by Mr. *Metcalf*, and the Question being proposed, That it be an Order of The House that if, at the hour of 10 o'clock, P. M., the business of the day be not concluded, Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair and the House shall stand adjourned until its next regular meeting, unless it be otherwise resolved by a majority of the Members present at that hour; and in case there is any desire to continue in Session, Mr. Speaker shall, on being requested by not less than five Members, put the question without debate; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate acquaint this House, That they have appointed the Honorable Messieurs *Alexander, Allan, Baillargeon, Bourinot, Chapais, Cornwall, Fabre, Ferguson, Haythorne, Miller, Montgomery, Reesor, Ryan, Stevens, Trudel* and *Wilmot*, a Committee to assist His Honor the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament so far as the interests of their House are concerned and to act on behalf of their House as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

And also, the Senate acquaint this House, That they have appointed the Honorable Messieurs *Aikins, Bellerose, Bureau, Carrall, Cochrane, Fabre, Ferrier, Haythorne, McLelan* (*Londonderry*), *Macfarlane, Penny, Reesor, Scott, Simpson* and *Wark*, a Committee to superintend the printing of their House, during the present Session and to act on behalf of their House with the Committee of this House as a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of Printing.

On motion of Mr. *Perry*, seconded by Mr. *Sinclair*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of accounts and vouchers shewing the amount of expenses incurred in running the steamer "Northern Light" between *Georgetown* and *Pictou* up to date; also the costs of repairs of said steamer during the summer of 1877.

On motion of Mr. *Fleming*, seconded by Mr. *Paterson*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copy of a Return shewing the number of accidents and casualties which have occurred on the Railways of the Dominion during the years 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877, setting forth; 1st. The causes and nature of such accidents and casualties; 2nd. The points at which they occurred, and whether by night or by day; 3rd. The full extent thereof and all the particulars of the same.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 21st February, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Kerr*,—The Petition of the *Canada Agricultural Insurance Company*.

By Mr. *Paterson*,—The Petition of *John Kay*, Chairman, and *H. G. McPherson*, Secretary, on behalf of a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Village of *St. George*, County of *Brant*.

By Mr. *Fréchet*,—The Petition of *Dame Joseph Marcoux* and others, of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Casgrain*,—The Petition of *George B. Burland*, of the City of *Montreal*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Dominion Alliance; praying for certain Amendments to the Temperance Act of 1864.

Of the Municipal Council of the Town of *St. Thomas*; praying that the Bill now before Parliament relating to the *Canada Southern Railway* may not become law, unless provision be made therein, that the General Offices, with the Treasury and Books of the said Company, be permanently established in the Town of *St. Thomas*.

Of the County Council of the County of *Elgin*; praying that the Bill now before Parliament relating to the *Canada Southern Railway* may not become law, unless provision be made therein for the non-removal of the Company's Offices, Books and Workshops from the Town of *St. Thomas*, and for making the furnishing of supplies and men's wages and other expenses of running said Railway a first lien against the property of said Railway Company.

Of the Honorable *James Ferrier* and others; praying for the passing of an Act to revive and amend the Act to incorporate the *Montreal and Champlain Railway Company*.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—Your Committee have examined the notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz:—Of *H. Hamelin* and others, Pilots licensed to pilot

between *Quebec* and *Montreal*, for an Act to incorporate them as such Pilots ;—and of *Hugh Hunter*, of the Township of *Egremont*, in the County of *Grey*, and Province of *Ontario*, Farmer, for an Act to declare his marriage with *Catherine McPhee* to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 15th February, 1877, for a statement shewing the following particulars in regard to a main Brick Sewer constructed through the station yard of the Intercolonial Railway at *Moncton* during the past year :—

1. The Parliamentary Authority under which the expenditure was made.
2. Plan shewing the locality, size and extent of the work, and the buildings served thereby.
3. The cubic yards each, of earth and rock excavation ; the days' labour and amount expended in making such excavations ; the quantity each of stone, bricks, lime and cement used and the amount paid therefor at the place whence received ; the amount paid or allowed and charged for transportation ; the number of days' labour and amount expended in laying the bricks and stonework ; the quantity of material used in covering and the days' labour and amount expended in covering the sewer.
4. The particulars of all other amounts charged as for each Main Sewer.
5. The total cost of the Sewer.
6. The names of the persons from whom, and the places whence, each lot of material was procured, and the amount paid to each person therefor, with the date of payment.

7. The statement to shew how the charges in connection with the sewer have been classified and entered in the Public Accounts. (*Sessional Papers, No. 21g.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th April, 1877, for a copy of all Orders in Council relating to the route of the *Canada* Central Extension, and the contract for building that portion of Railway. (*Sessional Papers, No. 28.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th April, 1877, for copies of all correspondence and papers relating to the dismissal of *John Harvey* from the position of Slide Master at the Village of *Arnprior*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 29.*)

Ordered, That Mr. *Taschereau* have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the charter of the *Quebec* Fire Assurance Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Forbes* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Bank of *Liverpool*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Smith*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Supplement (No. 1) to the Tenth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1877, being a List of Lights on the Coasts, Rivers and Lakes of the Dominion of *Canada*, on the 31st day of December, 1877. (*Sessional Papers, No. 1.*)

On motion of Mr. *Trow*, seconded by Mr. *Bowman*,

Ordered, That the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization have leave to employ a short-hand Reporter, for taking evidence.

On motion of Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to supervise the official Report of the Debates of this House during the present Session.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Bunster*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copy of all correspondence in 1877 and 1878, not now before Parliament, between the Imperial, Dominion and *British Columbia* Governments respecting the *Canada Pacific* Railway; and also a copy of all correspondence in 1877 and 1878 between the said Governments respecting the Graving Dock at *Esquimalt*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Bunster*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copy of the Report with accompanying map, of the Engineer who was employed last year in determining the probable boundary line between *British Columbia* and *Alaska*; also a copy of his instructions, with a copy of the treaty or convention between *Great Britain* and *Russia* respecting the said boundary; and also such other papers as relate to the defining of the boundary line between *Alaska* and British territory, and the navigation of the rivers passing from *Columbia*, through *Alaska* to the sea.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Pope (Compton)*, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing total cost to the Government of *Canada* of the *Philadelphia* Exhibition, giving a detailed statement of all money expended or to be expended for that purpose, to whom paid, and for what service.

On motion of Mr. *Pope (Compton)*, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing total cost to the Government of *Canada* of the *Sydney* Exhibition, giving detailed statement of all moneys paid or to be paid, to whom paid, and for what services.

Mr. *Blain* moved, seconded by Mr. *Metcalf*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of amending the *British North America* Act, so as, while adhering to the principle of representation by Population underlying that Act, to confer upon the Parliament of *Canada* the power of determining the number of Members which shall from time to time constitute this House; and, further, so as to confer the power upon the Parliament of *Canada* of readjusting or reducing the number of Senators in the Senate Chamber; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Metcalf*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the names of the Militiamen of 1812 and 1813 who died between the 1st March, 1876, and the 1st January, 1878.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 22nd February, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Campbell,—The Petition of *Roderick Munro* and others, of *South Gut of St. Anns*, County of *Victoria*, Province of *Nova Scotia*.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, two Messages from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Messages were read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and are, as follow :—

DUFFERIN.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I thank you for your Address in answer to the Speech with which I opened the Session, and I rely upon your promised attention to the measures that may be submitted to you.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 22nd February, 1878.

DUFFERIN.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies having reference to the Joint Address of the Senate and House of Commons of the 16th April last, praying that legislation be had to cause the operation of the Imperial Extradition Act of 1870 to cease in *Canada*.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 22nd February, 1878.

Sir M. E. Hicks Beach to the Earl of Dufferin.

(Copy—*Canada*, No. 4.)

DOWNING STREET, 5th February, 1878.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 11, of the 14th of January enclosing a report extracted from a newspaper, of a Judgment of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of *Ontario* in a case of extradition argued before him.

I take this opportunity of informing Your Lordship that the whole subject of the Extradition relations of this country with foreign countries being at the present time under the consideration of a Royal Commission, Her Majesty's Government have not at present thought it advisable to take any steps for suspending in *Canada* the operation of the Imperial Extradition Act of 1870, as desired by the Joint Address to the Queen, of the Senate and House of Commons of the Dominion, transmitted to my predecessor in your despatch, No. 112 of the 18th of April last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

Governor General

The Right Honorable

The Earl of *Dufferin*, K.P., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

&c., &c., &c.

Mr. Cartwright, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure (Consolidated Fund) from the 1st July, 1877, to the 10th February, 1878, inclusive:—

Receipts:—

Customs	\$7,712,818 48
Excise.....	3,005,807 31
Post Office.....	633,482 99
Public Works	1,433,228 02
Bill Stamps.....	129,248 08
Miscellaneous	519,650 90
	\$13,434,235 78

Expenditure \$14,051,845 11

N.B. The Expenditure includes the full payments for the subsidies to the Provinces for the year, and the interest on public debt to date.

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor General

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 19th February, 1878.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Reverend *J. E. Perreault* and others, of *St. Remi*; of the Reverend *J. H. Carrières*, Curé, and others, of *Sherrington, County of Napierville*; of the Reverend *J. C. G. Godin*, Curé, and others, of *Ste. Philomène*, and of *J. Dupuis, M.D.*, and others of *Chateauguay, County of Chateauguay*; severally praying for the adoption of such legislation as will secure the proper working of railways in *Canada*, the construction of safe and suitable steam ferry boats for crossing the *St. Lawrence* in winter, and the carrying into operation of the railway from *Montreal* to the Province Line *viâ Caughnawaga*, in accordance with the Act passed in that behalf, which placed it under the control of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Of the *Sydenham Harbor Company*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Company to that of the *Oshawa Harbor Company (Limited)*, to increase their capital stock, and for further Amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of the *Montreal Building Association*; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the said Association by such name as shall be conferred upon them at the present Session of the Legislature of the Province of *Quebec*, to exercise throughout the Dominion of *Canada* the powers usually conferred upon Investment and Loan Companies, along with the powers conferred upon them by the said Legislature, and establishing the rate of interest which may be charged by said Association.

Of the *Northern Railway Company of Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act to remove doubts as to the power of said Company to work or lease the line of Railway of the *North Simcoe Railway Company*, to enter into agreements with any other Railway or Tramway Company for the use or working of their respective Railways, and for other purposes.

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee recommend that their Quorum be reduced to seven Members,

Ordered, That Mr. *Mills* have leave to bring in a Bill to establish Township Municipalities in the District of *Keewatin*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bourassa* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875, and the several Acts in amendment thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply;

Mr. *Cartwright* moved, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

SATURDAY, 23rd February, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *McCarthy*, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*,
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till Tuesday next.

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes after Twelve o the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 25th February, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Lists of Stockholders of the Bank of *Montreal* on the 7th February, 1878; of the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*, on the 8th February, 1878; of *La Banque de St. Hyacinthe*, on the 21st February, 1878; of *La Banque d'Hochelaga*, on the 2nd January, 1878; of the *Stadacona* Bank, on the 7th February, 1878; of the Standard Bank of *Canada*, on the 1st January, 1878; and of the Union Bank of *Halifax*, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Victoria*, Chapter 5, Section 12. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

Also, General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *Beauharnois* for the year 1877, and Supplementary Returns from the same District for the years 1872, 1874, 1875 and 1876. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Appleby*,—The Petition of *J. E. Messenett* and others, of *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of *La Société de Construction de Napierville*; and the Petition of the Honorable *W. W. Webb* and others of the Dominion of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Burk*,—The Petition of the Reverend *William Jolliffe* and others, of the Town of *Bowmanville*, County of *Durham*, Province of *Ontario*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the *Canada* Agricultural Insurance Company; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to wind up and liquidate the business of the said Company.

Of *John Kay*, Chairman, and *H. G. McPherson*, Secretary, on behalf of a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Village of *St. George*, County of *Brant*; praying for certain Amendments to the Temperance Act of 1864.

Of Dame *Joseph Marcoux* and others, of *Quebec*; praying that the Bill now before Parliament relating to *La Société de Construction Mutuelle*, may not become law.

Of *George B. Burland*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to extend to a period of ten years from the first day of April next, the protection granted to him under certain Letters Patent.

Of *Roderick Munro* and others, of *South Gut of St. Ann's*, County of *Victoria*, Province of *Nova Scotia*; praying that the Post Office now located on the main road leading to *English Town* may be re-established at or near its former location on the cross-road leading to the *North Gut of St. Ann's*.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*,

Ordered, That Mr. *McCarthy* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce; that Messrs. *Haggart* and *Gillmor* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts; and that Messrs. *Charlton* and *Goudge* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize and confirm the scheme of arrangement of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*; The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the *Ontario Express and Transportation Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the *National Insurance Company* to reduce its capital stock, and for other purposes;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts incorporating the *Brockville* and *Ottawa Railway Company*, and the *Canada Central Railway Company*, and to provide for the amalgamation of the said Companies;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the *Stadacona Fire and Life Insurance Company* to reduce its capital stock, and for other purposes;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to reduce the capital stock of the *Merchants' Bank of Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the "*Société de Construction Mutuelle*" under the name of the "*Société des Prêts et Placements de Québec*," and for other purposes;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company* ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Charter of the *Quebec Fire Assurance Company* ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Thomson (Welland)*,

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of *Canada* for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1877, as also the supplementary statement of Income and Expenditure during the current year, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Pope (Compton)*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, 1st: a Return of all correspondence since the 1st January, 1875, of and with the Postmaster General, the Minister of Public Works or any other Department, relating to Mail communication with the *British West Indies* ; 2nd. a Return of all correspondence had between the Government of *Canada* and the Imperial or any Colonial Government with regard to a subsidy for a line of steamers, between *Canada* and the *British West Indies*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Thompson (Cariboo)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return containing a copy of every Report of the Chief Engineer, Acting Chief Engineer, or any other Engineer or Engineers of the *Canadian Pacific Railway*, in the possession of the Government, suggesting or recommending a survey, in 1876, of the whole or part of the route between *Burrard's Inlet* and *Yellow Head Pass* ; with a copy of any order or instructions sent respecting the said survey ; also, a copy of every Report or Reports from each and all of the said Engineers, in possession of the Government, suggesting or recommending a survey, in 1877, of the said route between *Burrard's Inlet* and *Yellow Head Pass* ; with a copy of any order or instruction sent respecting such survey.

On motion of Mr. *Pouliot*, seconded by Mr. *Fiset*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a statement showing all claims against the Government, still unsettled, for damages caused by the Intercolonial Railway:—

1. For lands taken ;
2. For damages caused by water and otherwise by reason of work not having been done which ought to have been done, or work not having been done in a proper manner ;
3. Damages by fires caused by the locomotives ;
4. Damages caused by the killing of cattle on the line ;
5. Damages resulting from loss or injury to goods.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a statement of the number of miles of the Intercolonial operated on 1st July, 1873, and the cost of operating the same ; also, a similar statement for the years beginning 1st July, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877.

On motion of Mr. *Caron*, seconded by Mr. *Robitaille*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all complaints made against any Inspector or other officer of Sections 6, 7 and 11 of the *Lachine Canal*,

with copies of all correspondence between the Department of Public Works or any of the officers thereof with any person in relation to such complaints; also copies of contracts entered into for the enlargement of Sections 6, 7 and 11 of the Lachine Canal, with the specifications accompanying such contracts; and the Engineer's estimates upon which payments have been made in respect of such contracts.

Mr. *Mitchell* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, a Return in detail of the expenditures incurred from the Treasury of *Canada*, for the expenses of the journey of His Excellency the Governor General and suite to *British Columbia* and back in the year 1876; also, the expenses of his tour to *Manitoba* and the *North-West*, in the year 1877;

Mr. *Pope (Compton)* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Baby*, That all the words after "Return," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the following inserted instead thereof: "of the expenses of the journey of His Excellency the Governor General and suite to *Manitoba* and the *North-West* in the year 1877, not included in the Public Accounts of 1876-77."

Mr. *Holton* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Devlin*, That all the words after the word "thereof" be left out, and the following inserted instead thereof: "of the expenses of the trip of His Excellency the Governor General to *Manitoba* similar to that contained in the Public Accounts, with respect to His Excellency's trip to *British Columbia*."

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment: It was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the original Question, as amended:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the Expenses of the trip of His Excellency the Governor General to *Manitoba* similar to that contained in the Public Accounts, with respect to His Excellency's trip to *British Columbia*.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th February, 1878, for copies of the accounts, vouchers and papers connected with the payments for printing as entered in the Public Accounts for 1873-4, as made out of the contingencies of the Department of Justice, to *J. B. Taylor*, *The Citizen Printing Company* and *J. G. Moylan*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 30.)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 26th February, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of Sir *Hugh Allan* and others, members of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*, in connection with the Church of *Scotland*.

By Mr. *Goudge*,—The Petition of *Bennett Smith* and others, of *Windsor* and vicinity, County of *Hants*, Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*,—The Petition of the County of *Perth* Prohibitory Liquor Law League.

Mr. Lafamme, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—General Rules of the Maritime Court of *Ontario*, made under the 8th Section of the Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1877; also Tariff of suitors fees, fixed under the 14th Section of the said Act. (*Sessional Papers, No. 31.*)

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The following documents were carefully examined by the Committee and recommended to be printed, viz.:—

Report of the Librarian of Parliament.—(*Sessional Papers only.*)

Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the six months ended 30th June, 1877.—(*In the usual manner.*)

Statement of payments charged to unforeseen expenses under Orders in Council, from 1st July, 1877, to date.

Statement of Special Warrants of His Excellency the Governor General, issued in accordance with the Act 31 *Vic.*, cap. 5, sec. 35, from 1st July, 1877, to 9th February, 1878, inclusive.

Statement of allowances and gratuities under the Act for the better securing the efficiency of the Civil Service of Canada by providing for the superannuation of persons employed therein, in certain cases.

Return to Order,—Correspondence, &c., between the Government and the proprietors of lands in the neighborhood of the proposed enlargement of the *Lachine* Canal from the 1st March, 1875, up to 10th March, 1877, orders given to the engineers, and proposals submitted by the said proprietors, and by the Government; also of all Reports made by the engineers, and copies of all contracts entered into, &c., &c.—(*For distribution only.*)

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed:—*Official Return* of the distribution of the Dominion Statutes of Canada.

Return to Order,—Reports of Engineers and other Correspondence not yet communicated to the House, having reference to any actual surveys, or proposed survey, in connection with the Canadian *Pacific* Railway from the *Red River* westward, south of Lake *Manitoba*.

Return to Order,—Correspondence, &c., with Minister of Public Works, and Engineer Staff of said Department, in connection with engagement of employes for the Pacific Railroad survey and the routes (if any) they were instructed to take; also correspondence as to the carrying of emigrants, &c., by the *Sarnia* or *Collingwood* route.

Return to Order,—Statement of the number of miles surveyed, and the expenditure, for such surveys on the *Pacific* Railway, &c., &c.

Return to Order,—Statement shewing the quantity of work done in enlarging the Railway Waterworks at *Moncton* in 1876, &c.

Return to Order,—Statement shewing the sums of money paid *C. J. Brydges* for the year ending 30th June, 1876, shewing salary whilst Intercolonial was under construction and salary for management; also expenses of office at *Montreal*, *Ottawa* and *Moncton*, and travelling expenses for same period.

Return to Order,—Correspondence between Mr. *James Niven*, of *Newcastle*, *Miramichi*, *N.B.*, and the officers of the Intercolonial Railway and Government, in reference to the killing, by one of the trains, of five head of cattle of the said *James Niven*, &c.

Return to Order,—Statement in relation to the particulars of the working and management of the Intercolonial Railway.

1. The number of miles run by the Engines, &c.
2. The gross working expenses, &c.
3. The particulars of all charges made for the use of Engines and cars, &c.
4. The average in detail, &c.
5. Statement in relation to special trains, &c.

Return to Order,—Statement shewing original size and cost, &c., of brick building at *Moncton* known as General Offices of the Intercolonial Railway, &c. &c.

Return to Order,—Reports of engineers or correspondence respecting the cause of the greater rise in the waters of the sixty-mile level of the River *Ottawa* between the *Chaudiere Falls* and the *Long Sault Rapids* than the levels below and above those points, &c.

Return to Address (Senate),—For Grand Trunk Railway Company to furnish certain information respecting the freight and passenger traffic over the *Victoria Bridge* during the years 1875 and 1876, &c., &c., with the cost of building and maintenance of the bridge.

Return to Address (Senate),—Instructions to Mr. *Fleming*, Engineer-in-Chief of the *Pacific Railway*, on the subject of a series of questions submitted through the Colonial office to Naval Officers and others, relating to certain Harbors in *British Columbia*, and a site for the terminus of the line on the *Pacific Coast*.

Return to Address (Senate),—Correspondence between the Government and the *Montreal Harbor Commissioners*, on the subject of allowing Cars and Locomotive Engines for the *Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa* and *Occidental Railway* to pass over the wharves in the Harbor of *Montreal*, &c.

Return to Order,—Correspondence relating to the dismissal of *John Harvey* from the position of Slidemaster at the Village of *Arnprior*.

Return to Order,—Statement in regard to a Main Brick Sewer constructed through the Station-yard of the Intercolonial Railway at *Moncton* during the past year, &c.

Return to Address,—Correspondence relating to complaints made against the administration of the Harbor Board of *Montreal* in connection with the Town of *Sorel* and the works for deepening *Lake St. Peter*, &c., &c.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, *viz*:—Of the Northern Railway Company, for an Act to remove doubts as to the power of the said Company to work or lease the line of Railway of the *North Simcoe Railway Company*, to enter into agreements with any other Railway or Tramway Company, for the use or working of their respective Railways, and for other purposes;—Of the *Sydenham Harbor Company*, for an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Company to that of the *Oshawa Harbor Company (Limited)*, to increase their Capital Stock, and for further amendments to their Act of incorporation;—Of the Honorable Sir *Alexander Tilloch Galt, K.C.M.G.*, and others, of the City of *Montreal*, for incorporation under the name of the *Dominion Company*;—Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, for an Act empowering them to establish amongst their officers and employés a Provident or Accident Assurance fund; to have a duplicate seal for such purposes, and for transaction of their business in *Canada*; and also to enable them to purchase, lease, or arrange for working other Railways in *Canada* or elsewhere;—Of the *Montreal Building Association*, for an Act authorizing the said Association, by such name as shall be conferred upon them at the present Session of the Legislature of the Province of *Quebec*, to exercise throughout the Dominion of *Canada* the powers usually conferred upon Investment and Loan Companies, along with the powers conferred upon them by the said Legislature, and establishing the rate of interest which may be charged by said Association;—Of *Charles A. M. Globensky*, of *St. Eustache*, Province of *Quebec*, that an Act may be passed declaring that the provisions of the Act of last Session of Parliament respecting *La Banque Jacques Cartier*, shall not apply to a certain action instituted by him;—Of *George B. Burland*, of the City of *Montreal*, for an Act authorizing the Commissioners of Patents to extend to a period of ten years from the first day of April next, the protection granted to him under certain Letters Patent;—Of the *Canada Agricultural Insurance Company*, for an Act empowering them to

wind up and liquidate the business of the said Company;—and of the Honorable *James Ferrier*, for an Act to revive and amend the Act to incorporate the *Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto*) have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the sale and disposal of Bottles used in the Manufacture of Mineral Water and other Drinks.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th February, 1878, for a copy of the Report of the late Mr. *Hazlewood*, C.E., on the approximate cost of the *Fort Francis Locks*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 32.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 28th March, 1877, for a Return shewing the amounts paid for printing for all services done in *Prince Edward Island*, during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876 respectively, the nature of the work done and the names of the persons who performed such work. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 33.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 15th February, 1877, for a Statement shewing the expenditure incurred during the last two years ending January 31st, 1877, for carpets, curtains, dining and bed-room furniture, fixings, fittings and utensils, linen, crockery, china, cutlery, and silver ware; also for desks, tables, chairs, sofas, lounges, pictures and fittings for the General Offices of the Intercolonial Railway at *Moncton*. The Statement to give the name and cost of each item and to include all articles furnished by any department or branch of the Railway Service. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 21h.)

Ordered, That Mr. *Mitchell* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cook* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Scriver* have leave to bring in a Bill to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Kerr* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize and provide for the winding up of the *Canada Agricultural Insurance Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Robillard* moved, seconded by Mr. *Béchar*d, That the Petitions of the Reverend *J. Dequoi*, Curé of *St. Michel Archange*, County of *Napierville*; of *J. Bte. Jodoin*, and others, of *St. Urbain*, County of *Chateauguay*; of the Rev. *O. Blanchard*, Curé, and others, of *St. Isidore*, County of *Laprairie*; of the Rev. *J. E. Perrault*, and others, of *St. Remi*, County of *Napierville*; of the Rev. *J. C. G. Godin*, Curé and others, of *Ste. Philomène*, and *J. Dupuis*, and others, of the County of *Chateauguay*; praying for the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to secure the more perfect working of Railways in *Canada*, the construction of

steamboats for the crossing the *St. Lawrence* in winter, and the putting into operation of the railway from *Montreal* to the Province Line, in conformity with the Act placing it under the control of the Grand Trunk Railway, be printed for the use of Members:—The said Motion was, as per Rule 94, submitted to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Friday last proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in the Committee of Supply);

And the Question being again proposed;

And a further Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. *Wallace (Norfolk)*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till Friday next.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 27th February, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of La Société de Construction du comté d'*Hochelaga*.

By Mr. *Cook*,—The Petition of the North *Simcoe* Railway Company.

By Mr. *McGregor*,—The Petition of *Dallas Nowell*, and others, of the Township of *Amherdon*, County of *Essex*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *J. E. Messenett* and others of *New Brunswick*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to construct a Railway Bridge across the *St. Croix* River at *St. Stephen*.

Of La Société de Construction de *Napierville*; praying for an Amendment to the Act 40 *Victoria*, Chapter 50, so as to exempt the said Company from the operation of Sections 13 and 24 of the said Act.

Of the Honorable *W. W. Webb*, and others, of the Dominion of *Canada*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Canada* Transit Company.

Of the Reverend *William Jolliffe*, and others, of the Town of *Bowmanville*, County of *Durham*, Province of *Ontario*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of "The Missionary Society of the Bible Christian Church in *Canada*."

Ordered, That the Petition of La Société de Construction du Comté d'*Hochelaga*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for the passing of an Act to change the said Society into a Loan and Investment Society, and for other purposes,

The following paper was laid upon the Table by the Clerk of the House:—

Return to an Order of this House, dated 20th February instant, for a Return setting forth the objects and expense incurred by each of the Special Committees appointed by this House during the past four years, with the names of the persons who received payment, whether as witnesses or otherwise, and the amounts received by each. (*Sessional Papers, No. 34.*)

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Masson,
Resolved, That at Six o'clock, P.M., this day, the House do stand adjourned till Three o'clock P.M., To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Macmillan have leave to bring in a Bill to grant certain powers to the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of Canada, and to change its name. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Gibbs (Ontario South) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Sydenham Harbor Company. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Mills have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the Colonization of Dominion Lands, by providing for the incorporation of Railway Companies, and aiding the construction of Railways traversing Dominion Lands. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Trow have leave to bring in a Bill to declare Life Assurance Policies non-forfeitable. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Kirkpatrick moved, seconded by Mr. Blanchet, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Reports of Engineers, memorials, papers and correspondence relating to the survey and location of the line of the Pacific Railway, between the Red River and Battleford, and not heretofore laid before Parliament, and also all reports, memorials, papers and correspondence relating to the proposed line of said Railway between the same points but South of Lake Manitoba;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker declared The House adjourned till Three o'clock, P.M. To-morrow.

Thursday, 28th February, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Smith (Peel),—The Petition of the Canada Vine Grower's Association.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of Sir Hugh Allan, and others, Members of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Church of Scotland in Canada.

Of the County of Perth Prohibitory Liquor Law League; praying for certain amendments to the Dunkin Act.

The Petition of *Bennett Smith* and others, of *Windsor* and vicinity, County of *Hants*, Province of *Nova Scotia*, presented on Tuesday last; praying that a subsidy may be granted for a Steamer to ply on the Basin of *Minas* between the Ports of *Saint John*, *New Brunswick*, and *Windsor*, *Nova Scotia*, calling at *Parrsborough* in the County of *Cumberland*, being read.

A Motion was made and seconded, That the said Petition be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled: "That as the granting of the prayer of this Petition would involve the expenditure of public money, it cannot be received."

Ordered, That the Petition of the *Canada Vine Grower's Association*, presented, this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for an extension of their charter.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, yesterday proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Reports of Engineers, memorials, papers and correspondence relating to the survey and location of the line of the *Pacific Railway* between the *Red River* and *Battleford*, and not heretofore laid before Parliament, and also all reports, memorials, papers and correspondence relating to the proposed line of said Railway between the same points but South of *Lake Manitoba*; And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide that persons charged with common assault shall be competent as witnesses on their own behalf;

Mr. *Dymond* moved, seconded by Mr. *Guthrie*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; The House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Mr. *Dymond* moved, seconded by Mr. *Guthrie*, and the Question being put, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Guthrie*, *Macdougall* (*Elgin*), *Taschereau*, *Brooks*, *McIsaac*, *Cameron*, and the mover; The House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. *Cameron* brought up, and laid on the Table, a Petition of *Victoria Elizabeth Lyon*, of the City of *Ottawa*, County of *Carleton*, Province of *Ontario*, married woman.

Ordered, That the said Petition be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with *John Lyon* to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the law relating to Stamps on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for Monday next.

Mr. *Bunster* moved, seconded by Mr. *DeCosmos*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to recommend that a measure be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of amending the 20th clause of Section 4 "Legislative Power" of the *British North America Act 1867*, so as to have a Session of the Parliament of Canada once in every two years instead of once in one year as at present exists, unless in cases of great public emergency, when His Excellency the Governor General, by and with the advice of His Executive, shall have the power to call such extra Sessions as may be deemed expedient in the interim, thus saving to the country one-half

of the present enormous expense of legislation which may be said to cost annually, say in round numbers, House of Commons \$350,000, Senate \$200,000, which amendment would be of great advantage in saving of time to the public men of the Dominion and would be the means of saving so large an amount of the public revenue as would materially help to build many miles annually of the Canadian Pacific Railway; The House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return containing a complete copy of every special and general Report of the Chief Engineer and Acting Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway in possession of the Government, respecting the cost of constructing the line of the *Canada Pacific Railway* (including the bridges) between the Head of *Bute Inlet* and some place or port in *Vancouver Island*.

Mr. *Schultz* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, and the Question being proposed That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all Parishes in the Province of *Manitoba* for which the Minors' lands are unallotted; and for copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Lieutenant Governor of *Manitoba*, in reference to the same; And a Debate arising thereupon:— The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Langevin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Pope (Compton)*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return shewing: 1st. The amounts of the six lowest tenders received in September or October, 1873, for Sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14 of the new Welland Canal, together with names of tenderers; 2nd. The amounts of the six lowest tenderers for the same sections, received in 1874, together with the names of the tenderers; 3rd. The names of the tenders to whom these sections were awarded; 4th. Copies of the Orders in Council awarding such Sections; 5th. Copy of all Correspondence relating to such work;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the clock on Friday morning;

FRIDAY, 1st March, 1878.

And the Debate continuing,

On motion of Mr. *Archibald*, seconded by Mr. *Thompson (Haldimand)*,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

On motion of Mr. *Dymond*, seconded by Mr. *Appleby*,

Ordered, That Messieurs *Ouimet* and *Appleby* be added to the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill to provide that persons charged with common assault shall be competent as witnesses on their own behalf.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before Two of the clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 1st March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Appleby*,—The Petition of *C. Burpee* and others, of the Province of *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Macdougall (Elgin)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *St. Thomas*.

By Mr. *Galbraith*,—Two Petitions of *H. W. F. Bolckow*, by his Attorney, *John G. Richardson*, and others.

By Mr. *Gibbs (Ontario South)*,—The Petition of *Eliza Maria Campbell*, of *Whitby*, County of *Ontario*, wife of *Robert Campbell*.

By Mr. *MacKay (Cape Breton)*,—The Petition of *Donald Lynk* and others, of *Lingan* and adjacent Districts, County of *Cape Breton*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the North *Simcoe* Railway Company; praying that the Bill, now before Parliament, respecting the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*, may become law.

Of *Dallas Nowell*, and others, of the Township of *Anderdon*, County of *Essex*; praying that in the Bill, now before Parliament, relating to the *Canada* Southern Railway Company, provision may be made to secure their rights and claims for lands expropriated by the said Company.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz.: Of *J. E. Messenett*, and others, of *New Brunswick*, for the passing of an Act empowering them to construct a Railway Bridge across the *St. Croix* River, at *St. Stephen*,—and of the Reverend *William Jolliffe*, and others, of the Town of *Bourmanville*, County of *Durham*, Province of *Ontario*, for an Act of incorporation under the name of the Missionary Society of the Bible Christian Church in *Canada*.

On the Petition of Sir *Hugh Allan*, and others, Members of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada* in connection with the Church of *Scotland*, for an Act of incorporation under the name of “The Church of *Scotland* in *Canada*,” your Committee find that notice was given in the *Canada Gazette* and only in two local papers in the Province of *Quebec*, they therefore report unfavourably on the said Petition.

Ordered, That Mr. *Appleby* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Calais* and *St. Stephen* Railway Bridge Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Casgrain* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act intitled: “An Act respecting *La Banque Jacques Cartier*.”

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Laflamme*,

Ordered, That Mr. *Pope (Compton)* be added to the Select Standing Committees on Public Accounts, —and on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines; and that Messieurs

McCraney and *Burk* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

Ordered, That *Mr. Casgrain* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend in favor of *George B. Burland* certain Letters Patent to a further period of ten years.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Trou* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the greater convenience and safety of passengers travelling on the Railways of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of *Mr. Mackenzie*, seconded by *Mr. Laflamme*,

Ordered, That Government business shall have precedence immediately after routine proceedings on Thursdays, during the remainder of the Session.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question, which was, on Friday, the 22nd February last, proposed, That *Mr. Speaker* do now leave the Chair (for the House again in the Committee of Supply);

And it being Six of the clock, *Mr. Speaker* left the Chair.

Half-past Seven O'Clock, P.M.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize certain arrangements between the Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association and the Dominion Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the *Port Whitby Harbor Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Bank of *Liverpool*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize and provide for the winding up of the *Canada Agricultural Insurance Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to grant certain powers to the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of *Canada*, and to change its name;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Sydenham Harbor Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House then resumed the Debate upon the Question, which was, on Friday, the 22nd February last, proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, (for the House again in the Committee of Supply);

And the Question being again proposed;

And a further Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. *Plumb*, seconded by Mr. *Mousseau*,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

On motion of Mr. *Snider*, seconded by Mr. *Thompson (Haldimand)*,

Ordered, That the Order of the House, this day, referring the Bill to authorize certain arrangements between the Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association and the Dominion Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry of *Canada*, to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 4th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Macdonald (Toronto)*,—The Petition of the Managers of the Newsboys' Lodging and Industrial Home of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *McKay (Colchester)*,—The Petition of *W. M. Blackwood* and others, of *Tatamagouche* and vicinity, County of *Colchester*, Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Currier*,—The Petition of *Benjamin Parkinson*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *C. Burpee* and others, of the Province of *New Brunswick*; praying that the Bill, now before Parliament, to incorporate the *Calais and St. Stephen Railway Bridge Company*, may become law.

Of the Municipal Council of the Town of *St. Thomas*; praying that in the Bill, now before Parliament, to authorize and confirm the scheme of arrangement of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, provision be made that the payment of all liabilities on account of supplies furnished and wages earned, shall be a first lien on the property of the said Company.

Of *H. W. F. Bolckow*, by his Attorney, *John G. Richardson*, and others; praying that the Bill, now before Parliament, to amend the Acts incorporating the *Canada Central Railway Company* and the *Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company*, and to provide for the amalgamation of the said Companies, may become law.

Of *H. W. F. Bolckow*, by his Attorney, *John G. Richardson*, and others; praying that the Bill, now before Parliament, to amend the Acts incorporating the *Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company* and the *Canada Central Railway Company*, and to provide for the amalgamation of the said Companies, may become law.

Of *Eliza Maria Campbell*, of *Whitby*, County of *Ontario*, wife of *Robert Campbell*; praying for the suspension of any existing rules or orders which might hinder her from appearing *in forma pauperis* in the Court of Chancery to defend her cause for right of Dower on the real estate of her said husband *Robert Campbell*, and that, if necessary, an Act may be passed identical with that passed by the Senate last Session, intitled: "An Act for the relief of *Robert Campbell* and *Eliza Maria Campbell*."

Of *Donald Lynk*, and others, of *Lingan* and adjacent districts, County of *Cape Breton*; praying for increased mail accommodation.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Lists of Stockholders of the *Imperial Bank of Canada*, on the 15th February, 1878; of *La Banque de St. Jean*, on 9th February, 1878; and of the *Merchants' Bank of Halifax*, on 11th February, 1878, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Vict. cap. 5, sect. 12.* (*Sessional Papers No. 15.*)

Also, General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *Bedford* for the year 1877,—and Supplementary Return for the year 1876. (*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*)

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, *viz*:—Of the *Canada Vine Growers Association*, for an extension of their charter; and of *Victoria Elizabeth Lyon*, of the City of *Ottawa*, County of *Carleton*, Province of *Ontario*, married woman, for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with *John Lyon* to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend to the Province of *Prince Edward Island* "The Railway Act, 1868," and certain Acts amending the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith (Peel)* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the *Canada Vine Growers Association*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Calais and St. Stephen Railway Bridge Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. *Schultz*, seconded by Mr. *Pope (Compton)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all monies received by the Dominion Land Office at *Winnipeg* for payment of Lands in the Railway Reserve, and copy of instructions to Dominion Lands Agent in *Manitoba* in regard to Squatters upon the said Railway Reserve.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Plumb*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return showing the amounts of the six lowest tenders received for Sections 17, 13, 19, 20, 27, 28, 33, 34 and 35 of the new *Welland Canal*, with the names of the tenderers and Copy of the Orders in Council awarding the contracts for such Sections.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Pope (Compton)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all notices and letters issued by the Department of Public Works calling either by the public press or otherwise, for tenders for the supply of Railway Spikes for the *Canada Pacific Railway*, with copy of all answers or tenders received from the 1st January 1876 to the 31st December 1877, and the names of the parties to whom the Contract or Contracts were awarded, and for what quantity and what price in each case; and also a similar Return for spikes required for the Intercolonial Railway, from the 1st January, 1872.

On motion of Mr. *Plumb*, seconded by Mr. *Baby*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, reports, negotiations in writing, Orders in Council, or other documents relative to the selection of the terminus and station grounds of the Pacific Railway on the *Kaministiquia*, the acquisition of lands and other property for such terminus and station grounds; also, the names of all of the valuers of such lands and property, and the date of their appointments, and the instructions given to them; also a Return shewing whether such valuers, or either of them have, subsequently to such appointments, received any other Government appointment, the name of such valuator or valuers, the nature of the appointment and the emolument attached thereto; also, the date at which the Government gave notice of the expropriation of such lands in the town plot at *Fort William* and elsewhere in its vicinity, the amounts paid and yet to be paid for lands and property for such terminus and station grounds, the names of the persons to whom such payments were made, and to whom such payments are due, and the quantity of such land and property purchased from each person, together with a statement of the several lands and properties purchased for such terminus and station grounds, or for which notice of expropriation has been given, with the names of the several proprietors and the price thereof, and a statement shewing the whole quantity of land so purchased or to be purchased, together with all correspondence between the *Canadian* and *Ontario* Governments on the subject of such lands.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Masson*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement of the reason in each case for the superannuation of the persons in the Civil Service mentioned in the Return laid before this House on the 18th February.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Blain*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement showing the rivers at the present moment under lease, in the Counties of *Rimouski*, *Gaspé* and *Bonaventure*, and also those on the north coast of the *St. Lawrence* from the River *Saguenay* down to the *Mingan Islands*; the year in which each of such rivers was leased, and for what length of time; the name of the lessee, and the annual sum which he pays to the Government for his lease.

On motion of Mr. *Macdougall* (*Elgin*), seconded by Mr. *Cockburn*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of the Annual Returns of the capital, traffic and working expenditure for the two last financial years of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, required to be made to the Minister of Public Works, under Chap. 25, 38 *Vic.*, and Cap. 14, 39 *Vic.*; Statutes of *Canada*.

On motion of *Sir John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Masson*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all papers, correspondence and Orders in Council, connected with the *Windsor* and *Annapolis* Railway, the *Windsor* Branch and the *Western Counties Railway*, and all papers and Orders in Council and correspondence in connection with the purchase of an Annuity by the *W. C. Co.*, or the guarantee of an annual sum of money to that Company for a special number of years.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of *Sir John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Masson*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all Orders in Council relating to balances of appropriations of 1876-77 which may have lapsed, and been carried over to the following year, in accordance with the 35th Section of the Act 31st *Victoria*, Chapter 5.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of *Sir John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Masson*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of tenders received for the construction of that portion of the *Pembina* Branch Railway between *St. Boniface* and *Selkirk*, together with copies of all reports, correspondence and Orders in Council relating to the letting of this work.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of *Sir John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Masson*.

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, Returns of all tenders received and contracts let for the supplies furnished the *Indians* and *Mounted Police* in the *North-West*; also, of those furnished the *Public Works* at *Battleford* and the *Fort Francis Locks and Canals*,

Also, of all tenders received and contracts let for freighting all the above supplies;

Also, Returns of the accounts, giving quantity, quality, description and expenditure incurred for supplies of all kinds purchased and freighted, otherwise than by public tender, for the above works;

Also, Returns of all labour and superintendence employed either by the day, month, or year, on all works in the *North-West*, *Manitoba*, and on the *Fort Francis Canals*;

Also, Returns of all accounts shewing the expenditure, if any, that was incurred owing to the non-arrival of the supplies at the different points in the *North-West* for the Indians.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald* (*Cape Breton*), seconded by Mr. *Robinson*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the Report of the survey of the Harbour of *Lingan, Cape Breton*, and copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Public Works and any other person relating to the same.

On motion of Mr. *Oliver*, seconded by Mr. *Young*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the sums expended on Public Works chargeable to income, during the fiscal years 1874-5, 1875-6, 1876-7, for which votes had been obtained in the Estimates of 1873-4.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Pope* (*Compton*),
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, reports and documents relating to amounts claimed by Messrs. *Carpenter* and Company, on account of their Contract for operating the Government Road commonly known as the *Dawson* Route; also copy of all Orders in Council authorizing the payment of any such amounts from the first of January, 1877, to the present time, and a statement of the sums so paid from time to time, and dates of such payments.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Pope* (*Compton*),
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return shewing the amounts of the six lowest tenders for Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 of the *Lachine* Canal, with the names of tenderers, names of parties to whom the contracts were awarded, and copies of the Orders in Council relating thereto; also the date mentioned in the contracts for the completion of the work, and the gross amount of work done as per Engineer's progress estimate up to the 31st of January last.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Ryan*, seconded by Mr. *Blackburn*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the amount of moneys disbursed up to January 1st, 1878, upon Contracts Nos. 13, 14, 15, 23 and 25 of the *Canada Pacific* Railway.

On motion of Mr. *Ryan*, seconded by Mr. *Blackburn*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the number of miles actually graded and ready for track-laying and ballasting, under Contracts Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 25 of the *Canada Pacific* Railway; also, number of miles of rail actually laid under said Contracts up to 1st January, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Cimon*, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence in relation to the carrying of the mail between *Quebec* and *Chicoutimi*, since the 1st January, 1877.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Metcalf*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the Report, for the year

1877, of *J. P. Gauvreau*, Esquire, in his character of Collector of Customs for the Port of *Bimouski*.

On motion of *Mr. Bowell*, seconded by *Mr. Palmer*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return shewing what sales were made of Timber on Indian Lands on the North Shore of *Lake Huron* or on the Islands in the *Georgian Bay* or elsewhere, since the 1st day of January, 1873; the names of the parties to whom such sales were made; the amount paid or agreed to be paid for such timber; the quantity of Timber cut upon said lands; the amount paid on such purchases; by whom paid; the amount now due and by whom due; together with copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of *Ontario*, relating to said sale of Timber upon said Indian Lands.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of *Mr. Bowell*, seconded by *Mr. Palmer*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all fees paid by the Government of *Canada* to, and the names of all Counsel, Solicitors or Attornies employed in connection with the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Northern Railway; also, the names of all Counsel, Solicitors or Attornies that have been employed by the Dominion Government, or by any Department or Head of Department of said Government, and a statement of all fees paid to such persons by the Government, or received by them for services in connection with the business of the Government of *Canada*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of *Mr. Bowell*, seconded by *Mr. Palmer*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, 1st. A copy of the progress estimate or estimates of work done under Contract Twenty-five of the *Canada Pacific* Railway, showing the nature and quantity of work done and material furnished under such Contract, and reported by the Engineers to the 31st January, 1878, together with the amount paid to the Contractors up to said date and the date of said payments;

2nd. A copy of all recommendations by the Engineers as to the mode of making payments to the Contractors for the different works on said Contract Number Twenty-five;

3rd. A copy of all Reports, correspondence, Orders in Council and other documents having reference to any change in the gradients or in the location of the line covered by Contract Number Twenty-five, since the letting of the work, together with an approximate estimate of the additional cost of such change or changes.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of *Mr. Bowell*, seconded by *Mr. Palmer*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, 1st. A copy of the progress estimate or estimates of work done under Contract Fifteen of the *Canada Pacific* Railway, showing the nature and quantity of work done and material furnished under such Contract, and reported by the Engineers to the 31st January, 1878, together with the amount paid to the Contractors up to said date, and the date of such payments;

2nd. Copy of all recommendations by the Engineers as to the mode of making payments to the Contractors for the different works on said Contract Number Fifteen;

3rd. A copy of all Reports, Correspondence, Orders in Council and other documents having reference to any change in the gradients or in the location of the line covered by Contract Number Fifteen, since the letting of the work, together with an approximate estimate of the additional cost of such change or changes.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Horton*, seconded by Mr. *Norris*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence respecting the establishing of Bonded Warehouses at the Village of *Carron Brook* and Town of *Clinton*, in the County of *Huron*.

On motion of Mr. *Campbell*, seconded by Mr. *Domville*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers and correspondence in connection with the removal of the Custom House from the Port of *New Campbellton*, *Great Bras D'Or* to the Island of *Boularderie*, in the County of *Victoria*, Province of *Nova Scotia*.

On motion of Mr. *Campbell*, seconded by Mr. *Domville*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers and correspondence in connection with the changing of the Post Office at the Port of *New Campbellton*, to a Way office, and the reduction of the salary of the Postmaster; also a statement shewing the amount of Postage Stamps disposed of by the several Post and Way offices during the year 1876 and the year 1877, in the County of *Victoria*, *Nova Scotia*.

On motion of Mr. *Rouleau*, seconded by Mr. *Blanchet*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Tenders fyled for the carrying of the Mail from the Parish of *St. Henri*, County of *Lévis*, to the Parish of *St. Isidore*, County of *Dorchester*; copies of all correspondence in relation to the said tenders and of the contract awarded to Mr. *Collet*, of the Parish of *St. Henri*, for the carrying of the Mail from the said Parish of *St. Henri* to the Parish of *St. Isidore*.

On motion of Mr. *Orton*, seconded by Mr. *Wallace (Norfolk)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the amount of all Tubing imported into *Canada* during the year immediately preceding the imposition of duty on Tubing by the Tariff of last Session; said Return to give the name of the Importer, quantity imported, invoice price, and at what Port entered.

On motion of Mr. *Campbell*, seconded by Mr. *Domville*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers connected with *Ingonish Harbour Breakwater*, not already brought down, stating the date of the several payments to the contractors; the total amount paid for the work, and the Engineer's certificates for the several payments, and also for extras paid to the contractors.

On motion of Mr. *Higinbotham*, seconded by Mr. *Little*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement of the number and value of all Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep and Swine imported into the Dominion from the first day of February, 1877, to the 1st day of February, 1878; also number and value exported during same period; with amount of duties collected by Provinces.

On motion of Mr. *Costigan*, seconded by Mr. *Short*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of petitions from the inhabitants of the Parish of *Perth*, in the County of *Victoria, N.B.*, praying for the establishment of new Way or Post offices in that Parish, and all correspondence between the Government and the Inspector of Post offices for *New Brunswick*, and all other correspondence bearing upon the same subject.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *De St. Georges*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return containing a complete copy of the Report of the Inspector of Fisheries for *British Columbia* for 1877, with a statement of the expenditure connected therewith.

Mr. *Christie* moved, seconded by Mr. *Gouldge*, and the Question being proposed, That the interests of Public Morality and the physical well-being of all classes of the community, alike render it desirable and necessary that there should be a strict and uniform observance of the Lord's Day on all the Public Works which are under the control of the Dominion Government; that, in the opinion of this House, there should be an entire closing and cessation of labour on all Canals, Railways, and other Public Works which are under the control of the Dominion Government, during the twenty-four hours comprehended the Lord's Day, save and except only such services as may be of absolute and unavoidable necessity;

Mr. *Macdougall (Elgin)* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "the interest of Public Morality, and the physical well-being of all classes of the community require that the Lord's Day should be strictly observed by persons engaged in the Public Works under the control of the Government of *Canada*, so far as it is practicable to do so; that, in the opinion of this House, there should be a cessation of labor on the Lord's Day on Canals, Railways, and other Public Works which are under the control of the Government of *Canada*, so far as in the opinion of the Government it shall be found practicable to do so;" inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative;

Then the main Question, so amended, being put,

Resolved, That the interest of Public Morality and the physical well-being of all classes of the community require that the Lord's day should be strictly observed by persons engaged in the Public Works under the control of the Government of *Canada*, so far as it is practicable to do so; that, in the opinion of this House, there should be a cessation of labor on the Lord's Day on Canals, Railways, and other Public Works, which are under the control of the Government of *Canada*, so far as, in the opinion of the Government, it shall be found practicable to do so.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Thompson (Cariboo)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the names of all the Cadets that have been admitted at the Military College, *Kingston*, from the opening of said College, and giving the names of those that are now following the courses of that institution.

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Delorme*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a List of all the Employees of the Department of Marine in the District of *Quebec*, since 1861 (excluding the men employed in the River Police Force), with their salaries and respective places of residence.

On motion of Mr. *Campbell*, seconded by Mr. *Stephenson*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence regarding the removal of Mr. *Angus Ross*, Light-House Keeper of *Bird Island Light*, County of *Victoria, Nova Scotia*.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of Specification for construction of *Malpeque Breakwater*; copies of tenders, with names of sureties offered for performance of contract; also copies of all correspondence in connection with said work or contract.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *McCallum*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing what Lights have been built at *Tignish Breakwater* during the past season; how and with whom contracted for, and by whom built; amount of contract; the amount paid and to whom paid; together with copies of all correspondence or communications from the Agent for the Marine and Fishery Department in *Prince Edward Island* relative thereto.

On motion of Mr. *Campbell*, seconded by Mr. *Stephenson*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers and correspondence in connection with the change of contractors for the enlarging of the *St. Peter's Canal*; also statement shewing what funds are still in the hands of the Government belonging to Mr. *Tuck*, the original contractor, and shewing also, the time within which the contract is to be finished, and also a copy of the Tender and Contract under which the enlargement has been let.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 26th March, 1877, for a statement shewing the quantity, quality and dimension of timber supplied by Mr. *Adolphe Gagnon* for each of the piers at *Baie St. Paul, Malbaie* and *Eboulements*, in the County of *Charlevoix*, and also, the price per foot paid for such timber during the fiscal year 1875-6. (*Sessional Papers, No. 36.*)

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 19th February, 1878, for a Return showing the respective sums of money paid to the Government of *British Columbia*, and at what time paid, in accordance with Section 2, Chapter 17 of the Act 37 *Victoria*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 37.*)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 5th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *McKay* (*Colchester*),—The Petition of *Alexander Steel*, and others, of *Malagash* and vicinity, County of *Cumberland*, Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Scriven*,—The Petition of *James W. Mack*, Chairman, on behalf of a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Godmanchester* and *Elgin*.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th February, 1878, for a copy of any Reports in possession of the Government made in 1877, by Admiral *De Horsey*, respecting the port or ports most suitable for a terminus of the Canadian *Pacific Railway* in *British Columbia*, with a copy of any correspondence respecting the same with the Imperial Government. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 20d.)

Mr. *Jones*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 21st February 1878, shewing the names of the Militiamen of 1812 and 1813, who have died between 1st March, 1876 and 1st January 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 38.)

Ordered, That Mr. *Kirkpatrick* have leave to bring in a Bill for the amendment of the Law of Evidence in certain cases of Misdemeanor.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Palmer* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Larceny of things attached to, or growing on Land.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Huntington*,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns, it do stand adjourned till Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Friday the 22nd February last, proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in the Committee of Supply);

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

WEDNESDAY, 6th March, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Mousseau*, seconded by Mr. *Ouimet*,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till half an hour after Twelve of the clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 7th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Robillard*,—The Petition of *E. H. Bisson*, M.P.P. and others, of *Beauharnois*.

By Mr. *Cameron*,—The Petition of *A. Campbell*, and others, Policy-holders in the *Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company*.

By Mr. *Robinson*,—The Petition of *John Leys*, and others, Policy-holders in the *Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company*.

By Mr. *Tupper*,—The Petition of *James Goodwin*, and others, Directors of the *Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :
Of the Managers of the Newsboys' Lodging and Industrial Home of *Toronto* :
praying for certain amendments in the Criminal Law with reference to juvenile offenders.

Of *W. M. Blackwood*, and others, of *Tatamagouche* and vicinity, County of *Colchester* ; and of *Alexander Steel*, and others, of *Malagash* and vicinity, County of *Cumberland*, Province of *Nova Scotia* ; severally praying the Government to cancel the lease given to the Honorable *Alexander McFarlane* of certain oyster beds and mud flats at *Back Bay, Tatamagouche*.

Of *James W. Mack*, Chairman, on behalf of a meeting of the inhabitants of the Townships of *Godmanchester* and *Elgin* ; praying for the adoption of such measures as will protect and secure the rights of the Indians of *Two Mountains*.

The Petition of *Benjamin Parkinson*, presented on Monday last, representing that he was honorably discharged in 1851, after twenty-five years of faithful service in Her Majesty's Army; that he is now aged and infirm and unable to support his family on his small pension, and praying for a grant of land or a gratuity of money, being read ;

A Motion was made and seconded, That the said Petition be now received ;

Mr. Speaker ruled, "That as the granting of the prayer of this Petition would involve the expenditure of public money, it cannot be received."

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :

Your Committee have examined the notices given on the Petition of "*La Société de Construction du Comté d'Hochelaga*," for the passing of an Act to change the said Society into a Loan and Investment Society, and for other purposes, and find them short in point of time, but as no private rights can be affected by the measure, other than those of the Petitioners, they therefore recommend that the notices be deemed sufficient.

Ordered, That Mr. *Tupper* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act intituled : "An Act respecting the Intercolonial Railway," passed in the 39th year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laurier* have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Acts respecting Stamps on Bills and Notes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mills* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the creation and registration of Homestead Exemption Estates in the Territories of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Mills* moved, seconded by Mr. *Burpee* (*St. John*), That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions providing for carrying out the provisions of the Bill of the present Session, intituled : "An Act to facilitate the Colonization of Dominion Lands by providing for the incorporation of Railway Companies, and aiding the construction of Railways traversing such Lands."

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General having been informed of the subject matter of this motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Friday, the 22nd February last, proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in the Committee of Supply) ;

And the Question being again proposed ;

Sir *John A. Macdonald* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Pope (Compton)*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it be resolved, that this House is of opinion that the welfare of *Canada* requires the "adoption of a National Policy, which, by a judicious readjustment of the Tariff, will "benefit and foster the Agricultural, the Mining, the Manufacturing and other interests "of the Dominion; that such a Policy will retain in *Canada* thousands of our fellow "countrymen now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment "denied them at home, will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so "sadly depressed, will prevent *Canada* from being made a sacrifice market, will encourage and develop an active interprovincial trade, and moving (as it ought to do) in "the direction of a reciprocity of Tariffs with our neighbours, so far as the varied "interests of *Canada* may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country eventually, a reciprocity of Trade" inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning ;

FRIDAY, 8th March, 1878.

And the Debate continuing ;

On motion of Mr. *Dymond*, seconded by Mr. *Charlton*,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes before One of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 8th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Scriver*,—The Petition of *David D. Robertson*, Chairman, on behalf of a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of *Hinchinbrook* ; the Petition of *William A. Johnston*, Chairman, on behalf of a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Townships of *Hinchinbrook* and *Franklin* ; the Petition of the Reverend *James Watson*, M.A. Chairman, on behalf of a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Village of *Huntingdon* ; and the Petition of the Reverend *James Fulton*, M.A., and others, of the Township of *Franklin*, County of *Huntingdon*.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the "*Société de Construction Mutuelle*" under the name of the "*Société de Prêts et Placements de Québec*," and for other purposes, and have agreed to report the same, amended.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 25th February, 1878, for a Return of the expenses of the trip of His Excellency the Governor General to *Manitoba*, similar to that contained in the Public Accounts, with respect to His Excellency's trip to *British Columbia*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 39.)

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Amendment which was, yesterday, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair; (for the House again in Committee of Supply) and which Amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it be resolved, that this House is of opinion that the welfare of *Canada* requires the adoption of a National Policy, which, by a judicious readjustment of the Tariff, will benefit and foster the Agricultural, the Mining, the Manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion; that such a Policy will retain in *Canada* thousands of our fellow countrymen, now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home, will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed, will prevent *Canada* from being made a sacrifice market, will encourage and develop an active interprovincial trade, and moving (as it ought to do) in the direction of a reciprocity of Tariffs with our neighbours, so far as the varied interests of *Canada* may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this Country, eventually, a reciprocity of Trade," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act intituled: "An Act respecting *La Banque Jacques Cartier*";

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House then resumed the Debate on the Amendment which was yesterday, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in Committee of Supply);

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

SATURDAY, 9th March, 1878.

And the Debate continuing;

On motion of Mr. *Palmer*, seconded by Mr. *Farrow*,
Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes before Three of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 11th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *Beauce*, and in the County of *Compton*, for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*)

Mr. *Smith*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for a statement showing the rivers at the present moment under lease in the Counties of *Rimouski*, *Gaspé* and *Bonaventure*, and also those on the north coast of the *St. Lawrence* from the *River Saguenay* down to the *Mingan Islands*; the year in which each of such rivers was leased, and for what length of time; the name of the lessee, and the annual sum which he pays to the Government for his lease. (*Sessional Papers, No. 41.*)

And also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for a complete copy of the Report of the Inspector of Fisheries for *British Columbia* for 1877, with a statement of the expenditure connected therewith. (*Sessional Papers, No. 42.*)

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *E. H. Bisson*, M.P.P., and others, of *Beauharnois*; and of the Reverend *James Fulton*, M.A., and others, of the Township of *Franklin*, County of *Huntingdon*; severally praying for the adoption of such legislation as will secure the proper working of Railways in *Canada*, the construction of safe and suitable steam ferry-boats for crossing the *River St. Lawrence* in winter, and the carrying into operation of the railway from *Montreal* to the Province line *via Caughnawaga*, in accordance with the Act passed in that behalf, which placed it under the control of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Of *A. Campbell*, and others; and of *John Leys*, and others, Policy-holders in the *Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company*; severally praying that the Act 40 *Vic. Cap. 42*, may be so amended as to exempt them from its operation, and to permit the said Company to carry on its business under the laws of *Canada*, as they did prior to the passing of said Act.

Of *James Goodwin* and others, Directors of the *Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company*; praying that the Act 40 *Vic.*, *Cap. 42*, may be so amended as to allow the said Company to transact new business in *Canada* without further deposit than that already made under the Act 31 *Vic.*, *Cap. 48*, to be held in accordance with the terms thereof.

Of *David D. Robertson*, Chairman on behalf of a meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of *Hinchinbrook*; of *William A. Johnston*, Chairman on behalf of a meeting of the inhabitants of the Townships of *Hinchinbrook* and *Franklin*; and of the Reverend *James Watson*, M.A., Chairman on behalf of a meeting of the inhabitants of the Village of *Huntingdon*; severally praying for the adoption of such measures as will protect and secure the rights of the Indians of *Two Mountains*.

Mr. *Dymond* reported from the Select Committee on the Bill to provide that persons charged with common assault shall be competent as witnesses on their own behalf, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereto.

Mr. *Burpee*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 20th February, 1878, for a statement showing the nature and value of all manufactures and other articles exchanged between *Canada* and the

Australian Colonies, from the 1st of July, 1876, up to the latest returns in possession of the Government, together with copies of the Tariffs of these Colonies and any other information in possession of the Government which may be useful in promoting the valuable trade springing up between us. (*Sessional Papers, No. 43.*)

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for a Return showing the sums expended on Public Works chargeable to Income, during the fiscal years 1874-5, 1875-6, 1876-7, for which votes had been obtained in the Estimates of 1873-4; and also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th February, 1876, for a Return showing the whole amount of money expended for Public Works chargeable to Capital, since the 1st January, 1874; also the amount of money expended and chargeable to capital on Public Works under progress on the 1st January, 1874. (*Sessional Papers, No. 44.*)

Ordered, That Mr. *Irving* have leave to bring in a Bill whereby judgments obtained against Railway Companies for debts incurred for working expenses may be enforced by execution against Railway property, and to authorize the appointment of a Receiver and Manager in certain cases.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mills* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in *Manitoba*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mills* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the transfer of Lands and Estates and interests in Lands in the Territories of *Canada* by registration of Titles.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the "*Société de Construction Mutuelle*" under the name of the "*Société de Prêts et Placements de Québec*," and for other purposes, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Béchar*d reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to give jurisdiction to the Court of Queen's Bench of *Ontario*, to pay to *John Stewart*, of the City of *Kingston*, Surgeon, one thousand dollars, deposited with his Election Petition;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Macmillan*, seconded by Mr. *Short*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Specifications on which Tenders have been invited to construct the Canadian Pacific Telegraph from *Lake Superior* to *Fort Edmonton*; copies of all tenders; copies of all correspondence between the Government and persons tendering for the same; copies of all contracts for the construction of the several portions thereof; also copies of all demands for extras and amounts paid pursuant to said demands in connection with building said Line of Telegraph.

On motion of Mr. *Smith (Selkirk)*, seconded by Mr. *Archibald*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of a Report of Surveys or any examination made of the *Saskatchewan River* having in view the improvement of the navigation by removing the obstructions which now exist at the *Coals Falls* and other points between that place and the *Grand Rapids*.

On motion of Mr. *Smith (Selkirk)*, seconded by Mr. *Archibald*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of a Report of Surveys made of *Lakes Manitoba* and *Winnipegosis*, the *Waterhen River* and *Little Saskatchewan River*.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, 1st, Copy of any complaint made in 1875 against *J. S. Vallée*, Esquire, Postmaster of *Montmagny*; 2nd, Copy of the Enquête held in 1875 by Mr. *Achille Talbot*, Deputy Post Office Inspector, on said complaint; 3rd, Copy of all correspondence to and from the Post Office Department on this subject; 4th, Copy of the subsequent Enquête held in connection with the matter by *W. E. Sheppard*, Esquire, Inspector of Post Offices at *Quebec*.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Smith (Selkirk)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of Returns showing:—

1. The amounts spent yearly since 1867 in the maintenance of Military Schools in the Province of *New Brunswick*;
2. The number of Candidates who have each year received 2nd Class Certificates and the amount or amounts of gratuity paid;
3. The number of passed Cadets who at the time of attending any school held at *Fredericton, N.B.*, were students of the University of *New Brunswick*; and whether exceptions were made in their favor as regards the hours of attendance at drill and instruction; with a list of those who have held or now hold Commissions in the Active Militia in *New Brunswick*;
4. The number and names of all passed Cadets who have held and now hold Commissions in the Active Militia in *New Brunswick*, distinguishing between both.

Mr. *Dewdney* moved, seconded by Mr. *Thompson (Cariboo)*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of all correspondence or Petitions with reference to the reduction of Telegraph charges in the Province of *British Columbia*; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, seconded by Mr. *Wright (Ottawa)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing the amount expended upon and chargeable against *Fort Francis Lock* and works connected therewith, in each calendar year from the commencement of said works to 31st December, 1877, also the amount of work done and earth and rock excavated at said Lock in each of said years.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, second by Mr. *Roscoe*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return containing a complete copy of the Report or Reports of the Joint Indian Commission for adjusting the extent and boundaries of the Indian Reserves in *British Columbia*, with an account of the expenditure respecting the same, and accompanied with copies of any remonstrances of settlers against the decisions of the said Commissioners, and also a map showing the reserves defined and settled by the said Commission.

Mr. *DeCosmos* moved, seconded by Mr. *Roscoe*, That there be laid before this House, copy of a Return containing a Report and Chart of the latest British Admiralty Survey of *Portland Channel*, the eastern water boundary between *British Columbia* and *Alaska*; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House. withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return giving: 1st,—A detailed statement of all sums of money received by *Pierre Alexis Tremblay*, Esquire, Land Surveyor, in connection with the Ordnance Lands in 1876 and 1877;

2nd,—A statement showing all the sums of money received during the said two years by *Dorila Tremblay*, as Lighthouse Keeper at *Portneuf*, from the Department of Marine and Fisheries;

3rd,—A similar statement about *Hilaire Tremblay*, as Lighthouse Keeper at *Baie St. Paul*;

4th,—A similar statement about *Thomas Tremblay*, for services rendered by him in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, in the *Quebec Agency*;

5th,—A similar statement about *William Tremblay*, for services rendered by him in the same Department, *Quebec Agency*;

6th,—A similar statement about *Simon Tremblay*, as mail carrier, from the *St. Alphonse* and *Chicoutimi Wharves*, to the *Chicoutimi Post Office*;

7th,—A similar statement about *Louis Guay*, as Lighthouse Keeper at *Tadousac*;

8th,—A similar statement about *J. A. Gagné*, Esquire, Official Assignee at *Chicoutimi*, for services rendered by him in connection with the arrest of certain parties on the Island of *Anticosti*;

9th,—A similar statement about Mr. *Johnny Guay*, Merchant, of *Chicoutimi*, for services rendered by him in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, *Quebec Agency*, and in the Department of Public Works, in connection with the Lighthouses, Lighthouse Keepers, buoys, range-lights, and the Government wharves and slides in the Counties of *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay*.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence respecting the removal of the Post Office at *South Gut of St. Anns*, County of *Victoria*, *Nova Scotia*.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*.

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers and correspondence regarding the conveyance of the mails between *Port Hastings* and *Grand Narrows* in *Nova Scotia*, shewing the amount of the contract and whether the lowest tender was awarded the contract; also all subsequent correspondence regarding the changing of the route.

On motion of Mr. *Pope* (*Queen's, P.E.I.*), seconded by Mr. *Musson*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copy of the Government Engineer's Report on *Victoria Harbour* and Breakwater at *Wood Island*; and copies of all communications received since last Session, relating to the said works.

Mr. *Donville* moved, seconded by Mr. *Plumb*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any person connected with the Public Works or Railway Department, and any company or individual respecting the distribution or loan of old rails, not yet submitted to Parliament;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. *Plumb* moved, seconded by Mr. *Baby*, and the Question being put, That the Debate be adjourned:—It passed in the Negative.

Then the Question being put, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any person connected with the Public Works or Railway Department, and any company or individual respecting the distribution or loan of old rails, not yet submitted to Parliament:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. *MacKay* (*Cape Breton*), seconded by Mr. *Killam*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of quantity of Iron Rails appropriated by Order in Council, shewing the Railway lines so assisted and the quantity allotted to each; the conditions of transfer; those complying therewith; and the names of the Railways, if any, which have not fulfilled the conditions imposed, or have not applied for or received the quantities allotted them.

On motion of Mr. *Fréchette*, seconded by Mr. *Béchar*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence

relative to the pensions paid to the Square Timber Cullers dismissed last year.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 12th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Gillmor*,—The Petition of Messrs. *W. B. King* and Co., and others, of the Town of *Saint Stephen*, County of *Charlotte*, Province of *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of the Reverend *E. Blyth*, Curé and others, of *St. Martine*; and the Petition of the Reverend *W. Seers*, Curé, and others, of *St. Jean Chrysostôme*.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the Bill to reduce the capital stock of the Merchant's Bank of *Canada*, and beg leave to report the same, with several amendments.

On motion of Mr. *Laurier*, seconded by Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*),

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution: That it is expedient to repeal the duty of Customs imposed on Malt imported into *Canada* by the Act 40 *Vic.*, Chap. 11, Sect. 2, and to provide that British and Foreign Malt when imported into *Canada* shall be immediately placed in a suitable bonding warehouse, provided at the cost of the importer, and approved as suitable for the purpose by a duly authorized Revenue officer, and being so warehoused shall be bonded under the Excise regulation then in force, in respect of Malt made in *Canada*, and shall be subject to the same restrictions, and when taken for consumption, shall be subject to the same duty as Malt made in *Canada*.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Amendment which was, on Thursday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in Committee of Supply); and which Amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "it be *resolved*, that this House is of opinion that the welfare of *Canada* requires the adoption of a National Policy, which, by a judicious readjustment of the Tariff, will benefit and foster the Agricultural, the Mining, the Manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion; that such a Policy will retain in *Canada* thousands of our fellow countrymen, now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home, will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed, will prevent *Canada* from being made a sacrifice market, will encourage and develop an active interprovincial trade, and moving (as it ought to do) in the direction of a reciprocity of Tariffs with our neighbours, so far as the varied interests of *Canada* may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this Country, eventually, a reciprocity of Trade," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question on the Amendment being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

WEDNESDAY, 13th March, 1878.

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three Rivers),</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.)</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa),</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac)—77</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Little,</i>		
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>		

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>

Barthe,	De Veber,	Lajoie,	Roscoe,
Béchar, d,	Dymond,	Landerkin,	Ross (Durham),
Bernier,	Ferris,	Langlois,	Ross (Middlesex),
Bertram,	Fisec,	Laurier,	Ross (Prince
Biggar,	Fleming,	Macdonald (Toronto),	Edward),
Blain,	Flynn,	MacDonnell (Inver-	Rymal,
Borden,	Forbes,	ness),	Scatcherd,
Borron,	Fréchette,	Macdougall (Elgin),	Scricer,
Bourassa,	Galbraith,	McDougall (Renfrew),	Shibley,
Bowman,	Gcoffrion,	MacKay (Cape Bre-	Sinclair,
Boyer,	Gibson,	ton),	Skinner,
Brouse,	Gillies,	Mackenzie,	Smith (Peel),
Buell,	Gillmor,	McCraney,	Smith (Westmore-
Burk,	Goudge,	McGregor,	land,)
Burpee (St. John),	Greenway,	McIntyre,	Snider,
Burpee (Sunbury),	Guthrie,	McIsaac,	St. Jean,
Carmichael,	Haddow,	McNab,	Taschereau,
Cartwright,	Hagar,	Malouin,	Thompson (Haldi-
Casey,	Hall,	Metcalfe,	mand),
Casgrain,	Higinbotham,	Mills,	Thomson (Welland),
Charlton,	Holton,	Norris,	Trov,
Cheval,	Horton,	Oliver,	Wallace (Albert),
Christie,	Huntington,	Paterson,	Wood,
Church,	Irving,	Perry,	Yeo,
Cockburn,	Jetté,	Pettes,	Young.—114.
Coffin,	Jones (Halifax),	Pickard,	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Young reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. Young also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Mills, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Ordinances made by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Council of the North-West Territories, on the 22nd March, 1877, submitted for the information of the House of Commons, as directed by Section 7, Sub-section 3, of "The North-West Territories Act 1877." (*Sessional Papers, No. 45.*)

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes before Four of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 13th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented, —Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th February, 1878, for all Reports, Surveys, Maps, Estimates, Correspondence and other details in possession of the Government in connection with the projected Harbor on *Lake Erie*, near the Village of *Morpeth*, in the County of *Kent*, together with a detailed statement of the expenditure incurred on account of that proposed work since 3rd April, 1876. (*Sessional Papers, No. 47.*)

And also, Return (in part) to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for papers and correspondence in connection with the changing of the Post Office at the Port of *New Campbellton*, to a Way Office, and the reduction of the salary of the Postmaster; also a statement shewing the amount of Postage Stamps disposed of by the several Post and Way offices during the year 1876 and the year 1877, in the County of *Victoria, Nova Scotia*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 48.*)

Mr. *Lafamme*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the Bill to amend the Acts incorporating the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company and the *Canada* Central Railway Company, and to provide for the amalgamation of the said Companies, and have made several amendments thereto, which they respectfully submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

On motion of Mr. *Cheval*, seconded by Mr. *Bernier*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the amount expended for the re-measurement of steam vessels registered under the Act of the late Province of *Canada*, now repealed; the names of the steam vessels; their tonnage; the amount paid, and to whom the said vessels belonged.

On motion of Mr. *Goudge*, seconded by Mr. *Kirk*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all expenditure for repairs and additions incurred by the Intercolonial Railway Department on the *Tupper* House, *Hollis* Street, *Halifax*, used as a Ticket Office for that Department.

On motion of Mr. *Thompson* (*Cariboo*), seconded by Mr. *Monteith*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all Reports of Mr. *Joseph Hunter*, C.E., in regard to the Survey made by him in 1877 of the pass known as the *Pine River Pass* in the *Rocky Mountains*.

On motion of Mr. *McQuade*, seconded by Mr. *Little*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, Returns of the value of meat, green, dried, cured or potted, imported into *Canada* from the *United States*, and the duty collected on such, from 1st January, 1877, to 1st January, 1878.

Mr. *Fr chet* moved, seconded by Mr. *B chard*, and the Question being proposed, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Fr chet*, *B chard*, *Jett *, *Taschereau*, *Baby*, *Mousseau* and *Casey*, be appointed to consider the question of a better translation into French of "The *British North America* Act of 1867;"

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven O'Clock, P.M.

A Bill to incorporate the "*Société de Construction Mutuelle*" under the name of the "*Société de Prêts et Placements de Québec*," and for other purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to reduce the Capital Stock of the Merchants Bank of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and directed him to report the same, without any amendment,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to provide that persons charged with common assault shall be competent as Witnesses on their own behalf, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Thursday 28th February last, proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return shewing: 1st,—The amounts of the six lowest tenders received in September or October, 1873, for Sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14 of the new *Welland Canal*, together with the names of tenderers; 2nd,—The amounts of the six lowest tenderers for the same Sections, received in 1874, together with the names of the tenderers; 3rd,—The names of the tenderers to whom these Sections were awarded; 4th,—Copies of the Orders in Council awarding such Sections; 5th,—Copy of all Correspondence relating to such award."

And the Question being again proposed;

And a further Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. *McDougall* (*Renfrew*), seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*),

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 14th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Macdougall* (*Elgin*),—The Petition of the *East Elgin District Lodge* of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

By Mr. *Desjardins*,—The Petition of *La Banque Jacques Cartier*.

By Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto*),—The Petition of *A. F. Banks* and others, Policy-holders in the *Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of Messrs. *W. B. King & Co.*, and others of the Town of *Saint Stephen*, County of *Charlotte*, Province of *New Brunswick*; setting forth that the erection of a Railway Bridge across the *St. Croix* River, at *St. Stephen*, would be injurious to the interests of said Town; and praying that in the event of its being constructed it may be built above the business portion of said Town instead of below, as now intended.

Of the Reverend *E. Blyth*, Curé, and others, of *Ste. Martine*; and of the Reverend *W. Seers*, Curé, and others of *St. Jean Chrysostôme*; severally praying for the adoption of such legislation as will secure the proper working of Railways in *Canada*, the construction of safe and suitable steam ferry boats for crossing the River *St. Lawrence* in winter, and the carrying into operation of the Railway from *Montreal* to the Province Line *via Caughnawaga*, in accordance with the Act passed in that behalf, which placed it under the control of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:

The Committee carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, *viz*:—

Return to Address,—Reports by Admiral *De Horsey*, respecting Ports suitable for a terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway in *British Columbia*; and correspondence with the Imperial Government.

Return to Order,—Report of the late Mr. *Hazlewood*, C.E., on the approximate cost of the *Fort Francis* Locks.

Return to Order,—Expenses of the trip of His Excellency the Governor General to *Manitoba*, similar to that contained in the Public Accounts, with respect to His Excellency's trip to *British Columbia*.

Return to Order,—Shewing the objects and expenses incurred by each of the Special Committees appointed by the House of Commons during the past four years, with the names of persons who received payment as witnesses or otherwise, and the amounts received by each. (*Each year's recapitulation only to be printed.*)

Return to Order,—Shewing the nature and value of all manufactures and other articles exchanged between *Canada* and the Australian Colonies, from 1st July, 1876, together with copies of the Tariffs of those Colonies, &c.

Return to Orders,—Shewing the sums expended on Public Works chargeable to Income, in 1874-5, 1875-6, and 1876-7, for which votes had been obtained in the Estimates of 1873-4, and also on Works chargeable to Capital.

Copy of Ordinances made by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Council of the *North-West Territories*, on the 22nd March, 1877.

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed, *viz*:—

Petitions of the Reverend *J. Dequois*, and others; praying for the adoption of such legislation as may be necessary to secure the more perfect working of Railways in *Canada*, &c.

Return to Order,—Statement shewing the particulars of all amounts in addition to Salary paid to any General or Departmental Officer of the Intercolonial Railway during the year 1876.

Return to Order,—Shewing the expenditure during the last two years, ending January 31st, 1877, for carpets, furniture, &c., for the General Offices of the Intercolonial Railway at *Moncton*.

General Rules of the Maritime Court of *Ontario*:—Also Tariff of Suitors' Fees.

Return to Order,—Shewing the quantity and quality, &c., of lumber supplied by

Mr. *Adolphe Gagnon* for each of the piers at *Baie St. Paul, Malbaie, and Eboulements*, and the price paid during 1875-6.

Return to Order,—Shewing the respective sums of money paid to the Government of *British Columbia*, in accordance with Sec. 2, Cap. 17, 37 *Vic.*

Return to Order,—Names of the Militiamen of 1812 and 1813 who died between the 1st March, 1876, and 1st January, 1878.

Return to Order,—Statement shewing the rivers under lease, in the Counties of *Rimouski, Gaspé and Bonaventure*, and also those on the north coast of the *St. Lawrence* from the River *Saguenay* down to the *Mingan Islands, &c.*

Return to Order,—Report of the Inspector of Fisheries for *British Columbia* for 1877, with statement of the expenditure connected therewith.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of Justice, Penitentiary Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of the Secretary of State, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of the Minister of the Interior, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand one hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of the Receiver General, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of Finance, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolutions to be reported.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

FRIDAY, 15th March, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Young* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 15th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th February, 1878, for a copy of any Reports in possession of the Government made in 1877 by Admiral *De Horsey*, respecting the port or ports most suitable for a terminus of the Canadian *Pacific Railway* in *British Columbia*, with a copy of any correspondence respecting the same with the Imperial Government. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20d.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for copy of the Report of the survey of the Harbour of *Lingan, Cape Breton*, and copies of all correspondence between the Minister of Public Works and any other person relating to the same. (*Sessional Papers, No. 51.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for a Return shewing the names of all the Cadets that have been admitted at the Military College, *Kingston*, from the opening of said College, and giving the names of those that are now following the courses of that institution. (*Sessional Papers, No. 49a.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 25th February, 1878, for a Statement of the number of miles of the Intercolonial operated on 1st July, 1873, and the cost of operating the same; also a similar statement for the years beginning 1st July, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877. (*Sessional Papers, No. 21i.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 20th February, 1878, for a Return shewing the sums expended for repairs to military forts at *Lévis*, since last Session; the names and wages of the workmen, and the amount paid to each of them; the amount of all accounts for materials, and charges for commission, with the names of parties to whom such payments have been made; also the amount and description of work given out by contract, with the names of the parties tendering, and of the contractors. (*Sessional Papers, No. 50b.*)

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills and have agreed to report the same, severally amended:—

Bill to authorize the National Insurance Company to reduce its Capital Stock, and for other purposes.

Bill to authorize the *Stadacona* Fire and Life Insurance Company to reduce its Capital Stock, and for other purposes.

Bill to incorporate "The *Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company.*"

Bill further to amend the Charter of the *Quebec* Fire Assurance Company.

Bill respecting the Bank of *Liverpool*.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have re-examined the notices given on the Petition of "*La Société de Construction du Comté d'Hochelaga,*" for the passing of an Act to change the Society into a Loan and Investment Society, and for other purposes, and find them short in point of time, but as no private rights can be affected by the measure, other than those of the Petitioners, they therefore recommend that the notices be deemed sufficient, and that the 49th Rule be suspended.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and

Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills and have agreed to report the same, severally amended:—

Bill respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*.

Bill respecting the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*.

Bill to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Montreal and Champlain* Junction Railway Company.

On motion of Mr. *Rymal*, seconded by Mr. *Baby*,

Ordered, That the 49th Rule of this House be suspended in relation to "*La Société de Construction du comté d'Hochelaga*," applying for a Bill to change the Society into a Loan and Investment Company, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Ordered, That Mr. *Baby* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "*La Société de Construction du comté d'Hochelaga*" as a permanent Building Society, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The Regular Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of *Ontario* and *Quebec*,'" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Wood*, seconded by Mr. *Robinson*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The Regular Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of *Ontario* and *Quebec*,'" be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Committee of Supply was resumed.

(In the Committee.)

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Post-Office Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand three hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Treasury Board Office, for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Departmental Contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Stationery Office, for Stationery, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the possible amount required for new appointments by an extension of the Staff, or any other change, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Justice, *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling expenses of Stipendiary Magistrates in *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Precis Writer of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Clerk of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Senior Messenger of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Second Messenger of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies and disbursements, including printing, binding and distributing Reports, Judges travelling expenses; also, Salaries of officers (Sheriff, Usher, &c.) in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of *Canada*, and \$150 for books for Judges, in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray sundry disbursements connected with the Maritime Court of *Ontario*, Seals for Court, Judges travelling expenses, Law Stamps, Court Books, in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Salary of Registrar of Vice-Admiralty Court, *Quebec*, in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Salary of Marshal of Vice-Admiralty Court, *Quebec*, in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salary of one County Court Judge, to provide, if necessary, for the vacancy created by the death of the late *A. T. Bushby*, Esquire, in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dominion Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Kingston* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolutions to be reported.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

SATURDAY, 16th March, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Oliver* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. *Oliver* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour after One of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 18th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—List of Stockholders of the Union Bank of Lower Canada, under the provisions of the Act 34 Vic., Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers, No. 15.*)

And also,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, in the Districts of *Arthabaska, Chicoutimi, Kamouraska, Montmagny, Quebec, Richelieu* and *Saguenay*, for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*)

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the *East Elgin* District Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars; praying for certain Amendments to the Temperance Act of 1864.

Of *La Banque Jacques Cartier*; praying that they may be heard by Counsel either before the House or any Committee or Sub-Committee thereof, in opposition to the passing of the Bill respecting *La Banque Jacques Cartier*.

Of *A. F. Banks*, and others, Policy-holders in the *Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company*; praying that the Act 40 *Vic.*, Chap. 42, may be so amended as to exempt them from its operation, and to permit the said Company to carry on its business under the laws of *Canada*, as they did prior to the passing of said Act.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th February, 1878, for copies of all Orders or Minutes of Council and all correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, and other correspondence, not already brought down, relating to any amnesty, partial or complete, to Mr. *W. B. O'Donohue*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 55.*)

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Laflamme*,
Resolved, That at Six o'Clock, P.M., this day, the House do stand adjourned till Three o'Clock, P.M., To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laflamme* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Maritime Court of *Ontario*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laflamme* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the offices of Receiver-General and Attorney-General of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)*,
Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Third Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the *National Insurance Company* to reduce its Capital Stock, and for other purposes, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Haggart* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the *Stadacona Fire and Life Insurance Company* to reduce its Capital Stock, and for other purposes, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Fréchet* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company*, and after some time spent

therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill further to amend the Charter of the *Quebec Fire Assurance Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bécharé* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Bank of *Liverpool*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Carmichael* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Montreal and Champlain Junction* Rail-Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Fréchette* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate "*La Société de Construction du Comté d'Hochelaga*" as a Permanent Building Society, and for other purposes;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Regular Baptist Foreign Missionary Society "of Ontario and Quebec;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. *Fréchette*, seconded by Mr. *Delorme*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Tenders for the construction of the platform for the gun of No. 1 Fort, at *Lévis*.

Mr. *Bunster* moved, seconded by Mr. *Thompson* (*Cariboo*), and the Question being put, That the Government insert a clause in each and every contract let for the construction of the Canadian *Pacific* Railroad, that no man wearing his hair longer than five and one-half inches shall be deemed eligible for employment on said work, and that no person wearing his hair longer shall be eligible to any contract on said Railroad, either by the Engineers, Employés or any other person or persons so engaged on the said Railroad, under a penalty for the first offence of one hundred dollars, and not to exceed one thousand dollars for the second offence, or imprisonment for the first offence for three months, and not more than twelve months for the second offence; The House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Delorme*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence, not now in the possession of Parliament, respecting the pensions for Public Officers who were in the service of *British Columbia* at the date of the Union, 1871.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Blanchet*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement shewing the names of the parties who tendered for the works now being constructed under the control of the *Quebec Harbor Trust* on the River *St. Charles* at *Quebec*, with the amount of each tender and the names of the several sureties; also the name of the person or persons who, individually or as partners, were awarded contracts for the said several works.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Flynn*, seconded by Mr. *Church*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, papers and reports in connection with the *Grand River Falls*, in the County of *Richmond*.

Mr. *Thomson* (*Welland*) moved, seconded by Mr. *MacKay* (*Cape Breton*), and the Question being proposed, That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That experience shews that during the past forty years the business and industries of the people of *Canada* and of the *United States* have, in times undisturbed by war or pestilence, been paralysed by sudden, ruinous and occasionally long continued depressions and stagnations, and that each such crisis, aided by the steady products of agriculture, has passed away, and fresh activity and enterprise been developed; and that hitherto no effectual means have been adopted to prevent the recurrence of the wide-spread ruin and misery which always characterizes such crises.

2. That it is not correct, though often asserted as being so, that over-trading, over-manufacturing and personal extravagance are the causes of these crises, the fact being that the cause must be sought for at the root of the system under which the industries, Agricultural, Mechanical, Commercial and Mercantile move, and not from the outcropping of an imperfect system, and that as a rule the imperfect being generally the source of imperfection, it is evident that a new system is needed, by which aid would be extended to the agricultural industry especially; it, and it only being the underlying perpetuator of national and individual life and prosperity.

3. That as mechanical science has within the same period of forty years in a great measure supplanted manual labor, it is probable that a monetary system which sufficed for the former processes of industry, is inadequate to meet the demands of like processes, stimulated by machinery and steam power; and that it may fairly be concluded that from that circumstance results the want of harmony of system which produce those great catastrophes called panics or periodical depressions, which are always fraught with ruin to families and communities.

4. That as the banking and currency system now in force in the country is of a purely commercial character and only sufficient for mercantile transactions; as the only method by which farmers can obtain money is by mortgaging their farms at high rates of interest, generally resulting in ruin to the farmer, as experience has amply proved that no legitimate industry, agricultural, mechanical or commercial,

can escape ultimate failure when money is the article of the first and highest profit, it is expedient that a system of agricultural banking should be created to ensure money aid to farmers at a low rate of interest, and upon a system more adapted to the needs of agriculture than that forming the basis of the present mercantile system of banking.

5. That to obtain this object a measure should be passed by the Parliament of *Canada*, to be called the General Agricultural Banking Act, embodying the provisions set forth in the following Resolutions :

6. That an Agricultural Bank, distinguished by the name of the County, may be established in each County in *Canada* ; that the capital stock of each such Bank shall be at least five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each, and that the whole of the said capital stock shall be paid up before any banking business is commenced.

7. That so soon as the said capital is paid up in full the same shall be deposited with the Government of *Canada*, who shall give to the Bank in exchange, free of charge, an equivalent amount of Dominion notes, each of which notes shall be stamped with a distinctive mark denoting the Agricultural Bank to which it has been issued ; that upon such capital so deposited interest shall be paid by the Government to the Bank at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, but that such interest shall only be payable for such time as the Dominion notes given in exchange for the said capital continue unredeemed ; and that such interest shall be calculated from time to time as the said Dominion notes are redeemed by the Government.

8. That all deposits made with the Bank, except, only Dominion notes bearing its own distinctive mark, shall in like manner once in each week be deposited with the Government, which, as in the case of the deposit of the capital stock, shall return to the Bank an equivalent amount of Dominion notes ; and such deposits with the Government shall bear the same interest with the same conditions as the capital stock, save and except that arrangements may be made between Agricultural Banks for the mutual exchange of Dominion notes received on deposit and bearing the distinctive marks of any such Banks so entering into such arrangement.

9. That the Bank shall issue no note or bill of its own.

10. That the Bank shall lend to farmers only, and for purposes of the farm only on credits not exceeding one year.

11. That the Bank shall not lend on the security of real estate, nor discount any note, nor hold any real estate, except only the premises actually required for its occupation ; but that the Bank may lend upon open account, with the security of two approved bondsmen, charging interest at not more than 5 per cent. on all moneys as withdrawn from the Bank by the borrower ; that borrowers and depositors with the Bank shall be allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on all balances at their credit, calculated from time to time as deposits are made or amounts withdrawn ; that once in each year, or upon the final closing of the accounts, every account shall be balanced and a commission of 1 per cent. on the debits of the account current shall be charged the borrower or depositor towards defraying the expenses of the Banking office.

12. That the Bank may declare dividends out of its earnings at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum on its capital, and that any earnings over and above the amount sufficient to pay such dividend shall be applied as follows :—1st, in laying aside a sum not exceeding 10 per cent. upon the capital stock as a rest or reserve to equalize dividends in succeeding years ; and 2nd, to reduce the rate of interest to borrowers in succeeding years to as low a point as will ensure the dividend of 5 per cent. hereinbefore specified ; but that under no circumstance shall the Bank charge a higher rate of interest than 5 per cent.

13. That possession of shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank shall be evidenced by the possession of certificates of shares, which shall be transferable from one person to another without endorsement or transfer noted in the books of the Bank ; and that for the purpose of exercising the right to vote, each shareholder shall deposit the

shares which he holds at the Bank at least one week previous to the general or special meeting at which the votes are to be given.

14. That the affairs of the Bank shall be administered by a Board of Directors not less than five nor more than fifteen in number, who shall be elected by the votes of the majority of the shareholders present at the annual general meeting, each share entitling the holder thereof to one vote; that the qualification of a Director shall be the holding of forty shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank deposited with the Bank, as in the next preceding resolution specified, at least one week before the day of election; that during the continuance in office of the Director the said amount of shares shall remain deposited with the Bank, and if the same are withdrawn by him previous to the expiry of his term of office he shall *ipso facto* cease to be a Director; that the Directors shall have power to fill vacancies as they arise, and that the Directors, as soon as may be after their election, shall proceed to the election of one of their number to be the President of the Bank.

15. That the Bank shall make monthly returns to the Government in such form as shall be prescribed by the Governor in Council, which returns shall be signed by the President and principal officer of the Bank.

16. That no dividend shall be made so as to impair the Capital Stock of the Bank; and, if the same be done, that the Directors knowing and wilfully concurring therein shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount thereof.

17. That if any Cashier, Assistant Cashier, Manager, Clerk or Servant of the Bank, secretes, embezzles or absconds with any Bond, Obligation, Bill obligatory or of credit or other Bill or Note, or any security for money, or any money or effects entrusted to him as such Cashier, Assistant Cashier, Manager, Clerk or Servant, whether the same belong to the said Bank or belong to any person or persons, body or bodies, politic or corporate, or institution or institutions, and be lodged with the said Bank, the said Cashier, Assistant Cashier, Manager, Clerk, or Servant, so offending and being thereof convicted in due form of law, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labour in the Penitentiary for any term not less than two years, or by imprisonment in any gaol or place of confinement for any term less than two years, in the discretion of the Court.

18. That the making of any wilfully false or deceptive statement in any account, statement, return, report or other document respecting the affairs of the Bank, shall, unless it amounts to a higher offence, be a misdemeanor, and any and every President, Director, Auditor, Manager, Cashier, or other officer of the Bank, preparing, signing, approving or concurring in such statement, return, report, or document, or using the same with intent to deceive or mislead any party, shall be held to have wilfully made such false statement, and shall further be responsible for all damages sustained by such party in consequence thereof.

19. That an Inspector or Inspectors of Agricultural Banks shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, whose duty it shall be to inspect such Banks at least once in each six months, and to report thereon to the Minister of Finance; that the salaries of such Inspector or Inspectors shall be paid by a *pro rata* contribution from the Agricultural Banks based upon the amount of their capital; that an Inspector shall have power, in the event of any infringement of the Act respecting Agricultural Banks, to take sole charge of the Bank, and to report the case to the Minister of Finance.

20. That the Governor in Council shall have power and authority in such case to make such order, either as to the future management of the Bank or as to the winding up of its affairs, as to him may seem advisable.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. Killam, seconded by Mr. Thompson (*Haldimand*),

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 19th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to authorize and confirm the scheme of arrangement of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, and have agreed to report the same, amended.

The promoters of the Bill to incorporate the *Calais and St. Stephen Railway Bridge Company* having intimated their intention of not proceeding with the said Bill, your Committee would recommend that the fees paid thereon be refunded, less the cost of printing.

Your Committee would also recommend that the time for the reception of Reports on Private Bills be extended for a period of two weeks, from the 21st instant.

Mr. *Mills*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House, dated 4th March, 1878, for a Return of all moneys received by the Dominion Land Office at *Winnipeg*, for payment of lands in the Railway Reserve, and copy of instructions to Dominion Lands Agents in *Manitoba*, in regard to squatters upon the said Railway Reserve. (*Sessional Papers, No. 56.*)

Ordered, That Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill for the better auditing of the Public Accounts.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Young*,

Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports from Committees on Private Bills be extended to Thursday, the 4th April next, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. *Appleby*, seconded by Mr. *Taschereau*,

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the *Calais and St. Stephen Railway Bridge Company* be withdrawn; and that the Fees paid on the same be refunded, less the cost of printing, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)*, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution: That it is expedient to repeal Section 23 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876" as respects all Ships in *Canadian Waters*, from and after the time which may be fixed for that purpose by the proclamation of the approval and confirmation by Her Majesty in Council of the Act to be passed for effecting such repeal.

On motion of Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)*, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—That it is expedient to provide that so much of the Act of the Parliament of *Canada*, passed in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign and intituled: "An Act respecting Deck Loads," as would make it unlawful for any master of a ship, at certain seasons to carry live stock, on

or above any part of the upper deck of such ship be repealed; and that the words "any cargo of any description to any height exceeding three feet above deck," in the second Section of the said Act, shall not include or apply to live stock.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Act intituled "An Act respecting the Public Works of *Canada*";

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further securing the Independence of Parliament;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Post Office Act, 1875;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to establish Township Municipalities in the District of *Keewatin*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend to the Province of *Prince Edward Island* "The Railway Act, 1868," and certain Acts amending the same;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dymond* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Act respecting Stamps on Bills and Notes;

Mr. *Laurier* moved, seconded by Mr. *Mills*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 20th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. *Thompson (Cariboo)*, seconded by Mr. *Platt*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence or petitions with reference to the establishment of a daily mail between *British Columbia* and *Puget Sound*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Dymond*, seconded by Mr. *Guthrie*,

Ordered, That the Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th February, 1878, for copies of the accounts, vouchers and papers connected with the payments for printing as entered in the Public Accounts for 1873-4, as made out of the Contingencies of the Department of Justice, to *J. B. Taylor*, the *Citizen Printing Company*, and *J. G. Moylan*, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

On motion of Mr. *Desjardins*, seconded by Mr. *Gibbs (Ontario North)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, notices, letters and other documents in relation to the *St. John's Bridge* on the River *Richelieu*.

On motion of Mr. *Desjardins*, seconded by Mr. *Gibbs (Ontario North)*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all petitions, correspondence and other papers in relation to any application for aid in behalf of certain ratepayers of the Parish of *St. Athanase*, in the County of *Iberville*, who have suffered loss by floods.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Mitchell* moved, seconded by Mr. *Masson*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of the several Reports made in the past eighteen months in relation to the Fish-breeding establishment at *Miramichi*, by the Inspector of Fisheries of that District; also Mr. *Wilmot's* Report thereon, and the Inspector's remarks in reply thereto; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Haggart*, seconded by Mr. *McKay (Colchester)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return giving in detail the amount of ammunition furnished during the years 1875, 1876 and 1877, to the Active Volunteer Battalions and Companies of the Dominion; specifying the Battalion to which each Company belonged, and the amount purchased, and the prices paid by each Company or Battalion respectively; also the amount served out to the several Battalions or Companies for practice, and specifying the Companies or Battalions receiving the same, for which no charge was made.

Mr. *Fr chet te* moved, seconded by Mr. *Delorme*, and the Question being proposed, That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the Government should take steps to test the possibility of navigating the *St. Lawrence* from *Quebec* to the ocean during the winter season;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o' Clock, P.M.

A Bill to authorize the National Insurance Company to reduce its capital stock, and for other purposes was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to authorize the *Stadacona* Fire and Life Insurance Company to reduce its capital stock, and for other purposes, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the *Ontario* Mutual Life Assurance Company was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill further to amend the Charter of the *Quebec* Fire Assurance Company was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend and to consolidate, as amended, the several Acts relating to the *Quebec* Fire Assurance Company."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill respecting the Bank of *Liverpool* was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bowell* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dymond* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize and confirm the scheme of arrangement of the *Canada* Southern Railway Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to provide that persons charged with common assault shall be competent as witnesses on their own behalf;

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Sir *John A. Macdonald* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*, That all "the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions that they have power "to insert the words 'summary or other' after the words 'on the' in the first line; "the word 'complaint' after the words 'upon any' in the first line, and the words "for the prosecution or' after 'witness' in the third line of the first section," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)* reported, That the Committee had made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Sir *John A. Macdonald* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions that they have "power to amend the said Bill by striking out the second clause," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; The House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Taschereau* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Holton*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions that they have power "to amend it, by adding on the 13th line, after the word 'witness,' the following words: "for the prosecution or," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)* reported, That the Committee had made a further amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass and the Title be "An Act to "provide that persons charged with common assault shall be competent as witnesses;" The House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Fishwick's Express and Merchant's Forwarding Company (Limited)," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,
Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Fishwick's Express and Merchant's Forwarding Company (Limited)," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 21st March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Ordered, That Mr. *Gibbs* (*Ontario South*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law respecting Building Societies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1878, for copies of Returns shewing:—

1. The amounts spent yearly since 1867 in the maintenance of Military Schools in the Province of *New Brunswick*;

2. The number of Candidates who have each year received 2nd Class Certificates and the amount or amounts of gratuity paid;

3. The number of passed Cadets who at the time of attending any school held at *Fredericton, N.B.*, were students of the University of *New Brunswick*; and whether exceptions were made in their favor as regards the hours of attendance at drill and instruction; with a list of those who have held or now hold Commissions in the Active Militia in *New Brunswick*;

4. The number and names of all passed Cadets who have held and now hold Commissions in the Active Militia in *New Brunswick*, distinguishing between both. (*Sessional Papers, No. 49b.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 20th February, 1878, for copies of Mr. *Kingsford's* Report on the survey of the Harbor of *Matane*, with the plans and estimates accompanying the said Report. (*Sessional Papers, No. 57.*)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th March, 1878, for copy of a Return showing the amounts of the six lowest tenders received for Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 33, 34 and 35 of the new *Welland Canal*, with the names of the tenderers and copy of the Order in Council awarding the contracts for such Sections. (*Sessional Papers, No. 58a.*)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill further to amend the Act intituled: "An Act respecting the Public Works of *Canada*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Taschereau* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill further securing the Independence of Parliament;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

FRIDAY, 22nd March, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the House this day.

And then The House, having continued to sit till half an hour after One of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 22nd March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Snider,—The Petition of the *North Grey* District Lodge of the United Temperance Association of *Canada*; and the Petition of the *Owen Sound* Division of Sons of Temperance, County of *Grey, Ontario*.

Mr. Laurier, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1878, for copies of all correspondence relative to the pensions paid to the Square Timber Cutlers dismissed last year. (*Sessional Papers, No. 59.*)

Mr. Holton, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act respecting *La Banque Jacques Cartier*,” and find the preamble not proved, as in their opinion no evidence was submitted in support of the preamble that would justify the proposed interference with the provisions of the Act of last Session, intituled: “An Act respecting *La Banque Jacques Cartier*.”

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Smith (*Westmoreland*),

Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till Tuesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Haggart have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts respecting Controverted Elections.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

Mr. Cartwright moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution: That it is expedient to appoint an Officer to be called the Auditor General of *Canada*,—Salary not to exceed Thirty-two hundred dollars per annum.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of the said Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday, next resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the duty of Customs imposed on Malt imported into *Canada*.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the duty of Customs imposed on Malt imported into *Canada* by the Act 40 *Victoria*, Chapter 11, Section 2, and to provide that British and Foreign Malt when imported into *Canada* shall be immediately placed in a suitable bonding warehouse, provided at the cost of the importer, and approved as suitable for the purpose by a duly authorized Revenue Officer, and being so warehoused shall be bonded under the Excise regulation then in force, in respect of Malt made in *Canada*, and shall be subject to the same restrictions, and when taken for consumption, shall be subject to the same duty as Malt made in *Canada*.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Delorme* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered) and is, as followeth:—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, an Address from the Legislative Council of the Province of *Quebec* to the House of Commons;—also an Address from the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Quebec* to the House of Commons, on the subject of recent Ministerial changes in that Province. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 68.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1878.

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to reduce the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Bank of *Canada*," without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the *Montreal* and City of *Ottawa* Junction Railway Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Hugh Hunter*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of *George Frothingham Johnston*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, another Message, That the Senate communicate to this House the Evidence taken before the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Hugh Hunter*," and request that the same may be returned to their House.

And also, another Message, That the Senate communicate to this House the Evidence taken before the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of *George Frothingham Johnston*," and request that the same may be returned to their House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill respecting the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*;

Mr. *Irving* moved, seconded by Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto*), and the Question being put, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions that they have power to alter Clause 3, by inserting the words, "doing no unnecessary damage":—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Goudge* reported, That the Committee had made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to authorize and confirm the scheme of arrangement of the *Canada* Southern Railway Company; And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Macdougall* (*Elgin*) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Casey*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power to make the following form part of the Bill:—

"That the General Offices of the *Canada* Southern Railway Company, that is to say, the various Departmental Offices necessary for the management of the said Company and its lines of Railway, including the offices under the management and control of the Treasurer of the said Company and the various works properly thereto belonging, and the principal workshops of the said Company, shall be permanently established in the Town of *St. Thomas*, in the County of *Elgin*, in the Province of *Ontario*," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Macdougall* (*Elgin*) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Charlton*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power to make the following form part of the Bill:

"No Bond, Coupon, Debenture, Mortgage or other security which has been, or shall be issued by the Company shall, by reason of any lien, charge, incumbrance or preferential claim on the revenue, assets or property of the Company of any kind or nature whatsoever, be held or construed to prevent a judgment or decree against the property of the Company for a debt incurred for working expenses as hereinbefore defined, from being enforced by execution. Provided that no actual levy shall be made by virtue of such execution without an order or certificate being made by a Judge of the Court in which such judgment or decree has been obtained,

“stating that in his opinion proceedings upon *such execution* shall not stop the traffic “of the Company,” inserted instead thereof;

Mr. Casey moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. Thompson (*Haldimand*), That all the words after “power” be left out, and the words “to amend said Bill by expunging the words of Section 2 from “The Revenues” to ‘working expenses’ inclusive, and substituting the following:— “Provided that the property of the said Company, other than real estate or engines “and cars in actual use, shall be liable to be taken in execution for debts contracted “for working expenses, to an amount not exceeding \$1000—in the case of any one “of such debts,” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the said proposed Amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the Amendment to the original Question; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Outhbert,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Irring,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston) Rymal,</i>	
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Montieth,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew).—60.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac),</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Young.—74.</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Stephenson* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wallace* (Norfolk), That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommended to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power to amend the third clause by adding the following words: 'Provided that any party who, for the purpose of settling his claims against said Company for 'working expenses,' has received bond or bonds of said Company, and is still the owner of such bond or bonds, shall be considered and treated in the same manner as if the Company had not settled such claim by the issue of such bonds, and the amount of such bond or bonds shall be considered and treated as a debt incurred and held by the said Company on the 12th day of March, 1878, as provided by said section,' inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Lanther,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>MacDonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North),</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk)—42.</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>		

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edw'd)</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew)</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gabraith,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South),</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmorel'd),</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa),</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac),</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Young.—99.</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. *McNab*, seconded by Mr. *Scriver*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act respecting the *Montreal* and City of *Ottawa Junction Railway Company*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bowell* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to establish Township Municipalities in the District of *Keewatin*;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

SATURDAY, 23rd March, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McDougall* (*Renfrew*) reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move, That the Committee have leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour before Two of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Tuesday next.

Tuesday, 26th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Gillmor*.—The Petition of the Municipality of *Charlotte, New Brunswick*; the Petition of *G. G. King* and *E. Simpson*; the Petition of *J. A. Moran*, and others of *St. Georges*; the Petition of *Henry Smith*, and others, of *West Isles*; the Petition of *Judson L. Gupbee*, Sen., and others, of *North Head, Grand Manan*; and the Petition of *H. Gore*, M.D., and others, of *St. Andrews*, all of the County of *Charlotte, New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Ferris*.—The Petition of the Victory Lodge, U. T. A., *Jerusalem*, County of *Queen's, New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *St. Jean*,—The Petition of *Alphonse Benoit*, Chairman of a Literary Convention at *Ottawa*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the *North Grey* District Lodge of the United Temperance Association of *Canada*; and of the *Owen Sound* Division of Sons of Temperance, County of *Grey*, *Ontario*; severally praying for the insertion in the Temperance Act of clauses providing for the right of search and confiscation of Liquors illegally exposed for sale.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 26th March, 1877, for: 1st. Copies of the arrangement made by the Government or by the General Manager of the Intercolonial Railway, with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, respecting the tariff of charges for the conveyance of passengers and freight over the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways; 2nd. A Statement of the rates which should have been and ought still to be charged for passengers and freight by the Grand Trunk Railway from its various Stations to *Rivière du Loup*, and *vice versa*, per passenger, per car, and per the hundred pounds of the different classes of merchandise; 3rd. A Statement of the rates charged by the Intercolonial Railway, for passengers and freight over the Intercolonial Railway from *Rivière du Loup* to its various Stations, and *vice versa*, per passenger, per car, and per the hundred pounds of the different classes of merchandise. (*Sessional Papers, No. 24b.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for copies of specification for construction of *Malpeque* Breakwater; copies of tenders, with names of sureties offered for performance of contract; also, copies of all correspondence in connection with said work or contract. (*Sessional Papers No. 60.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for a statement shewing the amount of moneys disbursed to January 1st, 1878, upon Contracts Nos. 13, 14, 15, 23 and 25, of the *Canada Pacific* Railway. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20e.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1878, for copy of Report of Surveys, or any examination made of the *Saskatchewan* River, having in view the improvement of the navigation by removing the obstructions which now exist at the *Coals Falls* and other points between that place and the *Grand Rapids*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 61.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 25th November, 1878, for copy of every Report of the Chief Engineer, Acting Chief Engineer, or any other Engineer or Engineers of the *Canadian Pacific* Railway, in the possession of the Government, suggesting or recommending a survey, in 1876, of the whole or part of the route between *Burrard's Inlet* and *Yellow Head Pass*; with a copy of any order or instructions sent respecting the said survey; also, a copy of every Report or Reports from each and all of the said Engineers, in possession of the Government, suggesting or recommending a survey, in 1877, of the said route between *Burrard's Inlet* and *Yellow Head Pass*; with a copy of any order or instruction sent respecting such survey. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20f.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th March, 1878, for: 1st,—A copy of the progress estimate or estimates of work done under contract 15 of the *Canada Pacific* Railway, shewing the nature and quantity of work done and material furnished under such Contract and reported by the Engineers to the 31st January, 1878, together with the amount paid to the Contractors up to said date and the date of such payments;

2nd,—Copy of all recommendations by the Engineers as to the mode of making payments to the Contractors for the different works on said Contract number Fifteen;

3rd,—Copy of all Reports, Correspondence, Orders in Council and other documents having reference to any change in the gradients or in the location of the line covered by Contract number Fifteen, since the letting of the work, together with an

approximate estimate of the additional cost of such change or changes. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20g.*)

Also, Return to an Order of the House, dated 21st February, 1878, for a Statement shewing total cost to the Government of Canada of the *Philadelphia* Exhibition; giving a detailed statement of all money expended or to be expended for that purpose, to whom paid, and for what service. (*Sessional Papers, No. 62.*)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th March, 1878, for copy of Tenders for the construction of that portion of the *Pembina* Branch Railway between *St. Boniface* and *Selkirk*, together with copies of all reports, correspondence and Orders in Council relating to the letting of this work. (*Sessional Papers, No. 64.*)

Mr. *Smith*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1878, for copy of a Return giving: 1st,—A detailed statement of all sums of money received by *Pierre Alexis Tremblay*, Esquire, Land Surveyor, in connection with the Ordnance Lands in 1876 and 1877;

2nd,—A statement shewing all the sums of money received during the said two years by *Dorila Tremblay*, as Lighthouse Keeper at *Portneuf*, from the Department of Marine and Fisheries;

3rd,—A similar statement about *Hilaire Tremblay*, as Lighthouse Keeper at *Baie St. Paul*;

4th,—A similar statement about *Thomas Tremblay*, for services rendered by him in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, in the *Quebec* Agency;

5th,—A similar statement about *William Tremblay*, for services rendered by him in the same Department, *Quebec* Agency;

6th,—A similar statement about *Simon Tremblay*, as mail carrier, from the *St. Alphonse* and *Chicoutimi* Wharves to the *Chicoutimi* Post Office;

7th,—A similar statement about *Louis Guay*, as Lighthouse Keeper at *Tadousac*;

8th,—A similar statement about *J. A. Gagné*, Esquire, Official Assignee at *Chicoutimi*, for services rendered by him in connection with the arrest of certain parties on the Island of *Anticosti*;

9th,—A similar statement about Mr. *Johnny Guay*, Merchant, of *Chicoutimi*, for services rendered by him in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, *Quebec* Agency, and in the Department of Public Works, in connection with the Lighthouses, Lighthouse Keepers, buoys, range-lights, and the Government wharves and slides in the Counties of *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 65.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for a list of all the Employees of the Department of Marine in the District of *Quebec*, since 1861 (excluding the men employed in the River Police Force), with their salaries and respective places of residence. (*Sessional Papers, No. 63.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for a Return shewing what Lights have been built at *Tignish* Breakwater during the past season; how and with whom contracted for, and by whom built; amount of contract; the amount paid and to whom paid; together with copies of all correspondence or communications from the Agent for the Marine and Fishery Department in *Prince Edward Island* relative thereto. (*Sessional Papers, No. 66.*)

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth:—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, a Memorandum from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Quebec* with accompanying documents containing explanations in reference to recent Ministerial changes in that Province. (*Sessional Papers No. 68.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 26th March, 1878.

Ordered, That Mr. *Killam* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Consolidated Insurance Act, 1877.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), seconded by Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution: That it is expedient to provide that the *Montreal* Harbor Commissioners may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make provision for licensing a second class of pilots for all steamers, not exceeding 250 tons register, and for other vessels exceeding 80 and not exceeding 250 tons register, navigating the River *St. Lawrence* between the Harbor of *Quebec* and the upper limits of the Harbor of *Montreal*, and may establish rates of pilotage to be paid by such steamers and vessels compulsorily, except ferry boats and steamers having on board a second class pilot as master or mate thereof, or vessels not exceeding 250 tons register when in tow of a steamer in charge of a licensed pilot; and to amend the pilotage Acts of *Canada* accordingly.

Mr. *Delorme* reported from the Committee of the whole House to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the duty of Customs imposed on Malt; a Resolution, which was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the duty of Customs imposed on Malt imported into *Canada* by the Act 40 *Victoria*, Chapter 11, Section 2, and to provide that British and Foreign Malt when imported into *Canada* shall be immediately placed in a suitable bonding warehouse, provided at the cost of the importer, and approved as suitable for the purpose by a duly authorized Revenue officer, and being so warehoused shall be bonded under the Excise Regulation then in force, in respect of Malt made in *Canada*, and shall be subject to the same restrictions, and when taken for consumption, shall be subject to the same duty as Malt made in *Canada*.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laurier* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Duty on Malt.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to establish Township Municipalities in the District of *Keewatin*.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McDougall* (*Renfrew*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in *Manitoba*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Archibald* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting "The Merchants' Shipping Act, 1876."

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal Section 23 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876" as respects all Ships in Canadian Waters, from and after the time which may be fixed for that purpose by the proclamation of the approval and confirmation by Her Majesty in Council of the Act to be passed for effecting such repeal.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Gillmor* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Gillmor* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal Section 23 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876" as respects all Ships in Canadian Waters, from and after the time which may be fixed for that purpose by the proclamation of the approval and confirmation by Her Majesty in Council of the Act to be passed for effecting such repeal.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law respecting Deck Loads.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th March, 1878, for copy of all Orders in Council relating to balances of appropriations of 1876-77, which may have lapsed, and been carried over to the following year in accordance with the 35th Section of the Act 31st *Victoria*, Chapter 5. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 67.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for a Statement of the reason in each case for the superannuation of the persons in the Civil Service mentioned in the Return laid before this House on the 18th February, 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 18.)

And then The House, having continued to sit till Two of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 27th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th March, 1878, for a Statement shewing the names of the parties who tendered for the works now being constructed under the control of the *Quebec Harbour Trust* on the River *St. Charles* at *Quebec*, with the amount of each tender and the names of the several sureties; also the name of the person or persons who individually or as partners, were awarded contracts for the said several works. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 69.)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th February, 1878, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of *Canada* and any party in *Canada* or elsewhere, and also between the Government of *Canada* and the Imperial Government, about the admission of Canadian built ships into French ports at the same rate, and on the same conditions, as ships from *Great Britain* and *Ireland* are admitted in said ports, or on such other conditions, as may be therein mentioned. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 70.)

Mr. *Smith*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 13th March, 1878, for a Statement shewing the amount expended for the re-measurement of steam vessels registered under the Act of the late Province of *Canada*, now repealed; the names of the steam vessels; their tonnage; the amount paid, and to whom the said vessels belonged. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 71.)

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the notices given on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Fishwick's* Express and Merchants Forwarding Company (Limited)," and find them sufficient.

Mr. *Macdonnell*, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with amendments:

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Sydenham* Harbor Company;

Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Regular Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of *Ontario* and *Quebec*."

On motion of Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), seconded by Mr. *Coffin*,

Ordered, That the Order of the House, of yesterday, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law respecting Deck Loads, be discharged, and the Bill be withdrawn.

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal Section 23 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876," as to Ships in Canadian Waters.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Holton*,

Ordered, That the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts be empowered to employ short-hand reporters to take down evidence in such investigations as the Committee may deem necessary.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Mr. *Masson*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act to incorporate the "*Fishwick's* Express and Merchants Forwarding Company (Limited)" be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Plumb*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return showing 1st,—The several sums of money paid out of the \$39,256.01, deposited in the Bank of *Montreal*, to pay certain parties for land taken for Canal purposes, and payable on certificates of the Department of Justice; 2nd,—The names of parties to whom such several sums of money have been paid, and the dates of such several payments.

On motion of Mr. *Domville*, seconded by Mr. *Plumb*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement of duties collected by Customs and Inland Revenue Departments at *St. John, N.B.*, from 1st July, 1876, to 1st January, 1877, and from 1st July, 1877, to 1st January, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *De St. Georges*, seconded by Mr. *Taschereau*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the average price paid each year since 1867, for locomotives, cars, iron and steel rails, fish-plates, bolts, and iron in general, wood, and all furnishings purchased by the Government; also the quantity bought each year since 1867.

On motion of Mr. *De St. Georges*, seconded by Mr. *Taschereau*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Statement shewing all contracts given since 1867, including those of the Intercolonial Railway, those awarded to the lowest tender, and those given to others; the difference between the price given and that stated in the lowest tender, and the reasons why the contract was not awarded to the lowest tender; and all Orders in Council relating to the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Masson*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of correspondence between Mr. *Edward Murphy*, of *Barnaby River, Miramichi, N.B.*, and officers of the Intercolonial Railway, in relation to the killing of a cow on said Railway; also copies of all evidence and Reports in relation to the same.

On motion of Mr. *Masson*, seconded by Mr. *Mitchell*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement of the names of Railway Companies who entered in bond, since the 1st July, 1867, railway locomotives, engines, cars, and other railway rolling stock, the date of such entry, a Statement of the articles so entered, and the date of payment of custom duties;—also the names of such companies, whose said locomotives, engines, cars and other rolling stock were ordered to be sold by the Minister of Customs.

Mr. *Fiset* moved, seconded by Mr. *Thompson (Haldimand)*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, copy of the correspondence between the Government and the Seigniors of *Rimouski* and of *Metis*, respecting their right of fishing in the Rivers *Rimouski* and *Metis*; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Wallace (Norfolk)*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of correspondence in relation to closing *Muir* Post Office; copies of correspondence in relation to dismissal of *Charles Lilley* as Postmaster in *London East*, and the appointment of Mr. *Mills* as Postmaster in his stead; also the cause of the change of locality of Post Office, from original, to present locality.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Blanchet*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the *Hudson Bay* Company, and the Dominion Government, relative to alleged losses at the *Red River* Settlement, connected with the insurrection in 1869-70.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Pope (Compton)*, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return giving statement in detail of all monies paid or obligations incurred to the 1st of January last in connection with the *Paris Exhibition*, shewing to whom the money was paid, or is to be paid, and for what service.

Mr. *Taschereau* moved, seconded by Mr. *Béchar*d, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to apply the 9th sub Section of Section 6, Chapter 7, 34 *Vic.*, in order to obtain from the City and District Savings Bank of *Montreal*, and to cause to be laid before this House when so obtained :

1st,—A statement shewing in detail the position of the Bank at the period of its re-organization in 1871, viz : all the amounts due to the Bank ; the names of parties by whom due ; the collaterals held as security ; the rates at which said collaterals were taken, and their actual value at the time they were taken ;

2nd,—A statement in detail of all other assets possessed by the Bank at the time of its re-organization ;

3rd,—A statement shewing how the Directors fixed at \$180,000 the *surplus* or *poor Fund*, and by what process they arrived at that figure, and if said surplus was limited to aforesaid amount ;

4th,—A statement shewing how the capital stock was taken up, the names of shareholders, and if said stock was subscribed before or after the day and hour when the books should have been opened according to Law ;

5th,—The sums paid by the shareholders upon their subscription of stock since 1871, and date of re-organization ;

6th,—A statement shewing which of the shareholders paid in cash ; those that did not ; and how they did pay ; if by promissory notes, and if so, when discounted and whether retired at maturity ;

7th,—A statement in detail of all the loans made by the Bank since its re-organization, to whom made and upon what collaterals ; at what price such collaterals were taken and what interest was charged on said loans ;

8th,—A statement in detail of all the losses made by the Bank and what portion of said losses were written off, giving names of parties and the collaterals held by the Bank ;

9th,—A statement of all monies now due to the Bank, by whom and how secured, giving the collaterals taken, at what rate and their present cash value ; also all other assets presently possessed by the Bank ;

10th,—A statement of all the dealings the Bank has had with parties who have become insolvent prior to the paying up of their loans to the Bank ;

11th,—A statement shewing what advances the Bank made upon American securities, names of parties, the particular stocks, the prices at which they were taken and how the loans were settled ;

12th,—A statement of the lowest quotation at which the various stocks taken by the Bank fell to during the currency of the loans advanced on them ;

13th,—A statement of the names of the Directors, if any, who since the re-organization, borrowed from the Bank, the enumeration of the securities upon which said loans were effected, the rate of interest charged, and how their redemption took place ; also the dates at which said loans were made and repaid ;

14th,—A statement of the dividends paid in each year since 1871, date of re-organization ;

15th,—A list of the present Directors and what amount of stock they respectively hold in the Bank ;

16th,—A list of the present shareholders and what amount of stock they respectively hold in the Bank ;

And a Debate arising thereupon :

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend in favor of *George B. Burland* certain Letters Patent to a further period of ten years;
Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.
Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the *Montreal* and City of *Ottawa* Junction "Railway Company;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. *Fraser* moved, seconded by Mr. *McCarthy*; and the Question being put, That the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *George Frothingham* "Johnston," he now read the first time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Gilmor,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Young.—70.</i>
<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew)</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Methot,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Costigan</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Bourassa</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers)</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Taschereau.—52.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow; the House divided: and the names were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. *McCarthy* moved, seconded by Mr. *Robinson*, and the Question being put, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Hugh Hunter*," be now read the first time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Bourman,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Young.—70.</i>
<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew)</i>		

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Iving,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Outhbert,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers)</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cheral,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Methot,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk)—53.</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>			

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be read a second time To-morrow; the House divided: and the names were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Insolvent Laws now in force in the Dominion;

Mr. *Barthe* moved, seconded by Mr. *Gill*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. *Wood* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *Ray*, That the word "now" be left out and the words "this day six months" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Robiliard,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto)</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Hadaou,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Young.—99.</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Mousseau</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Quimet,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers)</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac).—55.</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put,
Ordered, That the Bill be this day six months read a second time.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 28th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By *Mr. Borron*,—The Petition of *William H. Plummer*, Reeve, and others, of the Municipality of *Sault Ste. Marie*, District of *Algoma*, Province of *Ontario*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Municipality of *Charlotte*; of *G. G. King*, and *E. Simpson*; of *J. A. Moran*, and others, of *St. George*; of *Henry Smith*, and others, of *West Isles*; of *Judson L. Gupbee*, Sen., and others, of *North Head, Grand Manan*; of *H. Gore*, M.D., and others, of *St. Andrews*, County of *Charlotte*; and of the Victory Lodge, U. T. A., *Jerusalem*, County of *Queen's, New Brunswick*; severally praying that the Bill, now before Parliament, respecting the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, may become law.

Of *Alphonse Benoit*, Chairman of a literary convention at *Ottawa*; praying that steps may be taken to collect, preserve and publish certain public archives; and praying further for certain Amendments to the Act respecting copyrights.

Ordered, That *Mr. McCarthy* have leave to bring in a Bill to make better provision for the trial of Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons by amending and consolidating the Acts now in force on that subject.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Bill further to amend the Act intituled: "An Act respecting the Public Works of *Canada*," as amended in Committee of the whole House, and the amendments were twice read and agreed to.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Mitchell moved, in amendment, seconded by *Mr. Domville*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power to amend" the said Bill by providing that parties suffering damages by the neglect or misconduct in the management of the Intercolonial Railway, or any of the officers thereof, "shall have remedy for such damages in the ordinary Courts of Law," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to extend to the Province of *Prince Edward Island* 'The Railway Act, 1868' and certain Acts amending the "same," without any amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Bill to amend the Act respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in *Manitoba*, as amended in Committee of the whole House; and the amendments were twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend 'An Act respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in *Manitoba*.'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend "The Post Office Act, 1875," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker, resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the colonization of Dominion Lands by providing for the incorporation of Railway Companies and aiding the construction of Railways traversing Dominion Lands;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the appointment of an Officer to be called the Auditor-General of *Canada*.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That it is expedient to appoint an Officer to be called the Auditor-General of *Canada*:—Salary not to exceed Thirty-two hundred dollars per annum.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Gillmor* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting Deck Loads, and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Forbes* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that so much of the Act of the Parliament of *Canada*, passed in the Thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign, and intituled: "An Act respecting Deck Loads," as would make it unlawful for any master of a ship, at certain seasons, to carry live stock, on or above any part of the upper deck of such ship, be repealed; and that the words "any cargo of any description to any height exceeding three feet above deck," in the second Section of the said Act, shall not include or apply to live stock.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law respecting Deck Loads.¶

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Maritime Court of *Ontario*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee;

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

FRIDAY, 29th March, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 29th March, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. *Burpee*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for a Statement of the number and value of all Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep and Swine imported into the Dominion from 1st February, 1877 to 1st February, 1878; also number and value exported during same period, with amount of duties collected by Provinces. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 72.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 13th March, 1878, for Return of the value of meat, green, dried, cured or potted, imported from the *United States*, and the duty collected on such, from 1st January, 1877, to 1st January, 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 73.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*),—The Petition of Mrs. *C. S. Patterson*, and others, of *Woodstock*; the Petition of Mrs. *J. E. Brown*, and others of *Moncton*; the Petition of Mrs. *Chipman*, and others, of *St. Stephen*; the Petition of Mrs. *S. P. Roberts*, and others, of the Town of *Portland, Saint John*; the Petition of Mrs. *John T. Gibson*, and others, of *Marysville*; the Petition of Mrs. *T. J. Baker*, and others, of *Grand Falls*; the Petition of *Kate Bennet*, and others, of *Saint John*; the Petition of Mrs. *McCurdy*, and others, of *Chatham*; the Petition of Mrs. *T. Meagher*, and others, of the City of *Fredericton*, all women of the Province of *New Brunswick*; the Petition of the Reverend *G. A. Hartley*, Pastor, and others, Members of the *Carleton* Free Baptist Church, *New Brunswick*; the Petition of the Evangelical Alliance of *New Brunswick*; the Petition of the *Maugerville* Lodge No. 118, U.T.A. *Sunbury, New Brunswick*; the Petition of the *Claremont* Lodge, No. 35, U.T.A.; the Petition of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of *Moncton*; and the Petition of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of *St. Andrews, New Brunswick*; the Petition of Mrs. *T. B. Smith*, and others, of *Windsor*; the Petition of Mrs. *Jacob Miller*, and others, of *Ellershausen*;

the Petition of Mrs. W. W. Corbett, and others, of *Annapolis*; the Petition of Mrs. J. C. Upham, and others, of *North Sydney, Cape Breton*; the Petition of Mrs. B. Hines, and others, of *Argyle*; the Petition of *Martha King*, and others, of *Pictou*; and the Petition of Mrs. G. K. Ryerson, of *Yarmouth*, all women of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; the Petition of Mrs. B. J. Holman and others, of the *Summerside Ladies Temperance Union*; and the Petition of *Sarah Ann McCarthy* and others, women of *Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island*.

By Mr. Pickard,—The Petition of the County Council of the Municipality of the County of *York*; the Petition of the Free Baptist Church, *Keswick, York*; the Petition of the *Kingsclear Reform club, York*; and the Petition of the *Fredericton Temperance Reform Club*, all of *New Brunswick*.

Mr. Holton, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee would recommend that the fees paid on the Bill to amend an Act intituled: "An Act respecting '*La Banque Jacques Cartier*,'" be refunded, less the cost of printing and translation:—The Preamble of the said Bill having been reported to the House on the 22nd instant as "not proven."

On motion of Mr. Holton, seconded by Mr. McDougall (*Renfrew*),

Ordered, That in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, the Fee paid on the Bill to amend an Act intituled: "An Act respecting *La Banque Jacques Cartier*," be refunded,—the Preamble of said Bill having been reported "not proven."

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Cartwright, and the Question being put, That after Monday next, Government business shall have precedence immediately after Routine proceedings on Mondays, for the remainder of the Session; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Bill to amend "The Post-office Act, 1875," as amended in Committee of the whole House; and the amendments were twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the creation and registration of Homestead Exemption Estates in the Territories of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

The House, according to Order, resolved into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Sydenham Harbor Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bowell* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The Regular Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario and Quebec,'" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Gibbs* (*Ontario North*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Fishwick's* Express and Merchant's "Forwarding Company (Limited);"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *John Frothingham Johnston*;"

Mr. *Fraser* moved, seconded by Mr. *Robinson*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.)</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton)</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Young.—78.</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Cheval.</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Wade.—51.</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and, together with the accompanying evidence taken before the Select Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the said Bill, referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Hugh Hunter*;"

Mr. *McCarthy* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided: and the names were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and, together with the accompanying evidence taken before the Select Committee of the Senate, to whom was referred the said Bill, referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the '*Société de Construction Mutuelle*' under the name of the '*Société de Prêts et Placements de Québec*,' and for other purposes," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House;

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company*," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the '*Société de Construction Mutuelle*' under the name of the '*Société de Prêts et Placements de Québec*,' and for other purposes," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company*," and the same was twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

The Committee on the Bill to provide for the creation and registration of Homestead Exemption Estates in the Territories of *Canada*, was resumed;

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

SATURDAY, 30th March, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be taken into consideration on Monday next.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 1st April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the County of *Gaspé*; and in the Districts of *Saint Francis* and *St. Hyacinthe*, for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

And also, List of Stockholders of *La Banque Jacques Cartier*, on the 1st December, 1877, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Vic.*, Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Wallace* (*Albert*),—The Petition of *Michael Gross* and others, Members of the Independent Order of Good Templars, *Hillsborough, New Brunswick*; the Petition of *John C. Ferguson*, President, and others, of the United Temperance Alliance of *New Brunswick*; the Petition of the *Elgin Lodge* of the Independent Order of Good Templars; and the Petition of *George Mollins*, and others, of the County of *Albert, New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Langevin*,—The Petition of *T. H. Mahony*, and others, Policy-holders in the *Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company*.

By Mr. *burpee* (*Sunbury*),—The Petition of the *Westmoreland County Temperance Convention*; and the Petition of the *Moncton Division, Sons of Temperance, New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Costigan*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the County of *Victoria, New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Gillmor*,—The Petition of the Mayor and Council of the Town of *Milltown, New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Orton*,—The Petition of the County Council of the County of *Wellington*.

Pursuant to the Order^o of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *William H. Plummer*, Reeve, and others, of the Municipality of *Sault Ste. Marie*, District of *Algoma*, Province of *Ontario*; praying that steps may be taken to further the building of a Railroad from *Sault Ste. Marie*, to such point of connection with the Canadian railroads eastward, as may be deemed advisable.

Of Mrs. *C. S. Patterson*, and others, of *Woodstock*; of Mrs. *J. E. Brown*, and others, of *Moncton*; of Mrs. *Chipman*, and others, of *St. Stephen*; of Mrs. *S. P. Roberts*, and others, of the Town of *Portland, St. John*; of Mrs. *John T. Gibson*, and others, of *Marysville*; of Mrs. *T. J. Baker*, and others, of *Grand Falls*; of *Kate Bennet*, and

others, of *St. John*; of Mrs. *McCurdy*, and others, of *Chatham*; and of Mrs. *T. Meagher*, and others, of the City of *Fredericton*, all women of the Province of *New Brunswick*; of the Reverend *G. A. Hartly*, Pastor, and others, members of the *Carleton Free Baptist Church, New Brunswick*; of the Evangelical Alliance of *New Brunswick*; of the *Maugerville Lodge No. 118 U.T.A., Sunbury, New Brunswick*; of the *Claremont Lodge No. 35 U.T.A., New Brunswick*; of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of *Moncton, New Brunswick*; of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of *St. Andrew's, New Brunswick*; of the County Council of the Municipality of the County of *York, New Brunswick*; of the Free Baptist Church, *Keswick, York, New Brunswick*; of the *Kingsclear Reform Club, York, New Brunswick*; of the *Fredericton Temperance Reform Club, New Brunswick*; of Mrs. *T. B. Smith*, and others, of *Windsor*; of Mrs. *Jacob Miller*, and others, of *Ellershausen*; of Mrs. *W. W. Corbett*, and others, of *Annapolis*; of Mrs. *J. C. Upham*, and others, of *North Sydney, Cape Breton*; of Mrs. *B. Hines*, and others, of *Argyle*; of *Martha King*, and others, of *Pictou*; and of Mrs. *G. K. Ryerson*, and others, of *Yarmouth*, all women of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; of Mrs. *B. J. Holman*, and others, of the *Summerside Ladies' Temperance Union*; and of *Sarah Ann McCarthy*, and others, women of *Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island*; severally praying that the Bill, now before Parliament, respecting the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, may become law.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for copies of all papers connected with *Ingonish Harbor Breakwater*, not already brought down, stating the date of the several payments to the contractors; the total amount paid for the work, and the Engineer's certificates for the several payments, and also for extras paid to the contractors. (*Sessional Papers, No. 74.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for copies of the annual Returns of the Capital, Traffic, and working expenditure, for the two last financial years of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, required to be made to the Minister of Public Works, under Cap. 25, 38 *Vic.* and Cap. 14, 39 *Vic.*, Statutes of *Canada*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 75.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for a Statement shewing the number of miles actually graded and ready for track laying and ballasting, under contracts Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 25 of the *Canada Pacific Railway*; also number of miles of rail actually laid under said contracts up to 1st January, 1878. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20h.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th March, 1878, for a Statement of amounts of the six lowest tenders for Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 of the *Lachine Canal*, with the names of tenderers, names of parties to whom the contracts were awarded, and copies of the Orders in Council relating thereto; also, the date mentioned in the contracts for the completion of the work, and the gross amount of work done as per Engineer's progress estimate up to the 31st January last. (*Sessional Papers, No. 23b.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 16th April, 1877, for all Orders in Council relating to the creation of the office of Harbor-Master at *Port Colborne*, and to the appointment of *Charles H. Carter*, to such office, and all correspondence with the Superintendent of the Canal, and other persons on the subject of such appointment, together with a copy of the Regulations for the management and protection of the Canals and Harbors. (*Sessional Papers, No. 76.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 27th March, 1878, for a Statement of duties collected by Customs and Inland Revenue Departments at *St. John, New Brunswick*, from 1st July, 1876, to 1st January, 1877, and from 1st July, 1877, to 1st January, 1878. (*Sessional Papers, No. 77.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th March, 1878, for copies of all Tenders for the construction of the platform for the Gun of No. 1 Fort, at *Lévis*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 50a.*)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 15th February, 1878, for a Statement from the proper Intercolonial Railway official, shewing the quantities, kinds and cost of rails, fish-plates, bolts and nuts, spikes and sleepers, as follows:—

On hand but not in use on 30th June, 1875—received during the year ending 30th June, 1876—used and otherwise disposed of during the same period—the balance on hand but not in use at that date—received during the six months ending 31st December, 1876—used and otherwise disposed of during the same period—and the balance on hand but not in use on the 31st December last.

The Statement to shew the date when each lot was received, the quantity, the place whence received, parties from whom purchased, name of the vessel freighting rails, fish-plates, &c., amount of freight paid, and also the names of all persons to whom any such material was sold, the quantities so disposed of and the prices received therefor. (*Sessional Papers, No. 21k.*)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 20th February, 1878, for a Return shewing the number of accidents and casualties which have occurred on the Railways of the Dominion during the years 1874-75-76 and 1877, setting forth: 1st. The causes and natures of such accidents and casualties; 2nd. The points at which they occurred, and whether by night or by day; 3rd. The full extent thereof and all the particulars of the same. (*Sessional Papers, No. 78.*)

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate "*La Société de Construction du Comté d'Hochelaga*," as a Permanent Building Society, and for other purposes, and have agreed to report the same, amended.

Mr. *MacDonnell*, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Hugh Hunter*," and report the same, without amendment.

Your Committee have also considered the following Bills and have prepared amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of your Honorable House:—

Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act for the relief of *George F. Johnston*."

Bill respecting the Port *Whitby* Harbor Company.

Ordered, That Mr. *Blake* have leave to bring in a Bill to make provision for the winding up of Insolvent Incorporated Fire or Marine Insurance Companies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Acts incorporating the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company, and the *Canada* Central Railway Company, and to provide for the amalgamation of the said Companies, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth. —

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend and to consolidate as amended, the several Acts relating to the *Quebec* Fire Assurance Company," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Ontario* Mutual Life Assurance Company," without any amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend and to consolidate as amended, the several Acts relating to the *Quebec* Fire Assurance Company," and the same was twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a detailed statement of the money paid out by the *London* Emigration Agent during the years 1876 and 1877, respectively, shewing to whom paid and for what service.

Mr. *Costigan* moved, seconded by Mr. *Farrow*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Indians of "*Tobique* Reserve" in *New Brunswick*, regarding the appointment of a Resident Agent, and all other correspondence bearing upon that subject since 1873; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Costigan*, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government and Sergeant *L. Hart*, R.E., regarding his appointment as Drill Instructor under Lieut.-Col. *Scoble*, and his subsequent dismissal; also, of all other correspondence relating thereto, and to the complaint of Sergeant *Hart* on account of loss sustained by said dismissal and otherwise.

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Delorme*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of correspondence between the Government and *John Giblin*, of *Quebec*, in relation to the lease of the house now occupied as the Culler's Office at *Quebec*; also, of all leases between the Government and the said *John Giblin*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Bunster*, seconded by Mr. *Thompson* (*Cariboo*),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of any correspondence or petitions with reference to the establishment of a mail service between *Nanaimo* and *New Westminster*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Bunster*, seconded by Mr. *Thompson* (*Cariboo*),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return shewing:—1st, The number, if any, of Cadets nominated annually to the Royal Navy;

by the several Colonies of the Empire; and what proportion is nominated by the Dominion of *Canada* and the several Provinces thereof; 2nd.—The names of such Cadets as have been nominated to Her Majesty's Royal Navy by *Canada*, since the 1st July, 1867; such Return to exhibit the proportion coming from each of the several Provinces of the Dominion, and the total number to which *Canada* is entitled to nominate.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Delorme*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all Petitions of Right transmitted to the Secretary of State since the passing of the "Petition of Right Act, 1876;" shewing the names of Suppliants, the amount and nature of each claim, in what cases His Excellency's *fiat* that *right be done to the parties* was granted, and in what cases refused.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Delorme*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all cases instituted in the Exchequer Court of *Canada* since its creation, shewing the names of parties, nature and amount of each claim, nature of proceeding (whether by Petition of Right or otherwise) and indicating separately the cases disposed of by the said Court and those yet pending.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Delorme*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all appeals instituted before the Supreme Court of *Canada* since its creation, shewing the names of parties, the Court from whose judgment each Appeal had been brought, and indicating the cases already disposed of by the said Supreme Court (whether by confirmation or reversal) and the cases yet pending.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Perry*, seconded by Mr. *Sinclair*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copy of Survey and Report made by *Henry F. Perley*, Esquire, Engineer, in 1874, with the view of improving the navigation of *Cascumpec* Harbor in *Prince Edward Island*.

On motion of Mr. *Perry*, seconded by Mr. *Sinclair*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers and correspondence between the Superintendent of the *Prince Edward Island* Railway, and the Department of Public Works, shewing how many miles of wire fence has been taken down and replaced by post and batten fence, and also papers shewing the cost of erecting said post and batten fence, and vouchers for the same.

On motion of Mr. *Roy*, seconded by Mr. *Blanchet*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the amounts paid annually for carrying the mail between *Kamouraska* and the Railway Station at *St. Pascal*, since the Express Train on the Intercolonial Railway began to deliver the mail at that station; also the names of the persons to whom such amounts have been paid, up to date.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Mr. *Masson*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, reports or papers connected with the dismissal of *R. J. M. Lecaine*, from the Mounted Police Force at the *North-West*.

Mr. *Tupper* moved, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for a Return of all correspondence between *H. G. Hill*, Architect, and the Government, or Department of Public Works, respecting services performed for the Government; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Memorials asking aid for a branch Railway from *Pugwash* to the Intercolonial Railway; with any correspondence upon that subject.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Mr. *Masson*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council or Reports, connected with the removal from office or resignation of *George Taylor*, from the office of Assistant Railway Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Mr. *Masson*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government and *T. M. Boggs*, in relation to his dismissal from the office of Train Despatcher at *Truro* on the Intercolonial Railway; together with all correspondence with the General Superintendent of the Government Railways; with any Reports or minutes of investigation in relation to said dismissal of Mr. *Boggs*, and a Statement of the number of persons now engaged in performing the duties imposed upon Mr. *Boggs* at the time of the accident which led to his dismissal.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald (Cape Breton)*, seconded by Mr. *Farrow*,
Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate requesting that their Honors will transmit, for the information of this House:—1st,—Copies of all contracts entered into during the year 1876 for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails from *Sydney* to *Cow Bay*, *Little and Big Glace Bays* and *Bridgeport*, in the County of *Cape Breton*;

2nd,—Copies of notices for tenders and the titles of the newspapers wherein they were inserted; with all copies of other documents, correspondence, &c., in reference to such contracts; also copies of all other contracts entered into in the years 1874, 1875 and 1876 in the said County of *Cape Breton*, with vouchers of payments for said services and transmission of mail.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald (Cape Breton)*, seconded by Mr. *Farrow*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all

correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Imperial Government, in reference to a site for building a Quarantine Hospital at *Sydney, Cape Breton*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald (Cape Breton)*, seconded by Mr. *Farrow*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence relating to the dismissal of *R. McNeil*, Esquire, as Shipping Officer at *Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton County*.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald (Cape Breton)*, seconded by Mr. *Farrow*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence relating to the removal of the Postmaster at *Cow Bay, Cape Breton*, together with all correspondence between the Post-office Department and all other parties touching the cause of his removal.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald (Cape Breton)*, seconded by Mr. *Farrow*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence relating to the dismissal of the Agent of the Government Savings Bank at *Glace Bay, Cape Breton*.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald (Cape Breton)*, seconded by Mr. *Farrow*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the dismissal of *D. McDonald*, Postmaster at *Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton*.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald (Cape Breton)*, seconded by Mr. *Farrow*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence relating to the dismissal of *James Corbett*, Postmaster at *Lorway Mines, Cape Breton County*.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald (Cape Breton)*, seconded by Mr. *Farrow*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence touching the resignation of *J. Cadigan*, as Postmaster at *Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton County*.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald (Cape Breton)*, seconded by Mr. *Farrow*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Post Office Department and all persons touching the Postmaster and Post Office affairs at *Victoria Mines, Cape Breton County*, for the past three years.

On motion of Mr. *McKay (Colchester)*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Correspondence, Memorials, Reports or Papers, connected with a Lease from the Government of *Nova Scotia* and from the Dominion Government to the Hon. *Alex. McFarlane*, of certain mud flats and oyster beds in the Counties of *Colchester* and *Cumberland*; with copies of said Leases; also, Statement of the amount of rent received for said property by the Government.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Aylmer*, seconded by Mr. *Irving*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, Return of ranks and names of all officers who have attended and taken long or short course certificates at the "A" or "B" Battery Schools of Gunnery; the corps to which they belonged, with the dates of their appointments; their ranks and corps at present or the dates and reasons for their retirement.

On motion of Mr. *Ryan*, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the number of lots south of the *Assiniboine* River, in the Parish of *Poplar Point*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, for which Patents have been issued, or for which applications for Patents have been received, under the *Manitoba* Act, or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Church*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of the Reports of the Engineer's, Messrs. *Kingsford* and *E. Michaud*, on the survey of the Harbour of *Bic*.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Church*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government and Sir *Hugh Allan* and the *Montreal* Telegraph Company, in relation to the construction of a Telegraph Line between *Matane* and *Fox River*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Bowell* moved, seconded by Mr. *McKay* (*Colchester*), and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence and documents received by the Government from all sources relative to handing the *Pictou* Branch Railway over to a private Company; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Jones* (*Leeds*), seconded by Mr. *White* (*Renfrew*),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement of all sales or leases of the Islands in the River *St. Lawrence* lying between *Brockville* and *Kingston*, known as "The Thousand Islands," during the years 1874-5, 1875-6 and 1876-7; shewing what Islands or parts of Islands were sold or leased; names of said Islands; quantity of land in each sold or leased; time for such leases or sales to run; the names of purchasers or lessees, with the amount to be paid *en bloc*, or per acre, for such purchase or leases.

On motion of Sir *John A Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Masson*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House:—

1st,—Copy of the Order or Orders in Council relative to the agreement or terms upon which the grant was made and the money expended upon the new Breakwater and Dredging at *Collingwood* Harbour in the Province of *Ontario*;

2nd,—The Order or Orders in Council directing the discontinuance of said works or either of them;

3rd,—The total amount expended on said work, distinguishing the sum paid for, or in connection with the Breakwater, from that (if any) expended on dredging;

4th,—The amount or refund received from the Town of *Collingwood* and the Northern Railway Company respectively, and the amount (if any) now on hand, to the credit of the said Town or the said Railway Company, on account of such work or works;

5th,—The petitions from the Town of *Collingwood* or from the Inhabitants thereof, or from others, praying for the completion of the said Works, to the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, or the Hon. the Minister of Public Works;

6th,—All Reports of the Engineers of the Department of Public Works as to the probable cost of the said works, the progress made thereon, the probable cost of completing the same, and especially the Report or Reports of the inspections made during the years 1874 and 1877;

7th,—All correspondence between the authorities of the Corporation of the said Town and the Department of Public Works relating to the alleged non-fulfilment of the agreement to do the dredging at the said Harbour.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning;

TUESDAY, 2nd April, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Farrow*, seconded by Mr. *McDonald* (*Cape Breton*),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the total amount expended annually for the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877, for the following purposes, viz. :—

1st,—Additions to and repairs to Rideau Hall ;

2nd,—Upon grounds, out-buildings and erections connected therewith ;

3rd,—Upon water-works, gas and fuel ;

4th,—Furniture of all kinds ;

5th,—Travelling expenses of the Governor General and suite ;

6th,—Amount of telegraph account ;

7th.—Also all and any other expenditure that may have been made from the Public Treasury for and in connection with Rideau Hall during said years.

On motion of Mr. *Farrow*, seconded by Mr. *McDonald* (*Cape Breton*),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing in detail all fees paid by the Department of Justice, or by any other Department, or in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, to Counsel and Attorneys in connection with any business before the Supreme Court since its formation, and the names of the Counsel and Attorneys and the several suits in respect of which such fees were paid.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 2nd April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Appleby*,—The Petition of the Municipality of the County of *Carleton* ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Woodstock, New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *De Veber*,—The Petition of the *Musquash* Lodge, No. 321, U. T. A. ; and the Petition of the *Gurney* Division No. 5, Sons of Temperance, *St. John, New Brunswick*.

Mr. *Laflamme*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act respecting the Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company," and have agreed to report the same, with an amendment.

Ordered, That Mr. *McDougall* (*Renfrew*) have leave to bring in a Bill to secure the attendance of voters at Elections of Members of the Commons.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Gillmor* reported from the Committee of the whole House to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the appointment of an officer, to be called the Auditor General of Canada; a Resolution, which was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to appoint an officer to be called the Auditor General of *Canada*; salary not to exceed Thirty-two hundred dollars per annum.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the offices of Receiver General and Attorney-General of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Macdougall* (*Elgin*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for the better auditing of the Public Accounts;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply;

And the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. *Brown* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Durham*), That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it be resolved, That whereas a large quantity of Wheat and Flour has been imported into *Canada* within the last few years, this House is of opinion that the interests of *Canadian* farmers would be promoted by the imposition of a duty on these articles," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by Mr. *Laflamme*,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*," without any amendment.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have agreed to the amendment made by this House to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The Regular Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of *Ontario* and *Quebec*.'"

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes before One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 3rd April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *Michael Gross*, and others, Members of the Independent Order of Good Templars, *Hillsborough, New Brunswick*; of *John C. Ferguson*, President, and others, of the United Temperance Alliance of *New Brunswick*; of the *Elgin Lodge* of the Independent Order of Good Templars; of *George Mollins*, and others, of the County of *Albert, New Brunswick*; of the *Westmoreland County Temperance Convention, New Brunswick*; of the *Moncton Division Sons of Temperance, New Brunswick*; of the Municipality of the County of *Victoria, New Brunswick*; and of the Mayor and Council of the Town of *Milltown, New Brunswick*; severally praying that the Bill, now before Parliament, respecting the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, may become law.

Of *T. H. Mahony*, and others, Policy-holders in the *Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company*; praying that the Act 40 *Vic.*, Cap. 42, may be so amended as to exempt them from its operation and to permit the said Company to carry on its business under the Laws of *Canada*, as they did prior to the passing of said Act.

Of the County Council of the County of *Wellington*; praying that the Temperance Act of 1874, may be so amended as to permit of the sale by retail of native wines and beer; and also that provision be made for taking the vote by Ballot in the same manner as at Municipal Elections in the Province of *Ontario*.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament beg leave to submit as their Fourth Report, 'The First and Second Reports of the Sub-Committee appointed to audit the Printing Accounts, and for other purposes, together with the Report of the Clerk of the Committee on the Printing Services of the past year, and "The Printing Account Annual Balance Sheet, for the fiscal year 1876-7," all hereto annexed, which they respectfully recommend for the consideration of both Houses.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
14th March, 1878.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, to whom was referred the Accounts for the past year, beg leave to present the following as their First Report :—

The Sub-Committee examined the Balance Sheet, and having carefully compared the receipts with the certificate of the Auditor-General, of the Warrants issued,—as well as the Cash on hand, as verified by the Bank Pass-book, found them correct. The Expenditure they verified by the Accounts in detail, duly receipted by the several Contractors;—they also further verified the Account for Printing, which is furnished item by item, by a fyle of the work performed, each document being charged separately, and having tested several, both as to measurement and charges, were satisfied of their correctness.

The Sub-Committee have, therefore, signed the Balance Sheet as having been audited by them, and found correct.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
18th March, 1878.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, to whom was referred the Accounts of the past year, and also the application of *Mr. Botterell*, for additional assistance during the recess, beg leave to submit the following as their Second Report :—

With regard to the reference to the Sub-Committee of the application of Mr. *Botterell*, they called upon that official to furnish them with a Comparative Statement of the amount of labor performed in the Distributing Department, in 1869, in 1873, and in 1877. They also examined other Officials cognizant of the work. From the information thus obtained, the Sub-Committee are of opinion there is work sufficient to justify the continuation of the services of one of the Sessional Messengers now on the staff, during the recess, as a Second Assistant Distributor, for which service they would recommend an additional allowance of \$300.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
22nd February, 1878.

To the Chairman and Members of the Joint Committee on Printing.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit the Annual Balance Sheet for the Printing Services of Parliament for the year 1876-7, shewing the cost of those services to have been \$63,853.25. Accounts in detail for the expenditure of the above sum, with fyles of the work performed as Vouchers, are ready for the Audit Committee.

The several Contractors for the Printing and Binding have shewn every desire to meet the requirements of Parliament according to their respective Contracts, and very satisfactorily.

The Printing Paper furnished under the Contract has so varied in quality that the attention of the Contractor had to be directed to it.

The usual sum of \$70,000 has been placed in the Estimates for the Printing Services of Parliament, for the year 1878-9.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY HARTNEY,
Clerk, Joint Committee on Printing.

Dr. PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING ACCOUNT, Annual Balance Sheet, from 1st July, 1876, to 30th June, 1877. Cr.

	\$	cis.	Vouchers No.	\$	cis.
1876.					
July 1...					
To Balance on hand.....	2,648	19	1		
" Value of Paper on hand from last Session.....	1,938	30			
" Am't of Warrants issued, Parliamentary Printing	64,000	00			
" do do Departmental { \$6,455 12					
" Reports..... { 1,454 98					
" Amount received for the Printing of Private Bills	7,910	10			
	330	29			
By Printing, the 20 per cent. retained from last account.					7,402 60
do \$44,686 84					
Less retained as representing					
the 20 per cent..... 8,937 36					35,749 48
Binding.....			2		4,484 75
Printing Paper..... \$18,386 22			3		
do on hand from last					
Session..... 1,938 30					
Total value of Paper on hand..... \$20,324 52					
Balance on hand for next Session..... 780 46					
Total cost of Paper used.....					19,544 06
Lithographing.....	1,402	50	4		
Insurance.....	82	50	5		
Salaries.....	2,950	00	6		
Postage.....	292	92	7		
Miscellaneous.....	143	83	8		
Superannuation Premium.....	41	00	9		
Total cost.....	72,093	64			
By value of Paper on hand.....	780	46			
By Cash on hand..... { \$2,497 80					
{ 1,454 98					
					3,952 78
					\$76,826 88

Dr. Cr.
 PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING ACCOUNT, Annual Balance Sheet.—Continued.

<p>To Balance of Paper on hand :— 143 Reams of Royal, at \$3.05 .....\$436 15 299-8 Reams of Foolscap, at \$1.15..... 344 31 \$780 46</p>	<p>Total cost, as above .....\$72,093 64</p>
<p>Refunds :— Departmental Reports .....\$7,910 10 Private Bills..... 330 29 8,240 39</p>	<p>Total cost, Parliamentary Printing.....\$63,853 25</p>
<p>Numerically calculated, the cost for each House will stand thus :— The Senate .....\$16,189 23 The House of Commons 47,664 02 \$63,853 25</p>	

COMMITTEE ROOM,
 30th June, 1877.

Audited and found correct.

GEO. W. ROSS,
Chairman.
 J. SIMPSON,
 WILLIAM WALLACE,
 RUFUS STEPHENSON,
 J. O. BUREAU.

Sub-Committee.

HENRY HARTNEY,
Clerk, Department, Printing of Parliament.

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*) from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

The Committee carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz. :—

Return to Order,—Statement of the reason in each case for the Superannuation of the persons in the Civil Service mentioned in the Return laid before the House on the 18th February. (*In Sessional Papers only.*)

Return to Address,—Statement of number of miles actually graded, &c., under Contracts Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 25 of the *Canada Pacific Railway*, &c.

Return to Order,—Statement of number of miles of Intercolonial operated on 1st July, 1873, and the cost of operating the same, &c.

Return to Address,—Orders in Council relating to the route of the *Canada Central Extension*, and the contract for building, &c.

Return to Address,—Arrangement made between the Intercolonial Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway, respecting the tariff of charges for the conveyance of passengers and freight over the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways, &c.

Return to Order,—Names of the Cadets that have been admitted at the Military College, *Kingston*, from the opening of said College, &c.

Return to Address (Senate),—Specifications relating to the construction of the Lake Superior and *Fort Garry* Sections of the *Canadian Pacific Telegraph*, &c.

Return to Address,—Correspondence relating to any Amnesty, partial or complete, to Mr. W. B. O'Donohue.

Return to Order,—Statement of moneys received by the Dominion Land Office at *Winnipeg*, for payment of lands on the Railway Reserve, &c.

Return to Order,—Shewing total cost to Government of *Canada* of the *Philadelphia* Exhibition, &c. (*In Sessional Papers only.*)

Return to Address,—Tenders for the construction of that portion of the *Pembina* Branch Railway between *St. Boniface* and *Selkirk*, &c.

Return to Address,—Correspondence about the admission of Canadian-built ships into French Ports, at the same rate &c., as ships from *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

Return to Order,—Number and value of all horses, horned cattle, &c., imported into the Dominion from 1st February, 1877, to 1st February, 1878, also number and value exported during same period, with amount of duties collected.

Return to Order,—Value of meat, green, dried, cured or potted, imported from the *United States*, and the duty collected on such from 1st January, 1877, to 1st January, 1878.

Return to Order,—Number of accidents and casualties which have occurred on the Railways of the Dominion during the years 1874-5-6 and 7. (*In Sessional Papers only.*)

Message from His Excellency the Governor-General transmitting Addresses from the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Quebec*, on the subject of recent Ministerial changes in that Province.

Message from His Excellency the Governor General transmitting a Memorandum from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of *Quebec*, with accompanying documents containing explanations in reference to recent Ministerial changes in that Province.

List of Shareholders of the several Banks of the Dominion of *Canada*, in compliance with Act 34 Vic., Cap. 5., Sec. 12.

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz. :—

Return to Order,—Shewing amount of moneys disbursed to January 1st, 1878, on Contracts Nos. 13, 14, 15, 23 and 25 of the *Canada Pacific Railway*.

Return to Order,—Report of Chief Engineer, or any other Engineer of the *Canadian Pacific Railway*, recommending a survey in 1876 of the route between *Burrard's Inlet* and *Yellow Head Pass*.

Return to Address,—Progress Estimates done under Contract 15 of the *Canada Pacific Railway*.

Return to Order,—Statement shewing quantities, kinds and cost of rails, fish-plates, bolts and nuts, &c., Intercolonial Railway, on hand 30th June, 1875.

Return to Order,—Amounts paid for Printing in *Prince Edward Island* in 1874-5-6, &c.

Return to Order,—Correspondence in connexion with the projected Harbor on *Lake Erie*, near the Village of *Morpeth*, County of *Kent*.

Return to Order,—Correspondence as to the changing the Post Office at the Port of *New Campbellton* to a Way Office and the reduction of the Salary of the Postmaster.

Return to Order,—Amounts spent yearly since 1867 in maintenance of Military Schools in *New Brunswick*.

Return to Address,—Tenders for the construction of the platform for the Gun of No. 1 Fort at *Lévis*.

Return to Order,—Shewing sums expended for repairs to Military Forts at *Lévis* since last Session, &c.

Return to Order,—Report of the Survey of the Harbor of *Lingan, Cape Breton*.

Return to Address (Senate),—Reports made to the Minister charged with the administration of Dominion Lands, &c., under Act 38 *Vic.*, Cap. 53.

Return to Address (Senate),—Statement of amount expended during past year on the *L'Ardoise Breakwater* in *Cape Breton*.

Return to Address,—Mr. *Kingsford's* Report on the Survey of the Harbor of *Matane*.

Return to Address,—Shewing amounts of the six lowest tenders for Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 33, 34 and 35 of the *New Welland Canal*.

Return to Order,—Correspondence relative to the pensions paid to the Square Timber Cullers dismissed last year.

Return to Order,—Specification for construction of *Malpeque Breakwater*, &c.

Return to Order,—Report of Surveys, *Saskatchewan River*, in view of the improvement of the navigation at the *Coals Falls*, &c.

Return to Order,—List of Employees, Department of Marine, in the District of *Quebec*, excluding the men employed in the River Police Force.

Return to Address,—A detailed statement of all sums of money received by *Pierre Alexis Tremblay*, Esq., Land Surveyor, in connection with the Ordnance Lands in 1876 and 1877, &c.

Return to Order,—Shewing what Lights have been built at *Tignish Breakwater* during the past season, &c.

Return to Address,—Names of the parties who tendered for the works now being constructed under the control of the *Quebec Harbor Trust*, on the River *St. Charles*.

Return to Order,—Statement of amount expended for re-measurement of Steam Vessels registered under Act of late Province of *Canada*, now repealed.

Return to Order,—Statement of duties collected by Customs and Inland Revenue Departments at *St. John, N.B.*, from 1st July, 1876, to 1st January, 1877, and from 1st July, 1877, to 1st January, 1878.

Return to Address,—Papers connected with *Ingonish Harbor Breakwater*, &c.

Return to Order,—Annual Returns of the Capital, &c., of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, required under Cap. 25, 38 *Vic.*, and Cap. 14, 39 *Vic.*

Supplementary Return to Address,—Reports by Admiral *DeHorsey*, as to a port most suitable for a terminus of the *Canadian Pacific Railway*.

Return to Address (Senate),—Correspondence with the Post Office Inspector for *Nova Scotia*, in November, December, and January last, in relation to Mail irregularities between the Post Offices of *Arichat*, *Hawkesbury* and *Antigonish*, in the said Province.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to grant certain powers to the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of *Canada* and to change its name, and have agreed to report the same, amended.

Your Committee would recommend that the time for the reception of Reports on Private Bills be extended for a period of one week, from the 14th instant.

On motion of Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports from Committees on Private Bills be extended to Thursday, 11th March, instant, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the General Act respecting Railways.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laflamme* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act chapter Eleven, thirty-eight Victoria, intituled: "An Act to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer, for the Dominion of *Canada*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laflamme* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend Section 68 of "The Penitentiary Act of 1875."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Bunster* moved, seconded by Mr. *Schultz*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, praying Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to re-appoint His Excellency the Earl of *Dufferin* as Governor General of this Dominion for another term, at the expiration of his present term of office as Governor General; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Order in Council, regulating and determining the rights, powers and duties imposed on the Harbor Master for the Port of *Collingwood*, and fixing his remuneration, and any other Order or Orders amending the same; and a Statement shewing the moneys received by the Harbor Master of the said Port for the year ending on the 31st day of December last, and how much has been retained thereof, and how much paid over to the Receiver General.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *MacDonnell*, seconded by Mr. *Ray*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all papers and correspondence between the Honorable the Minister of Public Works and Messrs. *Sumner* and *Somers*, Contractors for the construction of Section No. 12 of the Intercolonial Railway; and also all Reports and correspondence on the part of the Chief and Assistant Engineers in connection with the construction of said Section, and the claims of said Messrs. *Sumner* and *Somers* therefor.

Mr. *Tupper* moved, seconded by Mr. *Mitchell*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government or any official of the Department of Public Works or of the Intercolonial Railway and *Solomon Keiver*, in reference to a claim for the value of an ox killed on the Railway near *Spring Hill Station*; also, copies of all correspondence between the Public Works Department or any officer of the Intercolonial Railway and *Robert Boomer*, of *Brookfield*, in the County of *Colchester*, in reference to a claim for the value of an ox killed on the Railway near *Brookfield*, in September, 1875; also, copies of all correspondence between the Public Works Department or any official of the Intercolonial Railway and *H. A. Davison*, of *Black River*, in reference to a claim for a horse killed on the Railway in October last; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Jones (Leeds)*, seconded by Mr. *Little*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement of all rebate of duties on merchandize of any kind imported from the *United States* into the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec* during the Fiscal years 1875 and 1876, and 1876 and 1877, up to 1st January, 1878; the names of parties to whom and the cause for which such rebate or rebates were made.

Mr. *Tupper* moved, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of all correspondence between the Government or Public Works Department or any official of the Intercolonial Railway and *Alexander Forbes*, in relation to his claim for compensation for work performed by him on the Railway, and losses sustained in connection with the execution of such services; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Ryan* moved, seconded by Mr. *Currier*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the *Hudson's Bay Company*, relative to the claim of one *John Reid*, of the Parish of *High Bluff*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, to the south-east quarter of section nineteen, of Township Twelve, of Range Five, west of the Principal Meridian in the said Province, by reason of his settlement thereon, under the homestead provisions of the Dominion Lands Act; for which quarter-section a Patent is alleged to have been granted to the *Hudson's Bay Company*, after the said *John Reid* had been actually settled thereon; And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. *MacKay (Cape Breton)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Blain*, and the Question being proposed,

That this House do now adjourn:—

The said Motion was, with leave of The House, withdrawn.

And the Question being again proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the *Hudson's Bay Company*, relative to the claim of one *John Reid*, of the Parish of *High Bluff*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, to the south-east quarter of section Nineteen, of Township Twelve, of Range Five, west of the Principal Meridian in the said Province, by reason of his settlement thereon, under the homestead provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts; for which quarter-section a Patent is alleged to have been granted to the *Hudson's Bay Company*, after the said *John Reid* had been actually settled thereon;

And a further Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*," without any amendment,

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Bank of *Liverpool*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House,

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Bank of *Liverpool*," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Bill to amend the Acts incorporating the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company, and the *Canada* Central Railway Company, and to provide for the amalgamation of the said Companies, as amended in Committee of the whole House, and the amendments were twice read.

And the Question being proposed, That the amendments be now concurred in;

Mr. *McDougall* (*Renfrew*) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Casey*, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power to further amend the same, by providing for the issue of stock in the amalgamated Company to the Municipalities of *Horton*, *Admaston*, and the Village of *Renfrew*, in exchange for the *Canada* Central Railway stock, now held by them, at the par value of the latter stock," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew)</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Bourdeau,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew).—50.</i>
<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Church,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>

<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Lafamme,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Buell.</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton)</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Caograin,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Young.—101.</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the amendments be now concurred in ;

Mr. *Palmer* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, That all the words after " the " to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words " Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have " power to amend the same, by striking out the Thirteenth Section of the Bill " inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment ; the House divided : and it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put.

Resolved, That the amendments be now concurred in.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *Jones (Leeds)* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, That all the words after " now " to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words " re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have " power to add the following to clause 9 : ' That the holders of Stock in the *Brockville* " and *Ottawa* Railway Company representing original ordinary Bonds with the over- " due coupons of said Railway Company, and converted by Clause 3 of the Act " Chapter 44, 31st *Victoria*, of the Province of *Ontario*, entitled : ' An Act for the con- " version of the ordinary Bonds and old Stock of the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway " Company into reduced new Stock, and for other purposes ' into the new paid-up " Stock in the Capital of said Railway Company, at the rate of Twenty-five cents on " the Dollar, shall be placed in the position of ordinary original Bondholders by the " transfer of Bonds out of the Twenty thousand Dollars issued per mile now by this " Act to be made, to the extent of the Stock now held by them, and which was taken " for original ordinary Bonds at Twenty-five cents on the Dollar, under and by virtue " of the before-mentioned Act, 31st *Victoria*, Chapter 44, of the Province of *Ontario* ; ' " inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment ; the House divided : and it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "*La Société de Construction du Comté d'Hochelaga*," as a Permanent Building Society, and for other purposes, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Harwood* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Hugh Hunter*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White (Hastings)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Bertram.</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew)</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bauman,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gilmor,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>White (Hastings)—84</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Roy,</i>

Brown,
Casgrain,
Cheval,
Cimon,
Costigan
Coupal,

Gill,
Harwood,
Holton,
Hurteau,
Irving,

McDougall(*T. Rivers*)*Short,*
McIntyre, *Smith* (*Peel*),
McIsaac, *St. Jean,*
Malouin, *Taschereau,*
Masson, *Wade.*—61.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided: and the names were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *George Frothingham Johnston*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White* (*Hastings*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill, with the amendment, do pass; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Port *Whitby* Harbor Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Trow* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the *Montreal* and City of *Ottawa* Junction Railway Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Question which was, on Wednesday, the 13th March last, proposed, That a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. *Fréchette, Béchard, Jetté, Taschereau, Baby, Mousseau* and *Casey*, be appointed to consider the Question of a better translation into French of "The *British North America Act of 1867*;" And the Question being put, the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Norris,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gillis,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Gilmor,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Rouveau,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Trow.—80.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gibbs (North Ontario)</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Gibbs (South Ontario)</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew).—63.</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Question which was, on Wednesday, the 20th March last, proposed, That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that the Government should take steps to test the possibility of navigating the *St. Lawrence* from *Quebec* to the Ocean during the winter season; And the Question being again proposed; And a further Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Question which was, on Wednesday, the 27th March last, proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to apply the 9th Sub-section of Section 6, Chapter 7, 34 *Victoria*, in order to obtain from the City and District Savings Bank of *Montreal*, and to cause to be laid before this House when so obtained :

1st,—A statement shewing in detail the position of the Bank at the period of its re-organization in 1871, viz : all the amounts due to the Bank ; the names of parties by whom due ; the collaterals held as security ; the rates at which said collaterals were taken, and their actual value at the time they were taken ;

2nd,—A statement in detail of all other assets possessed by the Bank at the time of its re-organization ;

3rd,—A statement shewing how the Directors fixed at \$180,000 the *surplus* or *poor Fund*, and by what process they arrived at that figure, and if said surplus was limited to aforesaid amount ;

4th,—A statement shewing how the capital stock was taken up, the names of shareholders, and if said stock was subscribed before or after the day and hour when the books should have been opened according to Law ;

5th,—The sums paid by the shareholders upon their subscription of stock since 1871, and date of re-organization ;

6th,—A statement shewing which of the shareholders paid in cash ; those that did not ; and how they did pay ; if by promissory notes, and if so, when discounted and whether retired at maturity ;

7th,—A statement in detail of all the loans made by the Bank since its re-organization, to whom made and upon what collaterals ; at what price such collaterals were taken and what interest was charged on said loans ;

8th,—A statement in detail of all the losses made by the Bank and what portion of said losses were written off, giving names of parties and the collaterals held by the Bank ;

9th,—A statement of all monies now due to the Bank, by whom and how secured giving the collaterals taken, at what rate and their present cash value ; also all other assets presently possessed by the Bank ;

10th,—A statement of all the dealings the Bank has had with parties who have become insolvent prior to the paying up of their loans to the Bank ;

11th,—A statement shewing what advances the Bank made upon American securities, names of parties, the particular stocks, the prices at which they were taken and how the loans were settled ;

12th—A statement of the lowest quotation at which the various stocks taken by the Bank fell to during the currency of the loans advanced on them ;

13th—A statement of the names of the Directors, if any, who since the reorganization, borrowed from the Bank, the enumeration of the securities upon which said loans were effected, the rate of interest charged and how their redemption took place ; also the dates at which said loans were made and repaid ;

14th—A statement of the dividends paid in each year since 1871, date of reorganization ;

15th—A list of the present Directors and what amount of stock they respectively hold in the Bank ;

16th—A list of the present shareholders and what amount of stock they respectively hold in the Bank.

Mr. *Cartwright* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Huntington*, and the Question being put, That the said motion be amended by striking out all the words after " 1871 " in the first paragraph, and also by striking out paragraphs 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to apply the 9th Sub-section of Section 6, Chapter 7, 34 *Victoria*,

in order to obtain from the City and District Savings Bank of *Montreal*, and to cause to be laid before this House when so obtained :

1st,—A statement shewing the position of the Bank at the period of its re-organization in 1871 ;

2nd,—A statement shewing how the Directors fixed at \$180,000 the *surplus* or *poor Fund*, and by what process they arrived at that figure, and if said surplus was limited to aforesaid amount ;

3rd,—A statement shewing how the capital stock was taken up, the names of shareholders, and if said stock was subscribed before or after the day and hour when the books should have been opened according to Law ;

4th,—The sums paid by the shareholders upon their subscription of stock since 1871, and date of re-organization ;

5th,—A statement shewing which of the shareholders paid in cash ; those that did not ; and how they did pay ; if by promissory notes, and if so, when discounted and whether retired at maturity ;

6th,—A statement of the dividends paid in each year since 1871, date of re-organization ;

7th,—A list of the present Directors and what amount of stock they respectively hold in the Bank ;

8th,—A list of the present shareholders, and what amount of stock they respectively hold in the Bank.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875, and the several Acts in amendment thereof ;

Mr. *Bourassa* moved, seconded by Mr. *Pouliot*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Bunsier,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Pinsonndault,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac)—68.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>

<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Skinmer,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Cartwright.</i>	<i>Gilmor,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Trow.—72.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the sale and disposal of Bottles used in the manufacture of Mineral Water and other drinks ;

Mr. *Macdonald (Toronto)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Irving*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time ;

And Objection being taken, That before this Bill, relating to Trade, should have been brought into The House, the proposition should have been first considered in a Committee of the Whole, and agreed to by the House,

Mr. Speaker decided : That the Objection was well taken, as the said Bill relates to Trade, it comes under Rule 41 ; therefore it cannot be proceeded with.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning ;

THURSDAY, 4th April, 1878.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to declare Life Assurance Policies non-forfeitable ;

A Motion being made, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time ; And a Debate arising thereupon :—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour before One of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 4th April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Roy*,—The Petition of the Reverend *P. Patry*, and others, of *St. Paschal*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Carleton* ; of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Woodstock*, County of *Carleton* ; of the *Musquash* Lodge No. 321, U.T.A., *St. John* ; and of the Gurney Division No. 5 Sons of Temperance of *St. John*,

New Brunswick; severally praying that the Bill now before Parliament respecting the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, may become law.

Ordered, That Mr. *Casey* have leave to bring in a Bill to ensure the better qualification of public servants, and the greater efficiency and economy of the Public Service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill for the better auditing of the Public Accounts;

Ordered, That the Resolution adopted by this House, on Tuesday last, relative to the appointment of an officer to be called the Auditor General of *Canada*, be referred to the said Committee.

The House then resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Oliver* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again this day.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Deolin* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the better auditing of the Public Accounts, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Oliver* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be taken into consideration To-morrow.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

FRIDAY, 5th April, 1878.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Acts respecting Stamps on Bills and Notes, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Delorme* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate communicate to this House the Return made to the Senate on the 8th day of March, 1877, to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 15th day of February, 1877, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the Senate:—

“First,—Copies of all contracts entered into during the year 1876, for the conveyance of Her Majesty’s Mail from *Sydney* to *Cow Bay*, *Little* and *Big Glace Bays* and *Bridgeport*, in the County of *Cape Breton*;

“Second,—Copies of Notices for Tenders and the titles of the newspapers wherein they were inserted, with copies of all other documents, correspondence, &c., in reference to such contracts;

“ Also, copies of all other contracts entered into in the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, “in the said County of *Cape Breton*, with vouchers of payment for said services for “transmission of Mails,” in compliance with a Message of this House; and request that the same may be returned to the Senate.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: “ An Act “to authorize and confirm the scheme of arrangement of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*,” with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: “ An Act to authorize and confirm the scheme of arrangement of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*,” and the same were read.

Ordered, That the said amendments be taken into further consideration at the next sitting of the House this day.

And then The House having continued to sit till five minutes before Two of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 5th April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills and have agreed to report the same, severally amended:—

Bill to authorize and provide for the winding up of the *Canada Agricultural Insurance Company*.

Bill, from the Senate, intituled: “ An Act to incorporate the *Fishwick's Express and Merchants' Forwarding Company (Limited)*.”

Bill to make provision for the winding up of Insolvent Incorporated Fire or Marine Insurance Companies.

With respect to the last-mentioned Bill, your Committee would recommend that in view of the importance of the proposed measure and the advanced period of the Session, it be placed among the Government Orders in the name of the Finance Minister.

Your Committee also recommend that the fee of two hundred dollars, paid on the Bill to authorize and provide for the winding up of the *Canada Agricultural Insurance Company*, be refunded.

On motion of Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Young*,

Ordered, That the Bill to make provision for the winding up of Insolvent Incorporated Fire or Marine Insurance Companies, be placed on the Government Orders, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Blain*,

Ordered, That the fee paid on the Bill to authorize and provide for the winding up of the *Canada Agricultural Insurance Company*, be refunded, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the amendment, which was, on Tuesday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in the Committee of Supply); and which amendment was, That all the words after "That," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it be resolved, That whereas a large quantity of Wheat and Flour has been imported into Canada within the last few years, this House is of opinion that the interests of Canadian farmers would be promoted by the imposition of a duty on these articles," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed: The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have agreed to the amendment made by this House to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the *Montreal* and City of *Ottawa* Junction Railway Company," without any amendment.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to authorize the National Insurance Company to reduce its capital stock, and for other purposes," without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to grant certain powers to the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of *Canada* and to change its name, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate, to the Bill intituled: "An Act to authorize and confirm the scheme of arrangement of the *Canada* Southern Railway Company," and the same were read a second time.

And the Question being proposed, That the House doth agree with the Senate in the said amendments;

Mr. *Macdougall* (*Elgin*) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Casey*, That the said amendments be not now agreed to, but that the second of the said amendments be amended by inserting after the word "in," and immediately before the word "*Canada*," in the fifth section of the said Bill, the following words: "The Town of *St. Thomas*, in the County of *Elgin*, in the Province of *Ontario*, in."

Mr. Speaker ruled "That this motion in amendment cannot be put, inasmuch as it is not consequent upon the amendments under consideration."

The amendments were then agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House then resumed the Debate on the amendment which was, on Tuesday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, (for the House again in the Committee of Supply); and which Amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it be

“resolved, That whereas a large quantity of Wheat and Flour has been imported into *Canada* within the last few years, this House is of opinion that the interests of “Canadian farmers would be promoted by the imposition of a duty on these articles,” inserted instead thereof;

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning ;

SATURDAY, 6th April, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Rymal*, seconded by Mr. *Archibald*,
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes after One of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 8th April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen’s Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered) and is as followeth :—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits to The House of Commons, a letter from the Honorable *C. B. de Boucherville*, having reference to recent Ministerial changes in the Province of *Quebec*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 68.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 8th April, 1878.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Wallace* (*Norfolk*),—The Petition of *R. Richardson*, M.P.P., and others, of the South Riding of the County of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Snider*,—The Petition of The *Chatsworth* Christian Blue Ribbon Club.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received.—

Of the Reverend *P. Patry*, and others, of *St. Paschal* ; praying that the Excise Duty on the manufacture of Foreign Tobacco may be increased by ten cents per pound, or the same duty on the manufacture of Canadian Tobacco reduced by a similar amount.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the Amendment which was, on Tuesday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, (for the House again in the Committee of Supply) ; and which Amendment was, That all the words after “That” to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words “it be resolved, That whereas a large quantity “of Wheat and Flour has been imported into *Canada*, within the last few years, this “House is of opinion that the interests of Canadian farmers would be promoted by “the imposition of a duty on these articles,” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed :—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning ;

TUESDAY, 9th April, 1878.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS

[Messieurs

<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew).—28.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.)</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inw'ne's)</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew)</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Scriven,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Méhot,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Yeo,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Young.—148.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Halifax* Penitentiary (balances to be transferred to *Dorchester* Penitentiary, if required), for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand eight hundred and six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. John* Penitentiary (balances to be transferred to *Dorchester* Penitentiary, if required), for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-four thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Vincent de Paul* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Manitoba* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *British Columbia* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Young* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again,

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Sydenham* Harbour Company," without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to confer certain powers on the *Montreal* Building Association by the name of 'The *Montreal* Investment and Building Company,'" to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Bible Christian Church in *Canada*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Burk*, seconded by Mr. *Scriver*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Bible Christian Church in *Canada*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the House this day.

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes before Two of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 9th April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill respecting the *Ontario Express* and Transportation Company, and have agreed to report the same, with amendments.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Holton*,

Resolved, That it is desirable that any witness to be examined by the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, in connection with the expenditure of public money by the purveyors of the Government in the North-West, should be examined on oath.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laflamme* have leave to bring in Bill respecting persons imprisoned in default of giving sureties to keep the peace.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Young*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to confer certain powers on the *Montreal* Building Association by the name of 'The *Montreal* Investment and Building Company,'" be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill respecting the offices of Receiver General and Attorney General of *Canada*;

On motion of Mr. *Laflamme*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged; and that the Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power to amend the same by substituting the following in lieu of the fifth section: "The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make regulations providing for such control by the Attorney General over any person on the staff of the Department of Justice, as shall seem requisite for the execution of the duties of the Attorney General's office."

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Macdougall* (*Elgin*) reported, That the Committee had amended the Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Mitchell* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it be resolved, That this House while approving of the abolition of the office of Receiver General as a step in the direction of retrenchment, is of opinion that the creation of an additional office in the Department of Justice, entails upon the country an unnecessary charge and expense, not justifiable by the requirements of the public service; and therefore this Bill be referred back to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to strike out all the clauses relating to the Department of Justice," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Donville,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers)</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's, P. E. I.)</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Rockester,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew)—64</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Church,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Lastamme,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Landerkin</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inw'ness)</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew)</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee, (St. John),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Metcalf,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Yeo,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Young.—105.</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Church,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ross (P. Edward),</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Invern's)</i>	<i>Scriven,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew)</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmorel'd)</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Yeo,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Young.—108.</i>
		<i>Oliver,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>McDougall (T Rivers)</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.)</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Lanther,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew)—66</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply. And the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

Mr. *Béchar* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, That all the words after "That," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it be resolved, "That a large quantity of corn and oats having been imported into *Canada* within "the last few years, this House is of opinion that the interests of Canadian farmers "would be promoted by the imposition of a duty upon the importations of those "products," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston) Platt,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton) Plumb,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers) Pouliot,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i> <i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i> <i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North) McQuade,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South) Méthot,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i> <i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i> <i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Norris,</i> <i>Wade,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Orton,</i> <i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Costigdn,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i> <i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i> <i>Wright (Ottawa)--54.</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Loflamme,</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.)</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inw'rne's) Roy,</i>	
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>

<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Yeo,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Young.—114.</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the House of Commons, per Clerk's Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Committees, Extra Sessional Clerks, &c., House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Contingencies, House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of publishing Debates, House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the House of Commons, per Sergeant at Arms' Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray grant to Parliamentary Library, including \$3,000 for Law Books, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Officers (additional) and Contingencies of Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Binding and Distributing the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the estimated expenses in connection with Consolidation of the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Printing Paper and Book-binding, in connection with Legislation, for the year ending, 30th June, 1879.

12. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in connection with Legislation, for the year ending, 30th June, 1879.

13. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of miscellaneous Printing, in connection with Legislation, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

14. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the care of Archives, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the organization of Patent Record, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with Criminal Statistics, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with Paris Exhibition, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with Entomological Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with Australian Exhibition, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolutions to be reported.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 10th April, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Young reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. Young also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have agreed to the amendment made by this House to the Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of *George Frothingham Johnston*."

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend 'The Post Office Act, 1875.'"

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Maritime Court of *Ontario*."

And then The House, having continued to sit till half an hour after One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 10th April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received: Of *R. Richardson*, M.P.P., and others, of the South Riding of the County of *Norfolk*; praying for the adoption of such measures as will protect life and property either by the construction of a Harbor of Refuge at or near the westerly end of *Long Point, Lake Erie*, or by the erection of a Lighthouse and providing Lifeboats.

Of the *Chatsworth Christian Blue Ribbon Club*; praying for the insertion in the Temperance Act of clauses providing for the right of search, and also to compel

persons arrested for drunkenness to state where they obtained liquor, and to provide for imprisonment in case of refusal.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laflamme* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Thompson* (*Cariboo*), seconded by Mr. *Wallace* (*Norfolk*),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence from whatever source, which led to an investigation before Mr. Justice *Gray*, into accusations made against the Agent of Marine and Fisheries in *British Columbia* ; also for the Report of Mr Justice *Gray*, with the evidence taken at the Enquiry.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Rochester*, seconded by Mr. *Mitchell*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council relating to the recent seizure of Mr. *J. K. Boswell's* Brewery, in the City of *Quebec* ; and to the imposition of certain fines and penalties in connection therewith ; also copies of all correspondence between the Department and others, relating to said matters ; and also a copy of all Reports made by officers of the Department, sent down from *Ottawa* to *Quebec*, to investigate the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *McDougall* (*Renfrew*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Macdougall* (*Elgin*), and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for all Orders in Council, not yet brought down, fixing the route:—1st, of the extension of the *Canada* Central Railway ; 2nd, of the *Georgian* Bay Branch of the *Canadian* Pacific Railway ; And a Debate arising thereupon : The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Tupper* moved, seconded by Mr. *Robinson*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, a statement shewing,—

1. The amount of the Loan of 1876, and the amount actually received therefor ;
 2. The names of the persons, co-partnerships and corporations who tendered for the said Loan, or any part thereof, with the amount tendered for respectively ;
 3. The names of those whose tenders were accepted, and the amount for which they were so accepted ;
 4. A Statement shewing when, and how the amount of said Loan was received, and whether allottees or any of them, and if any of them, which of them, availed themselves of the privilege of pre-payment, and if so, whether they were allowed interest or discount thereon and the total amount of such discount ;
 5. The amount of interest accrued or accruing on said stock allowed to the said allottees respectively, as against the amount payable to them respectively ;
 6. The item of Commission and charges of, and incident to the said Loan in detail, and to whom paid ;
 7. The rate of interest payable by the Dominion on the said Loan, regard being had to the amount actually received, and the period it has to run ;
- And a Debate arising thereupon ;
And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize and provide for the winding up of the *Canada Agricultural Insurance Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Oliver* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to grant relief to the "*Canada Agricultural Insurance Company*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Fiskwick's Express and Merchants' "Forwarding Company (Limited)*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bowell* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made Amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The Amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the Amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several Amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the *Ontario Express and Transportation Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Jetté* reported, That the Committee had made some progress and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Missionary Society of 'The Bible "Christian Church in Canada*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills; and the 49th and 60th Rules of this House were suspended in reference to the said Bill.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to confer certain powers on the *Montreal Building Association* by the name of '*The Montreal Investment and Building Company*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce; and the 49th and 60th Rules of this House were suspended in reference to the said Bill.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Victoria Elizabeth Lyon*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate communicate to this House the Evidence taken before the Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill intituled: "An Act for the relief of "*Victoria Elizabeth Lyon*," and request that the same may be returned to their House.

Mr. *Cameron* moved, seconded by Mr. *Macdonald (Toronto)*, and the Question being

put. That the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Victoria Elizabeth Lyon*." be now read the first time; The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McCullum,</i>	<i>Scriven,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Olivier,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Young.—79.</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Harteau,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Ircing,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Lanjecin,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Declin,</i>	<i>Lanjois,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ry,</i>
<i>Brœn,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Taschereau.—60.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Mills*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th March, 1878, for a Return shewing what sales were made of Timber on Indian Lands on the North Shore of *Lake Huron* or on the Islands in the *Georgian Bay* or elsewhere, since the 1st day of January, 1873; the names of the parties to whom such sales were made; the amount paid or agreed to be paid for such Timber; the quantity of Timber cut upon said lands; the amount

paid on such purchases; by whom paid; the amount now due and by whom due; together with copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of Ontario, relating to said sale of Timber upon said Indian Lands. (*Sessional Papers, No. 79.*)

Mr. *Laflamme*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of General Rules and Orders as have been made by the Judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, since the last Session of Parliament, in compliance with the provisions of Section 79 of "The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act," and Section 14 of "The Petition of Right Act, 1876." (*Sessional Papers, No. 80.*)

Mr. *Smith*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Special Reports on the condition of the Fish-breeding Establishment at *Miramichi, New-Brunswick.* (*Sessional Papers, No. 81.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to fix the rate of interest in *Canada*;

Mr. *Barthe* moved, seconded by Mr. *Blanchet*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk)</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>White (Hastings)—24.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Cavan,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>

<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Goudye,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Hadaou,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Young.—122.</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the Question which was, on Thursday, 28th February last, proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return shewing: 1st. The amounts of the six lowest tenders received in September or October, 1873, for Sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14 of the new *Welland Canal*, together with the names of tenderers; 2nd. The amounts of the six lowest tenders for the same Sections, received in 1874, together with the names of the tenderers; 3rd. The names of the tenderers to whom these Sections were awarded; 4th. Copies of the Orders in Council awarding such Sections; 5th. Copy of all Correspondence relating to such award; And the Question being put: It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for the amendment of the Law of Evidence in certain cases of misdemeanor;

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Kirkpatrick*, *Laflamme*, *Baby*, *Cameron*, *Guthrie*, *Macdougall* (*Elgin*), and *Palmer*.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 11th April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 11th April, 1878.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the twenty-eight day of January last past, issued by His Excellency the late Sir *W. O'G. Haly*, Administrator, and addressed to the Sheriff of *New Westminster*, as Returning Officer for the

Electoral District of *New Westminster* in the Province of *British Columbia*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *James Cunningham*, Esquire, resigned; *Thomas Robert McInnes*, Esquire, has been duly returned as such representative, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,

Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 15th February, 1877, for a Statement shewing which of the bridges and culverts of the Intercolonial Railway between *Pictou* and *Halifax* received extensive repairs and alterations or were renewed in part or in whole, during the seasons of 1875 and 1876; also a Statement giving the quantity and cost of each kind of material procured therefor; the persons from whom and the place whence it was obtained, the cost of transportation, the amount and cost of labor expended, and generally full particulars in regard to the work in each case. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 21 l.)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1878, for correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Imperial Government, in reference to a site for building a Quarantine Hospital at *Sydney*, *Cape Breton*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 83.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 1st April, 1878, for a Statement shewing the number of lots south of the *Assiniboine* River, in the Parish of *Poplar Point*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, for which patents have been issued, or for which applications for patents have been received, under the *Manitoba* Act or otherwise. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 84.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 13th March, 1878, for a Statement of all expenditure for repairs and additions incurred by the Intercolonial Railway Department on the *Tupper-House*, *Hollis Street*, *Halifax*, used as a Ticket-office for that Department. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 21 m.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 27th March, 1878, for a Statement of all moneys paid or obligations incurred to 1st January last, in connection with the *Paris* Exhibition, shewing to whom the money was paid, or is to be paid, and for what service. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 85.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for all papers and correspondence in connection with the change of Contractors for the enlarging of the *St. Peter's* Canal; also Statement shewing what funds are still in the hands of the Government belonging to Mr. *Tuck*, the original Contractor, and shewing also, the time within which the Contract is to be finished; and also a copy of the Tender and Contract under which the enlargement has been let. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 46.)

And also, Return (in whole) to an Order of this House, dated 19th February, 1877, for a detailed Statement of the expenses during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876 in advertising on behalf of the Government, or any public service in the public journals of the Dominion, the amount paid each journal respectively, and the purpose for which such money was paid; also the amount paid in subscriptions, for what papers paid and whether such papers were ordered for the use of the Public Departments for circulation in Europe, or otherwise. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 87.)

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, expressing the deep feeling of regret of this House at his approaching departure from *Canada*, and it is our duty to assure His Excellency that the zealous devotion of his great abilities on all occasions to the public interests is held in high

appreciation; and that especially the visits to each of the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion by which His Excellency has familiarised himself with the character of the people and the resources of the country, and the eloquent speeches in which His Excellency has enlarged on those topics, have been attended with the most beneficial results in attracting attention to *Canada*, and that we are highly sensible of the great degree in which literature and art and the industrial pursuits have received encouragement from His Excellency's efforts and liberality; and assuring His Excellency and his distinguished Consort that they will bear with them on leaving us our warmest wishes for their future welfare and happiness; that we rejoice in the conviction that though *Canada* may no longer possess the advantage of His Excellency's experience and knowledge of public affairs in so exclusive a degree as she has enjoyed them in the past, she will continue to have in His Excellency a friend and advocate; and that it is our heartfelt wish that for many years the Empire at large may have the benefit of His Excellency's ripe wisdom, experience and eminent abilities.

Resolved, That the said Resolution be referred to a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Blake*, Sir *John A. Macdonald*, *Holton*, *Laflamme*, *Tupper*, *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), *Langevin*, *Masson* and *Mackenzie*, to prepare the draft of an Address in accordance with the said Resolution, and to report the same to this House forthwith.

Mr. *Mackenzie* reported from the Select Committee appointed to draw up an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, That they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir *FREDERIC TEMPLE*, Earl of *Dufferin*, Viscount and Baron *Clandeboye* of *Clandeboye*, in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron *Dufferin* and *Clandeboye*, of *Ballyleidy* and *Killeleagh*, in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of *Ireland*, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of *Saint Patrick*, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of *Saint Michael* and *Saint George*, and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of *Canada*, and Vice-Admiral of the same, etc., etc., etc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Canada*, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with the expression of the deep feeling of regret which we experience at your approaching departure from *Canada*.

We feel it to be a duty to assure Your Excellency that the zealous devotion of your great abilities on all occasions to the public interests is held in high appreciation; and that especially the visits to each of the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion by which Your Excellency has familiarised yourself with the character of the people and the resources of the country, and the eloquent speeches in which Your Excellency has enlarged on those topics have been attended with the most beneficial results in attracting attention to *Canada*.

We are highly sensible of the great degree in which literature and art and the industrial pursuits have received encouragement from Your Excellency's efforts and liberality.

We venture to convey the assurance that Your Excellency and your distinguished Consort will bear with you on leaving us our warmest wishes for your future welfare and happiness; that we rejoice in the conviction that, though *Canada* may no longer possess the advantage of Your Excellency's experience and knowledge of public affairs in so exclusive a degree as she has enjoyed them in the past, this country will continue to have in Your Excellency a friend and advocate; and that it is our heartfelt wish that for many years the Empire at large may have the benefit of Your Excellency's ripe wisdom, experience and eminent abilities.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate informing their Honors, That this House has passed an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, expressing the deep feeling of regret which we experience at the approaching departure of His Excellency from *Canada*, and of our duty to assure His Excellency that the zealous devotion of his great abilities on all occasions to the public interests is held in high appreciation; and that especially the visits to each of the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion by which His Excellency has familiarised himself with the character of the people and the resources of the country, and the eloquent speeches in which His Excellency has enlarged on those topics have been attended with the most beneficial results in attracting attention to *Canada*; and that we are highly sensible of the great degree in which literature and art and the industrial pursuits have received encouragement from His Excellency's efforts and liberality; assuring His Excellency and his distinguished Consort that they will bear with them on leaving us our warmest wishes for their future welfare and happiness; that we rejoice in the conviction that, though *Canada* may no longer possess the advantage of His Excellency's experience and knowledge of public affairs in so exclusive a degree as she has enjoyed them in the past, she will continue to have in His Excellency a friend and advocate; and that it is our heartfelt wish that for many years the Empire at large may have the benefit of His Excellency's ripe wisdom, experience and eminent abilities, and requesting their Honors to unite with this House in the said Address.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply;

And the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Sir *John A. Macdonald* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Brooks*, That all the words after "That," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it be resolved, That the recent dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of *Quebec* of his Ministry was, under the circumstances, unwise and subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown since the concession of the principle of responsible Government to the British North American Colonies," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 12th April, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Pope (Compton)*,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then the House, having continued to sit till five minutes after Two of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 12th April, 1878.

PRAYER.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Gilves*,—The Petition of the Temperance Association of the North Riding of the County of *Bruce*.

Mr. *Macdonnell*, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to this House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Bible Christian Church in Canada," and have agreed to report the same, without amendment.

Thomas Robert McInnes, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *New Westminster*, having previously taken the Oath, according to law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Mr. Smith, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 16th April, 1877, for a Return of all quantities of iron purchased by any of the Departments of the Government, for other than railway purposes; the person from whom purchased; the prices paid, and whether the same was purchased by tender or otherwise, and the purpose for which said iron is required. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 88.)

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate on the amendment which was, yesterday, proposed to be made to the Question, That *Mr. Speaker* do now leave the Chair (for the House again in the Committee of Supply); and which amendment was, That all the words after "That," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it be resolved, That the recent dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of *Quebec* of his Ministry was, under the circumstances, unwise and subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown, since the concession of the principle of responsible Government to the British North American Colonies," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed: The House resumed the said adjourned Debate.

And it being Six of the Clock, *Mr. Speaker* left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the *Ontario Express and Transportation Company*, and after some time spent therein, *Mr. Speaker* resumed the Chair; and *Mr. Jetté* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Victoria Elizabeth Lyon*;"

Mr. Cameron moved, seconded by *Mr. Fraser*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Archibald,
Bain,
Bertram,

Dymond,
Farrow,
Ferguson,

Kirk,
Kirkpatrick,
Little,

Paterson,
Pettes,
Pickard,

<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Mc Dougall (Renfrew)</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Mc Kay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Chuch,</i>	<i>Higintotham,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Young.—60.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Methot,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Montplaisir.</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Ca-grain,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Mc Dougall (T.-Riv.)</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Wade.—48.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, and the 49th and 60th Rules of this House were suspended in reference to the said Bill.

The House resumed the Debate on the amendment to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, (for the House again in the Committee of Supply); and which amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words, "it be resolved That the recent dismissal by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec of his Ministry was, under the circumstances unwise, and subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown, since the concession of the principle of responsible Government to the British North American Colonies," inserted instead thereof;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

SATURDAY, 13th April, 1878.

Mr. *McDougall (Three Rivers)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Plumb*, and the Question being put, That the Debate be adjourned:—It passed in the Negative.

Mr. *Cimon* moved, seconded by Mr. *Costigan*, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now adjourn; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed;

And a further Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act further to amend the Act intituled: 'An Act respecting the Public Works of *Canada*,'" without any amendment.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend 'An Act respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in '*Manitoba*,'" with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House,

And then The House, having continued to sit till Six of the Clock on Saturday evening, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 15th April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of the Temperance Association of the North Riding of the County of *Bruce*; praying that the Bill, now before Parliament, respecting the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, may be amended by striking out the Fifth Section, and by providing for the appointment of an official to enforce the observance of the said Act and of the Act of 1864.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 15th February, 1877, for a Statement shewing the names, ages, denomination, date of appointment, occupation and salary of all persons, except ordinary mechanics and laborers, who were in the service of the Intercolonial Railway on the 31st March, 1876; also a separate Statement giving similar information in regard to persons who were in the service of the Railway on the 31st December last. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 21 n.)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th March, 1878, for copy of all correspondence, reports and documents relating to amounts claimed by Messrs. *Carpenter and Company*, on account of their Contract for operating the Government Road, commonly known as the *Dawson Route*; also copy of all Orders in Council authorizing the payment of any such amounts from the 1st of January, 1877, to the present time, and a Statement of the sums so paid from time to time, and dates of such payments. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 90.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1878, for copy of Government Engineer's report on *Victoria Harbor and Breakwater at Wood Island*; and copies of all communications since last Session relating to said works. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 91.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 1st April, 1878, for copy of Survey and Report made by *H. F. Perley*, Esquire, in 1874, with the view of improving the navigation of *Cascumpec Harbor*, in *Prince Edward Island*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 92)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 20th March, 1878, for copies of all correspondence, notices, letters and other documents, in relation to the *St. John's Bridge*, on the River *Richelieu*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 93.)

Mr. *Smith*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented—Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for copies of all correspondence regarding the removal of Mr. *Angus Ross*, Light-House Keeper of *Bird Island Light*, *Nova Scotia*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 94.)

Mr. *Laurier*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1878, for copies of correspondence

between the Government and *John Giblin*, of *Quebec*, in relation to the lease of the house now occupied as the Culler's office at *Quebec*; also of all leases between the Government and the said *John Giblin*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 95.*)

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution: That it is expedient that the Government be authorized to subscribe the sum of £15,000 sterling of First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railway of *Canada*, at the rate of Ninety per cent., in satisfaction of the sum of £13,500 sterling, being balance remaining due by the said Company to the Dominion of *Canada*.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration the Bill to provide for the creation and registration of Homestead Exemption Estates in the Territories of *Canada*, as amended in the Committee of the whole House;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had made further amendments to the Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration the Bill for the better Auditing of the Public Accounts, as amended in the Committee of the whole House;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Charlton* reported, That the Committee had made further amendments to the Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the duty on Malt;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Charlton* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker acquainted The House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have agreed to the Address to His Excellency the Governor General, expressing the deep feeling of regret which we experience at the approaching departure of His Excellency from *Canada*, by filling up the blank with the words "Senate and."

Also, another Message, That His Excellency the Governor General has appointed Tuesday next, the sixteenth instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Senate Chamber, to receive the Members of the Queen's Privy Council for *Canada*, with the Joint Address of the Senate and House of Commons, expressing their deep feeling of regret at His Excellency's approaching departure from *Canada*, and that such Members of the Senate as are Members of the Privy Council will be in attendance in the Senate Chamber at that time.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'La Société de Construction du Comté d'*Hochelaga*' as a Permanent Building Society, and for other purposes," without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate has agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill intituled "An Act to incorporate the *Fishwick's* Express and Merchants' Forwarding Company (Limited)," without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company, and the *Canada* Central Railway Company, and to provide for the amalgamation of the said Companies," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*,

Ordered, That the Joint Address of the Senate and House of Commons, expressing their deep feeling of regret at His Excellency's approaching departure from *Canada*, be presented on the part of this House by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act respecting the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors" be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to repeal section 23 of "The Merchants' Shipping Act, 1876," as to ships in *Canadian* waters.

The Bill was accordingly read the second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law respecting Deck Loads;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend section sixty-eight of "The Penitentiary Act of 1875";

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Guthrie* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration the Bill further securing the Independence of Parliament, as amended in the Committee of the whole House;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power to amend the same by substituting the following for the first sub-section of the first section thereof:

"No person accepting or holding any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, in the service of the Government of *Canada*, at the nomination of the Crown, or at the nomination of any of the officers of the Government of *Canada*, to which any salary, fee, wages, allowance or emolument, or profit of any kind is attached."

"No persons entitled to any superannuation or retiring allowance from the Government of *Canada*."

"No Sheriff, Registrar of Deeds, Clerk of the Peace, or County Crown Attorney in any of the Provinces of *Canada*, shall be eligible as a Member of the House of Commons, nor shall he sit or vote therein."

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Guthrie* reported, That the Committee had made further amendments to the Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Bill to amend "The Canadian *Pacific* Railway Act of 1874," as amended in the Committee of the whole House, and the amendments were twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled : "An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company, and the *Canada* Central Railway Company, and "to provide for the amalgamation of the said Companies," and the same were read.

Ordered, That the amendments be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to make provision for the winding up of Insolvent Incorporated Fire or Marine Insurance Companies, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair ; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate on the amendment which was, on Thursday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in the Committee of Supply) ; and which amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it be resolved, That the recent dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of *Quebec* of his Ministry was, under the circumstances, "unwise and subversive of the position accorded to the advisors of the Crown since "the concession of the principle of responsible Government to the British North "American Colonies," inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby</i> ,	<i>Donahue</i> ,	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers)</i>	<i>Robinson</i> ,
<i>Benoit</i> ,	<i>Dugas</i> ,	<i>McKay (Colchester)</i> ,	<i>Robitaille</i> ,
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>Farrow</i> ,	<i>Macmillan</i> ,	<i>Rochester</i> ,
<i>Bourbeau</i> ,	<i>Flesher</i> ,	<i>McCallum</i> ,	<i>Rouleau</i> ,
<i>Bowell</i> ,	<i>Fraser</i> ,	<i>McQuade</i> ,	<i>Roy</i> ,
<i>Brooks</i> ,	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>Méthot</i> ,	<i>Ryan</i> ,
<i>Cameron</i> ,	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>Mitchell</i> ,	<i>Schultz</i> ,
<i>Campbell</i> ,	<i>Gill</i> ,	<i>Monteith</i> ,	<i>Short</i> ,
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Haggart</i> ,	<i>Montplaisir</i> ,	<i>Stephenson</i> ,
<i>Colby</i> ,	<i>Harwood</i>	<i>Orton</i> ,	<i>Thompson (Cariboo)</i> ,
<i>Costigan</i> ,	<i>Hurteau</i> ,	<i>Ouimet</i> .	<i>Tupper</i> ,
<i>Currier</i> ,	<i>Jones (Leeds)</i> ,	<i>Palmer</i> ,	<i>Wade</i> ,
<i>Cuthbert</i> ,	<i>Kirkpatrick</i> ,	<i>Pinsonneault</i> ,	<i>Wallace (Norfolk)</i> ,
<i>Daoust</i> ,	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Platt</i> ,	<i>White (Hastings)</i> ,
<i>DeCosmos</i> ,	<i>Lanthier</i> ,	<i>Plumb</i> ,	<i>White (Kenfrew)</i> ,
<i>Desjardins</i> ,	<i>Little</i> ,	<i>Pope (Compton)</i> ,	<i>Wright (Ottawa)</i> ,
<i>Dewdney</i> ,	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.)</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac)</i> —70.
<i>Domville</i> ,	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i> ,		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby</i> ,	<i>Cockburn</i> ,	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>Oliver</i> ,
<i>Archibald</i> ,	<i>Coffin</i> ,	<i>Horton</i> ,	<i>Paterson</i> ,
<i>Aylmer</i> ,	<i>Cook</i> ,	<i>Huntington</i> ,	<i>Perry</i> ,
<i>Béchar</i> ,	<i>Coupal</i> ,	<i>Irving</i> ,	<i>Pettes</i> ,
<i>Bernier</i> ,	<i>Davies</i> ,	<i>Jetté</i> ,	<i>Pickard</i> ,

<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inve'ss)</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew)</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Yeo,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Young.—112.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Immigration and Quarantine, viz. :—Salaries of Immigration Agents and Employés, \$26,550; Salaries of Travelling Agents, \$13,000; Medical Inspection of the Port of *Quebec* \$2,600; Quarantine, *Grosse Isle*, \$11,820; Quarantine, *St. John*, \$3,000; Quarantine, *Pictou, N.S.*, \$800; Quarantine, *Halifax, N.S.*, \$3,600; Quarantine, *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*, \$1,000; To meet expenses of further precautionary measures for the Public Health, \$20,000; Contingencies of Canadian and other regular Agencies, \$24,000; Travelling expenses of Travelling Agents, \$14,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards assisting Immigration and Immigration Expenses, including estimated expenses of transport of Mennonites, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following Pensions, viz. :—*Samuel Waller*, late Clerk, House of Assembly, \$400; *John Bright*, Messenger, House of Assembly, \$80; *Mrs. Antrobus* \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following New Militia Pensions, viz. : *Mrs. Caroline McEachern*, and four children, \$238.00; *Rhoda Smith*, \$110.00; *Janet Anderson*, \$110.00; *Margaret Mackenzie*, \$80.00; *Mary Ann Richey* and one child, \$288.00; *Mary Morrison*, \$80.00; *Louise Prud'homme* and two children, \$110.00; *Virginie Charron* and four children, \$150.00; *Paul M. Robins*, \$146.00; *Charles T. Bell*, \$73.00; *Alexander Oliphant*, \$109.50; *Charles Lugsden*, \$91.25; *Thomas Charters*, \$91.25; *Charles T. Robertson*, \$110.00; *Percy G. Routh*, \$400.00; *Richard S. King*, \$400.00; *George A. Mackenzie*, \$73.00; *Edward Hilder*, \$146.00; *Fergus Scholfield*,

\$73.00; *John Bradley*, \$109.50; *James Bryan*, \$109.50; *Jacob Stubbs*, \$73.00; Ensign *W. Fahey*, \$200.00; *Mary Connors*, \$110.00; *Mary Hodgins*, and three children, \$191.00; *John Martin*, \$110.00; *A. W. Stevenson*, \$110.00; *Mrs. J. Thorburn*, \$150.00; *Mrs. P. T. Worthington* and children, \$378.00; *Mrs. J. H. Elliott* and children, \$130.00; *Ellen Kirkpatrick* and three children, \$266.00; *Mrs. George Prentice* and children, \$400.00; *Mary Hannah Temple* and child, \$298.00, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the probable amount required for Pensions to Veterans of War of 1812, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of compensation to Pensioners, in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning;

TUESDAY, 16th April, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Young* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes after Three of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 16th April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Casgrain*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Edouard Dufour*, Curé, and others, of *St. Roch des Aulnats*.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That he had received from the Registrar of the Supreme Court of *Canada*, in conformity with the 48th Section of the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act, a certified copy of the Judgment and decision of the Supreme Court of *Canada* in the matter of the Appeal of *James Somerville, et al.*, (Petitioners) Appellants, and the Honorable *Rodolphe Laflamme* (Defendant) Respondent; and also copy of the evidence contained in the case submitted to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

And the said Judgment was ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House, and is as followeth:—

 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

 JAMES SOMERVILLE, *et al.*,

Appellants.

AND

The Honorable RODOLPHE LAFLAMME,

Respondent.

 Judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the above Appeal.

Certified to the Honorable The Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada, pursuant to Section 48 of the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act, by the Registrar of the Court.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

Monday, the fifteenth day of April, A.D. 1878.

PRESENT:

The Honorable	The CHIEF JUSTICE,
"	" MR. JUSTICE STRONG,
"	" MR. JUSTICE TASCHEREAU,
"	" MR. JUSTICE FOURNIER,
"	" MR. JUSTICE HENRY.

JAMES SOMERVILLE, LOUIS PARÉ, JOSEPH LARCHE, LOUIS BARRÉ, JEAN BAPTISTE PICARD, LUDGER TASSE, LOUIS COUSINEAU, ARISTIDE ROCHON, FRANÇOIS XAVIER LECAVALIER AND HYACINTHE CHARLEBOIS (Petitioners),

Appellants.

AND

The Hon. RODOLPHE LAFLAMME (Defendant),

Respondent.

The Appeal of the above named Appellants from the Judgment of the Superior Court for the Province of *Quebec*, rendered by the Honorable Mr. Justice *Dorion*, on the Seventh day of July, A. D. 1877, by which it was adjudged, ordered and declared that the Election Petition of the said Appellants complaining of the illegality of the Election of the said Respondent as a Member of the House of Commons of *Canada* for the Electoral District of *Jacques Cartier*, should be, and the same was dismissed with costs, and the said Respondent, the Honorable *Rodolphe Laflamme* was declared duly elected, having come on to be heard before this Court on the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth days of January, A.D. 1878, in presence of Counsel, as well for the Appellants as the Respondent, whereupon and upon hearing what was alleged by Counsel aforesaid, this Court was pleased to direct that the said Appeal should stand over for judgment, and the same having come on this day for judgment this Court did order and adjudge that the said Appeal should be, and the same was dismissed, and that the said judgment of the said Superior Court for the Province of *Quebec* should be, and the same was affirmed, and this Court did further order, adjudge and determine as follows:—

1. That the said the Honorable *Rodolphe Laflamme* was duly elected and returned for the said Electoral District of *Jacques Cartier* to serve as a member in the House

of Commons of *Canada* at the election which took place on the twenty-first and twenty-eighth days of November, A.D. 1877.

2. That no corrupt practice has been proven to have been committed during the said election by or with the knowledge and consent of any candidate at such election.

3. That no persons have been proved at the trial to have been guilty of any corrupt practice.

4. That there is no reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the said election.

5. That the said Appellants should pay to the said Respondent as well the costs incurred by him in the said Superior Court for the Province of *Quebec*, as his costs of the said Appeal to this Court, and

6. That the sum of one hundred dollars, deposited by the said Appellants as security for costs in this appeal, be paid over to the said Respondent to apply on his costs in the matter of this appeal.

Certified.

ROBERT CASSELLS, JR.,
Registrar, Supreme Court Canada.

(For Evidence see *Sessional Papers, No. 80 d.*)

Mr. *MacDonnell*, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Victoria Elizabeth Lyon*," and also the evidence taken before a Committee of the Senate, to whom the said Bill was referred; and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported from the Select Committee on the Bill for the amendment of the Law of Evidence in certain cases of misdemeanor, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That Mr. *Archibald* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend 37th *Vic.*, Cap. 8, intituled: "An Act to impose license duties on compounders of spirits; to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue, and to prevent the adulteration of Food, Drink and Drugs."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General by, *R. E. Kimber* Esquire Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

MR. SPEAKER,

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Senate Chamber.

And being returned,

Mr. Speaker reported, That the House had attended upon His Excellency in the Senate Chamber, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills:—

An Act to reduce the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Bank of *Canada*.

An Act to incorporate the "*Société de Construction Mutuelle*" under the name of the "*Société de prêts et placements de Québec*," and for other purposes.

An Act to revive and amend the Act incorporating the *Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway*.

An Act to extend to the Province of *Prince Edward Island* "The Railway Act, 1868," and certain Acts amending the same.

An Act to amend and consolidate, as amended, the several Acts relating to the *Quebec* Fire Assurance Company.

An Act respecting the Bank of *Liverpool*.

An Act to incorporate The *Ontario* Mutual Life Assurance Company.

An Act to authorize and confirm the scheme of arrangement of the *Canada* Southern Railway Company.

An Act to authorize the National Insurance Company to reduce its Capital Stock; and for other purposes.

An Act respecting the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*.

An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*.

An Act to amend "The Post Office Act, 1875."

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Sydenham* Harbor Company.

An Act respecting the Maritime Court of *Ontario*.

An Act to incorporate The Regular Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of *Ontario* and *Quebec*.

An Act respecting the *Montreal* and City of *Ottawa* Junction Railway Company.

A Bill respecting the Duty on Malt was, according to Order, read the third time.
Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to repeal Section 23 of "The Merchants' Shipping Act, 1876," as to Ships in Canadian Waters was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to repeal Section Twenty-three of 'The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876' as to Ships in Canadian Waters."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Law respecting Deck Loads was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to make provision for the winding up of Insolvent Incorporated Fire or Marine Insurance Companies;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power to amend the 12th Section, by inserting the following words after "accrues" "or in case (whether or not any such loss accrues) "they have after the issue of the Writ of Attachment or the making of the assignment re-insured without the consent of one Company, then."

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had made an amendment to the Bill.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time this day.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a proposition relating to Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railway of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Irving* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Government be authorized to subscribe the sum of £15,000 sterling of First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railway of *Canada*, at the rate of Ninety per cent., in satisfaction of the sum of £13,500 sterling, being balance remaining due by the said Company to the Dominion of *Canada*.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill further securing the Independence of Parliament;

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Sir *John A. Macdonald* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*, That all the words after “now” to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words “recommended to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power to strike out all that part of the Bill which refers to persons receiving “superannuation or retiring allowances,” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Ouimet* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Desjardins*, That all the words after “now” to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words “recommended to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power to amend the same by adding the following clause:—

“No Member of the Senate or of the House of Commons shall be appointed to any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary in the service of “*Canada*, to which any salary, fee, wages, allowance or emolument, or profit of any kind is attached, unless he has ceased for six months previous to hold a seat in the “said Senate or House of Commons of *Canada*,” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby</i> ,	<i>Donahue</i> ,	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Pope (Compton)</i> ,
<i>Béchar</i> ,	<i>Dugas</i> ,	<i>Macmillan</i> ,	<i>Robinson</i> ,
<i>Benoit</i> ,	<i>Farrow</i> ,	<i>McCallum</i> ,	<i>Robitaille</i> ,
<i>Blake</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>McCarthy</i> ,	<i>Rochester</i> ,
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>Flesher</i> ,	<i>McCraney</i> ,	<i>Roscoe</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Fraser</i> ,	<i>McQuade</i> ,	<i>Roy</i> ,
<i>Bourbeau</i> ,	<i>Gibbs (Ontario; North)</i>	<i>Malouin</i> ,	<i>Ryan</i> ,
<i>Bowell</i> ,	<i>Gill</i> ,	<i>Méthot</i> ,	<i>Schultz</i> ,
<i>Brooks</i> ,	<i>Harwood</i> ,	<i>Mitchell</i> ,	<i>Skinner</i> ,
<i>Cameron</i> ,	<i>Holton</i> ,	<i>Monteith</i> ,	<i>Stephenson</i> ,
<i>Campbell</i> ,	<i>Hurteau</i> ,	<i>Montplaisir</i> ,	<i>Thompson (Cariboo)</i> ¶
<i>Costigan</i> ,	<i>Jetté</i> ,	<i>Orton</i> ,	<i>Wade</i> ,
<i>Currer</i> ,	<i>Jones (Leeds)</i> ,	<i>Ouimet</i> ,	<i>Wallace (Norfolk)</i> ,
<i>Cuthbert</i> ,	<i>Kirkpatrick</i> ,	<i>Palmer</i> ,	<i>White (Hastings)</i> ,
<i>Daoust</i> ,	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Pinsonneault</i> ,	<i>White (Renfrew)</i> ,
<i>Desjardins</i> ,	<i>Lanthier</i> ,	<i>Platt</i> ,	<i>Wright (Ottawa)</i> ,
<i>Dewdney</i> ,	<i>Little</i> ,	<i>Plumb</i> ,	<i>Wright (Pontiac)</i> .—69
<i>Domville</i> ,			

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inver-</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillics,</i>	<i>ness),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>McInnes,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>idetaalfe,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Yeo,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Young.—96.</i>
<i>Davies,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Wallace (Norfolk)* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *White (Renfrew)*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power to amend the same by adding the following words to Section 5:—If "any Minister of the Crown shall knowingly be a party to any transaction whereby "under any of the provisions of this Act the seat of any Member of the House of "Commons of *Canada* shall be voided, he the said Minister shall void his seat and "forfeit his office, and shall be disqualified for seven years thereafter from being "appointed to, or for holding any office under the Crown" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Bowell* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Mitchell*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power to amend the same by adding the following words to Section 5: 'If any Minister of the Crown "shall knowingly be a party to any contract or agreement whereby under any of "the provisions of this Act the seat of any Member of the House of Commons shall "be vacated, the seat of the said Minister shall thereby be also vacated, and the said "Minister shall become subject to the penalties imposed by this Section,"' inserted "instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment: the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: “An Act respecting the Port *Whitby* “Harbor Company,” without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to make provision for the winding up of insolvent incorporated Fire or Marine Insurance Companies;

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *White (Renfrew)* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wallace (Norfolk)*, That all the words after “now” to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words “recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power to amend the same, by inserting after the word ‘months’ in the eighth line “of the twelfth Clause the following words: ‘or from the time such re-insurance “‘shall have been effected,’” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Military Branch and District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Brigade Majors, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray allowances for Drill Instruction, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Militia, viz.: Ammunition, \$40,000; Clothing, \$50,000; Military Stores, \$40,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Armouries and care of Arms, including Storekeepers and Caretakers, Storemen, and the rents, fuel and light of Public Armouries, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill pay and all other incidental expenses connected with the Drill and Training of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies and general service not otherwise provided for, including assistance to Artillery and Rifle Association and Bands of efficient corps, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of care and maintenance of Military Properties transferred from the Ordnance and Imperial Government, including rents, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Military College, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray pay, maintenance and equipment of "A" and "B" Batteries, Garrison Artillery and Schools of Gunnery at *Kingston* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

WEDNESDAY, 17th April, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Oliver* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Oliver* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes before One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 17th April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented the Reply of His Excellency the Governor General to the Joint Address of both Houses, as followeth:—

Honorable Gentlemen:

It is difficult for me to find befitting words in which to thank you for the signal and unprecedented honour which has been conferred upon me by this Joint Address from your two Houses.

Regarding as I do the utterances of Parliament as the most august and authoritative expression of the popular sentiment, it affords me unmeasured satisfaction to be thus assured of the confidence and esteem of the inhabitants of the Dominion.

To win the good will of a nation is the greatest achievement open to human ambition, and to learn from you that I hold a place in the affections of the people of

Canada is alike the highest triumph and the greatest pleasure I am ever likely to enjoy.

It would not become me to inquire how far this result is to be attributed rather to your own generosity than to any exertions upon my part. It is a happy principle rooted in the nature of Englishmen of all estates to content themselves with the simple discharge of those duties which lie to their hand, without considering too curiously to what degree their conduct may influence the personal estimation in which they are held by others, and their reward, when it arrives, is often as great a surprise as it is a satisfaction. All that I can say is that, from the moment I came amongst you, I have had but one thought—the desire to render faithful service to our Queen, to the Empire, and to *Canada*.

If there are no positive advantages to which I can point as having resulted from my administration, there is one boast I can fairly make. No act or word of mine has had a tendency to damp your personal devotion to the Crown, to discourage your attachment to the Empire, or to discredit the system of Constitutional Government under which you live.

I found you a loyal people, and I leave you the truest-hearted subjects in Her Majesty's Dominions. I found you proud of your descent and anxious to maintain your connection with the Mother Country; I leave you more convinced than ever of the solicitude of *Great Britain* to reciprocate your affection, of her dependence on your fidelity in every emergency. I found you men of various nationalities—of English, French, Irish, Scotch and German descent, working out the problems of Constitutional Government with admirable success; I leave you with even a deeper conviction in your minds that the due application of the principles of Parliamentary Government is capable of resolving every political difficulty, and of controlling the gravest Ministerial crisis, to the satisfaction of the people at large, and of their leaders and representatives of every shade of opinion.

When I resign the temporary Vice-royalty with which I have been invested into the hands of my Sovereign, I shall be able to assure her that not a leaf has fallen from her Maple Chaplet, that the lustre of no jewel of her transatlantic diadem has been dimmed.

Thanks to the opportunities afforded me by the liberality of Parliament, I have been enabled to traverse the fertile regions of your North-West, to appreciate your inexhaustible resources and to scan the vast expanse of your territories from the *Atlantic* to the *Pacific*. The speeches to which you refer in such flattering terms have been but the natural, the irresistible exclamations evoked by the sights I have beheld.

Closely associated with me in the discharge of all my duties has been the Lady to whom your Address refers in so kind a manner. Moving amid a society, where the proverbial gallantry of Frenchmen combines with English and Celtic chivalry to create in every Canadian home an atmosphere of purity and refinement; she naturally regards the six years she has passed amongst you as one of the happiest periods of her life, and I am commissioned to convey to you her warmest thanks for the good wishes you have expressed in her regard.

In conclusion, allow me to assure you that I shall esteem it one of the greatest privileges of my future life to watch the progressive development of your prosperity, to advocate your interests in the British Parliament, and to confirm our fellow-countrymen at home in their conviction of the high degree to which *Canada* is destined to contribute to the welfare, the strength, and the renown of the British Empire.

Mr. *Laurier*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 10th April, 1878, for copies of all Orders in Council relating to the recent seizure of Mr. *J. K. Boswell's* Brewery, in the City of *Quebec*, and to the imposition of certain fines and penalties in connection therewith; also copies of all correspondence between the Department and others, relating to said

matters; and also a copy of all Reports made by officers of the Department, sent down from *Ottawa* to *Quebec*, to investigate the same. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 98.)

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1878, for a Return shewing: 1st. The number, if any, of Cadets nominated annually to the Royal Navy by the several Colonies of the Empire; and what proportion is nominated by the Dominion of *Canada* and the several Provinces thereof; 2nd. The names of such Cadets as have been nominated to Her Majesty's Royal Navy by *Canada*, since the 1st July, 1867; such Return to exhibit the proportion coming from each of the several Provinces of the Dominion, and the total number to which *Canada* is entitled to nominate. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 99.)

Mr. *Smith*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 3rd April, 1878, for a copy of the Order in Council regulating and determining the rights, powers and duties imposed on the Harbour Master for the Port of *Collingwood*, and fixing his remuneration, and any other Order or Orders amending the same; and a Statement shewing the moneys received by the Harbour Master of the said Port, for the year ending on the 31st day of December last, and how much has been retained thereof, and how much paid over to the Receiver General. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 100.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 20th February, 1878, for copies of Accounts and Vouchers shewing the amount of expenses incurred in running the Steamer "*Northern Light*," between *Georgetown* and *Pictou* down to date; also the cost of repairs of said Steamer during the summer of 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 101.)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1878, for copies of all correspondence, memorials, reports or papers connected with a lease from the Government of *Nova Scotia*, and from the Dominion Government to the Honorable *Alexander McFarlane*, of certain mud flats and oyster beds in the Counties of *Colchester* and *Cumberland*, with copies of said leases; also, Statement of the amount of rent received for said property by the Government. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 102.)

On motion of Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Norris*,

Resolved, That in consequence of severe indisposition, leave of absence, till the end of the present Session, be granted to *W. A. Thomson*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Welland*, and that his Sessional indemnity be computed as for the whole Session.

Mr. *McCarthy* moved, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, the Return of the original papers made and signed by the Deputy Heads of the different Public Departments purporting to be made in obedience to the Order of this House of the Fifth day of March, 1877, as follows: "The names of persons appointed to office between the 1st of January and the 7th of November, 1873, the names of the officials whose salaries were increased during the same period; the names of those so appointed whose appointments were cancelled subsequent to the 7th of November. A Statement shewing whether the positions which were filled up by those whose appointments were cancelled have remained unfilled or have been since filled up—and if so when and by whom—and whether the salaries of those officials which were increased during the period named have been since reduced or increased, and shewing the reduction or increase in each office respectively";

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Bible "Christian Church in *Canada*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Rymal* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the relief of *Victoria Elizabeth Lyon*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:‡

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gabraith,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Young.—68.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>
<i>Beckard,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	—33.
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company and the *Canada* Central Railway Company, and to provide for the amalgamation of the said Companies," and the same were read a second time and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to the amendments.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the *Canada* Vine Growers' Association;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Stamps on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Wood* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 18th April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *St. Jean*,—The Petition of the *Ottawa* Board of Trade and others, Merchants of the City of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Roy*,—The Petition of *S. Dionne*, and others, of *St. Denis*; the Petition of *C. T. Anctil* and others, of *St. Phillippe de Néri*; and the Petition of the Reverend *E. Démers* and others, of *Mont Carmel*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of the Reverend *Edouard Dufour*, Curé, and others, of *St. Roch des Aulnets*; praying that the excise duty on the manufacture of Foreign Tobacco may be increased by ten cents per pound, or the same duty on the manufacture of Canadian Tobacco reduced by a similar amount.

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Sir *Albert J. Smith*,

Resolved, That when the House adjourns this day, it shall stand adjourned until Three o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday next; and that Government measures shall have precedence immediately after Routine proceedings.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting persons imprisoned in default of giving sureties to keep the peace;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Béchar* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the election of Members of the House of Commons ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the clock on Friday morning ;

FRIDAY, 19th April, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Brouse* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till To-morrow.

Saturday, 20th April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the *Ottawa* Board of Trade and others, Merchants of the City of *Ottawa* ; praying that the inspection of Butter may be made compulsory, and that other consequent amendments may be made to the Act respecting the inspection of staple articles of Canadian produce.

Of *S. Dionne*, and others, of *St. Denis* ; of *C. T. Anctil*, and others, of *St. Philippe de Néri* ; and of the Reverend *E. Démers*, and others, of *Mont Carmel* ; severally praying that the excise duty on the manufacture of Foreign Tobacco may be increased by ten cents per pound, or the same duty on the manufacture of Canadian tobacco reduced by a similar amount.

Mr. *Jones*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 20th March, 1878, for a Return in detail of the amount of ammunition furnished during the years 1875, 1876 and 1877, to the Active Volunteer Battalions and Companies of the Dominion ; specifying the Battalion to which

each Company belonged, and the amount purchased, and the prices paid by each Company or Battalion respectively; also the amount served out to the several Battalions or Companies for practice, and specifying the Companies or Battalions receiving the same, for which no charge was made. (*Sessional Papers, No. 103.*)

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: “An Act to provide that persons charged with common assault shall be competent as witnesses,” without any amendment.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: “An Act to grant certain powers to the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of *Canada*, and to change its name,” with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: “An Act to grant certain powers to the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of *Canada*, and to change its name,” and the same were twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting the election of Members of the House of Commons, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had made some progress and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again this day.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: “An Act to amend ‘An Act respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in *Manitoba*,’” and the same was read, as followeth:

Page 1, line 30.—After “case” insert Clause A.

Clause A.

“3. The first section of the said Act is hereby amended by adding to it a third sub-section, immediately after the word ‘aforesaid,’ at the end of its second sub-section, as follows:—

“3. Any cases of claims to such lands in respect of which applications have been made for Letters Patent under the said Acts or either of them, but it has not been established to the satisfaction of the Minister charged with the administration of Dominion Lands that there has been peaceable possession and undisturbed occupancy of the same; and all such cases shall come within the purview of this Act as if they were cases of adverse or conflicting claims.”

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by Sir *Albert J. Smith*,

Resolved, That this House doth disagree with the Senate in the said amendment for the following Reasons:—

1st. Because the proposed amendment is at variance with the general scope and title of the Act respecting conflicting claims to lands in *Manitoba*, under which the question whether any person has a claim against the Crown is not referred to the Commissioners, but only the cases of persons who had acquired some estate or interest in land from the *Hudson’s Bay Company*, or the cases of adverse or conflicting claims between persons under sub-sections *three* and *four* of section thirty-two of the

Manitoba Act, and in respect of which it has been previously established to the satisfaction of the Minister charged with the administration of Dominion Lands, that there has been undisturbed occupancy of the same. The question whether any person has a claim against the Crown, is and should be determined by the Minister prior to any reference to the Commissioners.

2nd. Because the machinery provided by the Dominion Lands Act enables the Minister in charge to make the necessary investigation in the cases provided for by the amendment more expeditiously, efficiently and cheaply than can be done under this amendment, should it become Law.

3rd. Because the amendment would prevent the Minister from deciding adversely to the claimant without first making a reference to the Commissioners, although the evidence accompanying the application may conclusively show that the person asking for a patent has no valid claim.

4th. Because the amendment would injuriously impede the administration of Dominion Lands in *Manitoba*, and delay the allotment of some of the Half-breed reservations.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate acquainting their Honors, That this House hath disagreed to the said amendment, and communicating to their Honors the Reasons for so disagreeing.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs of Dominion Steamers *Napoleon III.*, *Newfield*, *Druid*, *Glendon*, *Sir James Douglas* and *Northern Light*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the examination of Masters and Mates, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of purchase of Life Boats, Life Preservers and Rewards for Saving Life, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for investigation into Wrecks and Casualties and collection of information relating to disasters to shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Canadian Registration of Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Montreal Water Police*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of River Police, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Removal of Obstructions in Navigable Rivers, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and allowance of Lighthouse-keepers in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and sixty thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of

Maintenance and Repairs in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.
Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. *Young* also acquainted the House that he was desired to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 22nd April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, in the Districts of *Joliette* and *Terrebonne*, for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th March, 1878, for copies of all Petitions, correspondence and other papers in relation to any application for aid in behalf of certain ratepayers of the Parish of *St. Athanase*, in the County of *Iberville*, who have suffered loss by floods. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 104.)

Also, Supplementary Return to an Order of this House, dated 16th April, 1877, for Return of all quantities of iron purchased by any of the Departments of the Government, for other than Railway purposes, the person from whom purchased, the prices paid, and whether the same was purchased by tender or otherwise, and the purpose for which said iron is required. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 88.)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 3rd April, 1878, for 1st,—A statement shewing the position of the City and District Savings Bank of *Montreal* at the period of its re-organization in 1871;

2nd,—A statement shewing how the Directors fixed at \$180,000 the *surplus* or *poor Fund*, and by what process they arrived at that figure, and if said surplus was limited to aforesaid amount;

3rd,—A statement shewing how the capital stock was taken up, the names of shareholders, and if said stock was subscribed before or after the day and hour when the books should have been opened according to Law;

4th,—The sums paid by the shareholders upon their subscription of stock since 1871, and date of re-organization;

5th,—A statement shewing which of the shareholders paid in cash; those that did not; and how they did pay; if by promissory notes, and if so, when discounted and whether retired at maturity;

6th,—A statement of the dividends paid in each year since 1871, date of re-organization;

7th,—A list of the present Directors and what amount of stock they respectively hold in the Bank;

8th.—A list of the present shareholders, and what amount of stock they respectively hold in the Bank. (*Sessional Papers, No. 105.*)

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Disbursements of Fishery Overseers and Wardens as follows, viz.:—*Ontario*, \$12,000; *Quebec*, \$12,000; *Nova Scotia*, including Inspector and Assistant, \$15,000; *New Brunswick*, including Inspector, \$10,500; *Prince Edward Island*, \$1,800; *Manitoba*, \$200; *British Columbia*, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs of Steamer for protection of Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fish-breeding, Fish-ways and Oyster beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Grant for Meteorological Observatories, including Instruments and cost of Telegraphing Weather Warnings, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine and Emigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals:—*Montreal* General Hospital, \$3,000; other Ports in *Quebec*, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals:—*St. Catharines* Hospital, *Ontario*, \$500; *Kingston* Hospital, *Ontario*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals: *Halifax* General Hospital, \$3,500; other Ports in *Nova Scotia*, \$11,250, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals: Hospital of *St. John*, \$4,000; other Ports in *New Brunswick*, \$7,750, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ports in *British Columbia* in connection with Marine Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ports in *Prince Edward Island* in connection with Marine Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

17. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Shipwrecked and Disabled Seamen, as follows: Province of *Quebec*, \$2,000; Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$4,000; Province of *New Brunswick*, \$1,000; Province of *British Columbia*, \$1,000; Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to reimburse Board of Trade, *London*, for expenses incurred in connection with Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of salaries, &c., in connection with Steamboat Inspection, viz.:—Chairman \$1,800; Deputy Chairman, \$1,400; Inspector, *Toronto* District, \$1,200; Inspector, *Montreal* District, \$1,200; Inspector, *Three Rivers* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *Quebec* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *East Ontario* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *British Columbia* District, \$750; Inspector, *Manitoba* District, \$100; Travelling expenses of Chairman and expenses in connection with Steamboat Inspection \$900; Clerk to Inspector \$300; Travelling and incidental expenses of Inspector of *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, \$825; Travelling expenses of Inspector of *Toronto* District and Contingencies of Office, \$430; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *Three Rivers*, \$125; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *Quebec*, \$150; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *East Ontario*, \$260; Travelling Expenses of Inspector, *Montreal*, \$200; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *Manitoba*, \$100; For purchase of Instruments and Steam Gauges, \$200; To provide travelling expenses, office rent, &c., of Inspector, *British Columbia*, \$750; Engraving and printing Engineer's certificates and printing Steamboat Inspection Act in French, \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the inspection of Insurance Companies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Geological Survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses, Indians of *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of purchase of Blankets for aged and infirm Indians of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of relief, &c., of Indians of *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of relief, &c., of Indians of *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of relief, &c., of Indians of *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Indians of *British Columbia*, viz: *Victoria* Superintendency, \$18,240; *Fraser* Superintendency, \$18,321, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, in connection with Indians of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaty No. 3, in connection with Indians of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaty No. 5, in connection with Indians of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of agricultural implements, cattle, seed grain, tools, waggons, ammunition, freighting, &c., furnished under the above mentioned Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, in connection with Indians of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand four hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of agricultural implements, cattle, seed grain, tools, waggons, ammunition, freighting, &c., furnished under the above mentioned Treaty No. 3, in connection with Indians of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of agricultural implements, cattle, seed grain, tools, waggons, ammunition, freighting, &c., furnished under the above mentioned Treaty No. 5, in connection with Indians of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of provisions for Indians assembled to receive annuities under the above mentioned Treaties, in connection with Indians of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Triennial supply of clothing under above Treaties, in connection with the Indians of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

36. *Resolved* That a sum not exceeding Two thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of purchase of agricultural implements, seed grain, tools &c., and salary of an agent residing on their Reserve, in connection with the *Sioux* Indians on the *Little Saskatchewan*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning;

TUESDAY, 23rd April, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*) reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Ross* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes after One of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 23rd April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting the election of Members of the House of Commons, and after some time spent therein. Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)* reported, That the Committee had made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. *Huntington*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1878, for copy of all correspondence respecting the removal of the Post-office at *South Gut of St. Anns*, County of *Victoria*, *Nova Scotia*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 106.)

And also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1878, for copies of all papers and correspondence regarding the conveyance of the mails between *Port Hastings* and *Grand Narrows* in *Nova Scotia*, shewing the amount of the contract and whether the lowest tender was awarded the contract; also all subsequent correspondence regarding the changing of the route. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 107.)

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply;

And the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. *Bolduc* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Blanchet*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it be resolved, that whereas over One million dollars worth of Tobacco is imported every year, and whereas that plant might be cultivated to advantage in this country, this House is of the opinion that the cultivation thereof should be encouraged by the abolition of duties on Tobacco grown in *Canada*," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby</i> ,	<i>Dewdney</i> ,	<i>Macdonald (Kingston) Platt</i> ,
<i>Benoit</i> ,	<i>Dugas</i> ,	<i>McDonald (C. Breton) Plumb</i> ,
<i>Bernier</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>MacKay (Colchester), Pope (Compton)</i> ,
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>Fiset</i> ,	<i>Macmillan</i> ,
<i>Bolduc</i> ,	<i>Flesher</i> ,	<i>Robinson</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Fraser</i> ,	<i>Rochester</i> ,
<i>Bowell</i> ,	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>Ryan</i> ,
<i>Campbell</i> ,	<i>Haggart</i> ,	<i>Schultz</i> ,
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Harwood</i> ,	<i>Short</i> ,
<i>Casgrain</i> ,	<i>Jones (Leads)</i> ,	<i>Stephenson</i> ,
<i>Coupal</i> ,	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Thompson Cariboo</i> ,
<i>Currier</i> ,	<i>Lanthier</i> ,	<i>Tupper</i> ,
<i>Cuthbert</i> ,	<i>Little</i> ,	<i>Wallace (Norfolk)</i> ,
<i>Desjardins</i> ,		<i>White (Renfrew)</i> —53.
		<i>Pinsonneault</i> ,

NAYS:

Messieurs

Appleby,	Coffin,	Lajoie,	Roscoe.
Archibald,	De Veber,	Landerkin,	Ross (Durham),
Biggar,	Dymond,	Langlois,	Ross (Middlesex),
Blackburn,	Ferris,	Laurier,	Ross (Prince Edward)
Blain,	Flynn,	Macdonald (Toronto),	Rymal,
Blake,	Galbraith,	Macdonald (Elgin),	Scratcherd,
Borden,	Geoffrion,	McDougall (Kenfrew)	Scriver,
Borron,	Gibson,	MacKay (Cape Breton)	Shibley,
Bowman,	Gillies,	Mackenzie,	Sinclair,
Boyer,	Gilmor,	McCraney,	Skinner,
Brouse,	Goudge,	McIntyre,	Smith (Peel),
Brown,	Guthrie,	McNab,	Smith (Selkirk),
Buell,	Haddow,	Malouin,	Smith (Westmoreland)
Burk,	Hall,	Metcalfe,	Snider,
Burpee (St. John),	Higinbotham,	Mills,	St. Jean,
Burpee (Sunbury),	Horton,	Norris,	Taschereau,
Cartwright,	Huntington,	Oliver,	Thompson (Haldim'd)
Casey,	Jetté,	Paterson,	Trow,
Charlton,	Jones (Halifax),	Perry,	Wallace (Albert),
Cheval,	Kerr,	Pettes,	Wood,
Christie,	Killam,	Pickard,	Yeo,
Church,	Kirk,	Robillard,	Young.—90.
Cockburn,	Laflamme,		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray general expenses of the *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.
2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of School Teachers and cost of School Buildings in connection with the *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.
3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaty No. 4, in connection with the Indians of the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.
4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaty No. 6, in connection with Indians of the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.
5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaty No. 7, in connection with Indians of the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.
6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Agricultural Implements, Cattle, &c., under Treaties Nos. 4, 6 and 7, (in last year Nos. 4 and 6 only) in connection with Indians of the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.
7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of provisions for Indians assembled to receive Annuities under Treaties Nos. 4, 6 and 7 (in last year Nos. 4 and 6 only) in connection with Indians of the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ammunition, Twine and Rifles (Treaties Nos. 4, 6 and 7) in connection with Indians of the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Sioux* Indians at *Qu'Appelle*, in connection with Indians of the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys for Indian Reserves in the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray general expenses of the *North-West* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries of School Teachers, &c., in connection with Indians of the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to aid Indian Schools in *Ontario* and *Quebec* where most required, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to bring up the annuities payable under the *Robinson* Treaty to the *Chippewas* of Lakes *Huron* and *Superior* from 96 cents to \$4 per head, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Canada Gazette*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unforeseen expenses: Expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed Statement to be laid before Parliament during the first 15 days of the next Session, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Government in the District of *Keewatin*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Barracks in the North-West Territories, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolutions to be reported.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

WEDNESDAY, 24th April, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Oliver* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Oliver* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before Two of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 24th April, 1873.

PRAYERS.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Dugas*,—The Petition of *Joseph Aumont*, and others of *St. Jacques de l'Achigan*, County of *Montcalm*.

By Mr. *Smith (Selkirk)*,—The Petition of *Ferdinand Macculloch*, and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz:—

Return to Order,—Shewing the names, ages and denominations of all persons in the service of the Intercolonial Railway on the 31st March, 1876, &c.

Return to Address,—Shewing amounts of six lowest tenders for Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 of the *Lachine Canal*, with names of tenderers, &c.

Return to Address,—Relating to the creation of the office of Harbor Master at *Port Colborne*, and to the appointment of *Charles H. Carter* to such office.

Return to Order,—Detailed statement of the expenses during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, in advertising on behalf of the Government in the public journals of the Dominion.

Return and Supplementary Return to Order,—For all quantities of Iron purchased by any of the Departments of the Government for other than Railway purposes, from whom purchased, and prices paid.

Return to Order,—Giving in detail the amount of ammunition furnished during the years 1875, 1876 and 1877, to the Active Volunteer Battalions and Companies of the Dominion.

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz:—

Return to Order,—Statement which of the Bridges and Culverts of the Intercolonial Railway between *Pictou* and *Halifax* received extensive repairs or were renewed in 1875 and 1876.

Return to Order,—Expenditure for repairs and additions incurred by the Intercolonial Railway Department on the *Tupper House, Halifax*.

Return to Address,—Shewing what sales were made of Timber on Indian Lands on the North Shore of *Lake Huron*, or on the Islands in the *Georgian Bay*, since 1st January, 1873.

General Rules and Orders,—As have been made by the Judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts since last Session of Parliament.

Supreme Court of Canada,—*James Somerville, et al.*, Appellants, and the Hon. R. *Laflamme*, Respondent.

Special Reports,—On the condition of the Fish-breeding establishment, *Miramichi, New Brunswick*.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Dominion and Imperial Governments in reference to a site for building a Quarantine Hospital at *Sydney, C.B.*

Return to Order,—Statement shewing the number of Lots south of the *Assiniboine River*, in the Parish of *Poplar Point*, in *Manitoba*, for which Patents have been issued.

Return to Order,—Statement in detail of all moneys paid or obligations incurred, to 1st January last, in connection with the *Paris Exhibition*.

Return to Order.—Correspondence in connection with the change of contractors for the enlarging of *St. Peter's Canal*, and shewing what funds are still in the hands of the Government belonging to *Mr. Tuck*, the original contractor.

Return to Address (Senate).—Tenders received for the leasing the exclusive right of Salmon fishing and netting in the *Fraser River, B.C.*

Return to Address.—Relating to amounts claimed by *Messrs. Carpenter* on account of their contract for operating the Government Road, known as the *Dawson Route*.

Return to Order.—Copy of the Government Engineer's Report on *Victoria Harbor* and Breakwater at *Wood Island*.

Return to Order.—Copy of Survey and Report made by *Henry F. Perley, Esq.*, Engineer, in 1874, relating to *Cascumper Harbor, P.E.I.*

Return to Order.—Correspondence in relation to the *St. John's Bridge*, on River *Richelieu*.

Return to Order.—Correspondence relating to the removal of *Mr. Angus Ross*, Lighthouse Keeper of *Bird Is'and Light*, County of *Victoria, N.S.*

Return to Address.—Correspondence between the Government and *John Giblin*, relative to the lease of the house occupied as the Cullers' office at *Quebec*.

Return to Address.—Shewing the number, if any, of Cadets annually nominated to the Royal Navy, by the several Colonies of the Empire, &c.

Return to Address.—Copy of Order in Council regulating and determining the rights, powers and duties imposed on the Harbor Master of the Port of *Collingwood*.

Return to Order.—Accounts and Vouchers shewing expenses incurred in running the steamer "*Northern Light*" between *Georgetown* and *Pictou*, to date.

Return to Address.—Correspondence connected with a lease from the Government of *Nova Scotia*, and from the Dominion Government, to *Hon. Alex. McFarlane*, of certain mud flats in the Counties of *Colchester* and *Cumberland*.

Return to Address.—Correspondence in relation to certain ratepayers of the Parish of *St. Athanase*, in the County of *Iberville*, who have suffered loss by floods.

Return to Address.—To obtain from the City and District Savings Bank of *Montreal*, certain statements from 1 to 8, relating to said Bank.

Return to Order.—Accounts for payment for printing as entered in the Public Accounts for 1873-4, as made out of the Contingencies of the Department of Justice, to *I. B. Taylor* and *J. G. Moylan*.

Mr. Young, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, to whom was referred by an Order of your Honorable House, dated 20th March, 1878, "all Accounts, Vouchers and Papers connected with the payments for Printing as entered in the Public Accounts for 1873-4, as made out of contingencies of the Department of Justice to *I. B. Taylor*, the Citizen Printing Company, and *J. G. Moylan*," presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee which was read. (*Appendix No. 1.*)

On motion of *Mr. Laurier*, seconded by *Sir Albert J. Smith*,

Ordered, That the Bill to amend 37 *Vic.*, Chapter 8, intituled "An Act to impose license duties on compounders of spirits; to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue, and to prevent the adulteration of Food, Drink and Drugs," be placed among the Government Orders for a second reading To-morrow.

On motion of *Mr. Tupper*, seconded by *Sir John A. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the Report of Exploration made by *Mr. Bell, C.E.*, on the proposed route of the *Canada Pacific Railway* from *Nipigon* to the Junction with the *Thunder Bay* or *Kaministiquia* Branch of the said Railway.

On motion of *Mr. Rochester*, seconded by *Mr. White (Renfrew)*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governour

General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government, or the Minister of Justice and the creditors of one *Olivier Latour*, or any of them, or any persons on their behalf, in relation to the alleged forfeiture of its Charter by *La Banque Nationale* by reason of its illegally trading in Lumber and in the manufacture and sale of Square Timber and Saw Logs, and the produce thereof, and in other goods, chattels and merchandise, in violation of the Banking Act, to the prejudice of other banking institutions, the Lumber Trade and the said creditors;

Also, copies of all contracts, depositions, statements and writings submitted to the Government, or to the Minister of Justice, evidencing said (illegal) trading, and also copies of the opinion of the ex-Minister of Justice and the present Minister of Justice thereon, and of all Orders in Council having reference to said illegal act of said Bank;

Also, copies of the registered Timber Trade Mark of the said Bank, as registered in the office of the Minister of Agriculture, and of all papers and documents in said office relating thereto;

And also, copies of all correspondence between the said Bank, or any of its officers, and the Government, or any member thereof, with reference to said alleged violation and forfeiture of its Charter by said Bank.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to repeal Section twenty-three of 'The Merchants Shipping Act, 1876,' as to ships in Canadian waters."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Duty on Malt."

Bill intituled: "An Act to grant relief to the *Canada* Agricultural Insurance Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Law respecting Deck Loads."

Mr. *Greenway* moved, seconded by Mr. *Fraser*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of all correspondence or petitions with reference to transferring the Mails on the *London, Huron and Bruce* Railway; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Palmer*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do lay on the Table, a Statement shewing the ages, names, present salaries and length of service of each officer and permanent Clerk in his Department; also, the ages, names and salaries or daily pay, with date of employment and date when pay commenced, of the Sessional or Extra Clerks at present employed in the service of The House; also, a Statement by the Sergeant-at-Arms shewing the ages, names, salaries or daily pay and length of service of Messengers and others in his Department, whether employed permanently or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. *Jones (Leeds)*, seconded by Mr. *Plumb*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all "Railway Plant," "Machinery," "Tools," "Implements" and "Merchandize," imported in Bond, for use by contractors or others, on the *Welland* Canal improvements, at the ports of *Port Colborne*, *Clifton* and *St. Catherines*, from 1st July, 1870, to 1st January, 1878.

On motion of Mr. *Bécharé*, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence in relation to the construction of a bridge on the River *Chaudière*, in the County of *Lévis*.

On motion of Mr. *MacKay* (*Cape Breton*), seconded by Mr. *Church*,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence and petitions in the hands of the Government respecting the use of Trawls by Foreigners off the coasts of *Nova Scotia*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Sir *Albert J. Smith*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 24th April, 1878, for copies of all correspondence and Petitions in the hands of the Government, respecting the use of Trawls or Bultows by Foreigners, off the coasts of *Nova Scotia*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 86.)

On motion of Mr. *McDonald* (*Cape Breton*), seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of Expenditure in detail, of money expended on the Breakwater at *Cow Bay*, for the year 1877; giving the names of all persons who performed any work on that Breakwater, stating the amount of wages paid each person per day; also the quantity of timber purchased, and the price paid for it, and to whom; also salary, commission, or wages of Superintendent of Work, and vouchers of payment.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Gibbs* (*Ontario South*),
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the names of the Valuators employed on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, in the Counties of *Temiscouata* and *Rimouski* for the purchase of lands, the amount of damages assessed; the period of time during which such Valuators were employed and the salary paid to each of them in the several cases;

Also, a list of all claims made upon the Government for damages caused subsequent to the expropriation of lands and the passing of the said Line of Railway through the said Counties, the amount allowed by the said Valuators upon each of the said claims, with the names of the persons who have accepted the amounts offered, and of those who refused the same, from the 30th June, 1876, up to this date.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th March, 1878, for copies of all correspondence between the *Hudson Bay Company* and the Dominion Government, relative to alleged losses at the *Red River Settlement*, connected with the Insurrection in 1869-70. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 97.)

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Stamps on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Wood* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken in consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read.

And the Question being proposed, That the amendments be now agreed to;

And Objection being taken to further progress with this Bill on the ground that it imposed a Tax and therefore could only be introduced by the Government and with the recommendation of the Governor General.

Mr. Speaker ruled as follows:—

“The whole question occurs to me at the present moment in this light. In the first place I may say that the 54th Clause of the *British North America Act*, 1867, has no bearing whatever, in my opinion, on the case. It relates merely to appropriations. Hon. Members in reading it over rather cursorily are led into a mistake, owing to

“the peculiar reading of it, as follows:—‘It shall not be lawful for the House of
 “Commons to adopt or pass any Vote, Resolution, Address or Bill for the appropri-
 “ation of any part of the Public Revenue, or of any tax or impost, to any purpose
 “that has not been first recommended to that House by Message of the Governor
 “General, in the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill is proposed.’

“This clause does not bear on the question of the imposition of taxes at all; it
 “merely relates to appropriations. The general law of Parliament however is very
 “clear—that whenever it is proposed to impose a new tax, this should only be done
 “by the Government on recommendation. But we have ourselves here a Rule relating
 “to the mode in which Bills of this kind shall be introduced.—The 88th Rule is as
 “follows:—‘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.’

“Under this Rule it is clearly necessary that any measure purporting to impose
 “a burden on the people, should be introduced in the first place by Resolution of the
 “Committee of the whole House. On that point there can be no doubt whatever.
 “Now the only question that arises is whether this Bill, if passed, would or would not
 “impose an additional burden or tax on the people. This question was raised soon
 “after the Bill was introduced, possibly on the second reading, and then the Hon.
 “Mover stated distinctly to the House that it would not impose any additional burden;
 “that it required no additional stamps to be attached to any instrument whatever,
 “and that he introduced it merely for the purpose of removing doubts which had arisen
 “in some of the Courts as to the value to be attached to the re-stamping of Foreign
 “Bills of Exchange accepted in this country. He stated—and nobody seemed to
 “contradict him, and none of the lawyers in the House did so—that it has been the
 “practice, and this was again stated this evening, when parties in this country
 “received Foreign Bills of Exchange which had not the required stamps attached in
 “the first instance, to put on double stamps; that suits have arisen on Notes and Bills
 “so stamped, and that some doubt existed in the Courts as to whether this putting on
 “of the double stamp did or did not give validity to the Note. If that were so, this
 “would be merely an explanatory Act which does not create any new burden, but
 “simply defines what the law is. It occurs to me that the matter stands in this way:
 “if the Bill now before the House provided that certain stamps should be attached to
 “Foreign Bills of Exchange in certain cases, that in other cases double stamps might
 “be affixed and that unless in the first instance a proper stamp were affixed, or unless,
 “in the other case, double stamps were affixed, the Note would be valueless, then I
 “think that it would impose a tax on the people; but as it stands at present, the
 “penalty is clearly inoperative. If a Foreign Bill of Exchange comes into the hand
 “of an innocent holder not stamped at all or insufficiently stamped, it is absolutely
 “valueless, and if the doubts that are entertained are well founded as to the right to
 “put double stamps on, then he cannot possibly render that valuable; and it cannot
 “certainly to that individual be a tax or burden that he may make that which the law
 “declares otherwise worthless to have a fair value by a certain operation. The
 “question is one rather for a Law Court than for a Speaker of the House of Commons
 “to determine. This is very clear. It is very much to be regretted that this Bill was
 “not in the first instance introduced by Resolution, and if I had then been consulted on
 “the subject, I would have advised it; but as the matter now stands I cannot perceive
 “that if the Bill passed it would impose any burden on anybody. The only persons
 “who would pay the duty are the persons relieved by affixing the stamps to the
 “Bill, and who would thus be enabled to collect the face value of the document or
 “instrument.”

The amendments were then agreed to.

Ordered. That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the amendment of the Law of Evidence in certain cases of misdemeanor, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Palmer* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the law respecting Building Societies;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Question which was, on Wednesday the 10th April instant, proposed, That there be laid before this House, a Statement showing:—

1. The amount of the Loan of 1876, and the amount actually received therefor;
2. The number of allotments, and the amount awarded to each allottee;
3. A Statement shewing when, and how the amount of said Loan was received, and whether allottees or any of them, and if any of them, which of them, availed themselves of the privilege of pre-payment, and if so, whether they were allowed interest or discount thereon and the total amount of such discount;
4. The amount of interest accrued or accruing on said stock allowed to the said allottees respectively, as against the amount payable to them respectively;
5. The item of Commission and charges of, and incident to the said Loan in detail, and to whom paid;
6. The rate of interest payable by the Dominion on the said Loan, regard being had to the amount actually received, and the period it has to run;

And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,— Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 18th April, 1878, as followeth:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration the questions relating to the construction of the *Georgian Bay* Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the extension westward of the *Canada* Central Railway, in consideration of a subsidy to be paid by the Government, as provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874.

That a contract was entered into in 1874, with Mr. *A. B. Foster*, for the building of the *Georgian Bay* Branch, under which Mr. *Foster* was to execute all the surveys, as well as perform the work of construction from the mouth of *French River*, eighty-five miles eastward.

That on the 28th February, 1876, this contract was annulled, and Mr. *Foster* was paid such portions of his expenditures on the survey as were reported by the Chief Engineer to be serviceable to the Department in completing the survey.

That on the 4th November, 1874, an Order in Council was passed under the terms of the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 14, known as the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874, whereby a subsidy of \$12,000 per mile was granted to the *Canada* Central

Railway Company, for a distance not exceeding 120 miles from the eastern end of the *Georgian Bay Branch* above referred to, upon the conditions :—

1st. That the road should be built upon a line to be approved by the Minister of Public Works, but which was defined generally, as ascending the valley of the *Bonnechère* from the vicinity of *Douglas Village*, *via Golden Lake* and *Round Lake*, and thence by as direct a line as might be found to *Burnt Lake*, and thence to the proposed terminus of the *Georgian Bay Branch*—about the 85th mile from *Georgian Bay*.

2nd. That the Company should, within one month, satisfy the Minister of Public Works that they had entered into a *bonâ fide* contract for the building of the Railway.

3rd. That running powers should be given to certain roads on stated conditions.

4th. That the Government or the lessees of the Government line from *Georgian Bay*, should possess running powers on similar terms to the Companies designated.

5th. That payment of the subsidy should be made on the completion of the Railway in sections of not less than 20 miles, upon the certificate of an Engineer to be appointed by the Government.

That in consequence of the annulling of the contract for building the *Georgian Bay Branch*, it was considered best to complete the survey of the country to be traversed, which had been to a great extent executed by the Engineers of the Contractor, with the result of raising some doubts as to the best direction.

That it was deemed inadvisable to urge the *Canada Central Railway Company* to proceed with the building of the subsidized line until the more complete examination and survey of the country should have been accomplished.

That Mr. *Hazlewood*, the Engineer originally charged with making an examination of the country from the mouth of *French River* to the neighbourhood of *Douglas* and *Pembroke*, reported that a line, with fair gradients and average work was practicable, in the direction indicated by the Order in Council referred to.

That the Engineers of the *Canada Central*, and those employed by Mr. *Foster*, reported more serious obstacles in grades and engineering work, and difficulties after leaving the lower part of the *Bonnechère* valley; and though the Chief Engineer stated that he believed that a more thorough exploration would prove that they were mistaken, it became necessary to ascertain the facts with greater particularity.

That Mr. *Lumsden* was therefore despatched early in the season of 1876, with a strong party to do the work.

That this Engineer has reported, as the result of the season's operations, that a fair line can be obtained on Mr. *Hazlewood's* plan, but that for a considerable distance the work will be somewhat heavy in consequence of the prevalence of rock cutting, and that the maximum grade rising eastward would be 52·80 feet per mile in an aggregate distance of about seven miles, and that there are three miles of the same grade rising westward. That this grade, though not excessive, is much higher than Mr. *Hazlewood* expected.

That the Engineer employed by the *Canada Central Railway Company* has reported that so far as works of construction are concerned, a more favorable line could be obtained ascending from *Pembroke* on a line nearly parallel with the *Ottawa River*, and distant from the same after leaving the *Petewawa River*, an average of 8 or 10 miles, and touching in its course the south east corner of *Lake Nipissing*.

That the same Engineer reports generally that the alignment of the road is good, and that it will not exceed six per cent. of curvature; that from *Pembroke* to *Nipissing Road*, five rivers are crossed, four requiring bridges of a span of 100 feet, and one (the *Petewawa*), a span of 400 feet; that forty miles are through a spruce, tamarac and hardwood country, and 90 miles through burnt woods and open country, the soil generally being of a sandy or gravelly character, with considerable reaches of clayey sand and sandy loam.

That the estimated distance from *Pembroke* to the south-east corner of *Lake Nipissing* is about 130 miles. This point is about 20 miles further west than the point previously determined on as the eastern terminus of the *Canada Pacific Railway*

(thus saving to the public the construction of about 20 miles of railway.) From this point westward to *Cantin's Bay*, the projected Station on *French River*, the distance is between 50 and 55 miles.

That the *Canada Central Railway Company*, in a letter dated 10th February, 1877, proposed that the Company should build the Westward extension from *Pembroke* on this line, to the south-east corner of *Lake Nipissing* for a total bonus of \$1,440,000, being at the rate of \$12,000 per mile upon 120 miles; that payment of the subsidy should be made on the basis of 80 per cent. of the expenditure, the drawback of 20 per cent. to be paid on the completion of every ten miles, the line to be completed within three (3) years, and 75 per cent. of the value of rails delivered on the ground to be paid as the rails are delivered.

That Mr. *Fleming*, Engineer-in-Chief, to whom the proposal was referred, reports as follows:—

“ CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY,
“ OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
“ OTTAWA, February 16th, 1877.

“ The Hon. *A. Mackenzie*,
“ Minister of Public Works.

“ SIR,—I have the the honor to report on the proposal made by the *Canada Central Railway Co.*, in the communication addressed to you of date 10th inst.

“ I do not altogether concur with the view expressed as to the impossibility of finding a line and building a first class railway on the route originally laid down “ by the valley of the *Bonnechère*. It is due, I think, to an officer on my staff, Mr. “ *Hazlewood*, to state that the surveys which have since been made substantially “ confirm the report on the reconnaissance which he made in 1874. He was instructed “ to walk over the ground and report if it would be practicable to build a railway “ across the country in a direct course. On his return he reported that he felt quite “ safe in stating that a railway could be located on a direct course between the mouth “ of *French River* and *Burnt Lake*; in fact that the departure from a straight line “ would probably not increase the distance more than 5 per cent.”

He further reported on the character of the country between *Burnt Lake* and *Renfrew*, *via* the valley of the *Bonnechère* River, and expressed the opinion that there would not be any great difficulty in finding a practicable line for the railway.

“ While I have, as yet, seen nothing to alter my own views with respect to the “ general accuracy of Mr. *Hazlewood's* report, I am satisfied that there are no “ engineering objections to the proposal now submitted by the *Canada Central Railway Company* to extend the line westerly from *Pembroke* instead of from *Renfrew*.

“ Indeed the information obtained goes to show that a line with more favorable “ gradients may be obtained on the route now proposed to be adopted by the *Canada Central*, and that it will serve the interests of the country fully as well. I have, “ therefore, no hesitation in recommending that the proposal be favorably enter- “ tained.

“ I think it would be well to stipulate with the *Canada Central Company* that “ the gradients ascending westerly may be as high as 52'80 per mile, but that the “ maximum ascending in the opposite direction should be 26'40 per mile; and that “ the curvature and general alignment should be approved by the Department.”

“ (Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING.”

That the House of Assembly of the Province of *Quebec*, on February 13th, 1875, passed a Resolution, which was communicated to the Government of *Canada*, stating that “ according to the reports of eminent men on the nature and configuration of “ the ground, it appears that a trace which would follow the *Matawan* would present “ the cheapest, the easiest, the shortest route for the development of the vast com- “ merce of the West and of the *Pacific*, as well for the branch of the *Pacific* to the

“ East of the *Georgian Bay*, as for the line to be subsidized by the Government * *
 “ and that in the event the exploration proves that a preferable line to that of the
 “ *Motawan* exists to the South of the River *Ottawa*, the line to be subsidized by the
 “ Government, be brought to *Pembroke*, and not to *Renfrew*, where a junction with
 “ the railway system of the Province of *Quebec* is impossible, seeing the enormous
 “ expense which it would entail.”

That since that period the Government of *Quebec* have commenced the construction of railways on the northern side of the *St. Lawrence* and *Ottawa* Rivers, and the railway from *Montreal* westward to *Ottawa* has been completed by that Government.

That though the line would be lengthened by this deflection to the northward, the western end of the subsidized line would, as stated, reach a point much further to the westward of the previously proposed terminus, or junction with that portion of the *Canada Pacific* Railway proposed to be built under the terms of the Act, to the *French River*, and would thus save to the public the cost of constructing about 20 miles of railway.

The Committee of Council, after fully considering the facts as already summarized, recommend,—

First—That the proposition of the *Canada Central Railway Company* to extend the line to such point as may be selected by the Government as the terminus of the *Canada Pacific* Railway, at or near the crossing of the *Nipissing* Road at the South East corner of Lake *Nipissing*, for the sum of one million and four hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$1,440,000) should be accepted, upon the condition as to grades, recommended by the Chief Engineer—and that the total payment to be made shall not, under any circumstances, exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) per mile.

Second—That the Company shall, within three months of the ratification of this Order in Council by the House of Commons, satisfy the Minister of Public Works that they have entered into a *bona fide* contract or contracts, for the building of the Railway, and have provided sufficient means, with the Government bonus, to secure the completion of the line—and also that the Company shall, from the date of such contracts, make continuously such progress as will justify the hope of the completion of the line within the time mentioned.

Third—That the Company shall enter into an agreement to grant running powers, on terms to be approved by the Governor in Council, to the *Montreal, Ottawa* and *Occidental Railway*, now in process of construction from *Montreal* on the northern side of the *Ottawa River*, or any railway in extension thereof, from any point of intersection west of the Town of *Renfrew*, that may be approved of by the Governor in Council, and also to the *Kingston* and *Pembroke Railway Company*, from the point of intersection of their line, provided such point of intersection is at or west of *Renfrew*, and to such other companies as may have the termini of their systems on or towards Lake *Huron*, and which may be designated by the Governor in Council as entitled to such running powers: Provided that the terms of such running powers to any of the said companies or roads may be mutually agreed upon by the *Canada Central Railway Company* and the *Quebec* Government, and the other companies named, and in the event of disagreement, the conditions to be settled by arbitration, one arbitrator to be selected by each party, and one by the Governor in Council.

The Government of *Canada* and the lessees or future owners of the Government line, westward of the western terminus of the subsidized line, shall possess running powers on the said railway on similar terms to the Companies designated.

Fourth—That payments be made to the extent of Eighty (80) per cent. of the said bonus of \$12,000 per mile on the completion of every ten miles—one-half of such payment may be advanced when work equal to five miles is completed on any one section, on the certificate of the Chief Engineer that satisfactory progress is being made—and payment to the extent of Sixty (60) per cent. may be made on work extending over twenty-five miles, upon the certificate of the Chief Engineer that such work is equal to ten miles of completed track.

The balance to be paid on the entire completion of the railway to the *Nipissing* Road at the south-east corner of Lake *Nipissing*; Provided that payments may be made upon rails delivered, to the extent of Seventy-five (75) per cent. of the market value thereof—the amount so paid on rails to be deducted from each settlement of ten miles.

All payments to be made on the certificate of the Chief Engineer.

They further recommend that payments be made to the extent of Eighty (80) per cent. of the work actually executed, on the completion of every ten miles, in the proportion which Ten thousand dollars per mile bears to the actual cost of each Section.

The Company, however, to have the option of substituting the payment by the Government of the interest (or part of the interest) on bonds of the Company, running over such term of years as may be hereafter approved by the Governor in Council, in lieu of the mileage subsidy referred to.

The terms and conditions in all other respects to be the same as above provided.

The grant to be operative only after the ratification of this Order in Council by resolution of the House of Commons.

Certified.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,— Agreement made between the Honorable *Alexander Mackenzie*, as Minister of Public Works of *Canada*, and the *Moncton* Gas Light and Water Company as followeth:—

This Agreement made this Twenty-third day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between the Honorable *Alexander Mackenzie*, as Minister of Public Works of *Canada*, and the *Moncton* Gas Light and Water Company;

Whereas it is advisable for the better working of the Intercolonial Railway at *Moncton*, to organize a system of Gas and Water Works to supply the Workshops at *Moncton* with these articles;

And whereas the *Moncton* Gas Light and Water Company, who are about to establish Gas Works and Water Works at the Town of *Moncton*, in the Province of *New Brunswick*, for the use of that Town, have signified their willingness to supply the Intercolonial Railway at that place with such quantity of gas and water as may be required from their proposed Works;

And whereas, by Order in Council of the 26th March, 1878, the Minister of Public Works of *Canada* was authorized to enter into an agreement with the *Moncton* Gas Light and Water Company for the supply of water and gas for the Intercolonial Workshops at *Moncton, N.B.*, in accordance with the conditions hereinafter specified for such a number of years as may be deemed best in the interest of the Railway;

Now, therefore, the said Minister and the *Moncton* Gas Light and Water Company do agree as follows:—

1st. Water Supply.

1st. The *Moncton* Gas and Water Company agree to provide a reservoir giving a head of water, at the Railway Works, of about one hundred feet, and that their supply pipes leading to and up to the Railway grounds shall not be less than twelve inches in diameter and one-half inch or nine-sixteenths of an inch in thickness.

2nd. The said Company agree also to supply the Intercolonial Railway with all the water they require for the use of their engines, station, workshops and every purpose within the Railway grounds at *Moncton*, including a full pressure through such hydrants as may now exist, or may hereafter exist for fire purposes.

3rd. The said Company shall give and secure a full supply of pure and wholesome water to the Railway for all the purposes it may require, whether specially stated in the foregoing clause or not.

4th. Should the Company fail to provide a full and regular supply of water, such as may be required at any time, the Government reserves the privilege of refusing

any longer to receive water from the Company, on giving them written notice to that effect; and in such case the Company shall not be entitled to any compensation on account of the cancelling of this agreement at any time before the expiration of the period of the present agreement.

5th. The Government agrees that the Railway shall not unnecessarily waste water, and shall not supply water through their pipes outside of the Railway grounds to other parties.

6th. The Government shall pay the sum of *Three Thousand Dollars* a year for such water supply, for a period of ten years, from the date at which the supply shall commence. And the Government shall have the option, at the end of such period of ten years, of renewing the contract for the supply of water for a further period of ten years, if they so desire, on the same terms. Provided the supply of water required does not exceed the average quantity used during the said previous term of ten years. And in case such supply should be increased, the sum to be paid for such additional quantity of water required, shall be fixed by mutual agreement between the parties, and in case of disagreement, the value thereof shall be submitted for settlement by arbitration, each party naming an arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so chosen, selecting a third.

2nd. Gas Supply.

1st. The *Moncton* Water and Gas Company agree to establish Gas Works at *Moncton* and to supply, at the boundary of the Intercolonial Railway grounds, good gas, of a proper illuminating power, as regularly, and in such quantities as the Railway may require.

2nd. The gas shall be measured by means of approved meters furnished by the Company, and situated within the Railway grounds.

3rd. If, at any time, hereafter, impure gas be furnished, or if the supply of good gas should be insufficient or irregular, the Company, at the first request, shall take immediate steps to furnish pure and proper gas, and in the quantities, and as regularly as may be required by the Railway.

4th. The Government agree to pay, therefor, at a rate not exceeding three dollars and twenty-five cents (\$3.25) per thousand feet, on the distinct understanding that, if any lower rate or price is charged to any other consumer, whether by discount or otherwise, the Government shall have the benefit of such reduced rate or price charged to and paid by other consumers, which rate or price shall be paid quarterly.

5th. The Government reserves the privilege of terminating the present agreement at any time after a period of ten years (unless sooner determined by reason of breach of any of the conditions of this contract) without, in either case, the said Company being entitled to any compensation or indemnity whatsoever.

6th. This agreement to be subject to the approval of the House of Commons of *Canada* during its present Session.

In witness whereof the said parties hereunto have set their hands and seals at the day and year first above written, in duplicate.

Signed, sealed and delivered in behalf of the
Moncton Gas Light and Water Company }
 by *John Leonard Harris*, the President }
 of said Company, in presence of }
 H. A. FISSIAULT,
 E. BANCE.

JOHN L. HARRIS,
President.

[L.S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Minister
 of Public Works of *Canada*, and counter-
 signed by the Secretary of said Public
 Works, in presence of }
 H. A. FISSIAULT,
 E. BANCE.

A. MACKENZIE.
 F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

[L.S.]

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 25th April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That, in obedience to the Order of the House of yesterday, the Clerk of the House had laid on the Table a Statement shewing the ages, names, present salaries and length of service of each officer and permanent clerk in the Department of the Clerk of the House; also the names and salaries or daily pay, with date of employment, and date when pay commenced of the Sessional or extra clerks, at present employed in the service of the House; also a Statement by the Sergeant at Arms, shewing the ages, names, salaries or daily pay and length of service of Messengers and others in his Department, whether employed permanently or otherwise, as followeth:—

Ages.	Names of Officers and Permanent Clerks.		Present Salary.	Length of Service.	Remarks.
			\$	Years	
68	Alfred Patrick.....	The Clerk of the House.....	3,400	51	
54	D. W. Macdonell.....	The Sergeant-at-Arms	2,400	24	
56	Henry Hartney.....	Deputy Clerk of the House and Accountant	2,800	40	
53	Eugène U. Piché.....	First Clerk Assistant.....	2,100	5	
40	John G. Bourinot.....	Second Clerk Assistant	1,800	5	And four years in Senate.
35	Henry R. Smith.....	Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms.....	1,200	19	
78	Gustavus W. Wicksteed.....	Law Clerk.....	3,400	49	
42	William Wilson.....	Principal English Translator and Assistant Law Clerk.....	2,000	20	
45	T. G. Coursolles.....	Principal French Translator and Assistant Law Clerk.....	2,000	21	
38	L. O. David.....	Translator of Votes and Journals	1,800	2	
47	F. Hayes.....	Assistant English Translator	1,600	20	
51	J. F. Gingras.....	Assistant French Translator.....	1,700	28	
37	J. A. Génand.....	Assistant French Translator	1,400	13	
35	R. J. Wicksteed.....	Assistant English Translator	1,200	6	
29	Joseph Tassé.....	Assistant French Translator	1,450	6	
30	A. Fréchette.....	Assistant French Translator.....	1,200	4	
30	L. Laframboise.....	Assistant French Translator.....	1,000	1	
29	E. Quéry.....	Assistant French Translator.....	800	2	
46	F. MacGillivray.....	Clerk of Routine and Records.....	1,400	24	
58	Henry B. Stuart.....	Principal Engrossing Clerk.....	1,200	35	
55	James S. Sloane.....	Stationery and Proof-reading Clerk	1,200	18	
37	R. Mc. G. Moffat.....	Indexing Clerk	1,000	7	
64	Thaddeus Patrick.....	Principal Clerk of Railway and Banking Committees	1,800	44	
36	Charles Panet.....	Principal Clerk to Standing Orders, and Clerk to Private Bills, Committees	1,200	19	
27	E. P. Hartney.....	Assistant Clerk of Railway and Banking Committees and Clerk of Public Accounts Committee.....	1,200	6	
21	Walter Todd.....	Assistant Clerk of Standing Orders Committee	800	3	And six months in Dept. of Interior.
56	Jean P. Leprohon.....	Principal Clerk of Committees	1,600	34	
.....	do	Speaker's Secretary	300	.....
62	François X. Blanchet.....	Assistant Clerk of Committees.....	1,200	29	
61	Herman Poetter.....	Principal Clerk of Votes	1,700	28	
37	William C. Bowles.....	Assistant Clerk of Votes and Private Secretary to the Clerk of the House.....	1,450	23	

NAMES of Officers and Permanent Clerks.—Continued.

Ages.	Names of Officers and Permanent Clerks.	Present Salary.	Length of Service.		Remarks.
			\$	Years.	
46	William B. Ross.....	1,800		29	
47	A. G. D. Taylor.....				
		1,300		29	
42	Henry Lindsay.....	1,100		22	
47	Pierre Rivet.....	1,500		29	
36	J. H. T. Blais.....	1,000		24	
30	Robert Brewer.....	1,000		5	
40	Henry Low.....	800		3	And two years in Customs Dept.
26	P. Poirier.....	1,000		6	
27	T. Falardeau.....	800		16	
64	E. Pelletier.....	900		35	

PERMANENT SESSIONAL CLERKS.

Names.	Salaries.
R. A. Kent.....	\$400 per Session.
P. A. Stewart.....	400 do
F. Talbot.....	400 do
F. Bedard.....	400 do
James Dalton.....	400 do

EXTRA Clerks employed at Opening of Session.

Names.	Daily Pay.	Date of Employment.	Date when Pay commenced.
<i>English Engrossing Clerks.</i>			
W. F. Costigan.....	4 00	February 7.....	February 7
T. C. B. Fraser.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7
W. L. Gane.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7
Charles McGrath.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7
<i>The Clerks' Office.</i>			
A. P. Patrick.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7
<i>Law Clerks' Office.</i>			
W. D. Ross.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7
<i>English Translators' Office.</i>			
T. Marshall.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7

EXTRA Clerks employed at Opening of Session—Continued.

Names.	Daily Pay.	Date of Employment.	Date when Pay commenced.
<i>Post Office.</i>			
J. Stansfeld.....	4 00	February 7.....	February 7
R. Harris.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7
<i>Speaker's Secretary's Office.</i>			
W. Walsh.....	3 00	do 7.....	do 7
<i>Stationery Office.</i>			
A. Sloane.....	3 00	do 7.....	do 7
<i>Proof Reading.</i>			
H. W. Hartney.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7
<i>Immigration Committee.</i>			
A. H. Manning.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7
<i>Sergeant-at-Arm's Office.</i>			
F. Macdonald.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7
<i>French Journal Clerks' Office.</i>			
W. Fanning.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7
<i>Office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.</i>			
J. Frenette.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7
Ferdinand Poliquin.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7
<i>French Translators' Office.</i>			
L. J. Pitau.....	5 00	do 7.....	do 7
J. N. Bienvenu.....	5 00	do 7.....	do 7
J. C. E. Godin.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7
C. E. Emond.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7
G. P. B. Casgrain.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7
G. A. de St. Georges.....	4 00	do 7.....	do 7

EXTRA CLERKS EMPLOYED AT SUBSEQUENT DATES.

<i>English Copying Clerks.</i>			
C. R. Maclean.....	4 00	February 11...	February 11
Wm. Archer.....	4 00	do 12...	do 12
Hugh Ross.....	4 00	do 13...	do 13

EXTRA Clerks employed at Subsequent Dates.—Continued.

Names.	Daily Pay.	Date of Employment.	Date when Pay commenced.
<i>English Copying Clerks.</i>			
	\$		
W. T. R. Preston.....	4 00	February 18...	February 18
J. F. McManus.....	4 00	do 15...	do 15
<i>French Copying Clerks.</i>			
E. Ducondu.....	4 00	do 11...	do 11
P. E. Gingras.....	4 00	do 11...	do 11
L. Blanchet.....	3 00	do 18...	do 18
W. F. Commeau.....	4 00	do 15...	do 15
<i>French Translators' Office.</i>			
P. A. Kierskowski.....	4 00	do 18...	do 18
<i>Engaged making copies of Returns to Addresses.</i>			
Jas. McGinley.....	5 00	do 18...	do 7
D. J. MacDonell.....	4 00	do 18...	do 18
D. Langstaff.....	4 00	do 18...	do 18
J. Taylor.....	4 00	do 18...	do 18
W. A. Hope.....	4 00	do 19...	do 19
W. E. Soare.....	4 00	March 5...	do 19
Thos. Maitland.....	3 00	February 18...	do 18
MacIntyre.....	3 00	March 27...	March 27

(Signed)

ALFRED PATRICK,
Clerk of the House.THE CLERK'S OFFICE,
25th April, 1878.

MESSENGERS and Pages, Department of the Sergeant-at-Arms, Session, 1878.

Number.	Names.	—	Age.	When entered Service.	Salary.	Remarks.
<i>Permanent.</i>					\$ cts.	
1	L. Dubie.....	Housekeeper and Chief Mes- senger.....	35	1874	1,200 00	
2	Jos. Lemonde.....	Doorkeeper.....	50	1846	800 00	
3	Ed. Storr.....	Reading Room.....	59	1852	700 00	
4	Ed. Pelletier.....	Post Office.....	63	1848	900 00	
5	Ed. Stacy.....	Doorkeeper.....	66	1858	650 00	
6	N. Turgeon.....	Chief of the Pages.....	34	1859	700 00	
7	M. Lafamme.....	Messenger.....	57	1855	650 00	
8	Jos. Brown.....	Bank Messenger.....	67	1854	700 00	
9	E. Asselin.....	Speaker's Door.....	24	1868	600 00	
10	E. Derocher.....	Clerk's Door.....	66	1863	500 00	
11	V. Brice.....	Speaker's Messenger.....	37	1864	600 00	
12	A. Lizotte.....	Labourer.....	51	1876	400 00	
13	O. Roberge.....	Messenger.....	44	1854	650 00	
14	J. Sinclair.....	Carpenter.....	48	1860	700 00	
15	J. Fitzsimmons.....	Night Watch.....	46	1864	600 00	
16	G. Smith.....	do.....	34	1867	600 00	
<i>Sessional.</i>						
1	Jos. Turgeon.....	Doorkeeper.....	41	1855	200 00	Allowance for the Session.
2	P. Labelle.....	Messenger.....	41	1857	200 00	do
3	C. Brazeault.....	Newspaper Vault.....	48	1859	200 00	do
4	J. C. Boudreault.....	Smoking Room.....	55	1861	200 00	do
5	J. C. Jones.....	Making Hansard Files.....	29	1862	200 00	do
6	A. Lortie.....	Reading Room.....	42	1862	200 00	do
7	L. Lafranchise.....	Doorkeeper.....	54	1863	200 00	do
8	J. Hurley.....	Timekeeper.....	31	1867	200 00	do
9	N. Jallet.....	Doorkeeper.....	33	1866	200 00	do
10	J. Martel.....	do.....	36	1866	200 00	do
11	Wm. O'Keefe.....	Reporters' Door.....	54	1866	200 00	do
12	B. Champagne.....	Paste Room.....	36	1867	200 00	do
13	P. Cunningham.....	Reporters' Door.....	65	1867	200 00	do
14	E. Corridon.....	Doorkeeper.....	34	1872	200 00	do
15	A. Simard.....	Messenger.....	49	1864	200 00	do
16	R. B. Bell.....	Senators' Gallery.....	41	1873	200 00	do
17	J. Murphy.....	Messenger.....	48	1874	200 00	do
18	P. Kealey.....	Doorkeeper.....	42	1874	200 00	do
19	O. Jobin.....	Messenger.....	40	1875	200 00	do
20	J. Masson.....	do.....	38	1875	200 00	do
21	P. Manihan.....	do.....	47	1875	200 00	do
22	R. Harris.....	Doorkeeper.....	56	1876	200 00	do
23	J. Ryan.....	Speaker's Gallery.....	35	1876	200 00	do
24	J. Turner.....	Messenger.....	22	1876	200 00	do
25	A. W. Pratt.....	do.....	29	1876	200 00	do
26	J. Barrett.....	do.....	19	1878	200 00	do
27	P. Brennan.....	do.....	24	1878	200 00	do
28	T. Christie.....	do.....	24	1878	200 00	do
29	T. Morris.....	do.....	27	1878	200 00	do
30	J. Kennedy.....	do.....	29	1876	200 00	do
31	J. B. Paquette.....	do.....	29	1878	200 00	do
32	C. Larocque.....	do.....	45	1878	200 00	do
33	T. Warwicker.....	do.....	32	1878	200 00	do
34	A. Wereley.....	do.....	48	1878	200 00	do
35	P. O'Connor.....	do.....	27	1878	200 00	do

MESSENGERS and Pages, Department of the Sergeant-at-Arms—Continued.

PAGES, 1878.

Number.	Names.	—	Age.	When entered Service.	Salary.		Remarks.
					\$	cts.	
1	A. Boudreault	Page	17	1873	1 50		Per day.
2	C. DeWitt	do	16	1874	1 50		do
3	J. Batterton	do	16	1873	1 50		do
4	A. Helmer	do	13	1876	1 50		do
5	J. Donovan	do	14	1876	1 50		do
6	J. Lyons	do	14	1876	1 50		do
7	P. O'Brien	do	14	1876	1 50		do
8	O. St. Jacques	do	14	1876	1 50		do
9	A. Provost	Reporters' Room	13	1877	1 50		do
10	C. Hogue	Paste Room	19	1877	1 50		do
11	J. Tough	Bath Room	20	1872	1 50		do
12	W. Lamb	Reporters' Room	23	1872	1 50		do

Mr. Mackenzie, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for copies of all notices and letters issued by the Department of Public Works, calling, either by the public press or otherwise, for tenders for the supply of Railway Spikes for the *Canada Pacific* Railway, with copy of all answers or tenders received from the 1st January, 1876, to the 31st December, 1877, and the names of the parties to whom the Contract or Contracts were awarded, and for what quantity and what price in each case; and also a similar Return for spikes required for the *Intercolonial Railway*, from the 1st January, 1872. (*Sessional Papers, No. 108.*)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 1st April, 1878, for papers and correspondence between the Superintendent of the *Prince Edward Island* Railway and the Department of Public Works, shewing how many miles of wire fence have been taken down and replaced by post and batten fence; and also, papers shewing the cost of erecting said post and batten fence, and vouchers for the same. (*Sessional Papers, No. 109.*)

Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1878, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and *T. M. Boggs*, in relation to his dismissal from the office of Train Despatcher at *Truro* on the *Intercolonial Railway*; together with all correspondence with the General Superintendent of the Government Railways; with any Reports or minutes of investigation in relation to said dismissal of *Mr. Boggs*, and a statement of the number of persons now engaged in performing the duties imposed upon *Mr. Boggs* at the time of the accident which led to his dismissal. (*Sessional Papers, No. 210.*)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 27th March, 1878, for copies of correspondence between *Mrs. Edward Murphy*, of *Barnaby River, Miramichi, N.B.*, and officers of the *Intercolonial Railway*, in relation to the killing of a cow on said Railway; also copies of all evidence and Reports in relation to the same. (*Sessional Papers, No. 211.*)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 28th February, 1878, for copies of all Reports of Engineers, memorials, papers and correspondence, relating to the survey and location of the line of the *Pacific Railway* between *Red River* and *Battleford*, and not heretofore laid before Parliament; and also all Reports, memorials, papers and correspondence relating to the proposed line of said Railway between the same points but south of *Lake Manitoba*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 201.*)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1878, for Report of surveys made of *Lakes Manitoba* and *Winnipegosis*, the *Waterhen River* and *Little Saskatchewan River*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 110.*)

Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1878, for copies of all correspondence, Orders in Council, or Reports connected with the removal from office or resignation of *George Taylor*, from the office of Assistant Railway Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway. (*Sessional Papers, No. 21p.*)

Mr. *Huntington*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 1st April, 1878, for copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the dismissal of *D. McDonald*, Postmaster at *Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 111.*)

Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th March, 1878, for copies of petitions from the inhabitants of the Parish of *Perth*, in the County of *Victoria, N.B.*, praying for the establishment of new Way or Post Offices in that parish, and all correspondence between the Government and the Inspector of Post Offices for *New Brunswick*, and all other correspondence bearing upon the same subject. (*Sessional Papers, No. 112.*)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 1st April, 1878, for copies of all correspondence touching the resignation of *J. Cadigan*, as Postmaster at *Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton County*. (*Sessional Papers No. 113.*)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 1st April, 1878, for copies of all correspondence relating to the dismissal of *James Corbett*, Postmaster at *Lorway Mines, Cape Breton County*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 114.*)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 1st April, 1878, for copies of all correspondence between the Post-office Department and all persons touching the Postmaster and Post-office affairs at *Victoria Mines, Cape Breton County*, for the past three years. (*Sessional Papers, No. 115.*)

Mr. *Burpee*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for a copy of the Report for the year 1877, of *J. P. Gauvreau*, Esquire, in his capacity as Collector of Customs for the Port of *Rimouski*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 116.*)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for copies of all correspondence respecting the establishment of Bonded Warehouses at the Village of *Carron Brook* and Town of *Clinton*, in the County of *Huron*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 117.*)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 4th March, 1878, for a Return of the amount of all Tubing imported into Canada during the year immediately preceding the imposition of duty on Tubing by the Tariff of last Session, said Return to give the importers, quantity imported, invoice price, and at what port entered. (*Sessional names of the Papers, No. 118.*)

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act to confer certain powers on the *Montreal Building Association* by the name of ‘ The *Montreal Investment and Building Company* ’ ” ; And also, the Bill to amend the Law respecting Building Societies, and have agreed to report the said Bills, with amendments. With reference to the last-mentioned Bill, your Committee would recommend that, in consequence of the advanced period of the Session and as the provisions of the Bill affect mainly private interests, the Bill be placed among the Private Bill Orders for consideration in Committee of the whole House.

On motion of Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Gibbs (Ontario South)*,
Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Law respecting Building Societies, be placed

among the Private Bill Orders for consideration in Committee of the Whole House, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, and that the Rule on Standing Orders, relative to Private Bills, be suspended in relation to the said Bill.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the election of Members of the House of Commons;

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Brouse*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words, "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power to amend the same by inserting the following clause: 'When in any Province a non-resident elector is entitled by the laws in force in the Province to notify to the proper officer his selection of a polling district for polling his vote; such notice for any election to the House of Commons may be given to the Returning Officer for the Electoral District not less than eight days before the nomination, and the name of such elector shall thereupon be entered on the list of voters for the selected polling District and erased from any other list of voters for the Electoral District,'" inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said proposed amendment was, with leave of the House, withdrawn,

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Langevin* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Pope* (*Compton*), That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power to amend the 13th section, by adding in the 17th line, after the word 'situated' the following words: 'or the Prothonotary of said Court in the absence of said Judge from said Electoral District'; and in the 26th line after the word 'Judge' the following words: 'or Prothonotary, as the case may be,'" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided; and it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Elections of Members of the House of Commons."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply;

And the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. *MacKay* (*Cape Breton*), moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *MacDonnell*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House it is advisable to impose a duty of seventy-five cents per ton upon all coal imported into the Dominion, so as to help to meet the financial deficiency, and at the same time give a stimulus to a most important industry," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 26th April, 1878.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North),</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>McInnes,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>White (Hastings)—27.</i>
<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inv'ness)</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Church,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Béchar, d,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew)</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Riv.),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gouldge,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Yeo,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Young.—135.</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and six thousand dollars

be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Mounted Police, *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Young* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend Section sixty-eight of 'The Penitentiary Act 1875.'"

Bill intituled: "An Act to provide for the creation and registration of Home-stead Exemption Estates in the Territories of *Canada*."

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to authorize the *Stadacona* Fire and Life Insurance Company to reduce its capital stock, and for other purposes," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes before Three of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 26th April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of *Joseph Aumond*, and others, of *St. Jacques de l'Achigan*, County of *Montcalm*; praying for the reduction of the duties on Canadian Tobacco or the increase of duties on Foreign Tobacco.

The Petition of *Ferdinand Maceullough*, and others, of the City of *Montreal*, presented on Wednesday last, praying for the repeal of the Act incorporating the Canadian Securities Company (Limited), being read,

A Motion was made and seconded, That the said Petition be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled: "That in accordance with Rule 95, the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills having expired, it cannot be received.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1878, for a Return of all Appeals instituted before the Supreme Court of *Canada* since its creation, shewing the names of parties, the Court from whose judgment each Appeal has been brought, and

indicating the cases already disposed of by the said Supreme Court (whether by confirmation or reversal) and the cases yet pending. (*Sessional Papers, No. 80a.*)

Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1878, for a Return of all Petitions of Right transmitted to the Secretary of State since the passing of the "Petition of Right Act, 1876;" showing the names of Suppliants, the amount and nature of each claim, in what cases the Governor General's fiat that right be done to the parties was granted, and in what cases refused. (*Sessional Papers, No. 80c.*)

Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1878, for a Return of all cases instituted in the Exchequer Court of *Canada*, since its creation, shewing the names of parties, nature and amount of each claim, nature of proceeding (whether by Petition of Right or otherwise) and indicating separately the cases disposed of by the said Court, and those yet pending. (*Sessional Papers, No. 80b.*)

Mr. *Huntington*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 1st April, 1878, for copies of all correspondence relating to the removal of the Postmaster at *Cow Bay, Cape Breton*, together with all correspondence between the Post Office Department and all other parties touching the cause of his removal. (*Sessional Papers, No. 120.*)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 19th February, 1878, for copy of all correspondence about the carrying of the Mails by water from *Quebec to Murray Bay*, in the County of *Charlevoix*, for the year 1877, copy of all tenders received for said service for same period; copy of all arrangements for carrying the mail during the same period; together with a Statement shewing the total cost of said service for the season of 1877, and a separate Statement for the carrying of the same mails for the same period during the season of 1876, including in both instances the cost of carrying the mails to *Tadousac, Chicoutimi, Eboulements* and *Bay St. Paul*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 121.*)

Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th February, 1878, for copy of all tenders received in 1877, for the carrying by land of the Mails from *Quebec to Eboulements or Murray Bay*; also copy of all Orders in Council or Departmental Orders relating to the same, shewing the reasons why one special tender has been accepted, and also a Statement shewing the name of the late contractor for the carrying of said mails, the amount paid him, and the amount now paid and to whom for the same service, together with a copy of the correspondence on the said subject. (*Sessional Papers, No. 121a.*)

Mr. *Young*, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

That on the 11th March, 1878, your Committee ordered that *Peter Sutherland* of *Winnipeg*, should be summoned to appear before them to give evidence in reference to alleged irregularities in the awarding of Government contracts in *Winnipeg*;

That on the 14th March, the following telegram was received from Mr. *Sutherland*:

"OTTAWA, 14th March, 1878.

"By Telegraph from *Winnipeg, Manitoba*, to *E. P. Hartney, Clerk, Committee on Public Accounts, Ottawa.*

"Your telegram of 11th instant just received. Family and business reasons urgently forbid my leaving home unless absolutely necessary. My bookkeeper, *Wm. G. Scott*, knows all that I do, and if summoned, can leave forthwith. Please reply.

"P. SUTHERLAND."

That on the 21st March, the Committee ordered that *Wm. G. Scott*, Mr. *Sutherland's* bookkeeper, should be summoned to appear before them and give evidence in reference to the alleged irregularities in the awarding of Government contracts in

Winnipeg; to which Mr. Scott replied on the same day, stating that he would leave for *Ottawa* on Saturday;

That on the 28th March, Mr. D. A. Smith, M.P., laid the following telegrams before the Committee:—

“OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1878.

“*By Telegraph from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Donald A. Smith, House of Commons, Ottawa.*

“Neither myself nor *W. G. Scott* can give testimony against Mr. *Nixon* of a serious nature, and would ask to be relieved from going down. After mature consideration, I object to *Scott* giving evidence in my behalf.

“PETER SUTHERLAND.”

“OTTAWA, 22nd March, 1878.

“*To Peter Sutherland, Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

“Telegram received. Have no authority. Matter rests with Public Accounts Committee. Mr. *Young*, Chairman.

“DON. A. SMITH.”

The Chairman also read the following telegrams:—

“OTTAWA, 23rd March, 1878.

“*By Telegraph from Winnipeg to Mr. Young, Chairman Public Accounts Committee, Ottawa.*

“Neither myself nor *W. G. Scott* can give direct testimony implicating Mr. *Nixon*, and ask that summons to *Scott* be revoked. Answer.

“P. SUTHERLAND.”

“OTTAWA, 25th March, 1878.

“*To P. Sutherland, Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

“Have no power to revoke order of Committee without its sanction.

“J. YOUNG,
Chairman.

The Committee thereupon directed that a peremptory order be sent to Messrs. *Sutherland* and *Scott* of *Winnipeg*, requiring their immediate attendance.

That on the 1st April, Mr. *W. G. Scott* reported himself in attendance before the Committee in obedience to their summons;

That on the 12th April the Committee directed that another summons be sent to Mr. *Sutherland*, of *Winnipeg*, directing him to appear before them and to bring with him his letter and account books;

That on the 15th April the following telegram was sent:—

“OTTAWA 15th April, 1878.

“*To P. Sutherland, Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

“Committee insist on your immediate attendance. Answer yea or nay.

“E. P. HARTNEY,
“Clerk of Committee.

To which the following reply was received :—

“ OTTAWA, 16th April, 1878.

“ *By Telegraph from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to E. P. Hartney, Clerk, Public Accounts Committee.*

“ Have no wish to avoid examination ; if compelled to go down have to close my store ; will go, if indemnified for loss. Answer.

“ P. SUTHERLAND.’

That on the 17th April the Committee directed that Mr. *Sutherland* be informed that the Committee insisted on his attendance, and that the usual expenses would be allowed ;

That on the 19th April the following telegram was received :—

“ 19th April, 1878.

“ *By Telegraph from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to E. P. Hartney, Clerk, Committee on Public Accounts.*

“ Order examination here ; will shield no one ; absence disastrous to my affairs ; cannot leave.

“ P. SUTHERLAND.”

The Committee have considered it their duty to state the foregoing facts for the information of the House, as they deem it to be a most serious offence for any witness to refuse to obey the order of the Committee when it has been clothed by the House, with power to send for persons ; as the Session is too near its close, however, to enforce the order of the Committee, they take this means of placing the facts on record, so that action may be taken thereon at a future Session, if deemed advisable.

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Report of their Sub-Committee re-arranging the distribution of public printed Documents, as the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 3.*)

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Prince Edward)*, seconded by Mr. *Sinclair*,

Resolved, That in consequence of severe illness, leave of absence till the end of the Session be granted to *James Yeo*, Esquire, Member for *Prince County, Prince Edward Island*, and that his Sessional indemnity be computed as for the whole Session.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*,

Resolved, That when the House adjourns this day, it shall stand adjourned until Three o'clock P.M. To-morrow, and that Government business shall have precedence immediately after Routine proceedings, and that on and after Monday next the House shall, for the remainder of the Session, meet at Two o'clock in the afternoon on each day, including Saturdays.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply ;

And the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

Mr. *McDonald (Cape Breton)* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Campbell*, That all the words after “ That,” to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words “ it be resolved, That by a Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1877, “ dated 1st March, 1877 ; and also by a Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1877, and dated 20th March, 1877, for copies of all tenders and contracts, plans and other correspondence relating to the *Ingonish Harbor* contract in *Nova Scotia*, it appears :

That on the 10th May, 1873, the contract for building *Ingonish* Harbor was awarded to *F. W. McKennie*, for the sum of \$78,208.60 cents; that in pursuance thereof an agreement was entered into, on the 22nd July, 1873, between *F. W. McKennie* and the Minister of Public Works; that under the terms of the agreement, afterwards renewed between *Ross & McKay*, to whom the contract was transferred by the said *F. W. McKennie* and the present Government on the 5th February, 1874, it was stipulated, that any change which the Government Engineer deemed necessary to be made in the original plans, should be so made by the contractor, and if extra expenses were entailed by such changes, the contractor should be paid extra for them; but should the change lessen the original expense, then such should be deducted from the amount of the contract;

That by the said contract, the said *Ross & McKay* were bound to build a Breakwater 700 feet long, and were to make good all damages it might sustain during its construction; that they were to dredge a channel into the Harbor 200 feet wide, and fifteen feet deep; that the contract was to be finished on or before the 31st December, 1874; that the contractor was liable for any salary or wages due the person superintending the work, in behalf of the Government, for any time he might serve in so superintending beyond the 31st December, 1874;

That on the 30th September, 1875, *Mr. Perley*, Government Engineer, six months after the work should have been finished, recommended extra work, estimated to cost \$2,000;

That it appears the said Breakwater was not taken off the hands of the contractors before the 17th February, 1877; that at that time there was but 565 feet of the Breakwater, the contractor was to construct completed—or 135 feet less than allowed by the terms of the contract;

That it does not appear that the channel has been dredged 200 feet wide, and 15 feet deep, as per terms of contract, and as recommended on the 26th January, 1876, both by *Mr. Perley* and *Mr. Baillargé*; but, on the contrary, the papers go to show that it has been dredged only 60 feet wide and 12 feet deep;

That it appears the sum of \$1,975 was paid one *Angus McLeod*, Superintendent on this work, in behalf of the Government for attendance subsequent to the 31st December, 1874, the time on which the work should have been completed;

That notwithstanding the reduction in the length of the Breakwater, and that the dredging was not done to the width of 200 feet, and to the depth of 15 feet, but only to 60 feet wide, and 12 feet deep, and the extension of the time for building it to over two years, the Government paid the full amount of contract \$78,208.60 cents; and also extras to the amount of \$3,643, without deducting therefrom the allowance for the Breakwater being less in length, and the dredging less in width and depth as aforesaid, and without deducting the \$1,975, paid for the services of Superintendent after the time allowed for the completion of the contract;

That in the opinion of this House there was paid to the contractors a great deal more than ought to have been paid, causing serious loss to the Country " inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Thompson (Caribou),</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>

<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Lanther,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa),</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac)—49.</i>
<i>Ferguson,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Robiliard,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inw'ne's)</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew)</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Burpee, (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Hills,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'ld)</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Young.—98.</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee.

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it to resume the same at Half-past Seven o'clock P.M.

Half-past Seven O'Clock P.M.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Law respecting Building Societies, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bowell* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to confer certain powers on the *Montreal Building Association* by the name of 'The *Montreal Investment and Building Company*,'" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr.

McDougall (Renfrew) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendment made to the Bill was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to authorize the *Stadacona* Fire and Life Insurance Company to reduce its Capital Stock, and for other purposes," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The Committee of Supply was resumed.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million seven hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Post Office, viz:—For *Ontario*, \$777,000; for *Quebec*, \$474,000; for *New Brunswick*, \$167,000; for *Nova Scotia*, \$196,000; for *Prince Edward Island*, \$46,000; for *Manitoba*, \$24,000; for *British Columbia*, \$69,000; for *North-West Territory*, \$14,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Lachine* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Cornwall* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Lawrence* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Welland* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Anne's* Lock and Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Carillon* Lock and Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Grenville* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of improving approach to *Culbute* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous expenses, in connection with Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolutions to be reported.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

SATURDAY, 27th April, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Young* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled, “An Act respecting persons imprisoned in default of giving sureties to keep the peace,” without any amendment.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: “An Act respecting the ‘Ontario Express and Transportation Company,’” with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then The House, having continued to sit till five minutes before Three of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till this day.

Saturday, 27th April, 1878.

PRAYERS.

Mr. *Young*, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the evidence taken in regard to the alleged irregularities in the awarding of Government Contracts in Winnipeg; together with all the telegrams which have passed between the Committee and the different witnesses summoned, as the Third Report of the said Committee. (*Appendix, No. 1.*)

Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), from the Select Committee appointed to supervise the official reporting of the Debates of the House during the present Session, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee finding that at this late period of the Session difficulties have presented themselves in maturing any plan for official reporting of the Debates for the next Session of Parliament, respectfully recommend that His Honor the Speaker be empowered to make such arrangements during the recess, as will ensure the official taking of notes of the Debates of next Session till such time as the House may take action in the matter.

Mr. *Langevin* moved, seconded by Mr. *White* (*Hastings*), and the Question being proposed, That this House do now adjourn; And a debate arising thereupon:—The Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-three thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Public Buildings,

Ottawa, viz.: Grounds, \$28,100; Extension of Western Block, \$25,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Improvement of Navigable Rivers, viz.: Improvement of Navigable Rivers, \$10,000; *St. Laurence*, removal of Chains and Anchors, \$15,000; *Neebish Rapids*, River *St. Mary*, *Lake Huron*, \$9,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Ontario*, viz.: *Guelph* Custom House, Excise and Post Office, \$4,000; *Kingston* Royal Military College, Repairing Fortifications, \$30,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Quebec*, viz.: Repairing Fortifications, *Quebec*, \$60,000; Post Office and Custom House, *St. John*, P.Q., \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *New Brunswick*, viz.: Custom House, *St. John*, N.B., \$85,000; Savings Bank, *St. John*, N.B., \$30,000; Post Office, *St. John*, N.B., \$70,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Marine Hospital, *Lunenburg*, *Nova Scotia*, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *British Columbia*, viz.: Public Buildings, repairs, \$1,000; Customs House, Store House, Wharf, *Victoria*, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Buildings generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Penitentiaries, viz.: General Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces, \$17,000; *St. Vincent de Paul*, \$9,000; *Manitoba* (outbuilding), \$3,000; *British Columbia* Penitentiary, \$10,000; *Kingston* Penitentiary, \$12,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Rents, Repairs, &c., in connection with Public Buildings, viz.: Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c., \$170,000; Heating Public Buildings, \$40,000; Removal of Snow, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, \$1,800; Gas, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, \$18,000; Allowance for Fuel and Light, *Rideau Hall*, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Ontario*, viz.: *Kincardine*, \$5,000; *Morpeth*, *Lake Erie*, \$7,500; *Toronto*, \$12,000; *Collingwood* Harbor, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Oliver* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. *Oliver* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 29th April, 1878.

TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table.—

By Mr. Borden,—The Petition of *David Bertans*, and others, Policy-holders in the *Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company*.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fourth and Fifth Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of repairing various Breakwaters in the Lower *St. Lawrence*, in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters, *New Brunswick*, viz: *St. John Harbour*, \$16,000; *Black River, St. John Co.*, \$4,500; *Grand Anse, Gloucester Co.*, \$2,000; *Shippegan Breakwater, Gloucester Co.*, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters, *Nova Scotia*, viz: *Annapolis River, Annapolis Co.*, \$1,500; *Mordon, Kings Co.*, \$1,000; *Ragged Pond*, \$2,000; *Cow Bay, Cape Breton*, \$1,000; *Bayfield*, \$5,000; *Scott's Bay*, \$3,000; *Canada Creek*, \$3,000; *Pudding Pan*, \$6,000; *West Arichat*, \$6,000; *Somerville*, \$5,000; *Hampton*, \$3,000; *Dulap's Cove*, \$2,000; General Repairs, Maritime Provinces, \$15,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters, *Prince Edward Island*, viz:—*Colville Bay, Souris*, \$20,000; *Malpeque Breakwater*, \$3,500; *New London*, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Dredging, viz:—Dredge vessels, \$10,000; Dredging, \$100,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Works, not otherwise provided for, in connection with Public Works and Buildings chargeable to Income, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys and Inspection, in connection with Public Works and Buildings chargeable to Income, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Arbitration and Awards, in connection with Public Works and Buildings chargeable to Income, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of completion and construction of Lighthouses and Fog Alarms, in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between *Halifax* and *St John, via Yarmouth*, in connection with Mail Subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication on Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*, in connection with Mail Subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Service between *San Francisco* and *Victoria, British Columbia*, in connection with Mail Subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Communication with the *Magdalen Islands*, in connection with Mail Subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Communication between *Nova Scotia* and *St. Pierre* in connection with Mail Subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Communication between *Grand Manan Island, N.B.*, and mainland, in connection with Mail Subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Schools in *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-four thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Peter's Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Militia and Defence, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and five thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingent expenses of the several Ports, in connection with Customs, viz:—In the Province of *Ontario*, \$216,383; in Province of *Quebec*, \$200,445; in Province *New Brunswick*, \$93,195; in Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$105,635; in Province of *Manitoba* and *North-West Territories*, \$12,450; in Province of *British Columbia*, \$22,308; in Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$24,420; Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of Ports, and travelling expenses of other officers on inspection, \$16,000; Contingencies of Head office, covering blank books, printing, stationery, etc., for the several Ports of Entry, \$15,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Excise, viz:—Salaries of officers, and Inspection of Excise, \$174,040, Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, etc., \$40,000; Preventive Service, \$5,500; to pay Collectors of Customs allowance on duties collected by them, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolutions to be reported.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning;

TUESDAY, 30th April, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Young reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. Young also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Burpee, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 27th March, 1878, for the names of Railway Companies who entered in bond, since the 1st July, 1867, railway locomotives, engines, cars, and other railway rolling stock, the date of such entry, a Statement of the articles so entered, and the date of payment of Custom duties;—Also the names of such companies, whose said locomotives, engines, cars and other rolling stock were ordered to be sold by the Minister of Customs. (*Sessional Papers, No. 123.*)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 18th February, 1878, for a Return shewing the receipts for Customs and Excise in *British Columbia* for the six months ending on December 31st last; also, a Return of the Customs and Excise collected on *Stikine River* for the same period; also, a Return of the Imports and Exports of the said Province for the same period; also, a Return shewing the imports into the said Province of all merchandize, duty free or subject to Customs or Excise, from the other Provinces of the Dominion, from and including 1871 to 31st December, 1877, setting forth the respective quantities and values the production and growth of *Canada*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 141j.*)

And then The House, having continued to sit till half an hour after One of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 30th April, 1878.

TWO O'CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee carefully examined the following documents and recommend that they be printed, viz:—

Return to Address (Senate),—Correspondence with the Government or Superintendent of Railways, relating to shipment of grain, &c., by way of Intercolonial Railway at *Halifax* for *Europe*.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the *Hudson's Bay Company* and the Dominion Government relative to alleged losses at the *Red River Settlements*, connected with the Insurrection of 1869-70.

Return to Order,—Tenders for the supply of Railway Spikes for the *Canada Pacific Railway* from 1st January, 1876, to 31st December, 1877, and also similar return for the Intercolonial Railway.

Return to Address,—Report of surveys made of Lakes *Manitoba*, *Winnipegosis*, the *Waterhen River*, and *Little Saskatchewan River*.

Return to Order,—Reports of Engineers relating to the survey and location of the line of the *Pacific Railway* between *Red River* and *Battleford*, &c.

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz :—

Return to Address (Senate),—Correspondence, &c., relative to the fixing of the headquarters of the *Intercolonial Railway* at *Moncton*.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Government and *T. M. Boggs*, relative to the dismissal from office of Train Despatcher at *Truro*, on the *Intercolonial Railway*.

Return to Address,—Correspondence connected with the removal from office of *George Taylor* from the office as Assistant Railway Superintendent of the *Intercolonial Railway*.

Return to Order,—Correspondence between Mrs. *Edward Murphy* and officers of the *Intercolonial Railway*, in relation to the killing of a cow.

Return to Address (Senate),—Respecting a Railway Bridge across the Falls at *St. John, N.B.*, to connect the *Intercolonial Railway* with that of *Western Extension* at said Falls.

Return to Address,—Return of all Appeals instituted before the Supreme Court of *Canada* since its creation, with names of parties, and the Court from whose judgment such appeal has been brought.

Return to Address,—Return of all Petitions of Right transmitted to the Secretary of State since the passing of the "Petition of Right Act, 1876," with names of Suppliants, &c.

Return to Address,—Return of all cases instituted in the Exchequer Court of *Canada* since its creation, shewing the names of parties, &c.

Return to Order,—Correspondence respecting the removal of the Post Office at South Gut of *Ste. Ann's*, County of *Victoria, N.S.*

Return to Order,—Correspondence regarding the conveyance of the Mails between *Port Hastings* and *Grand Narrows*, in *Nova Scotia*.

Return to Order,—Correspondence between the Superintendent of the *Prince Edward Island Railway* and Department of Public Works, showing how many miles of Wire Fence have been taken down and replaced by Post and Batten Fence.

Return to Order,—Papers, &c., relating to the dismissal of *D. McDonald*, Postmaster at *Little Glace Bay, C.B.*

Return to Address,—Petitions from inhabitants of the Parish of *Perth*, in the County of *Victoria, N.B.*, praying for the establishment of new Way or Post Offices in that Parish.

Return to Order,—Correspondence touching the resignation of *J. Cudigan* as Postmaster at *Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton County*.

Return to Order,—Correspondence relating to the dismissal of *James Corbett*, Postmaster at *Lorway Mines, Cape Breton County*.

Return to Order,—Correspondence touching the Postmaster and Post Office affairs at *Victoria Mines, Cape Breton County*.

Return to Order,—Report for the year 1877, of *J. P. Gauvreau*, Esq., Collector of Customs for the Port of *Rimouski*.

Return to Order,—Correspondence respecting the establishing of Bonded Warehouses at the Village of *Carron Brook* and Town of *Clinton*, County of *Huron*.

Return to Order,—Amount of Tubing imported into *Canada* during the year immediately preceding the imposition of duty on Tubing by the Tariff of last Session.

Return to Order,—Correspondence relating to the removal of the Postmaster at *Coc Bay, C.B.*

Return to Order,—Correspondence about the carrying of the Mails by water from *Quebec* to *Murray Bay*, in the County of *Charlevoix*, for the year 1877.

Return to Address,—Tenders received in 1877, for the carrying by land of the Mails from *Quebec* to *Murray Bay*.

Return to Address (Senate).—Detailed Statement of the quantities of Plaster of Paris or Gypsum imported from the United States during the past fiscal year.

Return to Order.—Correspondence respecting the use of Trawls or Bultows by Foreigners off the coasts of *Nova Scotia*.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with culling Timber, viz:—*Quebec Office*, 1 Supervisor, \$2,000; 1 Deputy Supervisor and Bookkeeper, \$1,600; 1 Cashier, \$1,200; 3 Specification Clerks, \$1,900; 1 Messenger, \$400; 9 Specification Clerks (8 months) viz:—1 at \$1,000, 2 at \$700, 4 at \$600, 2 at \$500; pay of Cullers, \$55,000; Contingencies, \$5,000; *Montreal Office*, 1 Deputy Supervisor, \$300; Bookkeeper, Specification Clerks, \$1,000; Pay of Cullers, \$2,755; Contingencies, \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the salaries of 93 Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the salaries of 32 Gas Inspectors, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of rent, furniture and means of heating Weights and Measures Offices, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of rent, furniture and means of heating Gas Offices, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies, travelling expenses, fuel, etc., in connection with Weights and Measures and Gas, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of purchase and distribution of Standards of Flour, etc., and for other expenditure under the Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses under the Act 36 *Vic.*, Cap. 49, in connection with the adulteration of Food, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingencies of Canal Officers, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of collection of Slide and Boom Dues, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray repairs and working expenses in connection with Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one million six hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June 1879.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Prince Edward Island Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines, *British Columbia*, (including subsidy), for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines between *Prince Edward Island* and the Mainland, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Agent and Contingencies, *British Columbia*, in connection with Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys of Land, *Manitoba* and the *North-West* (including Commission and Staff), in connection with Dominion Lands and Land Agencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray estimate of amount for which a vote is required, in connection with Minor Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolutions to be reported.

— — — —

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

WEDNESDAY, 1st MAY, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Young* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth.—

The Senate do not insist on its amendment made to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend an Act respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in *Manitoba*," to which this House hath disagreed.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to make provision for the winding up of Insolvent Incorporated Fire or Marine Insurance Companies," without any amendment.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before Two of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 1st May, 1878.

Two o'Clock, P.M.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received: Of *David Bertans* and others, Policy-holders in the *Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company*; praying that the Act 10 *Vic.*, Cap. 42, may be so amended as to exempt them from its operation, and to permit the said Company to carry on its business under the Laws of *Canada* as they did prior to the passing of said Act.

Ordered, That Mr. Blake have leave to bring in a Bill for the better prevention of crimes of violence in certain parts of Canada until the end of the next Session of Parliament.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow; and to be placed on the Government Orders.

Mr. Mackenzie, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 10th April, 1878, for copy of a Return shewing, 1st. The amounts of the six lowest tenders received in September or October, 1873, for Sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14 of the new Welland Canal, together with the names of tenderers; 2nd. The amounts of the six lowest tenders for the same Sections, received in 1874, together with the names of the tenderers; 3rd. The names of the tenderers to whom these Sections were awarded; 4th. Copies of the Orders in Council awarding such Sections; 5th. Copy of all Correspondence relating to such award. (*Sessional Papers, No. 58b.*)

Return to an Order, dated 1st April, 1878, for copies of all correspondence relating to the dismissal of R. McNeil, Esquire, as Shipping Officer at Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton County. (*Sessional Papers, No. 124.*)

Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 21st February, 1878, for copy of the Report, with accompanying Map of the Engineer who was employed last year in determining the probable boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska; also a copy of his instructions, with a copy of the treaty or convention between Great Britain and Russia respecting the said boundary; and also such other papers as relate to the defining of the boundary line between Alaska and British territory, and the navigation of the rivers passing from Columbia, through Alaska to the sea. (*Sessional Papers, No. 125.*)

Mr. Mills, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada, by Alfred R. C. Selwyn, F.R.S., F.G.S., Director, for the year 1876-77. (*Sessional Papers, No. 126.*)

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*) moved, seconded by Mr. Oliver, That the Returns laid before this House on the 1st and 7th March, 1877, in relation to Ingonish Harbor, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament; And the said Motion was as per Rule 94 referred to the said Committee.

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*) moved, seconded by Mr. Oliver, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to supervise the Official Reporting of the Debates of the House during the present Session; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Appleby,	Dugas,	Little,	Plumb,
Bécharé,	Dymond,	Macdonald (Kingston)	Robinson,
Bowell,	Farrow,	McDonald (C. Breton)	Rochester,
Brooks,	Fleming,	McDougal (T. Riv.),	Ross (<i>Middlesex</i>),
Bunster,	Flesher,	McCallum,	Ryan,
Cameron,	Galbraith,	McCarthy,	Sinclair,
Campbell,	Gibbs (Ontario South)	McInnes,	Thompson (Cariboo),
Charlton,	Gilmor,	McQuade,	Tupper,
Colby,	Huddow,	Mitchell,	Wallace (Norfolk),
Cook,	Jones (Halifax),	Orton,	White (Hastings),

Costigan,
DeCosmos,
Deudney,

Jones (Leeds),
Kirkpatrick,
Langevin,

Paterson,
Perry,
Platt,

White (Renfrew),
Young.—51.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Bain,
Bernier,
Bertram,
Biggar,
Blackburn,
Blain,
Blake,
Borden,
Borron,
Bourassa,
Bowman,
Brouse,
Brown,
Buell,
Burk,
Burpee (St. John),
Burpee (Sunbury),
Carmichael,

Cartwright,
Casgrain,
Cheval,
Church,
Coffin,
Coupal,
Ferris,
Fiset,
Flynn,
Gibson,
Gillies,
Greenway,
Guthrie,
Hagar,
Hall,
Higinbotham,
Holton,

Horton,
Huntington,
Irving,
Kerr,
Killam,
Langlois,
Laurier,
MacDonnell (Invernes),
McDougall (Renfrew),
MacKay (C. Breton),
Mackenzie,
McCraney,
McGregor,
McNab,
Metcalfe,
Mills,
Monteith,

Pettes,
Pickard,
Ray,
Ross (Durham),
Ross (Prince Edward),
Rymal,
Scriver,
Shibley,
Skinner,
Smith (Peel),
Smith (Westmoreland),
Snider,
Taschereau,
Thompson (Haldim'd),
Trow,
Wallace (Albert),
Wood.—69.

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Mackenzie, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Reports and documents in reference to the location of the line and the Western Terminal Harbor of the Canadian Pacific Railway, by Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., Engineer in Chief, 1878. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 20j.)

On motion of Mr. Tupper, seconded by Mr. Langevin,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, reports and memorials, in reference to the change of Mail route between Great Village and Five Islands via Portapique Mountain, in the County of Colchester.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Tupper, seconded by Mr. Langevin,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, reports and memorials, in reference to increased Mail accommodation from Brookfield to Upper Stewacke in the County of Colchester.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. White (Renfrew), seconded by Mr. Jones (Leeds),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council fixing the rate of Tolls to be collected by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, on sawlogs and timber, passing through their Works.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Bunster* moved, seconded by Mr. *Gibbs* (*Ontario South*), and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of any petition or petitions to His Excellency, or any Member of his Government, praying for the removal of Mr. *W. R. Spaulding*, Stipendiary Magistrate at *Nanaimo* and *Comox*, and for such correspondence as may have taken place with reference thereto, either between His Excellency's Government, and the Government of *British Columbia*, or with any other person or authority,

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the *Ontario* Express and Transportation Company," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate agrees to the amendment made by this House to the Bill intituled: "An Act to confer certian powers on the *Montreal* Building Association by the name "of 'The *Montreal* Investment and Building Company,'" without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled "An Act "for the better auditing of the Public Accounts," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An "Act to amend 'The Canadian, *Pacific* Railway Act, 1874,'" with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Question which was, on Wednesday, 17th April last, proposed, That there be laid before this House, the Return of the original papers made and signed by the Deputy Heads of the different Public Departments purporting to be made in obedience to the Order of this House of the fifth day of March, 1877, as follows:—"The names of persons appointed to office between the 1st of January and the 7th of November, 1873, the names of the officials whose salaries were increased during the same period; the names of those so appointed whose appointments were cancelled subsequent to the 7th of November. A statement shewing whether the positions which were filled up by those whose appointments were cancelled have remained unfilled or have been since filled up—and if so when and by whom—and whether the salaries of those officials which were increased during the period named have been since reduced or increased, and shewing the reduction or increase in each office respectively."

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, That the words "and that such Return be referred to a Special Committee of Seven Members to report "thereon; with power to send for persons, papers and records," be added at the end of the Question.

Sir *John A. Macdonald* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*, That all the words after "That" in the said proposed amendment, be left out, and the words "inasmuch as it is alleged by the Honorable the Member for *Cardwell*, that "the Return submitted to the different Departments to be answered, is different from "the Return asked for by this House, and inasmuch as it is further alleged that such

“Return, as made, omits matters asked for by the House, and adds matters not asked for by the House, and inasmuch as it is further alleged by the Hon. Member for *Cardwell* that such omissions and additions are calculated to mislead this House, and “is therefore a contempt of this House, be it *Resolved*, That the said Return be referred “to a Special Committee of Seven Members to enquire into said allegations, with “power to report, and to send, for persons, and records;” inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment, the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs.

<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Pope (Conp'ou),</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac)—47.</i>
<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Riv.),</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs.

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Church,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Puterson,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Bécharé,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Ross (P. Edward),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew)</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmorel'd)</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Haddow,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Trott,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Young.—81.</i>
<i>Christie,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the original Question; the House divided : and the names were taken down as in the last preceding Division.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, the Return of the original papers made and signed by the Deputy Heads of the different Public Departments purporting

to be made in obedience to the Order of this House of the fifth day of March, 1877, as follows:—"The names of persons appointed to office between the 1st of January and the 7th of November, 1873, the names of the officials whose salaries were increased during the same period; the names of those so appointed whose appointments were cancelled subsequent to the 7th of November. A statement showing whether the positions which were filled up by those whose appointments were cancelled have remained unfilled, or have since been filled up—and if so when and by whom—and whether the salaries of those officials which were increased during the period named have been since reduced or increased, and showing the reduction or increase in each office respectively.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 2nd May, 1878.

Two o'Clock P.M.

PRAYERS.

Sir *Albert J. Smith*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented—Reports of the Chairman of the Boards of Steamboat Inspection and Examiners of Masters and Mates, the *Toronto*, *Montreal*, *Quebec* and *Pictou* Harbor Commissioners, the Pilotage Authorities, the Harbor and Shipping Masters, the Port Wardens, and on the Harbor Police of *Montreal* and *Quebec*; together with Statement of Wrecks and Casualties, and list of rewards for saving life, chiefly up to 31st December, 1877, being Supplement No. 2 to the Tenth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1877. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 1.)

Mr. *Young* reported from the Committee of Supply; a Resolution, which was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Governor General's Secretary's office, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. *Young* reported from the Committee of Supply; a Resolution, which was read as followeth:—

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of the Queen's Privy Council for *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. *Young* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of Justice, Penitentiary Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of the Secretary of State, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of the Minister of the Interior, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand one hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of the Receiver General, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of Finance, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Oliver* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Post-Office Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand three hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries, Treasury Board Office, for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Departmental Contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Stationery Office, for Stationery, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the possible amount required for new appointments by an extension of the Staff, or any other change, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Justice, *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling expenses of Stipendiary Magistrates in *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be

granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Precis Writer of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Clerk of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Senior Messenger of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Second Messenger of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies and disbursements, including printing, binding and distributing Reports, Judges travelling expenses; also, Salaries of officers (Sheriff, Usher, &c.) in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of *Canada*, and \$150 for books for Judges, in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray sundry disbursements connected with the Maritime Court of *Ontario*, Seals for Court, Judges travelling expenses, Law Stamps, Court Books, in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Salary of Registrar of Vice-Admiralty Court, *Quebec*, in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Salary of Marshal of Vice-Admiralty Court, *Quebec*, in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salary of one County Court Judge, to provide, if necessary, for the vacancy created by the death of the late *A. T. Bushby*, Esquire, in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dominion Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Kingston* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Young* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Halifax* Penitentiary (balances to be transferred to *Dorchester* Penitentiary, if required), for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand eight hundred and six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. John* Penitentiary (balances to be transferred to *Dorchester* Penitentiary, if required), for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-four thousand two hundred and

seventy-eight dollars and nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Vincent de Paul* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Manitoba* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *British Columbia* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Young reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand five hundred and eighteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the House of Commons, per Clerk's Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Committees, Extra Sessional Clerks, &c., House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Contingencies, House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of publishing Debates, House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the House of Commons, per Sergeant at Arms' Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray grant to Parliamentary Library, including \$3,000 for Law Books, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Officers (additional) and Contingencies of Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Binding and Distributing the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the estimated expenses in connection with Consolidation of the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Printing Paper and Book-binding, in connection with Legislation, for the year ending, 30th June, 1879.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in connection with Legislation, for the year ending, 30th June, 1879.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of miscellaneous Printing, in connection with Legislation, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the care of Archives, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the organization of Patent Record, for the year ending 30th June, 1879

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with Criminal Statistics, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with Paris Exhibition, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with Entomological Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with Australian Exhibition, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Young reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Immigration and Quarantine, viz.:—Salaries of Immigration Agents and Employés, \$26,550; Salaries of Travelling Agents, \$13,000; Medical Inspection of the Port of *Quebec* \$2,600; Quarantine, *Grosse Isle*, \$11,820; Quarantine, *St. John*, \$3,000; Quarantine, *Pictou, N.S.*, \$800; Quarantine, *Halifax, N.S.*, \$3,600; Quarantine, *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*, \$1,000; To meet expenses of further precautionary measures for the Public Health, \$20,000; Contingencies of Canadian and other regular Agencies, \$24,000; Travelling expenses of Travelling Agents, \$14,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards assisting Immigration and Immigration Expenses, including estimated expenses of transport of Mennonites, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following Pensions, viz.:—*Samuel Waller*, late Clerk, House of Assembly, \$400; *John Bright*, Messenger, House of Assembly, \$80; *Mrs. Antrobus* \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following New Militia Pensions, viz.: *Mrs. Caroline McEachern*, and four children, \$238.00; *Rhoda Smith*, \$110.00; *Janet Anderson*, \$110.00; *Margaret Mackenzie*, \$80.00; *Mary Ann Richey* and one child, \$288.00; *Mary Morrison*, \$80.00; *Louise Prud'homme* and two children, \$110.00; *Virginie Charron* and four children, \$150.00; *Paul M. Robins*, \$146.00; *Charles T. Bell*, \$73.00; *Alexander Oliphant*, \$109.50; *Charles Lugsden*, \$91.25; *Thomas Charters*, \$91.25; *Charles T. Robertson*, \$110.00; *Percy G. Routh*, \$400.00; *Richard S. King*, \$400.00; *George A. Mackenzie*, \$73.00; *Edward Hilder*, \$146.00; *Fergus Scholfield*, \$73.00; *John Bradley*, \$109.50; *James Bryan*, \$109.50; *Jacob Stubbs*, \$73.00; *Ensign W. Fahey*, \$200.00; *Mary Connors*, \$110.00; *Mary Hodgins*, and three children, \$191.00; *John Martin*, \$110.00; *A. W. Stevenson*, \$110.00; *Mrs. J. Thorburn*, \$150.00; *Mrs. P. T. Worthington* and children, \$378.00; *Mrs. J. H. Elliott* and children, \$130.00; *Ellen Kirkpatrick* and three children, \$266.00; *Mrs. George Prentice* and children, \$400.00; *Mary Hannah Temple* and child, \$298.00, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the probable amount required for Pensions to Veterans of War of 1812, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of compensation to Pensioners, in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Oliver* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Military Branch and District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Brigade Majors, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray allowances for Drill Instruction, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Militia, viz.: Ammunition, \$40,000; Clothing, \$50,000; Military Stores, \$40,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Armouries and care of Arms, including Storekeepers and Caretakers, Storemen, and the rents, fuel and light of Public Armouries, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill pay and all other incidental expenses connected with the Drill and Training of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies and general service not otherwise provided for, including assistance to Artillery and Rifle Association and Bands of efficient Corps, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of care and maintenance of Military Properties transferred from the Ordnance and Imperial Government, including rents, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Military College, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray pay, maintenance and equipment of "A" and "B" Batteries, Garrison Artillery and Schools of Gunnery at *Kingston* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The First Resolution being read a second time;

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. *Mitchell* moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. *White (Hastings)*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "this House do not agree with the Committee in the said Resolution, but that it be resolved that in view of the present financial condition of the country it is desirable to reduce the expenses of the Militia Staff, by striking out the amounts \$14,400 and \$6,000 provided in the said Resolution for twelve District Adjutant Generals, with their allowances, as well as the sum of \$6,600, provided for twelve District Paymasters," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Resolved, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.

The Second Resolution being read a second time ;

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution ;

Mr. *Mitchell* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "this House doth not agree with the Committee in the said Resolution, but that it be resolved that in the present depressed condition of the country it is unadvisable to vote the entire sum of \$20,000, provided for Brigade Majors in the said Resolution," inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put ;

Resolved, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.

The Third to the Ninth Resolution inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Tenth Resolution being read a second time ;

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution ;

Mr. *Mitchell* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Gibbs* (*Ontario South*), That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "this House doth not agree with the Committee in the said Resolution, but that it be resolved that in the present depressed condition of the country it is unadvisable to vote so large a sum as \$50,000 for the support and maintenance of a Military College," inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put ;

Resolved, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.

Then the subsequent Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. *Young* reported from the Committee of Supply ; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs of Dominion Steamers *Napoleon III.*, *Newfield*, *Druid*, *Glendon*, *Sir James Douglas* and *Northern Light*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the examination of Masters and Mates, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of purchase of Life Boats, Life Preservers and Rewards for Saving Life, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for investigation into Wrecks and Casualties and collection of information relating to disasters to shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Canadian Registration of Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Montreal Water Police*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of River Police, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray expenses of Removal of Obstructions in Navigable Rivers, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and allowance of Lighthouse-keepers in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and sixty thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*) reported from the Committee of Supply: several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Disbursements of Fishery Overseers and Wardens as follows, viz.:—*Ontario*, \$12,000; *Quebec*, \$12,000; *Nova Scotia*, including Inspector and Assistant, \$15,000; *New Brunswick*, including Inspector, \$10,500; *Prince Edward Island*, \$1,800; *Manitoba*, \$200; *British Columbia*, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs of Steamer for protection of Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fish-breeding, Fish-ways and Oyster beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Grant for Meteorological Observatories, including Instruments and cost of Telegraphing Weather Warnings, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine and Emigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals:—*Montreal* General Hospital, \$3,000; other Ports in *Quebec*, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals:—*St. Catharines* Hospital, *Ontario*, \$500; *Kingston* Hospital, *Ontario*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals: *Halifax* General Hospital, \$3,500; other Ports in *Nova Scotia*, \$11,250, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals: Hospital of *St. John*, \$4,000; other Ports in *New Brunswick*, \$7,750, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ports in *British Columbia* in connection with Marine Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ports in *Prince Edward Island* in connection with Marine Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Shipwrecked and Disabled Seamen, as follows: Province of *Quebec*, \$2,000; Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$4,000; Province of *New Brunswick*, \$1,000; Province of *British Columbia*, \$1,000; Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to reimburse Board of Trade, *London*, for expenses incurred in connection with Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of salaries, &c., in connection with Steamboat Inspection, viz.:—Chairman \$1,800; Deputy Chairman, \$1,400; Inspector, *Toronto* District, \$1,200; Inspector, *Montreal* District, \$1,200; Inspector, *Three Rivers* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *Quebec* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *East Ontario* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *British Columbia* District, \$750; Inspector, *Manitoba* District, \$100; Travelling expenses of Chairman and expenses in connection with Steamboat Inspection \$900; Clerk to Inspector \$300; Travelling and incidental expenses of Inspector of *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, \$825; Travelling expenses of Inspector of *Toronto* District and Contingencies of Office, \$430; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *Three Rivers*, \$125; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *Quebec*, \$150; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *East Ontario*, \$260; Travelling Expenses of Inspector, *Montreal*, \$200; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *Manitoba*, \$100; For purchase of Instruments and Steam Gauges, \$200; To provide travelling expenses, office rent, &c., of Inspector, *British Columbia*, \$750; Engraving and printing Engineer's certificates and printing Steamboat Inspection Act in French, \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the inspection of Insurance Companies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Geological Survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses, Indians of *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of purchase of Blankets for aged and infirm Indians of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of relief, &c., of Indians of *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be

granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of relief, &c., of Indians of *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of relief, &c., of Indians of *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Indians of *British Columbia*, viz: *Victoria* Superintendency, \$18,240; *Fraser* Superintendency, \$18,321, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, in connection with Indians of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaty No. 3, in connection with Indians of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaty No. 5, in connection with Indians of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of agricultural implements, cattle, seed grain, tools, waggons, ammunition, freighting, &c., furnished under the above mentioned Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, in connection with Indians of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand four hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of agricultural implements, cattle, seed grain, tools, waggons, ammunition, freighting, &c., furnished under the above mentioned Treaty No. 3, in connection with Indians of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of agricultural implements, cattle, seed grain, tools, waggons, ammunition, freighting, &c., furnished under the above mentioned Treaty No. 5, in connection with Indians of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of provisions for Indians assembled to receive annuities under the above mentioned Treaties, in connection with Indians of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Triennial supply of clothing under above Treaties, in connection with the Indians of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

36. *Resolved* That a sum not exceeding Two thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of purchase of agricultural implements, seed grain, tools &c., and salary of an agent residing on their Reserve, in connection with the *Sioux* Indians on the *Little Saskatchewan*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Oliver* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray general expenses of the *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of School Teachers and cost of School Buildings in connection with the *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaty No. 4, in connection with Indians of the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaty No. 6, in connection with Indians of the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaty No. 7, in connection with Indians of the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Agricultural Implements, Cattle, &c., under Treaties Nos. 4, 6 and 7, (in last year Nos. 4 and 6 only) in connection with Indians of the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of provisions for Indians assembled to receive Annuities under Treaties Nos. 4, 6 and 7 (in last year Nos. 4 and 6 only) in connection with Indians of the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ammunition, Twine and Rifles (Treaties Nos. 4, 6 and 7) in connection with Indians of the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Sioux* Indians at *Qu'Appelle*, in connection with Indians of the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys for Indian Reserves in the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray general expenses of the *North-West* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries of School Teachers, &c., in connection with Indians of the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to aid Indian Schools in *Ontario* and *Quebec* where most required, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to bring up the annuities payable under the *Robinson Treaty* to the *Chippewas* of Lakes *Huron* and *Superior* from 96 cents to \$4 per head, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Canada Gazette* for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unforeseen expenses: Expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed Statement to be laid before Parliament during the first 15 days of the next Session, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Government in the District of *Keewatin*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to

Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Barracks in the *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Young* reported from the Committee of Supply; a Resolution, which was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Mounted Police, *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The said Resolution, being read a second time;

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. *Mitchell* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Costigan*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "this House do not concur with the Committee in the said Resolution, but that it be resolved that inasmuch as the expenditure for the maintenance of the Mounted Police Force *North-West Territories* seems to be out of proportion to the requirements of the Service, it is desirable to reduce the said sum of \$306,000, for that service, to the sum of \$256,000," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Resolved, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution.

Mr. *Young* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million seven hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Post Office, viz:—For *Ontario*, \$777,000; for *Quebec*, \$474,000; for *New Brunswick*, \$167,000; for *Nova Scotia*, \$196,000; for *Prince Edward Island*, \$46,000; for *Manitoba*, \$24,000; for *British Columbia*, \$69,000; for *North-West Territory*, \$14,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Lachine Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Cornwall Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Lawrence Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Welland Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Anne's Lock and Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Carillon Lock and Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Grenville Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of improving approach to *Culbute Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous expenses, in connection with Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Oliver* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-three thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, viz.: Grounds, \$28,100; Extension of Western Block, \$25,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Improvement of Navigable Rivers, viz.: Improvement of Navigable Rivers, \$10,000; *St. Lawrence*, removal of Chains and Anchors, \$15,000; *Neebish Rapids*, River *St. Mary*, *Lake Huron*, \$9,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Ontario*, viz.: *Guelph* Custom House, Excise and Post Office, \$4,000; *Kingston* Royal Military College, Repairing Fortifications, \$30,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Quebec*, viz.: Repairing Fortifications, *Quebec*, \$60,000; Post Office and Custom House, *St. John*, P.Q., \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *New Brunswick*, viz.: Custom House, *St. John*, N.B., \$85,000; Savings Bank, *St. John*, N.B., \$30,000; Post Office, *St. John*, N.B., \$70,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Marine Hospital, *Lumenburgh*, *Nova Scotia*, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *British Columbia*, viz.: Public Buildings, repairs, \$1,000; Customs House, Store House, Wharf, *Victoria*, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Buildings generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Penitentiaries, viz.: General Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces, \$17,000; *St. Vincent de Paul*, \$9,000; *Manitoba* (outbuilding), \$3,000; *British Columbia* Penitentiary, \$10,000; *Kingston* Penitentiary, \$12,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Rents, Repairs, &c., in connection with Public Buildings, viz.: Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c., \$170,000; Heating Public Buildings, \$40,000; Removal of Snow, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, \$1,800; Gas, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, \$18,000; Allowance for Fuel and Light, *Rideau Hall*, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Ontario*, viz.: *Kincardine*, \$5,000; *Morpeth*, *Lake Erie*

£7,500; *Toronto*, \$12,000; *Collingwood Harbor*, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The First to the Tenth Resolution, inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Eleventh Resolution, being read a second time;

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. *McCallum* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wallace (Norfolk)*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "this House do not agree with the Committee in the said Resolution, but that it be referred back to the Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out the \$7,500, provided for *Morpeth, Lake Erie*; the said expenditure not being in the interest of the public," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution.

Mr. *Young* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of repairing various Breakwaters in the Lower *St. Laurence*, in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters, *New Brunswick*, viz: *St. John Harbour*, \$16,000; *Black River, St. John Co.*, \$4,500; *Grand Anse, Gloucester Co.*, \$2,000; *Shippagan Breakwater, Gloucester Co.*, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters, *Nova Scotia*, viz: *Annapolis River, Annapolis Co.*, \$1,500; *Mordon, Kings Co.*, \$1,000; *Ragged Pond*, \$2,000; *Cow Bay, Cape Breton*, \$1,000; *Bayfield*, \$5,000; *Scott's Bay*, \$3,000; *Canada Creek*, \$3,000; *Pudding Pan*, \$6,000; *West Arichat*, \$6,000; *Somerville*, \$5,000; *Hampton*, \$3,000; *Dulap's Cove*, \$2,000; General Repairs, Maritime Provinces, \$15,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters, *Prince Edward Island*, viz:—*Colville Bay, Souris*, \$20,000; *Malpeque Breakwater*, \$3,500; *New London*, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Dredging, viz:—Dredge vessels, \$10,000; Dredging, \$100,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Works, not otherwise provided for, in connection with Public Works and Buildings chargeable to Income, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys and Inspection, in connection with Public Works and Buildings chargeable to Income, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Arbitration and Awards, in connection with Public Works and Buildings chargeable to Income, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of completion and construction of Lighthouses and Fog Alarms, in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between *Halifax* and *St John*, *via Yarmouth*, in connection with Mail Subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved* That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication on Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*, in connection with Mail Subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Service between *San Francisco* and *Victoria*, *British Columbia*, in connection with Mail Subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Communication with the *Magdalen Islands*, in connection with Mail Subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Communication between *Nova Scotia* and *St. Pierre*, in connection with Mail Subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Communication between *Grand Manan Island, N.B.*, and mainland, in connection with Mail Subsidies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Schools in *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-four thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Peter's Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries, Department of Militia and Defence, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and five thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingent expenses of the several Ports, in connection with Customs, viz:—In the Province of *Ontario*, \$216,383; in Province of *Quebec*, \$200,445; in Province of *New Brunswick*, \$93,195; in Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$105,635; in Province of *Manitoba* and *North-West Territories*, \$12,450; in Province of *British Columbia*, \$22,308; in Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$24,420; Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of Ports, and travelling expenses of other officers on inspection, \$16,000; Contingencies of Head office, covering blank books, printing, stationery, etc., for the several Ports of Entry, \$15,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Excise, viz:—Salaries of officers, and Inspectors of Excise, \$174,040, Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, etc., \$40,000; Preventive Service, \$5,500; to pay Collectors of Customs allowance on duties collected by them, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The First to the Fourth Resolution inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Fifth Resolution being read a second time;

And the Question being proposed, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. *Stephenson* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *McCarthy*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "the said

“Resolution be recommitted for the purpose of specifying the certain localities and improvements on which the sum or part of the sum of \$110,000 mentioned therein shall be applied, so as not to leave so large a sum of money to be expended at the mere will or whim of the Executive without appropriating the sum as far as possible to the works approved of by this House,” inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the amendment ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow .—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South),</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Buwell,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Davoust,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Lawrow,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Quimet,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac)—40.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Bourman,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew)</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Barpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Barpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim' d),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Checal,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Young.—86.</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put ;

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution.

Then the subsequent Resolutions being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Young reported from the Committee of Supply ; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with culling Timber, viz:—*Quebec* Office, 1 Supervisor, \$2,000; 1 Deputy Supervisor and Bookkeeper, \$1,600; 1 Cashier, \$1,200; 3 Specification Clerks, \$1,900; 1 Messenger, \$400; 9 Specification Clerks (8 months) viz:—1 at \$1,000, 2 at \$700, 4 at \$600, 2 at \$500; pay of Cullers, \$55,000; Contingencies, \$5,000; *Montreal* Office, 1 Deputy Supervisor, \$800; Bookkeeper, Specification Clerks, \$1,000; Pay of Cullers, \$2,755; Contingencies, \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the salaries of 96 Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the salaries of 32 Gas Inspectors, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of rent, furniture and means of heating Weights and Measures Offices, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of rent, furniture and means of heating Gas Offices, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies, travelling expenses, fuel, etc., in connection with Weights and Measures and Gas, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of purchase and distribution of Standards of Flour, etc., and for other expenditure under the Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses under the Act 36 *Vic.*, Cap. 49, in connection with the adulteration of Food, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingencies of Canal Officers, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of collection of Slide and Boom Dues, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and sixty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray repairs and working expenses in connection with Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one million six hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June 1879.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Prince Edward Island* Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines, *British Columbia* (including subsidy), for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines between *Prince Edward Island* and the Mainland, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Agent and Contingencies, *British Columbia*, in connection with Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys of Land, *Manitoba* and the *North-West*

(including Commission and Staff), in connection with Dominion Lands and Land Agencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray estimate of amount for which a vote is required, in connection with Minor Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

FRIDAY, 3rd MAY, 1878.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for the better prevention of crimes of violence in certain parts of *Canada*, until the end of the next Session of Parliament;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Blake*, *McCarthy*, *Laflamme*, *Jetté*, *Devlin*, *Langerin* and *Kirkpatrick*, to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth:—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons copies of a correspondence which has passed with Her Majesty's Government, respecting the inclusion within the Boundaries of the Dominion of Territories on the North American Continent. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 127.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 2nd May, 1878.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for this day.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act, chapter eleven, thirty-eight Victoria, intituled: "An Act to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of *Canada*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for this day.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before One of the Clock on Friday Morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 3rd May, 1878.

TWO O'CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 27th March, 1878. for a Return, shewing :—1st. The several sums of money paid out of the \$39,256.01, deposited in the Bank of Montreal, to pay certain parties for land taken for Canal purposes, and payable on certificates of the Department of Justice; 2nd. The names of parties to whom such several sums of money have been paid, and the dates of such several payments. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 130.)

Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th March, 1878, for copy of all correspondence, not yet in the possession of Parliament, respecting the Pensions of Public Officers who were in the service of *British Columbia* at the date of the Union, 1871. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 131.)

Mr. *Blake* reported from the Select Committee on the Bill for the better prevention of crimes of violence in certain parts of *Canada*, until the end of the next Session of Parliament, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made several amendments thereunto.

Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*) moved, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur in the Sixth and Seventh Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament;

Mr. *Young* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Ferris*, That the words "except in regard to the number of copies of the Votes and Proceedings, Bills and "Blue-books to be received by each Member for distribution, the number of which shall remain as heretofore," be added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Méthot,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Norris,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Pope (Compton),</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South),</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Riv.),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>McInnes,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Guthrie,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Young.—53.</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Church,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Scrivner,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bowman</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Gibson.</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Taschercan,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk)</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wood.—69.</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Sixth and Seventh Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions to be embodied in an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the North-Easterly, Northerly and North-Westerly Boundaries of *Canada*, and declaring it desirable that an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* should be passed defining the same.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved,* That doubts exist regarding the Northerly and North-Easterly Boundaries of the *North-West Territories* and *Rupert's Land*, transferred to *Canada* by Order of Her Majesty in Council, of the 23rd June, 1870, incorporating the Territories of the *Hudson's Bay Company* and the *North-West Territories* with *Canada*.

2. *Resolved,* That the discovery and working of minerals, in the vicinity of *Cumberland Sound*, have recently been reported, and other matters have transpired which make it important that all doubt respecting the jurisdiction of *Canada* over those parts of *British North America* should be removed with as little delay as possible.

3. *Resolved,* That correspondence has take place on the subject, between the Government of *Canada*, and the Government of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, which, through the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has intimated its willingness to transfer, to the Dominion of *Canada* all the Territories in question, and has invited an expression of the views of the Government of *Canada* respecting the propriety of Legislation for that purpose.

4. *Resolved,* That it is expedient that the right of *Canada* to all of *British North America*, and the Island adjacent thereto (not including the Province of *Newfoundland*) should be placed beyond question, and that the offer of Her Majesty's Government to transfer the said Territories to *Canada* be accepted.

5. *Resolved*, That to avoid all doubt in the matter, it is desirable that an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland* should be passed defining the North-Easterly, Northerly and North-Westerly Boundaries of *Canada* as follows, that is to say: On the East by the *Atlantic Ocean*, which boundary shall extend towards the North by *Davis Straits, Baffin's Bay, Smith's Straits and Kennedy Channel*, including all the Islands in and adjacent thereto, which belong to *Great Britain* by right of discovery or otherwise; on the North the Boundary shall be so extended as to include the entire continent to the *Arctic Ocean*, and all the Islands in the same Westward to the one hundred and forty-first meridian West of *Greenwich*; and on the North-West by the *United States Territory of Alaska*.

6. *Resolved*, That it is desirable that the Parliament of *Canada*, on the transfer of the before mentioned Territories being completed, should have authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government, and the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting them, the same as in the case of the other Territories; and the Parliament of *Canada* expresses its willingness to assume the duties and obligations consequent thereon.

7. *Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty embodying these Resolutions.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Mills, Mackenzie, Laflamme, Sir Albert J. Smith, Sir John A. Macdonald, and Langevin*, be appointed to draft an address to Her Majesty founded on the said Resolutions.

Mr. *Mills* reported from the Select Committee appointed to draw up an Address to Her Majesty, That they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Canada*, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing:

That doubts exist regarding the Northerly and North-Easterly Boundaries of the *North-West Territories* and *Rupert's Land*, transferred to *Canada* by Order of Your Majesty in Council, of the 23rd June, 1870, incorporating the Territories of the Hudson's Bay Company and the *North-West Territories* with *Canada*.

That the discovery and working of minerals, in the vicinity of *Cumberland Sound*, have recently been reported, and other matters have transpired which make it important that all doubt respecting the jurisdiction of *Canada* over those parts of *British North America* should be removed with as little delay as possible.

That correspondence has taken place on the subject, between the Government of *Canada* and the Government of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*, which, through the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has intimated its willingness to transfer, to the Dominion of *Canada*, all the Territories in question, and has invited an expression of the views of the Government of *Canada* respecting the propriety of Legislation for that purpose.

That it is expedient that the right of *Canada* to all of *British North America*, and the Islands adjacent thereto (not including the Province of *Newfoundland*) should be placed beyond question, and that the offer of Your Majesty's Government to transfer the said Territories to *Canada* be accepted.

That to avoid all doubt in the matter, it is desirable that an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland* should be passed defining the North-Easterly, Northerly and North-Westerly Boundaries of *Canada*, as follows, that is to say: On the East by the *Atlantic Ocean*, which boundary shall extend towards the North by *Davis Straits, Baffin's Bay, Smith's Straits and Kennedy*

Channel, including all the Islands in and adjacent thereto, which belong to *Great Britain* by right of discovery or otherwise; on the North the Boundary shall be so extended as to include the entire continent to the *Arctic Ocean*, and all the Islands in the same Westward to the one hundred and forty-first meridian West of *Greenwich*; and on the North-West by the *United States Territory of Alaska*.

That it is desirable that the Parliament of *Canada*, on the transfer of the before mentioned Territories being completed, should have authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government, and the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting them, the same as in the case of the other Territories; and the Parliament of *Canada* expresses its willingness to assume the duties and obligations consequent thereon.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate informing their Honors, That this House has passed an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the North-Easterly, Northerly and North-Westerly Boundaries of *Canada*, and declaring it desirable that an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* should be passed defining the same; and requesting their Honors to unite with this House in the said Address.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Mr. *Mills* moved, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions to provide that a sum of Ten thousand dollars shall be placed at the disposal of the Government of *Manitoba* annually for a period not exceeding three years, in aid of the Public Schools in the said Province, to be recouped to the Dominion Government from the first sales of lands set apart for educational purposes.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General having been informed of the subject matter of this Motion, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Mills*,

Resolved, That this House do ratify and approve an agreement entered into between the Government of *Canada* and the *Moncton Gas Light and Water Company*, providing for a Supply of Water and Gas for the Government Workshops and Offices at *Moncton* in *New Brunswick*, which agreement is to the following effect:

Copy of Agreement made between the Hon. *Alexander Mackenzie*, and the *Moncton Gas Light and Water Company*.

This Agreement made this Twenty-third day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between the Honorable *Alexander Mackenzie*, as Minister of Public Works of *Canada*, and the *Moncton Gas Light and Water Company*;

Whereas it is advisable for the better working of the Intercolonial Railway at *Moncton*, to organize a system of Gas and Water Works to supply the Workshops at *Moncton* with these articles;

And whereas the *Moncton Gas Light and Water Company*, who are about to establish Gas Works and Water Works at the Town of *Moncton*, in the Province of *New Brunswick*, for the use of that Town, have signified their willingness to supply the Intercolonial Railway at that place with such quantity of gas and water as may be required from their proposed Works;

And whereas, by Order in Council of the 26th March, 1878, the Minister of Public Works of *Canada* was authorized to enter into an agreement with the *Moncton Gas Light and Water Company* for the supply of water and gas for the Intercolonial Workshops at *Moncton, N.B.*, in accordance with the conditions hereinafter specified for such a number of years as may be deemed best in the interest of the Railway;

Now, therefore, the said Minister and the *Moncton* Gas Light and Water Company do agree as follows:—

1st. *Water Supply.*

1st. The *Moncton* Gas and Water Company agree to provide a reservoir giving a head of water, at the Railway Works, of about one hundred feet, and that their supply pipes leading to and up to the Railway grounds shall not be less than twelve inches in diameter and one-half inch or nine-sixteenths of an inch in thickness.

2nd. The said Company agree also to supply the Intercolonial Railway with all the water they require for the use of their engines, station, workshops and every purpose within the Railway grounds at *Moncton*, including a full pressure through such hydrants as may now exist, or may hereafter exist for fire purposes.

3rd. The said Company shall give and secure a full supply of pure and wholesome water to the Railway for all the purposes it may require, whether specially stated in the foregoing clause or not.

4th. Should the Company fail to provide a full and regular supply of water, such as may be required at any time, the Government reserves the privilege of refusing any longer to receive water from the Company, on giving them written notice to that effect; and in such case the Company shall not be entitled to any compensation on account of the cancelling of this agreement at any time before the expiration of the period of the present agreement.

5th. The Government agrees that the Railway shall not unnecessarily waste water, and shall not supply water through their pipes outside of the Railway grounds to other parties.

6th. The Government shall pay the sum of *Three Thousand Dollars* a year for such water supply, for a period of ten years, from the date at which the supply shall commence. And the Government shall have the option, at the end of such period of ten years, of renewing the contract for the supply of water for a further period of ten years, if they so desire, on the same terms. Provided the supply of water required does not exceed the average quantity used during the said previous term of ten years. And in case such supply should be increased, the sum to be paid for such additional quantity of water required, shall be fixed by mutual agreement between the parties, and in case of disagreement, the value thereof shall be submitted for settlement by arbitration, each party naming an arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so chosen, selecting a third.

2nd. *Gas Supply.*

1st. The *Moncton* Water and Gas Company agree to establish Gas Works at *Moncton* and to supply, at the boundary of the Intercolonial Railway grounds, good gas, of a proper illuminating power, as regularly, and in such quantities as the Railway may require.

2nd. The gas shall be measured by means of approved meters furnished by the Company, and situated within the Railway grounds.

3rd. If, at any time, hereafter, impure gas be furnished, or if the supply of good gas should be insufficient or irregular, the Company, at the first request, shall take immediate steps to furnish pure and proper gas, and in the quantities, and as regularly as may be required by the Railway.

4th. The Government agree to pay, therefor, at a rate not exceeding three dollars and twenty-five cents (\$3.25) per thousand feet, on the distinct understanding that, if any lower rate or price is charged to any other consumer, whether by discount or otherwise, the Government shall have the benefit of such reduced rate or price charged to and paid by other consumers, which rate or price shall be paid quarterly.

5th. The Government reserves the privilege of terminating the present agreement at any time after a period of ten years (unless sooner determined by reason of

breach of any of the conditions of this contract) without, in either case, the said Company being entitled to any compensation or indemnity whatsoever.

¶ 6th. This agreement to be subject to the approval of the House of Commons of *Canada* during its present Session.

In witness whereof the said parties herunto have set their hands and seals at the day and year first above written, in duplicate.

Signed, sealed and delivered in behalf of the
Moncton Gas Light and Water Company
 by *John Leonard Harris*, the President
 of said Company, in presence of
 H. A. FISSIAULT,
 E. BANCE.

JOHN L. HARRIS,
President.

[L.S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Minister
 of Public Works of *Canada*, and counter-
 signed by the Secretary of said Public
 Works, in presence of
 H. A. FISSIAULT,
 E. BANCE.

A. MACKENZIE.
 F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

[L.S.]

1878 The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act chapter eleven, thirty-eight *Victoria*, intituled "An Act to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of *Canada*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dymond* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors."

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

SATURDAY, 4th May, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McDougall* (*Elgin*) reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Laflamme*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Return under the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 73, Sec. 6, shewing the average number of Dominion Police employed during each month of the year ended 31st December, 1877, the cost of pay and of travelling expenses expended in respect thereof. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 137.)

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Law respecting Building Societies," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House;

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Law relating to Stamps on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth:—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1878, and, in accordance with the provisions "The British North America Act, 1867," he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 2nd May, 1878.

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Supplementary Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Law respecting Building Societies," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes after Two of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till this day.

Saturday, 4th May, 1878.

TWO O'CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Malouin*,—The Petition of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.

Mr. *Trow*, from the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization, presented to the House the First and Final Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 2.*)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the better prevention of crimes of violence in certain parts of *Canada*, until the end of the next Session of Parliament, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be taken into consideration on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Intercolonial Railway extension into *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway to deep water at *St. John*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million five hundred and forty nine thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, viz: *Fort William to Sunshine Creek*, \$5,500; *Sunshine Creek to English River*, \$214,000; *Rat Portage to Cross Lake*, \$1,033,000; *Cross Lake to Red River*, \$52,500; Telegraph Lines and Roadway, \$164,700; *Fort Frances Lock*, \$10,000; Main Land, *British Columbia*, \$500,000; *Pembina* branch, \$550,000; Spikes, \$20,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Prince Edward Island Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Government in the *North West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-nine thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with charges of Management, viz: Financial Inspector, \$2,600; Office of Assistant Receiver General, *Toronto*, \$7,600; Office of Assistant Receiver General, *Montreal*, \$5,500; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *Halifax, N.S.*, \$10,000; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *St. John, N.B.*, \$11,400; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *Fort Garry*, \$6,500; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *Victoria, B.C.*, \$7,000; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*, \$4,000; Country Savings Banks, *New Brunswick, Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia*, \$12,000; Seigniorial Tenure and Commission, \$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. *Young* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons," without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act further securing the Independence of Parliament," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 6th May, 1878.

TWO O'CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received: Of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Superior Court for the Province of *Quebec*; praying that certain duties proposed to be assigned to them under a Bill now before Parliament, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons." may not be imposed upon them.

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee, carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed. *viz.*:—

Two Returns to Addresses of last Session, Nos. 67,—Relating to the construction and building of *Ingonish Harbor, Nova Scotia* (being a reference to the Committee by the House of Commons.) (*For distribution only and without the Map.*)

Return to Address,—Shewing amounts of six lowest tenders received in September or October, 1873, for Sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14 of the new *Welland Canal*, with names of tenderers; also same for 1874, &c. (*Condensed.*)

Return to Order,—Shewing receipts for Customs and Excise, *British Columbia*, for the six months ending on December 31st last; also, Customs and Excise collected on *Stickine River* for same period, &c.

Return to Address,—Report, with map, on the probable boundary line between *British Columbia* and *Alaska*, with copy of Treaty between *Great Britain* and *Russia* respecting said boundary. (*In Sessional Papers only, with Maps.*)

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed:—*Report by Sandford Fleming, C.M.G.*, Engineer-in-Chief, in reference to the location of the line, and a Western Terminal Harbor of the Canadian *Pacific Railway*.

Return to Address.—Orders in Council relating to the recent seizure of Mr *J. K. Boswell's Brewery* in the City of *Quebec*, &c.

Return to Order.—Statement of the names of Railway Companies who entered in Bond, since 1st July, 1867, Locomotives, Engines, Cars, or other Railway Stock, &c.

Return to Order.—Correspondence relating to the dismissal of *R. McNeil, Esq.*, as Shipping Officer at *Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton County*.

Report Progress of the Geological Survey of Canada, by *A. R. C. Selwyn, F.R.S., F.G.S.*, Director, for the year 1876-7.

Message.—Transmitting correspondence with Her Majesty's Government respecting the inclusion within the boundaries of the Dominion of territories on the North American Continent.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Laflamme*,
Ordered. That Government business shall have precedence on Wednesday next immediately after Routine Proceedings.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 1st April, 1878, for a Return of ranks and names of all officers who have attended and taken long or short course certificates at the "A" or "B" Battery Schools of Gunnery; the corps to which they belonged, with the dates of their appointments; their ranks and corps at present, or the dates and reasons for their retirement. (*Sessional Papers. No. 133.*)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 1st April, 1878, for a Statement of all sales or leases of the Islands in the River *St. Lawrence* lying between *Brockville* and *Kingston*, known as "The Thousand Islands," during the years 1874-5, 1875-6 and 1876-7; shewing what Islands or parts of Islands were sold or leased; names of said Islands; quantity of land in each sold or leased; time for such lease or sales to run; the names of purchasers or Lessees, with the amount to be paid *en bloc*, or per acre, for such purchase or leases. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 134.)

Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 24th April, 1878, for copies of all correspondence between the Government, or the Minister of Justice and the creditors of one *Olivier Latour*, or any of them, or any person on their behalf, in relation to the alleged forfeiture of its Charter by *La Banque Nationale* by reason of its illegally trading in Lumber, and in the manufacture and sale of Square Timber and Saw Logs and the produce thereof, and in other goods, chattels and merchandize, in violation of the Banking Act, to the prejudice of other banking institutions, the Lumber Trade and the said creditors;

Also, for copies of all contracts, depositions, statements and writings submitted to the Government, or to the Minister of Justice, evidencing said (illegal) trading, and also copies of the opinion of the ex-Minister of Justice and the present Minister of Justice thereon, and of all Orders in Council having reference to said illegal act of said Bank;

Also, for copies of the registered Timber Trade Mark of the said Bank, as registered in the office of the Minister of Agriculture, and of all papers and documents in said office relating thereto;

And also, for copies of all correspondence between the said Bank, or any of its officers, and the Government, or any member thereof, with reference to said alleged violation and forfeiture of its Charter by said Bank. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 135.)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 24th April, 1878, for copy of the Report of Exploration made by Mr. *Bell*, Civil Engineer, on the proposed route of the *Canada Pacific Railway*, from *Nipegon* to the Junction with the *Thunder Bay*, or *Kaministiquia* Branch of the said Railway. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 201.)

Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st May, 1878, for copies of all Orders in Council fixing the rate of Tolls to be collected by the Upper *Ottawa* Improvement Company on Saw Logs and Timber passing through their works. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 136.)

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Canadian *Pacific Railway Act*, 1874," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 23—After "the" insert "Senate and" and leave out from "Commons" to "and" in line 24, and insert "for one month without being disapproved" by either House, unless sooner approved by Resolutions of both Houses."

Page 1, line 25—Leave out "arrangement" and insert "arrangements."

Page 1, line ult.—After "thereat" insert "as aforesaid."

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, seconded by Mr. *Loflamme* and the Question being put, That this House doth disagree with the Senate in the said amendments for the following Reasons:—

Because it is contrary to the uniform practice of Parliament that contracts into which the Executive is authorized to enter, should be made subject to the approval of the Upper Chamber;

Because in recognition of the practice, the Executive was authorized by the Canadian *Pacific Railway Act* of 1874 to make all contracts for the construction of that great work, subject to the approval of the House of Commons only;

Because in further recognition of the practice, the Executive was by the same Act authorized to make contracts for leasing or working one of the Branch Railways, in connection with any other Railway, subject to the approval of the House of Commons only;

Because, on the principle on which the approval of the Senate was not required to such contracts, it ought not to be required to a contract for leasing or working another of the Branch Railways; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Church,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Bécharé,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Declin,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Botman,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness)</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew)</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>McInnes,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'nd)</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Malouin,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Iring,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Young.—92.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Dawdney,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew).—32.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate acquainting their Honors, That this House hath disagreed to the said amendments, and communicating to their Honors the Reasons for so disagreeing.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have agreed to the Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the North-Easterly, Northerly and North-Westerly Boundaries of *Canada*, and declaring it desirable that an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* should be passed defining the same; by filling up the blank with "Senate and,"

And also the Senate have agreed to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Majesty on the subject of the North-Easterly, Northerly and North-Westerly Boundaries of *Canada*, and declaring it desirable that an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland* should be passed, defining the same, to which the Senate desires the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by Mr. *Burpee*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Majesty on the subject of the North-Easterly, Northerly and North-Westerly Boundaries of *Canada*, and declaring it desirable that an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland* should be passed defining the same, in such a way as to His Excellency may seem fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne, by filling up the blank with the words "and Commons."

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate acquainting their Honors, That this House hath agreed to the said Address by filling up the blank with the words "and Commons."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Bill for the better prevention of crimes of violence in certain parts of *Canada*, until the end of the next Session of Parliament, as amended in the Committee of the whole House; and the amendments were twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional amount required for Seigniorial Tenure Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with *Kingston* Penitentiary, viz.:—Staff salaries, \$450; Clothing, \$35; Capital account, new machinery, \$415, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-three cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with *St. Vincent de Paul* Penitentiary, viz.:—Staff gratuities to retiring officers, \$1,100; Convicts' maintenance, \$2,035.47; Repairs to buildings, \$200; Capital account, to complete tramway, \$780; Faim and stables, to replace loss by fire, \$6,200.06, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with *St. John* Penitentiary, viz.:—Staff salaries, \$360; Convicts' maintenance, \$5,630; Maintenance of machinery, \$300; Material for manufacture, \$600, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with *Manitoba* Penitentiary, viz.: Convicts' maintenance,

\$2,700; Farm, \$827.40; Maintenance of buildings, \$357.14; Capital account, furnishings for the new buildings, lumber, machinery, and surgical instruments, \$1,952.42, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount required for the publication of the Debates, House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Criminal Statistics—Balance of appropriation of 1876-77 unexpended on 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by special warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighty one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Sydney Exhibition—Balance of appropriation of 1876-77 unexpended on 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by special warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Paris Exhibition—amount required to complete the service for the year, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Mennonite Loan, Balance of 1876-77, (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars and ninety-nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of ammunition—Balance of appropriation of 1876-77 unexpended on 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand and seventy-eight dollars and twelve cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Militia Clothing—Balance of appropriation of 1876-77 unexpended on 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Stores—Balance of appropriation of 1876-77 unexpended on 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by special warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges—Balance of appropriation of 1876-76 unexpended on 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ordinance and Equipment of Garrison Artillery—Balance of appropriation of 1876-77 unexpended on 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Mounted Police, North-West Territories, amount required to pay for supplies furnished in previous years \$10,772.78; amount required to cover expenditure incurred for buildings in 1875-76, \$3,110.43; amount required for buildings 1877-78, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of removing Beaver Rock, British Columbia, unexpended balance of 1876-77, carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, viz.:—*Guelph* Custom House, unexpended balance of 1876-77 carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote) \$6,378.26; *Toronto* Post Office—To pay amount of Official Arbitrators' Award to Contractors, &c., partly paid out of "Unforeseen Expenses" *vide* Parliamentary Paper, \$20,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Works and Buildings, viz.:—*Quebec* and *Lévis* Fortifications, Repairs—expenditure required for this service, \$7,200; *Montreal* Examining Warehouse,—estimated cost for completion of building, \$10,000; *Montreal* Post Office,—amount required for completion of building, \$16,037.07, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount of Special Warrant granted for clearing away debris and rebuilding, during the year, the Public Buildings destroyed by fire in *St. John, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Battleford, North-West Territories*, viz.:—Amount of Special Warrant granted to complete these buildings \$30,000; unexpended balance of 1876-77, carried forward by Special Warrant on 30th September, 1877 (Revote), \$4,587.88 for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand one hundred and six dollars and eighty-nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary, *British Columbia*, amount of unexpended balance, 30th September, 1877, carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for increased consumption of Gas in the Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, during the year, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with *Cobourg* Harbor—part of unexpended balance of 1876-77 (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and thirty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense connected with *Shippegan* Breakwater. *New Brunswick*,—unexpended balance of 1876-77, carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with *Cow Bay, Cape Breton*,—unexpended balance of 1876-77, carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay balance due to Contractor, *Souris* Breakwater, *Colville Bay*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Lighthouses and Coast Service, viz.:—Maintenance—to replace Dioptric apparatus for *Machias Seal Island* Light destroyed in *St. John* fire, \$3,000; to replace oil destroyed in *St. John* fire, \$3,500; repairing damages at *Rondeau* Lighthouse, \$1,500; repairing damages to Breakwater, *Goderich* Lighthouse, \$2,600; new Light Ship for the *Traverse*, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Fish-breeding, &c., viz.: For new Fish-breeding establishment, *Prince Edward Island*, \$2,500; for new Fish-

breeding establishment (*Cape Breton*), \$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to aid in constructing and maintaining Telegraph Line between *Matane* and *Fox River*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to complete remeasurement of steamers in inland waters, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Indians in *Manitoba* and *North-West*—further amount required for this service, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Halifax* Commission, amount required to cover expenditure (partly to be refunded), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay the Honorable Sir *Alexander T. Galt*, K.C.M.G., for services rendered as Commissioner, *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for 350 copies of the "Parliamentary Companion," for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Commutation of Duties, Army and Navy,—further amount required for this service, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay His Grace Archbishop *Taché* balance of his expenses incurred on the occasion of his return from *Rome* in 1870, at the request of the Government of *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of His Excellency the Governor General's visit to *Manitoba*,—Balance of expenditure incurred and paid through "Unforeseen Expenses," *vide* Parliamentary Paper, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Grasshopper Relief,—unexpended balance of 1876-77, carried forward by Special Warrant (*Revote*), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Customs, amount required to complete this service (*Manitoba* and *North-West Territories*), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with "Preventive Service," amount required to complete this service, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Inspection of Staples, amount required to complete this service, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenditure caused by increased traffic, Intercolonial and *Prince Edward Island* Railways, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for payment of one year's salary to Mr. *Woodruff* in recognition of his services as Superintendent, *Welland* Canal, after twenty-eight years' service, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Telegraph Lines, *Haro Strait*, B.C., for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand seven hundred and seventy six dollars and twenty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay Grand Trunk Railway for claim for daily transport of mails over 149 miles of railway, between the Canada Boundary Line and Danville Junction (Maine) from 1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1874, when, by Postal Convention with the United States, the conveyance of these mails was assumed by the United States Post Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Dominion Lands,—Further amount required to complete this service, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unprovided items of 1876-77. *Vide* Public Accounts, 1876-77, Part II, Page 338, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning;

TUESDAY, 7th May, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Young reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. Young also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day being read for the House again in Committee on the Bill further to amend the Act respecting Stamps on Bills and Notes;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill to facilitate the Colonization of Dominion Lands, by providing for the Incorporation of Railway Companies, and aiding the construction of Railways traversing Dominion Lands;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions providing for carrying out the provisions of the Bill of the present Session, intituled: "An Act to facilitate the Colonization of Dominion Lands by providing for the incorporation of Railway Companies, and aiding the construction of Railways traversing Dominion Lands;"

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the transfer of Lands and Estates and Interests in Lands in the Territories of Canada, by Registration of Titles;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution to provide that the Montreal Harbor Commissioners

may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make provision for licensing a second class of Pilots for all steamers not exceeding 250 tons register, and for other vessels exceeding 80 and not exceeding 250 tons register, navigating the River *St. Lawrence*, between the Harbour of *Quebec*, and the upper limits of the Harbour of *Montreal*, and may establish rates of pilotage to be paid by such steamers and vessels compulsorily, except ferry boats and steamers having on board a second-class pilot as master or mate thereof, or vessels not exceeding 250 tons register when in tow of a steamer in charge of a licensed pilot; and to amend the Pilotage Acts of *Canada* accordingly;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend 37th *Vic.* Chapter 8, intituled: "An Act to impose License duties on compounders of spirits; to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue, and to prevent the adulteration of Food, Drink and Drugs;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Maddougall* (*Elgin*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend the Act "thirty-seventh *Victoria*, Chapter eight, intituled: 'An Act to impose License "duties on compounders of spirits; to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue, and to prevent the adulteration of Food, Drink and Drugs.'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker two Messages from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Messages were read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered) and are as follow:—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1878; and, in accordance with the provisions of "The *British North America Act, 1867*," he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 2nd May, 1878.

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1879; and, in accordance with the provisions of "The *British North America Act, 1867*," he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 6th May, 1878.

Ordered, That the said Messages, together with the Supplementary Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate intitled: "An Act respecting the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Macdougall* (*Elgin*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be now taken into consideration.

The amendments made to the Bill were then twice read and agreed to.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *White* (*Renfrew*) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bertram*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommended to a Committee of the whole House, with an instruction that they have power to amend the same by striking out sub-section 8 of the 99th Clause," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions authorizing the advance of certain sums to the Province of *Manitoba*, in aid of the Public Schools therein, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scriver* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Scriver* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That by Section twenty-two of the Dominion Lands Act, Sections 11 and 29 of the Public Lands in each Township of the Province of *Manitoba* are set apart, to be sold at some future time, in order that a fund may be realized for the maintenance of public schools within the Province.

2. *Resolved*, That the Government of *Manitoba* have applied to the Government of *Canada* to have the School lands within the limits of that Province transferred to them, to be sold for the purpose of creating an Educational endowment.

3. *Resolved*, That it is not in the public interest in consequence of the sparseness of the population and its probable rapid increase within a few years, and in consequence of the additional value which these lands are likely to acquire because of that increase in the population, that they should be disposed of at the present time.

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient however to assist, in the meantime, the cause of education in the Province, and that with this view a sum of Ten thousand dollars be placed at the disposal of the Government of *Manitoba* in aid of the public schools therein, annually, for a period not exceeding three years, and that the several sums so advanced, with the interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum, be recouped to the Dominion Government from the first sales of the lands so set apart as aforesaid for educational purposes.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mills* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the advance of certain sums to the Province of *Manitoba*, in aid of the Public Schools therein.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House this day.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes before Two of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 7th May, 1878.

TWO O'CLOCK, P.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee carefully considered the following documents and recommend that they be printed, viz:—

Return to Address (Senate),—Copies of all documents and pleadings relating to the questions decided by the award rendered at *Halifax* on the subject of the indemnity of five million five hundred thousand dollars, under the Treaty of *Washington*, particularly the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Articles of that Treaty and all copies of all letters and despatches between Her Majesty's Government and those of the *United States of America* and of *Canada* on the same subject since the rendering of the award. (500 copies in *English* and 200 copies in the *French language*).

Return to Address (Senate),—Copies of all contracts, &c., on which tenders were invited for the construction of Houses for the Engineers on the Branch of the *Canada Pacific Railway* from *Fort William* to *Selkirk*. (*Condensed*.)

Return to Address (Senate),—Statement setting forth names of the Foreign Mutual Life and Stock Companies that have not complied with the Consolidated Insurance Act of last Session in respect of deposits for future business, &c.

Return to Address (Senate),—Report made by Honorable A. Morris, Commissioner under the Act 38 *Vic.*, Cap. 53, on the putting into execution of that law and its operation in *Manitoba*.

Report of the Select Standing Committee (House of Commons),—On Immigration and Colonization. (20,000 copies in *English* and 10,000 copies in *French*.)

The Committee also respectfully recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz:—

Return to Address (Senate),—Reports, &c., made within the last two years in connection with the enlargement of *St. Peter's Canal*, in the Island of *Cape Breton*.

Return,—Shewing the average number of Dominion Police employed during each month of the year ended 31st December, 1877, &c.

Return to Address (Senate),—Correspondence respecting the sale of Canadian-built ships in *France* on the same favorable terms as are enjoyed by vessels of British construction.

Return to Address (Senate),—On the subject of the lands at *Rat River Settlement*, &c., on the *Red River*, in the County of *Provencher*, &c., taken possession of for actual settlement before or after the admission of the *North-West Territory* into the Dominion.

Return to Address (Senate),—Contracts, &c., relating to the service of the Marine and Fishery Department at Prince Edward Island since July, 1873.

Return to Order,—Shewing the several sum of money paid out of the \$39,256.01 deposited in the Bank of Montreal, to pay certain parties for land taken for Canal purposes.

Return to Address,—Correspondence respecting the pensions for public officers who were in the service of British Columbia at the date of Union, 1871.

Return to Address (Senate),—Reports, &c., connected with the improvement of the navigation of the River St. John, at the Oromocto Shoals.

On motion of Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*), seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Eighth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Sir Albert J. Smith, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries, for the year ended 31st December, 1877; being Supplement No. 5 to the Tenth Annual Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1877. (*Sessional Papers, No. 1.*)

Mr. Mackenzie, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th March, 1878, for copies of all papers, correspondence and Orders in Council, connected with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, the Windsor Branch and the Western Counties Railway; and all papers and Orders in Council and correspondence in connection with the purchase of an Annuity by the W. C. Co., or the guarantee of an annual sum of money to that Company for a special number of years. (*Sessional Papers, No. 140.*)

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Laflamme, and the Question being proposed, That this House do ratify the Order in Council, dated 18th April, 1878, respecting a subsidy to the Canada Central Railway Company, passed under authority of "An Act to provide for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway," 37 *Vict.*, Chap. 14,—which Order is to the following effect:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration the questions relating to the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the extension westward of the Canada Central Railway, in consideration of a subsidy to be paid by the Government, as provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874.

That a contract was entered into in 1874, with Mr. A. B. Foster, for the building of the Georgian Bay Branch, under which Mr. Foster was to execute all the surveys, as well as perform the work of construction from the mouth of French River, eighty-five miles eastward.

That on the 28th February, 1876, this contract was annulled, and Mr. Foster was paid such portions of his expenditures on the survey as were reported by the Chief Engineer to be serviceable to the Department in completing the survey.

That on the 4th November, 1874, an Order in Council was passed under the terms of the Act 37 *Vic.*, Cap. 14, known as the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874, whereby a subsidy of \$12,000 per mile was granted to the Canada Central Railway Company, for a distance not exceeding 120 miles from the eastern end of the Georgian Bay Branch above referred to, upon the conditions:—

1st. That the road should be built upon a line to be approved by the Minister of Public Works, but which was defined generally, as ascending the valley of the Bonnechère from the vicinity of Douglas Village, *via Golden Lake and Round Lake*, and thence by as direct a line as might be found to Burnt Lake, and thence to the proposed terminus of the Georgian Bay Branch—about the 85th mile from Georgian Bay.

2nd. That the Company should, within one month, satisfy the Minister of Public Works that they had entered into a *bonâ fide* contract for the building of the Railway.

3rd. That running powers should be given to certain roads on stated conditions.

4th. That the Government or the lessees of the Government line from *Georgian Bay*, should possess running powers on similar terms to the Companies designated.

5th. That payment of the subsidy should be made on the completion of the Railway in sections of not less than 20 miles, upon the certificate of an Engineer to be appointed by the Government.

That in consequence of the annulling of the contract for building the *Georgian Bay Branch*, it was considered best to complete the survey of the country to be traversed, which had been to a great extent executed by the Engineers of the Contractor, with the result of raising some doubts as to the best direction.

That it was deemed unadvisable to urge the *Canada Central Railway Company* to proceed with the building of the subsidized line until the more complete examination and survey of the country should have been accomplished.

That Mr. *Hazlewood*, the Engineer originally charged with making an examination of the country from the mouth of *French River* to the neighbourhood of *Douglas* and *Pembroke*, reported that a line, with fair gradients and average work was practicable, in the direction indicated by the Order in Council referred to.

That the Engineers of the *Canada Central*, and those employed by Mr. *Foster*, reported more serious obstacles in grades and engineering work, and difficulties after leaving the lower part of the *Bonnechère* valley; and though the Chief Engineer stated that he believed that a more thorough exploration would prove that they were mistaken, it became necessary to ascertain the facts with greater particularity.

That Mr. *Lumsden* was therefore despatched early in the season of 1876, with a strong party to do the work.

That this Engineer has reported, as the result of the season's operations, that a fair line can be obtained on Mr. *Hazlewood's* plan, but that for a considerable distance the work will be somewhat heavy in consequence of the prevalence of rock cutting, and that the maximum grade rising eastward would be 52.80 feet per mile in an aggregate distance of about seven miles, and that there are three miles of the same grade rising westward. That this grade, though not excessive, is much higher than Mr. *Hazlewood* expected.

That the Engineer employed by the *Canada Central Railway Company* has reported that so far as works of construction are concerned, a more favorable line could be obtained ascending from *Pembroke* on a line nearly parallel with the *Ottawa River*, and distant from the same after leaving the *Petewawa River*, an average of 8 or 10 miles, and touching in its course the south-east corner of *Lake Nipissing*.

That the same Engineer reports generally that the alignment of the road is good, and that it will not exceed six per cent. of curvature; that from *Pembroke* to *Nipissing Road*, five rivers are crossed, four requiring bridges of a span of 100 feet, and one (the *Petewawa*), a span of 400 feet; that forty miles are through a spruce, tamarac and hardwood country, and 90 miles through burnt woods and open country, the soil generally being of a sandy or gravelly character, with considerable reaches of clayey sand and sandy loam.

That the estimated distance from *Pembroke* to the south-east corner of *Lake Nipissing* is about 130 miles. This point is about 20 miles further west than the point previously determined on as the eastern terminus of the *Canada Pacific Railway* (thus saving to the public the construction of about 20 miles of railway.) From this point westward to *Cantin's Bay*, the projected Station on *French River*, the distance is between 50 and 55 miles.

That the *Canada Central Railway Company*, in a letter dated 10th February, 1877, proposed that the Company should build the Westward extension from *Pembroke* on this line, to the south-east corner of *Lake Nipissing* for a total bonus of \$1,440,000, being at the rate of \$12,000 per mile upon 120 miles; that payment of the subsidy should be made on the basis of 80 per cent. of the expenditure, the drawback

of 20 per cent. to be paid on the completion of every ten miles, the line to be completed within three (3) years, and 75 per cent. of the value of rails delivered on the ground to be paid as the rails are delivered.

That Mr. *Fleming*, Engineer-in-Chief, to whom the proposal was referred, reports as follows:—

“ CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY,
“ OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
“ OTTAWA, February 16th, 1877.

“ The Hon. *A. Mackenzie*,
“ Minister of Public Works.

“ SIR,—I have the the honor to report on the proposal made by the *Canada Central Railway Co.*, in the communication addressed to you of date 10th inst.

“ I do not altogether concur with the view expressed as to the impossibility of finding a line and building a first class railway on the route originally laid down by the valley of the *Bonnechère*. It is due, I think, to an officer on my staff, Mr. *Hazlewood*, to state that the surveys which have since been made substantially confirm the report on the reconnaissance which he made in 1874. He was instructed to walk over the ground and report if it would be practicable to build a railway across the country in a direct course. On his return he reported that he felt quite safe in stating that a railway could be located on a direct course between the mouth of *French River* and *Burnt Lake*; in fact that the departure from a straight line would probably not increase the distance more than 5 per cent.”

He further reported on the character of the country between *Burnt Lake* and *Renfrew*, *viâ* the valley of the *Bonnechère* River, and expressed the opinion that there would not be any great difficulty in finding a practicable line for the railway.

“ While I have, as yet, seen nothing to alter my own views with respect to the general accuracy of Mr. *Hazlewood's* report, I am satisfied that there are no engineering objections to the proposal now submitted by the *Canada Central Railway Company* to extend the line westerly from *Pembroke* instead of from *Renfrew*.

“ Indeed the information obtained goes to show that a line with more favorable gradients may be obtained on the route now proposed to be adopted by the *Canada Central*, and that it will serve the interests of the country fully as well. I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending that the proposal be favorably entertained.

“ I think it would be well to stipulate with the *Canada Central Company* that the gradients ascending westerly may be as high as 52·80 per mile, but that the maximum ascending in the opposite direction should be 26·40 per mile; and that the curvature and general alignment should be approved by the Department.”

“(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING,”

That the House of Assembly of the Province of *Quebec* on February 13th, 1875, passed a Resolution which was communicated to the Government of *Canada* stating that “according to the reports of eminent men on the nature and configuration of the ground, it appears that a trace which would follow the *Matawan* would present the cheapest, the easiest, the shortest route for the development of the vast commerce of the West and of the *Pacific*, as well for the branch of the *Pacific* to the East of the *Georgian Bay*, as for the line to be subsidized by the Government * * and that in the event the exploration proves that a preferable line to that of the *Matawan* exists to the South of the River *Ottawa*, the line to be subsidized by the Government, be brought to *Pembroke*, and not to *Renfrew*, where a junction with the railway system of the Province of *Quebec* is impossible, seeing the enormous expense which it would entail.”

That since that period the Government of *Quebec* have commenced the construction of railways on the northern side of the *St. Lawrence* and *Ottawa* Rivers,

and the railway from *Montreal* westward to *Ottawa* has been completed that by Government.

That though the line would be lengthened by this deflection to the northward, the western end of the subsidized line would, as stated, reach a point much further to the westward of the previously proposed terminus, or junction with that portion of the *Canada Pacific* Railway proposed to be built under the terms of the Act, to the *French River*, and would thus save to the public the cost of constructing about 20 miles of railway.

The Committee of Council, after fully considering the facts as already summarized, recommend,—

First—That the proposition of the *Canada Central Railway Company* to extend the line to such point as may be selected by the Government as the terminus of the *Canada Pacific* Railway, at or near the crossing of the *Nipissing* Road at the South East corner of *Lake Nipissing*, for the sum of one million and four hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$1,440,000) should be accepted, upon the condition as to grades, recommended by the Chief Engineer—and that the total payment to be made shall not, under any circumstances, exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) per mile.

Second—That the Company shall, within three months of the ratification of this Order in Council by the House of Commons, satisfy the Minister of Public Works that they have entered into a *bonâ fide* contract or contracts, for the building of the Railway, and have provided sufficient means, with the Government bonus, to secure the completion of the line—and also that the Company shall, from the date of such contracts, make continuously such progress as will justify the hope of the completion of the line within the time mentioned.

Third—That the Company shall enter into an agreement to grant running powers, on terms to be approved by the Governor in Council, to the *Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway*, now in process of construction from *Montreal* on the northern side of the *Ottawa River*, or any railway in extension thereof, from any point of intersection west of the Town of *Renfrew*, that may be approved of by the Governor in Council, and also to the *Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company*, from the point of intersection of their line, provided such point of intersection is at or west of *Renfrew*, and to such other companies as may have the termini of their systems on or towards *Lake Huron*, and which may be designated by the Governor in Council as entitled to such running powers: Provided that the terms of such running powers to any of the said companies or roads may be mutually agreed upon by the *Canada Central Railway Company* and the *Quebec* Government, and the other companies named, and in the event of disagreement, the conditions to be settled by arbitration, one arbitrator to be selected by each party, and one by the Governor in Council.

The Government of *Canada* and the lessees or future owners of the Government line, westward of the western terminus of the subsidized line, shall possess running powers on the said railway on similar terms to the Companies designated.

Fourth—That payments be made to the extent of Eighty (80) per cent. of the said bonus of \$12,000 per mile on the completion of every ten miles—one-half of such payment may be advanced when work equal to five miles is completed on any one section, on the certificate of the Chief Engineer that satisfactory progress is being made—and payment to the extent of Sixty (60) per cent. may be made on work extending over twenty-five miles, upon the certificate of the Chief Engineer that such work is equal to ten miles of completed track.

The balance to be paid on the entire completion of the railway to the *Nipissing* Road at the south-east corner of *Lake Nipissing*; Provided that payments may be made upon rails delivered, to the extent of Seventy-five (75) per cent. of the market value thereof—the amount so paid on rails to be deducted from each settlement of ten miles.

All payments to be made on the certificate of the Chief Engineer.

They further recommend that payments be made to the extent of Eighty (80)

per cent. of the work actually executed, on the completion of every ten miles, in the proportion which Ten thousand dollars per mile bears to the actual cost of each Section.

The Company, however, to have the option of substituting the payment by the Government of the interest (or part of the interest) on bonds of the Company, running over such term of years as may be hereafter approved by the Governor in Council, in lieu of the mileage subsidy referred to.

The terms and conditions in all other respects to be the same as above provided.

The grant to be operative only after the ratification of this Order in Council by resolution of the House of Commons.

Certified.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

Mr. Cameron moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Gibbs (Ontario South), That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House no subsidy should be granted to the Canada Central Railway Company for the construction of a Railway to connect with the Eastern Terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway or the Georgian Bay Branch thereof, except upon an agreement being entered into by the Company to grant running powers on terms to be approved of by the Governor in Council to all Railways intersecting or connecting with said Railway, in accordance with the provisions of the 'Canadian Pacific Railway Act, 1874,'" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for; they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Baby,	Farrow,	McDonald (C. Breton)	Platt,
Benoit,	Ferguson,	McDougall (T. Riv.)	Robinson,
Bolduc,	Flesher,	Macmillan,	Robitaille,
Bourbeau,	Gibbs (Ontario North)	McCallum,	Rochester,
Bowell,	Gibbs (Ontario South)	McCarthy,	Roy,
Bunster,	Gill,	McQuade,	Ryan,
Cameron,	Harwood,	Méthot,	Short,
Campbell,	Hurteau,	Monteith,	Stephenson,
Caron,	Jones (Leeds),	Montplaisir,	Thompson (Cariboo),
Costigan,	Kirkpatrick,	Mousseau,	Tupper,
Cuthbert,	Langerin,	Orton,	Wade,
Daoust,	Lanthier,	Ouimet,	Wallace (Norfolk),
Dewdney,	Little,	Pinsonneault,	White (Hastings)—54.
Dugas,	Macdonald (Kingston)		

NAYS :

Messieurs

Archibald,	Church,	Huntington,	Pettes,
Aylmer,	Coffin,	Jetté,	Pickard,
Bain,	Coupal,	Jones (Halifax),	Power,
Barthe,	Currier,	Kerr,	Ray,
Béchar,	DeCosmos,	Kirk,	Richard,
Bernier,	De St. Georges,	Laflamme,	Ross (Middlesex),
Bertram,	Dymond,	Landerkin,	Rymal,
Biggar,	Ferris,	Langlois,	Scatcherd,
Blackburn,	Fiset,	Laurier,	Shibley,
Blain,	Fleming,	Macdonald (Cormcall),	Sinclair,

<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inv'ness) Skinner,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin), Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew) Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton) Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Young.—94.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

And the main Question being again proposed ;

Mr. *Bowell* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *White (Renfrew)*, That the words : " That in ratifying the said Order in Council, this House desires to express " its opinion that no payment should be made to the *Canada Central Railway Com-* " pany on account of the subsidy for the construction of a Railway to connect with " the Eastern Terminus of the *Canada Pacific Railway* or the *Georgian Bay Branch* " thereof, upon rails delivered to the extent of 75 per cent. of the market value " thereof, except upon rails delivered at some point of the line to be constructed, and " upon condition that such rails do become the property of the Government until they " are laid on the road for use," be added at the end of the Question ;

And the Question being put, That those words be there added ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton), Plumb,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers) Robinson,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North) Macmillan,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South) McCallum,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>White (Hastings).</i>
<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston) Platt,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac).—53.</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Church,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bécharé,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>

Blackburn,	Ferris,	Langlois,	Scriver,
Blain,	Fiset,	Laurier,	Shibley,
Borden,	Fleming,	Macdonald (Cornwall),	Sinclair,
Borron,	Flynn,	MacDonnell (Inv'ness)	Skinner,
Bourassa,	Forbes,	Macdougall (Elgin),	Smith (Peel),
Bouman,	Galbraith,	McDougall (Renfrew),	Smith (Selkirk),
Boyer,	Geoffrion,	MacKay (C. Breton),	Smith (Westmoreland)
Buell,	Gibson,	Mackenzie,	Snider,
Bunster,	Gillies,	McGregor,	St. Jean,
Burk,	Gillmor,	McIntyre,	Taschereau,
Burpee (St. John),	Goudge,	McNab,	Thompson (Haldim'd)
Burpee (Sunbury),	Greenway,	Metcalfe,	Trow,
Cartwright,	Hagar,	Mills,	Wallace (Albert),
Casey,	Hall,	Oliver,	Wood,
Casgrain,	Higinbotham,	Paterson,	Wright (Ottawa),
Cheval,	Holton,	Perry,	Young.—96.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Archibald,	Christie,	Horton,	Pickard,
Aylmer,	Church,	Huntington,	Pover,
Baby,	Coffin,	Jetté,	Ray,
Bain,	Coupal,	Jones (Halifax),	Richard,
Barthe,	Currier,	Kerr,	Robitaille,
Bécharde,	Daoust,	Kirk,	Rochester,
Benoit,	DeCosmos,	Kirkpatrick,	Ross (Middlesex),
Bernier,	Desjardins,	Laflamme,	Rymal,
Bertram,	De St. Georges,	Lauderkin,	Scatcherd,
Biggar,	Dewdney,	Langevin,	Scriver,
Blackburn,	Dymond,	Langlois,	Shibley,
Blain,	Ferris,	Lanthier,	Sinclair.
Borden,	Fiset,	Laurier,	Skinner,
Borron,	Fleming,	Macdonald (Cornwall)	Smith (Peel),
Bourassa,	Flesher,	MacDonnell (Inv'ness)	Smith (Selkirk),
Bourbeau,	Flynn,	Macdougall (Elgin),	Smith (Westmoreland)
Bowman,	Forbes,	MacKay (C. Breton),	Snider,
Boyer,	Galbraith,	Mackenzie,	Stephenson,
Brown,	Geoffrion,	McGregor,	St. Jean.
Buell,	Gibson,	McIntyre,	Taschereau,
Bunster,	Gillies,	McNab,	Thompson (Haldim'd)
Burk,	Gillmor,	Metcalfe,	Trow,
Burpee (St. John),	Goudge,	Méthot,	Wallace (Albert),
Burpee (Sunbury),	Greenway,	Mills,	White (Renfrew),
Caron,	Hagar,	Montplaisir,	Wood,
Cartwright,	Hall,	Oliver,	Wright (Ottawa),
Casey,	Higinbotham,	Paterson,	Wright (Pontiac),
Casgrain,	Holton,	Perry,	Young.—115.
Cheval,		Pettes,	

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>White (Hastings)-32.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in the Committee of Supply; And the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. *McCarthy* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Mousseau*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it be resolved that this House regrets that in the face of annual deficits during the period in which the present administration have been in power, amounting to \$3,360,812.72 (as appears from the Public Accounts) the annual expenditure has not been curtailed so as to confine it within the revenue, and instead of practically adopting a policy of retrenchment, the Government have expended more in each of the years 1874-75, 1875-76 and 1876-77 than the largest amount ever expended prior to the year 1874-75," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston)</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Bolduc,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario North)</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Riv.),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bourbeau,</i>	<i>Gibbs (Ontario South)</i>	<i>Macmillan,</i>	<i>Roy,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Cameron,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McCarthy,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Campbell,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Méhot,</i>	<i>Wade,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Langévin,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Lauthier,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac)-52.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Powet,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Church,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Scatherd,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness)</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>

Blake,	Flynn,	Macdougall (Elgin),	Sinclair,
Borden,	Forbes,	McDougall (Renfrew)	Skinner,
Borron,	Galbraith,	MacKay (C. Breton),	Smith (Peel),
Bowman,	Geoffrion,	Mackenzie,	Smith (Selkirk),
Boyer,	Gibson,	McGregor,	Smith (Westmoreland)
Brown,	Hillies,	McIntyre,	Snider,
Buell,	Gilmor,	McNab,	St. Jean,
Burk,	Goudge,	Metcalfe,	Taschereau,
Burpee (St. John),	Greenway,	Mills,	Thompson (Haldim'd),
Burpee (Sunbury),	Hagar,	Oliver,	Trot,
Cartwright,	Higinbotham,	Paterson,	Wallace (Albert),
Casey,	Holton,	Perry,	Wood,
Casgrain,	Horton,	Pickard,	Young.—86.
Cheval,	Huntington,		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put ;

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet estimated expenditure for extra Clerks in the Department of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for sundry expenses in connection with the Maritime Court of Ontario, including seals for the Court, Judges travelling expenses, Court books, etc., for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to increase salary of Surgeon, *Manitoba* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the expenditure in connection with Senate *Hansard*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional amount required for Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Pacific Railway:—*Georgian Bay* Branch, \$100,000; between *Lake Superior* and *Keewatin*, \$300,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings:—*Windsor*, Public Offices, \$30,000; *Brantford* Public Offices, \$25,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with *Fredericton* Public Offices, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Quarantine Hospital, *Sydney, C.B.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with *Pickering* Harbour, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following

expenses in connection with Public Works:—*Matane Harbor*, \$10,000; *Chicoutimi Harbor* (to pay *St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company* for money expended) \$4,151.65, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Works:—*Woodwards' Cove, Grand Manan*, \$2,500; *Roche Bay Pier, Anderson's Hcllow*, \$3,000; *Clifton Breakwater*, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Works:—*Margaree, C.B.*, \$3,000; *Lingan Breakwater*, \$2,000; *Port Hood Breakwater*, \$10,000; *Three Fathom Harbor*, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Works:—*Big Miminegashe, P.E.I.*, \$4,000; *Wood Island Breakwater*, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of a Dredge, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of removing rock, *Victoria Harbor, B.C.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay expenses of survey of coast in vicinity of Capes *Tormentine* and *Traverse* on *Prince Edward Island* and *Mainland*, and a suggested railway connection between said Capes to *Intercolonial* and *Prince Edward Island* Railways, with a view to secure winter communication with the Island, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for half years mail subsidy between *Halifax* and *Cork*, if necessary, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

19. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to purchase seed grain for Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray further amount required for Indians in *Manitoba* and *North West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray further amount required for Indians in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses of the *Ontario* Boundary Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenditure estimated to be required to put in force the Act respecting the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay a gratuity to *Mrs. Coffin*, the widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel *W. F. Coffin*, Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the carrying out of the "Weights and Measures Act" in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards building Telegraph Line from *Victoria* to *Nanaimo, B.C.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Dominion Lands:—Surveys—amount required for Townships Surveys, *Saskatchewan*.

\$10,000; surveys—highways, *Manitoba*, \$2,500; offices—to provide for rent, stationery, &c., for three new offices, \$1,900, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Resolutions to be reported.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 8th May, 1878.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Oliver* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Oliver* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes after Two of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 8th May, 1878.

Two o'Clock, P. M.

PRAYERS.

A Bill to authorize the advance of certain sums to the Province of *Manitoba*, in aid of the Public Schools therein was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Intercolonial Railway,—Balance of appropriation for 1876-77, unexpended 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by Special Warrant on account of freight cars (*Revote*), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.
2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and fourteen cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Intercolonial Railway,—Balance of appropriation for 1876-77, unexpended 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by Special Warrant on account of expenses before Supreme Court (*Revote*), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.
3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay amount awarded by Arbitrators to *Chipman* Estate for land taken for *St. John* Station, Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.
4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount required for constructing Conductors', Cattle and Fish Freight Cars, Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount required to complete construction of Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars and eighty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay Messrs. *Schrieber* and *Burpee* in full settlement of all claims in connection with their contract for building the *Prince Edward Island Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, viz: *Fort William to Sunshine Creek*, \$80,000; *Sunshine Creek to English River*, \$288,000; *Rat Portage to Cross Lake*, \$373,000; *Cross Lake to Red River*, \$13,100; *Telegraph Lines and Roadway*, \$9,800; *Fort Frances Lock*, \$60,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of land taken for *Carillon and Grenville Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray further amount required for enlargement of *Lachine Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray further amount required for enlargement of *Cornwall Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray further amount required for enlargement of *Welland Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of building *Draw Bridge, Rideau Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-one dollars and one cent be granted to Her Majesty, for unexpended balance of appropriation of 1876-77 for "Tower" *Ottawa Buildings*, carried forward 30th September, 1877, by Special Warrant (Revote), \$8,965.15; also for unexpended balance of appropriation of 1876-77 for "Western Block Extension" carried forward 30th September, 1877, by Special Warrant, \$142,325.86 (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Young* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate doth insist on their amendments made to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the *Canadian Pacific Railway Act, 1874*," to which the Commons disagree, and for the following Reasons, viz:

1st. That the Senate doth insist on the said amendments for the reason that without them the Bill would provide for the disposal of public property for a term of years, without obtaining the sanction of both Houses to the terms of the transfer.

2nd. And for the reason that the terms of the lease of a railway running to a foreign country, and forming the only outlet from the Province of *Manitoba* and the

North-West Territories until the completion of the *Pacific Railway* easterly from *Red River*, involve questions of public policy likely materially to affect the course of traffic, and the prosperity of the Dominion, and is one of those agreements which should be laid on the Table of the Senate, as well as on that of the Commons before becoming operative.

3rd. And for the reason that the practice of Parliament referred to in the first Reason given in the Message from the House of Commons has never extended beyond contracts for the completion of Public Works, for which money voted by the Commons is in the course of being expended, other contracts having been constantly submitted for the approval of both Houses, for example:—

(a.) The transfer of the *Windsor Branch Railway, Nova Scotia*, to the *Western Counties Railway*, and for the working it in the meantime—Resolution of the Commons, 23rd May, 1873, and of the Senate of the same day—Chapter 16 of the Statutes of 1874.

(b.) The transfer of the *Pictou and Truro Railway*, authorized to be made to any Company constructing a Railway to the *Gut of Conso*, and to provide for its temporary disposition in the meantime—Resolution of the House of Commons, 19th May, 1874—Chapter 46 of the Statutes of 1877.

(c.) Contract for the *Ocean Mail Service* in 1869 (32 and 33 *Victoria*, Chapter 5), and that in 1873 (36 *Victoria*, Chapter 33), on account of their general bearing on the trade and business of the Dominion, were made subject to ratification by both Houses of Parliament.

4th. The *Pacific Railway Act* of 1874 was only submitted to the Senate towards the very close of the Session, and was in Committee the day before the prorogation, the Bill was not considered Clause by Clause, and the provision for leasing a Branch Railway to connect the Eastern terminus of the *Pacific Railway* with existing or proposed lines of Railway, escaped observation, or it would not have been sanctioned.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors," without any amendment.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th March, 1878, for a Statement showing all contracts given since 1867, including those of the *Intercolonial Railway*, those awarded to the lowest tender, and those given to others; the difference between the price given and that stated in the lowest tender, and the reasons why the contract was not awarded to the lowest tender, and all Orders in Council relating to the same; also the correspondence. (*Sessional Papers, No. 21s.*)

Mr. *Young* reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Intercolonial Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Intercolonial Railway* extension into *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Intercolonial Railway* to deep water at *St. John*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million five hundred and forty nine thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, viz: *Fort William to Sunshine Creek*, \$5,500; *Sunshine Creek to English River*, \$214,000; *Rat Portage to Cross Lake*, \$1,033,000; *Cross Lake to Red River*, \$52,500; *Telegraph Lines and Roadway*,

\$164,700; *Fort Frances* Lock, \$10,000; Main Land, *British Columbia*, \$500,000; *Pem- bina* branch, \$550,000; Spikes, \$20,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Prince Edward* Island Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Government in the *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-nine thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with charges of Management, viz: Financial Inspector, \$2,600; Office of Assistant Receiver General, *Toronto*, \$7,600; Office of Assistant Receiver General, *Montreal*, \$5,500; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *Halifax, N.S.*, \$10,000; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *St. John, N.B.*, \$11,400; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *Fort Garry*, \$6,500; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *Victoria, B.C.*, \$7,000; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*, \$4,000; Country Savings Banks, *New Brunswick, Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia*, \$12,000, Seigniorial Tenure and Commission, \$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Young* reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional amount required for Seigniorial Tenure Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with *Kingston* Penitentiary, viz.:—Staff salaries, \$450; Clothing, \$35; Capital account, new machinery, \$415, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-three cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with *St. Vincent de Paul* Penitentiary, viz.:—Staff gratuities to retiring officers, \$1,100; Convicts' maintenance, \$2,035.47; Repairs to buildings, \$200; Capital account, to complete tramway, \$780; Farm and stables, to replace loss by fire, \$6,200.06, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with *St. John* Penitentiary, viz.:—Staff salaries, \$360; Convicts' maintenance, \$5,630; Maintenance of machinery, \$300; Material for manufacture, \$600, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars and ninety-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with *Manitoba* Penitentiary, viz.: Convicts' maintenance, \$2,700; Farm, \$827.40; Maintenance of buildings, \$357.14; Capital account, furnishings for the new building, lumber, machinery, and surgical instruments, \$1,952.42, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount required for the publication of the Debates, House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Criminal Statistics—Balance of appropriation of 1876-77 unexpended on 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by special warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Sydney*

Exhibition—Balance of appropriation of 1876-77 unexpended on 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by special warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Paris Exhibition*—amount required to complete the service for the year, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray *Mennonite Loan*, Balance of 1876-77, (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars and ninety-nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *ammunition*—Balance of appropriation of 1876-77 unexpended on 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand and seventy-eight dollars and twelve cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Militia Clothing*—Balance of appropriation of 1876-77 unexpended on 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Military Stores*—Balance of appropriation of 1876-77 unexpended on 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges*—Balance of appropriation of 1876-76 unexpended on 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Ordnance and Equipment of Garrison Artillery*—Balance of appropriation of 1876-77 unexpended on 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with *Mounted Police, North-West Territories*, amount required to pay for supplies furnished in previous years \$10,772.78; amount required to cover expenditure incurred for buildings in 1875-76, \$8,110.43; amount required for buildings 1877-78, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of removing *Beaver Rock, British Columbia*, unexpended balance of 1876-77, carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twenty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with *Public Buildings*, viz:—*Guelph Custom House*, unexpended balance of 1876-77 carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote) \$6,378.26; *Toronto Post Office*—To pay amount of *Official Arbitrators' Award to Contractors*, &c., partly paid out of "*Unforeseen Expenses*" *vide* *Parliamentary Paper*, \$20,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with *Public Works and Buildings*, viz:—*Quebec and Lévis Fortifications, Repairs*—expenditure required for this service, \$7,200; *Montreal Examining Warehouse*,—estimated cost for completion of building, \$10,000; *Montreal Post Office*,—amount required for completion of building, \$16,037.07, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount of Special Warrant granted for clearing away debris and rebuilding, during the year, the Public Buildings destroyed by fire in *St. John, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

21. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Battleford, North-West Territories*, viz.:—Amount of Special Warrant granted to complete these buildings \$30,000; unexpended balance of 1876-77, carried forward by Special Warrant on 30th September, 1877 (Revote), \$4,587.88, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand one hundred and six dollars and eighty-nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary, *British Columbia*, amount of unexpended balance, 30th September, 1877, carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for increased consumption of Gas in the Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, during the year, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with *Cobourg Harbor*—part of unexpended balance of 1876-77 (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and thirty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense connected with *Shippagan Breakwater, New Brunswick*,—unexpended balance of 1876-77, carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with *Cow Bay, Cape Breton*,—unexpended balance of 1876-77, carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay balance due to Contractor, *Souris Breakwater, Colville Bay*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Light-houses and Coast Service, viz.:—Maintenance—to replace Dioptric apparatus for *Machias Seal Island Light* destroyed in *St. John* fire, \$3,000; to replace oil destroyed in *St. John* fire, \$3,500; repairing damages at *Rondeau Lighthouse*, \$1,500; repairing damages to Breakwater, *Goderich Lighthouse*, \$2,600; new Light Ship for the *Traverse*, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Fish-breeding, &c., viz.: For new Fish-breeding establishment, *Prince Edward Island*, \$2,500; for new Fish-breeding establishment (*Cape Breton*), \$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to aid in constructing and maintaining Telegraph Line between *Matane* and *Fox River*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to complete remeasurement of steamers in inland waters, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Indians in *Manitoba* and *North-West*—further amount required for this service, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Halifax Commission*, amount required to cover expenditure (partly to be refunded), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay the Honorable Sir *Alexander T. Galt*, K.C.M.G., for services rendered as Commissioner, *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for 350 copies of the "Parliamentary Companion," for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Commutation of Duties, Army and Navy,—further amount required for this service, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay His Grace Archbishop *Taché* balance of his expenses incurred on the occasion of his return from *Rome* in 1870, at the request of the Government of *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of His Excellency the Governor General's visit to *Manitoba*,—Balance of expenditure incurred and paid through "Unforeseen Expenses," *vide* Parliamentary Paper, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Grasshopper Relief,—unexpended balance of 1876-77, carried forward by Special Warrant (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Customs, amount required to complete this service (*Manitoba* and *North-West Territories*), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with "Preventive Service," amount required to complete this service, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Inspection of Staples, amount required to complete this service, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenditure caused by increased traffic, Intercolonial and *Prince Edward Island* Railways, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for payment of one year's salary to Mr. *Woodruff* in recognition of his services as Superintendent, *Welland Canal*, after twenty-eight years' service, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Telegraph Lines, *Haro Strait*, B.C., for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and twenty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay Grand Trunk Railway for claim for daily transport of mails over 149 miles of railway, between the *Canada* Boundary Line and *Danville Junction (Maine)* from 1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1874, when, by Postal Convention with the *United States*, the conveyance of these mails was assumed by the *United States* Post Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Dominion Lands,—further amount required to complete this service, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unprovided items of 1876-77, *Vide* Public Accounts, 1876-77, Part II, Page 338, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Oliver* reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet estimated expenditure for extra Clerks in the Department of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for sundry expenses in connection with the Maritime Court of *Ontario*, including seals for the Court, Judges travelling expenses, Court books, etc., for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to increase salary of Surgeon, *Manitoba* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the expenditure in connection with Senate *Hansard*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional amount required for Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Pacific Railway:—*Georgian Bay* Branch, \$100,000; between *Lake Superior* and *Keewatin*, \$300,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

7. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings:—*Windsor*, Public Offices, \$30,000; *Brantford* Public Offices, \$25,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with *Fredericton* Public Offices, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Quarantine Hospital, *Sydney. C.B.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with *Pickering* Harbour, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Works:—*Matane* Harbor, \$10,000; *Chicoutimi* Harbor (to pay *St. Lawrence* Tow Boat Company for money expended) \$4,151.15, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Works:—*Woodwards' Cove*, *Grand Manan*, \$2,500; *Roche Bay* Pier, *Anderson's Hollow*, \$3,000; *Clifton* Breakwater, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Works:—*Margaree, C.B.*, \$3,000; *Lingan* Breakwater, \$2,000; *Port Hood* Breakwater, \$10,000; *Three Fathom* Harbor, \$3,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Works:—*Big Mminegashe, P.E.I.*, \$4,000; *Wood Island* Breakwater, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of a Dredge, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of removing rock, *Victoria* Harbor, *B.C.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay expenses of survey of coast in vicinity of Capes *Tormentine* and *Traverse* on *Prince Edward Island* and *Mainland*, and a suggested railway connection between said Capes to *Intercolonial* and *Prince Edward Island* Railways, with a view to secure winter communication with the Island, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for half years mail subsidy between *Halifax* and *Cork*, if necessary, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to purchase seed grain for Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray further amount required for Indians in *Manitoba* and *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray further amount required for Indians in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses of the *Ontario* Boundary Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenditure estimated to be required to put in force the Act respecting the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay a gratuity to Mrs. *Coffin*, the widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel *W. F. Coffin*, Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the carrying out of the "Weights and Measures Act" in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards building Telegraph Line from *Victoria* to *Nanaimo, B.C.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Dominion Lands:—Surveys—amount required for Townships Surveys, *Saskatchewan*, \$10,000; surveys—highways, *Manitoba*, \$2,500; offices—to provide for rent, stationery, &c., for three new offices, \$1,900, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act for the better auditing of the Public Accounts," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act further securing the Independence of Parliament," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 10.—Leave out from "attached" to "ro" in line 12.

Page 1, line 13.—Leave out "Clerk of the Peace."

Page 3, line 36.—Leave out from "disqualified" to "No" in page 4, line 13, and insert "No person being a Member of the Senate shall, directly or indirectly, knowingly and wilfully, be a party to, or concerned in, any contract under which

“ the public money of *Canada* is to be paid; and if any person being a Member of the Senate, shall, knowingly and wilfully, become a party to or concerned in any such contract, he shall thereby forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every day during which he continues to be such party or so concerned, and such sum may be recovered from him by any person who will sue for the same, by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, in any Court of Competent Civil Jurisdiction in *Canada*; provided always, that this section shall not prevent any Senator who, at the passing of this Act, has any contract for which the public money of *Canada* is to be paid from completing such contract, or render him liable to the penalties imposed by this Section, nor shall it render any Senator liable for such penalties, by reason of his being a shareholder in any incorporated company, having a contract or agreement with the Government of *Canada*, except companies undertaking contracts for the building of public works, and any company incorporated for the construction or working of any part of the *Pacific Railway*.”

The first amendment, being read a second time;

On motion of Mr. *Laflamme*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House doth disagree with the Senate in the said amendment for the following Reasons :

Because the independence of this House (which it is the object of the first Clause amended to secure) might be impaired if persons entitled to superannuation or retiring allowances were eligible for seats in this House, as some of such recipients might be called into active service by the Administration of the day under the penalty of abandoning their pensions or allowances.

Because it might lead to the superannuation of civil servants in order to make them eligible for Election to this House whereby the public service would be injured and the independence of the House affected.

Because another class, *viz*: Judges, are entitled to retiring allowances only when suffering from bodily or mental infirmity disabling them from work or are retired under the discretionary power of the Government for reasons alleged to affect the administration of Justice. It would therefore tend to affect the independence of the Bench as well as interfere with the independence of this House.

The second amendment, being read a second time;

On motion of Mr. *Laflamme*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House doth disagree with the Senate in the said amendment for the following Reason :

Because it is contrary to sound policy to allow the Clerks of the Peace who are in several Provinces the custodians of the lists of voters which must be used at the Election of Members of the House of Commons to become Candidates.

The subsequent amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate acquainting their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their Third amendment, and disagreed to their First and Second Amendments to the foregoing Bill, and communicating to their Honors the Reasons for so disagreeing.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend the law relating to Stamps on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange,” and the same were twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Laflamme*,

Resolved, That there shall be, To-morrow, two distinct sittings, the first to begin at Two o'clock, P.M., and end at Six o'clock, P.M.; the second to begin at half past Seven o'clock, P.M., and continue till the adjournment.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 9th May, 1878.

TWO O'CLOCK P.M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. *Oliver*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :

The Committee carefully considered the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz. :—

Return to Address,—Papers connected with the *Windsor and Annapolis* Railway ; the *Windsor Branch and Western Counties* Railway.

Return to Order,—Report of exploration made by Mr. *Bell*, C.E., on the proposed route of the *Canada Pacific* Railway, from *Nipigon* to *Thunder Bay*, &c.

Return to Address (Senate),—Return of all Duties of Excise for the Dominion for July, August, September, October, November and December, 1877, &c.

Return to Address (Senate),—Bill of Complaint and the Decree in the suit of Her Majesty's Attorney-General for *Canada vs. Hawes*, now pending in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in *England*.

The Committee would also respectfully recommend that their recommendation as contained in their Ninth Report that, "The Reports and documents in reference to the location of the line and a Western Terminal Harbor, Canadian *Pacific* Railway" be not printed, be rescinded, and would now, on re-consideration, respectfully recommend that they be printed.

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz. :—

Return to Address,—Orders in Council relating to the balances of appropriations of 1876-7, which may have lapsed and been carried over to the following year.

Return to Order,—Return of ranks and names of all officers who have attended and taken long or short course certificates at the "A" or "B" Battery Schools of Gunnery.

Return to Order,—Statement of all sales or leases of the Islands in the River *St. Laurence*, lying between *Brockville* and *Kingston*.

Return to Address,—Correspondence with the Creditors of one *Olivier Latour*, in relation to alleged forfeiture of Charter by *La Banque Nationale*, by reason of its illegally trading in Lumber, &c.

Return to Address,—Order in Council fixing the rate of Tolls to be collected by the Upper *Ottawa* Improvement Company on Sawlogs and Timber.

Mr. *Huntington*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 1st April, 1878, for a statement showing the amounts paid annually for carrying the mail between *Kamouraska* and the Railway Station at *St. Pascal*, since the express train on the Intercolonial Railway began to deliver the mail at that station ; also the names of the persons to whom such amounts have been paid, up to date. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 21u.)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 27th March, 1878, for a copy of correspondence in relation to closing *Muir* Post Office ; correspondence in relation to dismissal of *Charles Lilley* as Postmaster in *London East*, and the appointment of Mr. *Mills*, as Postmaster in his stead ; also the cause of the change of locality of post office from original to present locality. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 144.)

Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st May, 1878, for copies of all correspondence, reports and memorials in reference to the change of mail route between *Great Village* and *Five Islands*, via *Portapique Mountain*, in the County of *Colchester*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 145.)

Return to an Order of this House, dated 11th March, 1878, for 1st—Copy of any complaint made in 1875 against *J. S. Vallée*, Esquire, Postmaster of *Montmagny*; 2nd. Copy of the Enquête held in 1875 by Mr. *Achille Talbot*, Deputy Post Office Inspector, on said complaint; 3rd. Copy of all correspondence to and from the Post Office Department on this subject; 4th. Copy of the subsequent Enquête held in connection with the matter by *W. E. Sheppard*, Esquire, Inspector of Post Offices at *Quebec*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 129.*)

On motion of Mr. *Oliver*, seconded by Mr. *Young*,
Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Ninth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, excepting that part of it relating to printing the Report of Mr. *Fleming* on the *Pacific Railway*.

On motion of Mr. *Oliver*, seconded by Mr. *Young*,
Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Tenth and Eleventh Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Haggart*,
Ordered, That the Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 8th March, 1877, and communicated to this House on Thursday, 4th April last, relative to certain contracts for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mail from *Sydney* to *Cow Bay*, *Little* and *Big Glace Bays* and *Bridgeport*, in the County of *Cape Breton*, be returned to the Senate; and that the Clerk of the House do deliver the same.

On motion of Mr. *Dewdney*, seconded by Mr. *Plumb*,
Ordered, That the Accountant of this House be authorized to pay to *T. R. McInnes*, the newly elected Member for *New Westminster*, the full amount of his indemnity as if he had been in attendance in this House for the full number of days of the Session.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th March, 1878, for a Return of all fees paid by the Government of *Canada* to, and the names of all Counsel, Solicitors, or Attorneys employed in connection with the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Northern Railway; also the names of all Counsel, Solicitors or Attorneys that have been employed by the Dominion Government or by any Department or Head of Department of said Government, and a statement of all fees paid to such persons by the Government or received by them for services in connection with the business of the Government of *Canada*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 119.*)

Mr. *Young* reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Intercolonial Railway, Balance of appropriation for 1875-77, unexpended 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by Special Warrant on account of Freight Cars (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and fourteen cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Intercolonial Railway, Balance of appropriation for 1876-77, unexpended 30th September, 1877, and carried forward by Special Warrant on account of expenses before Supreme Court (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay amount awarded by Arbitrators to *Chipman* Estate for land taken for *St. John* Station, Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount required for constructing Conductors, Cattle and Fish Freight Cars, Intercolonial Railway, for the ending 30th June, 1878.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray amount required to complete construction of Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred and fifty one dollars and eighty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay Messrs. *Schrieber* and *Burpee* in full settlement of all claims in connection with their contract for building the *Prince Edward Island* Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the *Pacific* Railway, viz: *Fort William* to *Sunshine Creek*, \$80,000; *Sunshine Creek* to *English River*, \$288,000; *Rat Portage* to *Cross Lake*, \$373,000; *Cross Lake* to *Red River*, \$13,100; Telegraph Lines and Roadway, \$9,800; *Fort Frances* Lock, \$60,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and fifty nine dollars and fifty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of land taken for *Carillon* and *Grenville* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet further amount required for enlargement of *Lachine* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray further amount required for enlargement of *Cornwall* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray further amount required for enlargement of *Welland* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of building Draw Bridge, *Rideau* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

13. *Resolved* That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-one dollars and one cent be granted to Her Majesty, for unexpended balance of appropriation of 1876-77 for "Tower" *Ottawa* Buildings, carried forward 30th September, 1877, by Special Warrant (Revote), \$8,965.15; also for unexpended balance of appropriation of 1876-77 for "Western Block Extension" carried forward 30th September, 1877, by Special Warrant, \$142,325.86 (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1878.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1878, the sum of \$2,721,404.33 cents be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

2. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1879, the sum of \$19,458,856.95 cents be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Young reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1878, the sum of \$3,721,404.33 cents be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

2. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1879, the sum of \$19,458,856.95 cents be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Young also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its second sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartwright have leave to bring in a Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1878, and the 30th June, 1879, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service;

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the second sitting of the House this day.

And then The House adjourned till half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M., this day.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Mr. Mackenzie, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 1st April, 1878, for a Return shewing in detail all fees paid by the Department of Justice, or by any other Department, or in connection with the Intercolonial Railroad, to Counsel and Attorneys in connection with any business before the Supreme Court since its formation, and the names of the Counsel and Attorneys, and the several suits in respect of which such fees were paid. (*Sessional Papers, No. 21v.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years respectively the 30th June, 1878, and the 30th June, 1879, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter:—

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 9th May, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General will proceed to the Senate Chamber to prorogue the Session of the Dominion Parliament, on Friday, the 10th instant, at 3 o'Clock, P.M.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

E. G. P. LITTLETON,
Governor General's Secretary.

The Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to authorize the advance of certain sums to the Province of *Manitoba*, in aid of the Public Schools therein."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act thirty-seventh *Victoria*, Chapter eight, intituled: 'An Act to impose license duties on compounders of Spirits; to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue, and to prevent the adulteration of Food, Drink and Drugs.'"

Also, another Message, That the Senate doth not insist on its second amendment to the Bill intituled: "An Act further securing the Independence of Parliament," to which this House doth disagree, but the Senate doth insist on its first amendment to which this House doth disagree, and for the following Reasons:—

1st. Because in view of our system of Government, under which the people of the different Provinces are represented in Local Legislatures and in general Parliament, a large number of suitable representatives is needed as compared to the educated population and it is unwise to restrict the choice of the people by declaring ineligible a class likely to present from education and knowledge of affairs, persons with strong claims to the confidence of an electorate.

2nd. Because when once a superannuation allowance is granted under the Statute to retired Public Officers, it becomes an indefeasable right, and cannot be withheld at the discretion of Ministers of the Crown, or except for cause defined in the Statute.

3rd. Because the Superannuation Act is administered under the responsibility of Ministers of the Crown to Parliament, and they would be amenable to the censure of Parliament for any infringement of public or private rights in connection therewith.

4th. Because the tenor of Imperial Legislation of late years has been to justify the presence of retired Civil Servants in both Houses of Parliament on account of the great public advantage to be derived from their knowledge and experience in public affairs, and no inconvenience has resulted from their liability (under any circumstances very remote) of being recalled to the Public Service.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act for the better prevention of crimes of violence in certain parts of *Canada*, until the end of the next Session of Parliament," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, another Message, That the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act Chapter eleven, thirty-eighth *Victoria*, intituled 'An Act to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of *Canada*,'" with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act for the better prevention of crimes of violence in certain parts of *Canada*, until the end of the next Session of Parliament," and the same were twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the first amendment made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act further securing the Independence of Parliament," and to which this House hath disagreed, and the same was again read.

On motion of Mr. *Laflamme*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House doth not insist on its disagreement to the said amendment; and doth agree to the same.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House doth not insist on its disagreement to their first amendment, and doth agree to the same.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled : " An Act to amend the Act Chapter eleven, thirty-eighth *Victoria*, intituled : " An Act to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of *Canada*," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 20.—After " the " insert " highest."

Page 1, line 34.—Leave out from " Majesty " to " Provided " in line 37.

On motion of Mr. *Laflamme*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House doth disagree with the Senate in the said amendments for the following Reasons :—

Because the first amendment by inserting the word " highest " will in effect destroy this Section, which was intended to remove doubts as to the provisions of the Law as it exists, respecting the Right of Appeal from the Court of final resort ;

Because the second amendment would deprive parties of the Right of Appeal to the Supreme Court in matters wherein an appeal lies to the Privy Council—and because there seems to be no reason why an appeal should be refused in matters relating to titles to land, annual rents, or such like matters or things where the rights in future might be bound.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the Senate to communicate the said Reasons with the Bill and amendments ; and that the Clerk do carry the same.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 10th May, 1878.

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled : " An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1878, and the 30th June, 1879, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service," without any amendment.

Also, another Message, That the Senate doth insist on their amendments made to the Bill intituled : " An Act to amend the Act Chapter eleven, thirth-eighth *Victoria*, intituled : " An Act to establish a Supreme Court and a Court of Exchequer, for the Dominion of *Canada*," to which the Commons disagree, and for the following Reasons, viz :—

As to the first amendment,—That it is unwise to allow an appeal save from the highest Court of final resort in each Province, and that the word " highest " was inserted by the Senate's first amendment to prevent doubt on that point, and maintain the right of appeal as it now exists.

As to the second amendment,—That the words struck out apply to cases involving the title to, or question relating to the laws of immovables in the Province of

Quebec, laws derived from *France* which are not familiar to the majority of the members of the Supreme Court, nor is the French language, and that an appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council from the Courts of their own Province affords in both respects a satisfactory tribunal to the people of Lower *Canada*, and that it is unwise to deprive them of the right they now enjoy in this respect.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 1st May, 1878, for a Return of the original papers made and signed by the Deputy Heads of the different Public Departments purporting to be made in obedience to the Order of this House of the fifth day of March, 1877, as follows:—The names of persons appointed to office between the 1st of January and the 7th of November, 1873, the names of the officials whose salaries were increased during the same period; the names of those so appointed whose appointments were cancelled subsequent to the 7th of November. A statement shewing whether the positions which were filled up by those whose appointments were cancelled have remained unfilled, or have been since filled up—and if so, when and by whom—and whether the salaries of those officials which were increased during the period named have been since reduced or increased, and shewing the reduction or increase in each office respectively. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 146.)

Sir *Albert J. Smith*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1878, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and Sir *Hugh Allan* and the *Montreal* Telegraph Company, in relation to the construction of a Telegraph Line between *Matane* and *Fox River*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 25.)

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General by *R. E. Kimber*, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

Mr. SPEAKER,—

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acquaint this Honorable House, that it is the pleasure of His Excellency that the Members thereof do forthwith attend him in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went up to attend His Excellency, when His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills:—

An Act to incorporate the *Fishwick's* Express and Merchants' Forwarding Company (Limited.)

An Act further to amend the Act intituled "An Act respecting the Public Works of *Canada*."

An Act to incorporate "La Société de Construction du Comté d'*Hochelaga*" as a Permanent Building Society, and for other purposes.

An Act respecting the *Port Whitby* Harbour Company.

An Act to provide that persons charged with common assault shall be competent as witnesses

An Act to grant relief to the *Canada* Agricultural Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Missionary Society of The Bible Christian Church in *Canada*.

An Act to amend the Law respecting Deck Loads.

An Act respecting the Duty on Malt.

An Act to provide for the creation and registration of Homestead Exemption Estates in the Territories of *Canada*.

An Act to amend section sixty-eight of "The Penitentiary Act of 1875."

An Act respecting persons imprisoned in default of giving securities to keep the peace.

An Act to make provision for the winding up of insolvent incorporated Fire or Marine Insurance Companies.

An Act to amend "An Act respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in *Manitoba*."

An Act to grant certain powers to the Agricultural Mutual Assurance Association of *Canada*, and to change its name.

An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company, and the *Canada* Central Railway Company, and to provide for the amalgamation of the said Companies.

An Act to confer certain powers on the *Montreal* Building Association by the name of "The *Montreal* Investment and Building Company."

An Act to authorize the *Stadacona* Fire and Life Insurance Company to reduce its Capital Stock, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Act thirty-seventh *Victoria*, Chapter eight, intituled: "An Act to impose license duties on compounders of spirits; to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue, and to prevent the adulteration of Food, Drink and Drugs."

An Act to authorize the advance of certain sums to the Province of *Manitoba*, in aid of the Public Schools therein.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Elections of Members of the House of Commons.

An Act respecting the *Ontario* Express and Transportation Company.

An Act to amend the Law respecting Building Societies carrying on business in the Province of *Ontario*.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Stamps on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange.

An Act to provide for the better auditing of Public Accounts.

An Act respecting the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

An Act further securing the Independence of Parliament.

An Act for the better prevention of crimes of violence in certain parts of *Canada*, until the end of the next Session of Parliament.

The Titles to the following Bills were then read:—

An Act to repeal Section twenty-three of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876," as to Ships in Canadian Waters.

An Act for the relief of *Hugh Hunter*.

An Act for the relief of *Victoria Elizabeth Lyon*.

An Act for the relief of *George Frothingham Johnston*.

"His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to reserve these Bills for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon."

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor General as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Commons of *Canada* have voted the Supplies required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service.

In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Excellency a Bill intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1878, and the 30th of June, 1879, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service," to which I humbly request Your Excellency's assent.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words:—

"In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate :
Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I am glad to be able to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament after a somewhat long and laborious Session.

I shall take the necessary steps, at an early day after the close of the financial year, to give effect to the measure you have passed for the better auditing of the Public Accounts.

I shall call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to your Address praying that all of *British America*, except *Newfoundland*, shall be, by imperial action, declared to be within the Dominion of *Canada*.

I rejoice that during the term of my administration this final step to consolidate British interests on the Continent of *America* has been taken with so much unanimity, and that henceforth the Dominion Government will, under Her Majesty, exercise undisputed sway over the northerly half of this Continent.

I am happy to be able to state that, pending the final settlement of the question of boundary, a conventional line has been adopted by my Government and the Government of the *United States*, between *Alaska* and *British Columbia* on the *Stikine River*.

The large sums you have appropriated for the great works of internal improvement will be expended with the most rigid regard to economy, and in the expectation that the principal canals under construction may be nearly completed within the next financial year.

The settlement of *Manitoba* and the *North-West Territories* has been proceeding this year with unexampled rapidity, and if the efforts of my Government to obtain a railway connection with *Winnipeg* at a very early day should be successful, I anticipate, next year, a still larger increase to the population.

It is specially gratifying to find so many Canadians, who had in former years emigrated to the *United States*, now returning to the newly organized territories of their native land.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the various public services.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate :
Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

Nothing could have given me more gratification than the Joint Address with which you have honored me on the eve of my departure.

My interest in *Canada* shall not cease when my mission as Her Majesty's Viceroy shall have terminated, and I am glad to know that you have taken so favorable a view of my efforts to fittingly represent our Most Gracious Queen in this the most important of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.

I now bid you farewell, and earnestly trust you may find in the future the manifold blessings which I shall ever pray may be continually showered upon you.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Senate said:—

Honorable Senators and Gentlemen :

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued until Wednesday, the nineteenth day of June next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Wednesday, the nineteenth day of June next.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

- No. 1. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—First and Third Reports of the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.
- No. 2. IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.—Report of the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization.
- No. 3. PRINTING.—Seventh Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

RELATING TO THE PAYMENTS TO

J. G. MOYLAN OUT OF CONTINGENCIES.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA :

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

1878.

REPORT.

The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, to whom was referred by an Order of Your Honorable House, dated 20th March, 1878, "all accounts, vouchers and papers connected with the payments for printing as entered in the Public Accounts for 1873-4, as made out of Contingencies of the Department of Justice to I. B. Taylor, the *Citizen Printing Company* and J. G. Moylan," beg leave to present as their

FIRST REPORT:

That they have examined into the aforesaid matters so far as they relate to the payments to J. G. Moylan, those to I. B. Taylor and the *Citizen Printing Company* appearing to have been made in the ordinary course of business and not to require special investigation.

As regards the payment of \$2,500, charged as having been paid to J. G. Moylan, your Committee have to report:—

That on the 14th August, 1869, Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, then Minister of Justice and Premier of Canada, gave an order on Mr. Thos. Ross, Accountant of Contingencies, for an advance of the sum of \$1,200 in favor of Mr. J. G. Moylan, then proprietor of the *Canadian Freeman*, a paper published in the City of Toronto, and supporting the Government of the day. The order was as follows:—

"The undersigned desires that the sum of twelve hundred dollars be advanced by the Accountant of Contingencies to J. G. Moylan, Esq., proprietor of the *Canadian Freeman*, to be repaid by work in printing for the several Departments [and that with this object the several Departments do send their orders for printing through the Accountant of Contingencies].

"(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD."

That the portion bracketted was added by Mr. John Langton the Auditor, after communication with the Minister of Justice;

That Mr. Moylan acknowledged the receipt of the money by signing his name on the face of the order;

That on the 22nd January, 1872, during a temporary visit to Canada from Ireland—where he was acting as Immigration Agent for the Dominion Government—Mr. Moylan obtained a further order from the Minister of Justice upon the Accountant of Contingencies, for the sum of three hundred dollars in the following terms:—

"MONDAY, 22nd January.

"MY DEAR ROSS,—Will you be good enough to make an advance to the proprietor of the *Canadian Freeman* of three hundred dollars, to be repaid by printing work.

"Yours truly,

"(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

"Thos. Ross, Esq.,

"Clerk of Contingencies."

That the receipt of this amount was also acknowledged by Mr. Moylan's signature on the face of the order;

That on the 27th March, 1872, Mr. Moylan, having then returned finally to Canada, and desiring to collect from certain of the Departments a sum of \$197, which had accrued, in his absence, for Government advertising in the *Freeman*, and payment being,—in the view of the terms, of the advances above referred to—demurred to by the Departmental clerks, obtained from Sir John A. Macdonald the following:—

" 27th March.

" MY DEAR ROSS,—Will you pay Moylan's printing accounts without reference to the back balance?

" Yours,

"(Signed)

" J. A. MACDONALD.

" T. ROSS, Esq. ;"

That on the authority of this order, Mr. Moylan's accounts, above mentioned, were paid ;

That on the 19th June, 1872, Mr. Moylan obtained a further order from Sir John A. Macdonald, in the following terms :—

" Mr. ROSS, Clerk of Contingencies, will please to make an advance to J. G. Moylan, Esq., *Canadian Freeman*, for printing, for one thousand dollars, and oblige.

"(Signed)

" JOHN A. MACDONALD.

" JUNE 19th, 1872 ;

That the receipt for this amount was also acknowledged by Mr. Moylan's signature on the face of the order ;

That the several amounts thus paid, and aggregating \$2,500, were not entered in the books of the Department at the time the advances were made, and did not,—except as regards the last advance of \$1,000 which was inadvertently posted in the contingency book for 1872-3,—appear in the Public Accounts presented to Parliament, until the close of the year 1873-4, or nearly five years after the first advance of \$1,200 in August, 1869 ; that they seem to have been entered previously in a private memorandum book kept by Mr. Ross, and represented so much cash in hand, the account being closed at the end of the year and the balance treated as a refund, which was resumed as soon as fresh drafts, in favour of contingencies, were obtained ;

That in the year 1872-3, the total sum charged to contingencies of the Department of Justice, appeared, by the Public Accounts, to be \$6,254.58, but this did not include the following items—

On 31st July, Sir John A. Macdonald.....	\$1,000
On 30th December, per do	500
On 31st do per do	500
January 30th, J. G. Moylan.....	1,000
Total.....	\$3,000

which made the actual amount, chargeable at the date named, \$9,254.58, but which sums were deducted from the gross total, and held in suspense as above described ;

That no check appears to have been kept on the Accountant's cash balances nor was any audit made into the state of his accounts so far as the cash balances or payments held in suspense were concerned ;

That no demand was made on Mr. Moylan for the repayment of the several advances nor any serious effort to obtain from him printing work, or advertising as a set off thereto ;

That on the 5th of November, 1873, the day on which Sir John A. Macdonald's Government resigned office, Mr. Ross carried the sum \$2,500 to the account of "contingencies" as for printing done for the Department of Justice, and in the Public Accounts of Canada for 1873-4 the sum of \$2,500 accordingly appears under that head ;

That your Committee have devoted considerable attention to an inquiry into the circumstances under which this large amount was paid and charged without any services having been rendered to the Dominion of Canada or work done in accordance with the terms of the orders on which the money was advanced, or for the purpose designated in the Public Accounts ;

That they have taken the evidence for this purpose of Mr. J. G. Moylan, Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, M.P., Mr. Ross, the Accountant of Contingencies, and Mr. John Langton, Auditor, as well as that of the Hon. L. H. Holton, M.P., who was Finance Minister in the Government of the late Mr. Sandfield Macdonald in 1863; of the Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B., who was Commissioner of Crown Lands in the same Administration, and of Joseph Rymal, Esq., M.P., who was, in 1863, a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada;

That A. F. Macdonald, Esq., M.P., brother and executor of the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, attended before your Committee and exhibited certain documents relating to an alleged claim for advertising of Mr. J. G. Moylan against the Province of Canada in 1862-3.

That Mr. Moylan's explanation is in substance as follows:—

That in the fall of 1863 he visited Quebec, where the Legislature was then in session; that he had a claim for printing and advertising done during the *regime* of the Cartier-Macdonald Administration in 1861-2, and that he applied for payment not by presenting his accounts to the several Departments, but to the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, as the head of the Government then in power; that Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald refused to pay the accounts, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,983, in consequence of Mr. Moylan "declining to support his (Mr. J. S. Macdonald's) Government at the forthcoming elections;" that he (Moylan) then spoke to Sir John A. Macdonald, the leader of the Opposition, and one of the principal members of the former Administration; that Sir John A. Macdonald certified the accounts to the extent of giving his name *quantum valeat*, and promised to see the Premier on the subject; that he (Moylan) understood that interview did take place, but that no action was taken towards the settlement of his claims as the result of Sir John A. Macdonald's offices; that he (Moylan) never applied to or saw Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald again before the year 1867, after parting from him at Quebec in 1863, and leaving in Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald's hands the accounts as certified *quantum valeat* by Sir John A. Macdonald;

That during the brief return of a Conservative Government to power in the spring of 1864, he (Moylan) spoke to Sir John A. Macdonald as a leading member of that Government, who promised "to take his claim into consideration";

That he applied for but did not urgently press his claims on three or four occasions previous to 1st July, 1867, when the first Dominion Government under Sir John A. Macdonald came into office;

That he once called at the office of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald, the Premier of Ontario, in Toronto, subsequent to 1867, but did not take any special steps to secure his aid in procuring a settlement;

That the book in which the business to which his accounts related was entered, was lost accidentally in 1864; and that he had subsequently, and has now, in his possession no record of these transactions whatsoever. Meantime, in, as he (Moylan) believes, the year 1864 or 1865, he had published, at the instance of the late Hon. D'Arcy McGee a very large edition of a pamphlet on cholera and was paid the bulk of the sum due to him for that service, but a balance of \$500, alleged to have accrued from translations, corrections, and other extras, was not paid. He states that no other Minister than Mr. D'Arcy McGee had anything to do with this matter; that he (Moylan) more than once applied for payment to Mr. McGee, but unsuccessfully up to the date of that gentleman's untimely death in 1868.

That your Committee, in view of the evidence submitted to them, regard the payment of such claims as those set up by Mr. Moylan, as altogether questionable and highly irregular, and open to grave objections. That it was shown that while Sir John A. Macdonald regarded the employment of Mr. Moylan to do printing work for his Government in 1861-2, and the insertion of Government advertisements in the *Freeman* as a legitimate exercise of Government patronage, to the benefit of which Mr. Moylan was fully entitled, the charges made had not arisen in his (Sir John A. Macdonald's) Department; that he had no personal knowledge of the items included in the accounts; that he had never made, and did not make then or at any future time, any investiga-

tion into their accuracy or the reasonableness of the several amounts; that, being at the time only a private member of the Legislature, he had no official responsibility in the premises; and that he had not then nor at any future time any other knowledge or information concerning these accounts other than their exhibition to him by Mr. Moylan, with, in certain cases, some newspaper slips appended to the accounts, representing the advertisements charged for therein; that Mr. Moylan has not tendered any evidence, either oral or documentary, showing he had either general or specific authority for the work or advertising in question; that his representations of the motive which prompted Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald to resist his claim in 1863 are contradicted by the fact that the elections had taken place at a period anterior to his interview with Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald; that Mr. Holton's, Mr. McDougall's, and Mr. Rymal's evidence all goes to prove that Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald's objections to pay the amount were founded on the fact that no sufficient authorization for the work or service done, or of the correctness of the charges made was forthcoming; that his (Moylan's) want of energy in pressing the claims from 1864 onwards, while his political friends were in power, and when Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald was, owing to political changes, no longer likely to bear him any ill-will on political grounds, while he was at all times accessible as a witness of Moylan's original demands, are wholly inconsistent with Mr. Moylan's financial position as described by Sir John A. Macdonald; and that the same remark applies to the \$500 said to have accrued in 1864 or 1865.

That the account found among the papers of the late Honorable John S. Macdonald by his executor, and the circumstances connected with its retention and non-payment by Mr. J. S. Macdonald afford evidence that Mr. Moylan's claims on the Province of Canada were at least highly problematical in their character.

Your Committee also find a very wide discrepancy between the evidence of Mr. Moylan and Sir John A. Macdonald, in regard to the payment of the several amounts representing the sum of \$2,500, included in the order of reference.

Sir John A. Macdonald expresses his belief in the validity of Mr. Moylan's claims, and asserts that they would have been paid as a just debt of the old Province of Canada, if he (Moylan) could have procured from Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald the accounts left in his hands; but it does not appear that either Mr. Moylan or Sir John A. Macdonald ever took any pains to secure the evidence thus professedly required, while the last payment of \$1,000 was made after Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald's decease in 1872.

Sir John A. Macdonald states that the sum of \$1,200 was advanced to Mr. Moylan to enable him to carry on his paper, the *Freeman*, successfully, while himself absent in Ireland as an Immigration Agent of the Dominion Government, and that the order correctly expressed his (Sir John A. Macdonald's) understanding of the terms of the advance, namely, that it should be recouped by advertising or printing to be done in the *Freeman* office. It was, in fact, owing to the Departments declining, in 1872, to pay the *Freeman* accounts, amounting to \$197, in view of that order, that Sir John A. Macdonald revoked his instructions to the Departments, under his note to Mr. Ross, of 27th March, 1872, and virtually converted the advance into a free gift. This is in direct contradiction to Mr. Moylan's statement that he received the money "as part payment of the old debt."

The sum of \$300 paid to Mr. Moylan on the 14th January, 1872, is admitted by both to have been intended to cover the expenses sustained by Mr. Moylan owing to a protracted stay in Ottawa, in 1871-2, in connection with immigration affairs. Sir John A. Macdonald further admits that he had no expectation or intention that this payment should be recouped to the Government by printing and that his order, therefore, did not correctly express the understanding on which the money was paid. Sir John A. Macdonald further admits that the sum of \$1,000, advanced to Mr. Moylan on the 19th June, 1872, was intended to cover losses sustained by Mr. Moylan through his absence from Canada in the public service; that he, Sir John A. Macdonald, did not contemplate its repayment at any time, unless the old claim of Mr. Moylan should be established by the production of the accounts and vouchers left in Mr. J. Sandfield Macdonald's hands in 1863, and that consequently his own order

to advance money for printing did not correctly represent his intentions when he directed that advance and gave the order to the Accountant of Contingencies.

Your Committee feel it their duty to point out that the intimate political relation of Mr. Moylan and the Government and party of which Sir John A. Macdonald was the head, as shown by Mr. Moylan's publication at his own risk of a political campaign sheet in the interest of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1867; by the continuous support given for many years by the *Freeman* to Sir John A. Macdonald's Administration; by Mr. Moylan's appointment as Immigration Agent in 1869, and by the efforts made in 1873 by Sir John A. Macdonald and other prominent members of the Conservative party to secure for the *Freeman* substantial pecuniary assistance, rendered it especially incumbent on Sir John A. Macdonald to avoid the appearance of any laxity or irregularity in transactions in which Mr. Moylan was an interested party.

Your Committee are however obliged to report:—

1. That the sum of \$1,200 was advanced in an irregular and improper manner to Mr. J. G. Moylan on the authority of Sir John A. Macdonald on the 14th August, 1869.

2. That the terms of the said advance of \$1,200 were not, and have not since been complied with, and that the account of the said advance was improperly closed by charging it for printing to the Department of Justice under the head of contingencies in the Public Accounts of 1873-4.

3. That the sum of \$300 was advanced on the 14th January, 1872, for other purposes than those designated in the order for the said advance given by Sir John A. Macdonald; that Sir John A. Macdonald admits the tenor of the said order to have been contrary to his intentions in the premises; and that the said sum of \$300 was improperly charged to printing for the Department of Justice, in the Public Accounts.

4. That the sum of \$1,000 advanced ostensibly for printing, on the authority of Sir John A. Macdonald to Mr. J. G. Moylan on the 14th June, 1872, is alleged by Sir John A. Macdonald to have been paid on account of an alleged claim of J. G. Moylan on the old Province of Canada, that the purport and object of the said advance was incorrectly described by Sir John A. Macdonald in the order for payment given by him and improperly charged to printing for the Department of Justice under the head of contingencies in the Public Accounts.

5. That for the advances of \$1,200 on the 14th August, 1869, and the further advance of \$1,000 on the 19th June, 1872, respectively, the Dominion of Canada has received no value or consideration whatever.

6. That the alleged claim of J. G. Moylan upon the old Province of Canada, being in dispute, and unproven, afforded no lien or security for the repayment of the sum of \$2,200 by the said J. G. Moylan to the Dominion of Canada, and that the said J. G. Moylan never took any steps, subsequent to the advance of the said moneys, to obtain proof of the validity of his alleged claim on the old Province of Canada, or to repay the sums so advanced.

7. That the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald was called upon, by letter dated November 10th, 1876, by the Government of Canada, to explain the circumstances under which the said payments to J. G. Moylan were made, and promised, in a letter to the Secretary of State, written on the 22nd November, 1876, to "look into his papers and communicate the result of his enquiries"; but that, although, again invited by a letter written by the Secretary of State on the 29th December, 1876, to give the required explanation, he did not then, or until examined before your Committee, offer any information on the subject.

8. That J. G. Moylan, in reply to an application from the Minister of Finance, dated 22nd October, 1874; and again in reply to an application from the Minister of Justice, dated 25th September, 1876, stated in accordance with his evidence given before your Committee, that the several payments above mentioned, were made in discharge of his alleged claim on the old Province of Canada, and that in his letter, containing this statement, he asked for an investigation before a Committee of Your Honourable House, at which Sir John A. Macdonald might be present and give the desired information.

9. That the several sums aggregating \$2,500, were improperly and irregularly held in suspense account from the dates of the several advances until carried to account on the 5th November, 1873.

Your Committee, in conclusion, recommend that a more efficient audit should be provided of the cash balances of all persons charged with the payment of the public moneys in the several Departments.

All which, with the evidence and the proceedings of the Committee of this day (Tuesday, 23rd April, 1878), is respectfully submitted.

JAMES YOUNG,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
23rd April, 1878.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
OTTAWA, Thursday, 28th March, 1878.

Committee met.—Mr. YOUNG in the Chair.

Mr. J. G. MOYLAN called and examined:—

By Mr. Dymond:—

1. In the year 1869 were you proprietor of the *Canadian Freeman*?—I was.
2. Where was it published?—In Toronto.
3. How long had you been proprietor of that paper previous to that date?—
About 12 years.
4. Had you a general printing business connected with the paper?—I had.
5. Was your paper supporting the Government in power in 1869?—It gave the Government a *quasi* support.
6. Were you in the habit of executing printing business for the Government?—I was.
7. In August, 1869, did you make an application for money, a payment or advance of money, to the Government or any member of it?—I made application for payment of an old debt due by the Government to me as publisher of the *Freeman*.
8. By the Dominion Government?—The debt had been contracted before Confederation.
9. In what year before Confederation was it contracted?—In the latter part of 1861 and in 1862, up to the defeat of the Macdonald-Cartier Government in 1862.
10. Will you state to the Committee the precise nature of that claim, or how it arose?—It extended over several of the Departments which were advertising in the *Freeman*, and was for stationery supplied to the Crown Lands Department and printing for the Crown Lands Department.
11. Were your accounts rendered in the usual manner?—They were.
12. Can you state why they were not paid in the ordinary course?—I did not apply for payment of these accounts until the fall of 1863, when Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald was Premier. Those accounts were duly certified by the leader of the previous Government, and I believe that John Sandfield Macdonald was assured that they were regular and due; but he, for certain reasons, demurred to the payment of the accounts at the time I made application for payment, in the fall of 1863.
13. Can you state to the Committee what reason there was for their non-payment by Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald?—The reason that struck me was—from a long conversation that occurred on the subject—my declining to support him at the forthcoming elections.
14. You say application was made in the autumn of 1863; had the elections then taken place?—My memory does not serve me on that; however, I may state distinctly that it was in consequence of my not giving him the support of my paper that he declined then to pay.
15. Accounts which you say were certified as regular by the several departments?—Yes, by the former head of the Government.
16. Did you make any subsequent application to Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald for money?—No; I did not.
17. He went out of office early in 1864?—Yes.

18. Had you any communications with the members of the Government by whom those debts had been contracted, with regard to their payment?—At the time I went to Quebec to have them settled, I saw the leader of the previous Administration, Sir John Macdonald; I spoke to him on the subject.

19. When was this?—In the fall of 1863.

20. Can you remember what passed between you on that occasion?—As well as I can recollect, he told me he intended either writing or speaking to Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald, and assuring him that the accounts were correct, and properly rendered and authorized.

21. Did you ascertain, subsequently, whether he had done so?—Yes; Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald told me he had done so.

22. When Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald told you that the leader of the Opposition had spoken to him, did he still express a determination not to pay the accounts?—He expressed his intention to pay them conditionally.

23. What was the condition?—I have just mentioned the condition, that I would lend the weight of my paper to his Administration.

24. Did you take any steps to bring the matter before Parliament—I mean your claim?—No.

25. Did you urge the leader of the Opposition that he should take such a step in order to obtain you justice?—I did not.

26. Subsequent to the resignation of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald, when did you next apply for payment of this account?—I think during the summer of 1864.

27. To whom did you make that application?—To the leader of the Government, Sir John A. Macdonald.

28. Was that previous to the coalition of 1864, or subsequently?—I think it was previous.

29. During the short period that Sir John A. Macdonald was in power, before the coalition took place?—Yes.

30. Did he then give you any assurance of his willingness to pay this claim?—He told me that he would take the matter into consideration; that he was then much occupied at that time by political complications that gave him little time, but that the matter would be attended to, and arranged.

31. Did he give you any reason why this claim, which you said was certified, should not have been included in the Estimates of that year?—No; he did not go so much into the matter as that.

32. When did you next make application for payment?—I think the following year; I made repeated applications, three or four of them, as I happened to visit Quebec or Ottawa.

33. Can you remember any application you made, or any conversation that took place on the subject, with Sir John A. Macdonald or any other member of the Government, between 1864 and 1867?—No; I cannot charge my memory with any particular conversation.

34. Can you state to the Committee that you pressed your claim during that period?—While I did not very urgently press it—I think by letter or personal application probably three or four times—I was satisfied that, sooner or later, the matter would be adjusted when the proper member of the Government who had it in hand should devote his time to it; I rested satisfied that, sooner or later, it would be settled.

35. Have you in your possession any promise of payment, assurance of payment, or any writing on the subject between 1864 and 1867?—No.

36. Have you copies of correspondence that may have passed between you and the Government in that period?—No.

37. Subsequent to the 1st July, 1867, when did you next apply for payment of this money?—I think it was after the Government had notified me of my appointment to Ireland in 1869. I have no distinct recollection of having so applied between 1867 and 1869, until that period—and, I think, of 1869.

38. When were you appointed on this mission to Ireland?—In June of 1869 I think.
39. On 14th August, 1869, you appear by these papers to have been in communication with Sir John A. Macdonald?—Yes; I think so.
40. Where did that communication take place?—I think in the Department of Justice.
41. It was a personal communication?—Yes.
42. Can you state to the Committee what took place on that occasion?—I think, as well as I can remember, I made mention to Sir John Macdonald, of the difficulty I would have in conducting my paper in Toronto, at such a distance as Dublin; that it would, necessarily, in my absence suffer; that it would be very disadvantageous at the time, on such short notice, to try to dispose of it. The Government were rather urgent on my going to Dublin to fulfil the mission I had undertaken; it appeared to me almost too urgent in that regard, more so than I could explain satisfactorily to myself from the apparent necessities of the case. It was in connection with this conversation that Sir John A. Macdonald spoke of the matter of the arrangement for the advance as he then termed it. To the best of my recollection, I mentioned that I could not regard it in that light.
43. Was reference to the subject of the advance made first by Sir John A. Macdonald, or was it the result of some suggestion by yourself?—I suppose it sprung from the nature of the conversation; seeing the difficulty in which I was placed I dare say it suggested it to the mind of the Premier.
44. Did you, previous to the offer of an advance, refer to your alleged claim upon the old Province?—My impression is I did.
45. Can you re-call the matter to memory with any certainty?—No; positively, I cannot.
46. I think you stated you made no application for the money due to you by the late Province, up to this period, subsequent to Confederation—from July 1st, 1867, to August 14th, 1869?—I think not.
47. Had you any partner in your business at that time?—No.
48. Previous to this?—For a year, the first year of the paper.
49. Who was that?—The late foreman of the *Globe*, Mr. Mallon.
50. Did you, as the result of your conversation with Sir John Macdonald, receive any letter from him for the payment of any sum?—I am not certain whether I received an order, or whether it was sent to Col. Ross.
51. Will you be kind enough to look at this paper and see if it is the order and receipt signed by yourself—(handing Witness the original)?—I can only identify it by my signature. I did not write the body of the order.
52. Will you read the order as it stands there?—(Witness reads and says)—that is my signature on the face of the receipt.
53. When did you receive the money?—I daresay the date of that paper would show.
54. This is dated 14th August; did you receive it at the same time the order was given?—I think so.
55. Did you receive it, personally, from Col. Ross?—Yes.
56. Did you not take this order from Sir John A. Macdonald to Col. Ross, for the money?—I cannot say I did; to the best of my recollection I, myself, did so. I am not positive whether it was sent by the messenger, or whether I took it.
57. This order is in these terms:
 “The undersigned desires that the sum of twelve hundred dollars be advanced by the Accountant of Contingencies to J. G. Moylan, Esq., proprietor of the *Canadian Freeman*, to be repaid by work in printing for the several departments, and that with this object the several departments do send their orders for printing through the Accountant of Contingencies.

“(Signed)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

“Received the amount.

“(Signed) JAS. G. MOYLAN.

“August 14th, 1869.”

1—1½

58. Was that understanding arrived at between Sir John A. Macdonald and yourself?—I am not certain that it was; I do not think, to the best of my recollection, that that was mentioned.

59. You saw the document before you signed it?—I did not read it. It was put before me by Col. Ross, in whose writing the body of the receipt is, and I signed it.

60. But you say the money was given to you as an advance. For what purpose was it advanced?—I cannot exactly say; I took it as payment of the old debt.

61. But you stated just now that, previous to this order being given—as I understood you—no communication passed between you and Sir John A. Macdonald with regard to that old debt?—No written communication.

62. On the occasion of that interview, I mean?—To the best of my recollection, I said that I mentioned to Sir John A. Macdonald that I would receive that as part payment of the old debt.

63. You have not stated that, to-day, in your evidence?—I thought I did.

64. Do you state, positively, that this money was not paid to you as an advance for work to be done? That may have been the intention of the Minister granting it; it was not my intention in receiving it.

65. You had no intention of repaying the money?—I felt that it was more than amply repaid before it was advanced.

66. Did you tell the Minister that when he made the order?—I think I gave him to understand that—if not on that occasion, on others.

67. Subsequent to 1867? No; previous, and subsequently when I returned from Ireland.

68. Can you say positively that you gave the Minister to understand that you only received this in payment of an old debt, on the occasion of the money being paid?—My impression is I did; I am not quite certain.

69. Can you not state positively?—No; I cannot.

70. Was it usual for you to obtain advances of so large an amount without understanding distinctly the terms on which they were made?—No; I was not in the habit of receiving them.

71. You stated just now that you had been doing work for the Departments; had you done work for the Government between 1867 and 1869?—I think so.

72. Cannot you say whether you did or not; your memory is clear as to 1861 and 1862, as to which years you can recall everything with certainty; are you equally clear as to having done work in 1867 and 1869?—I think I did.

73. Can you say positively whether you did or not?—I did.

74. How were the orders given you for that work; you were in Toronto? How were the orders sent?—It was principally work for the Toronto Post Office—letters, bills, and blank forms.

75. Were the orders given by the Postmaster there, or by the Postmaster General?—No; by the Inspector.

76. Were those accounts paid from time to time?—Yes.

77. Did you continue to do any work for the Government after the order was given—the order for \$1,200 which you received?—I do not think I did in printing; I think there was some advertising.

78. You stated that you left for Ireland shortly afterwards; do you remember when you went?—Yes; the middle of September.

79. Were you on the way to Ireland when this order was given you?—No; I was in Toronto.

80. The arrangements for your leaving were then made?—Yes.

81. Was no action whatever taken on this order for \$1,200 with regard to printing work done by you?—By whom?

82. By your office?—No.

83. I think you stated just now that no printing work was done by you after the order was given?—Not that I know of.

84. Can you state to what amount any advertising was done?—I think about

\$200 would be about the outside—that is from the payment of that order until my return from Ireland in 1872.

85. When did you return from Ireland—in what month?—In March, 1872.

86. Then, were any accounts for advertising contracted with you between 1869 and 1872, duly paid?—Yes.

87. Without reference to any assumed arrangement?—Yes.

88. Then, Mr. Moylan, are you prepared to state that this order incorrectly represents the circumstances under which you received that \$1,200?—I do not understand the gist of your question.

89. The order purports to be an advance of \$1,200 to be paid by printing work for the several departments; do I understand you to state that that represents incorrectly the terms on which you received that \$1,200?—It represents incorrectly, from my stand-point, the conditions.

90. Are you prepared to say there were no conditions made between you and the Minister as to the work you were to do in consequence of this advance?—Nothing but what was expressed in that note, and that note I did not read.

91. The question is not what was expressed in that note, but whether you are prepared to say there was no understanding between you and the Minister as to work being done in consequence of this advance?—I do not remember that there was any.

92. And you never did do any work in consequence?—I did not feel myself called on to do it, inasmuch as the old claim stood against that.

93. Were you ever asked to do any work in consequence of this advance having been made?—Not on account of the advance.

94. What proportion of your claim would the \$1,200 have represented?—The whole claim was within a fraction of \$2,500.

95. And that had all accrued previous to 1863?—No; \$500 had accrued afterwards.

96. When did it accrue?—In 1864 or 1865, to the best of my recollection.

97. Who was Premier at that time?—Well, I cannot say whether it was Sir George Cartier or Sir John Macdonald, or neither.

Sir John A. Macdonald: It was neither. It was Sir Narcisse Belleau.

98. On whose authority was it incurred?—The late Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

99. Did you make any application for the payment of that \$500?—Yes; to Mr. McGee.

100. When?—On the occasion of the publication of a pamphlet on the cholera.

101. In what year?—I cannot say whether it was in 1864 or 1865.

102. Did you make any application for the payment of that \$500 to other Members of the Government than Mr. D'Arcy McGee?—I think not, because it was a matter he transacted himself.

103. I find that in 1872 a second advance was made—on the 22nd January, 1872. this is the document:

“ Monday, 22nd January.

“ MY DEAR ROSS:—Will you be good enough to make an advance to the proprietor of the *Canadian Freeman* of three hundred dollars, to be repaid by printing work.

“ Yours truly,

“(Signed)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

“ THOS. ROSS, ESQ.,
“ Clerk Contingencies.

“ Paid.

“(Signed) JAS. G. MOYLAN.”

Under what circumstances did you receive this additional \$300?—I applied for leave of absence to return from Ireland in September 1871, and Mr. Dunkin, then Minister of Agriculture, in writing to me, asked me to come to Ottawa immediately after my

arrival at Quebec, as a conference on Immigration was to have been held, to which the late Mr. Dixon, of London, was summoned. I accordingly came to Ottawa, arriving, I think, on the 26th of October. Mr. Dunkin had been appointed to the Bench, and Mr. Pope appointed to succeed him as Minister of Agriculture, and I was instructed, on arriving here, to await the return of Mr. Pope, and that, of course, my expenses would be duly paid. I remained here until the 23rd of January under instructions from the Government, and after returning to Ireland for my family, I mentioned all those circumstances to Sir John Macdonald. I told him I was here at considerable expense, having paid my ocean passage, and I requested that some money should be either advanced or given to me to defray my expenses, and it was under those circumstances that I received that \$300. (Mr. Dymond handed the witness the order.)

104. Is that your signature?—Yes.

105. How did you receive this money?—I think by cheque.

106. Did you go personally to Mr. Ross for it?—I presume I did.

107. Did you take this order with you?—I cannot say, really.

108. Will you please try and remember whether you did or not?—I cannot say.

109. You signed it?—Yes.

110. Did you read it before signing it?—Well, I was not in the habit of reading notes passing between a minister and the officers of the Government. Mr. Ross told me what it was, and I attached my name.

111. You did not read it?—No; I do not think I did.

112. Did you know the nature of the contents?—I presumed it was for an advance to me, for the payment of some money.

113. Was this the result of a personal interview with Sir John Macdonald?—Yes.

114. Did any conversation take place with him at that time, respecting the old claim of \$2,500?—I am not certain.

115. Was your object in applying for this money, simply to recover the expenses to which you have referred?—Well, I had a very sanguine hope that, sooner or later, the old claim would be adjusted, and that any money which I had received from the Government would be taken into consideration in that adjustment.

116. You do not know whether you had a conversation at the time or not?—No; I cannot recollect.

117. Do you recollect having had any conversation with Sir John Macdonald about any work in discharge of this advance?—I do not recollect.

118. Were you ever asked to do any printing in consequence of this advance of \$300?—Not on account of that.

119. Had you any understanding or agreement with the Government to do any printing which would have warranted this order being given, with a view of the work being charged against it?—Nothing further than what I have told you.

120. Did you return to Ireland in January, 1872?—Yes.

121. When did you return from Ireland to this country?—Finally?

122. Yes?—In March, 1872.

123. On the 27th March, 1872, there is evidence of some further communication between you and Sir John Macdonald; can you state under what circumstances that occurred?—I presume it was in connection with an account I rendered for advertising done during my absence, to which I made reference before. (Mr. Dymond here handed witness a document.)

124. Can you state to the Committee the cause of this order being given on Mr. Ross:—

“27th March.

“MY DEAR ROSS,—Will you pay Moylan's printing account without “reference to the back balance?”

“T. Ross, Esq.

“Received, 27th March, 1872.

“ (Signed) Thos. Ross.”

“Yours,

J. A. MACDONALD.

—I presume it was the result of a conversation I had with the Premier in regard to those accounts.

125. What accounts?—Accounts for advertising, which had been presented at one or two of the offices, and I think the gentleman in charge of those accounts, or the payment of such accounts, demurred to the payment in consequence of some notification received from Mr. Langton, that a drawback was to be had in consequence of the advance. I think I went, to Sir John Macdonald, and saw him, and urged the old claim in connection with it, and I think he said he would take that up as soon as he could possibly do so; that he was very much engaged and very busy; that it was a matter which had lain over so long that he could not very well attend to it. I think that note to Mr. Ross was the result of that conversation.

126. When you saw Sir John Macdonald in 1872—in January, 1872, or March, 1872—was any reference made to the previous advance of \$1,200?—I do not think so. I think it was beginning to be very well understood that that claim should be settled.

127. The old claim?—Yes.

128. Was no remark made by Sir John Macdonald as to any portion of the \$1,200 having been liquidated?—I do not remember that any remark was made; it appeared to me to be presumptive.

129. Did you obtain payment of your advertising account in consequence of this order being given?—I did.

130. All accounts charged by you to the Department, subject to the usual check were paid, were they without reference to these advances?—Yes.

131. Did you in June 1872, receive a further order or payment?—I did.

132. I find this order—

“Mr. Ross, Clerk of Contingencies, will please to make an advance to J.G. Moylan Esq., Canadian *Freeman*, for printing of one thousand dollars, and oblige.

“(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

“ June 19th, 1872.

“ Paid.

(Signed) JAS. G. MOYLAN.”

was that order given to you?—That is my receipt.

133. Did you read that order?—No.

134. Were you wholly ignorant of its contents?—I think Mr. Ross read that order to me.

135. You are aware this order states that this \$1,000 was to be advanced for printing?—I did not consider it otherwise than a payment of the account I had against the Government.

136. Under what circumstances did you apply for this further advance of \$1,000?—It was in connection with the old claim, I looked upon it as an advance upon a claim which would be ultimately adjusted.

137. Did you urge any special reason for paying you this money at that time. You stated that the previous applications were passed upon your representation of the loss or the trouble you would incur in leaving your business?—I had urged since 1869 that my claim should be taken into consideration, and that I should have to make some provision to carry on my business in my absence.

138. Under what specific circumstances did you take this \$1,000 in 1872?—It was in payment of the old debt.

139. Did you state that to Sir John Macdonald?—I think so.

140. Did Sir John Macdonald state that the advance was made in reference to the old claim?—Nothing was said beyond the fact of making the advance.

141. Did he promise that the old claim should be liquidated?—He told me then, as he had told me before, that he would see the matter was settled.

142. Your paper was supporting the Government at that time warmly?—Possibly, warmly.

143. And consistently?—Well, according to my view.

144. When did you cease to be connected with the *Canadian Freeman*?—I think in September of the year 1872.

145. That is to say three months after this advance was made?—Yes.

146. Was any work done by you for the Government between the years 1869 and 1872?—I think there must have been a few transactions.

147. Up to that time, having received \$2,500, you had never done anything for the Dominion of Canada, as against this payment?—Yes, I had.

148. You assert there was no understanding that you should do any work as against this payment?—Not any understanding that was obligatory upon me.

149. In September, 1872, you became Director of Penitentiaries, and ceased to have any connection with this paper, the *Canadian Freeman*?—I remained the proprietor, but I had no editorial or literary connection with the paper.

150. How long did the paper continue to be yours?—Until the fall of 1873.

151. On what date did you cease to have any connection with it?—On the 28th September.

152. Did you have any communication with Sir John Macdonald subsequent to June, 1872, as to the settlement of this alleged old claim?—I do not remember.

153. When were any applications made to you as to these advances by the Government; either by the past or the present Government?—It was in October of the year 1874 that the Finance Minister called upon me to give some explanation, and subsequently, the late Minister of Justice made some communication to me.

154. Did you, as the result of that application, make the statement in writing to the Minister which you have named?—I did.

155. Have you the letter which the Minister of Justice wrote to you in 1876?—No; it has been mislaid.

156. Did you, on the 25th September, 1876, receive an application from the Minister of Justice for any explanation with regard to this advance?—I do not remember the precise date, but I did receive such an application.

Mr. Dymond read the following letter:—

“(Copy.)

“DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

“OTTAWA, 25th September, 1876.

“SIR,—I informed you the other day that my attention had been called by Council to the item in the contingencies of this Department for 1873-4 of \$2,500 paid to you for printing, and that I had been requested to enquire into and report on it. You referred me for your explanation to a letter written by you to Mr. Cartwright, as follows:—

‘I have the honor to inform you that \$2,000 of this amount was received by me in payment of an account due to the *Freeman* newspaper for printing and advertising since 1862, by the old Government of Canada. This account was not rendered until the late Hon. J. S. Macdonald had attained to power, though certified by his predecessor, Sir John A. Macdonald; payment was deferred by one and the other Government for a number of years. The balance, \$500, was in part payment for 64,000 copies of a pamphlet on “Cholera and its treatment,” printed in the *Freeman* office on the order of the late Hon. T. D. McGee.’

“On this explanation it is my duty to point out that the claims in payment of which, it is said, this sum was given, are for work alleged to have been done before Confederation, for the old Province of Canada, for the bulk of the claim is said to have accrued many years before Confederation, and to have been left unsettled by several successive Governments.

“The recognized and proper practice in dealing with such claims has been to refer them for the consideration of the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, as the parties really liable, and on their assent to direct payment by Order in Council charging the amount against the debt of the late Province.

“To deal with this claim, in the way stated in the explanation, would be not merely contrary to the practice, but unjust to the other Provinces, as imposing on

the whole of Canada the payment of what was, at the best, a demand against two of the Provinces only; and it would be wrong to charge \$2,500, as expended by the Department of Justice for printing, when the money had not been so spent, and had, in fact, been applied to settle old claims against the late Province.

"These considerations make it difficult to avoid the conclusion, that there must be a grave misunderstanding.

"But, turning to the vouchers produced by the Accountant of Contingencies, I find that they consist of certain papers which were, on the 30th November, 1873, put together and filed by the Clerk of Contingencies as the authority for the payment. From these papers it appears that the sum of \$2,500 was composed of three items of \$1,200, \$300 and \$1,000.

"It seems that the first payment was made to you on the 14th Aug., 1869, on the order of the late Prime Minister, as an advance to be repaid, by work in printing for the several Departments; that the Prime Minister, on 22nd Jan., 1872, directed a further advance of \$300, which was to be repaid in like manner; that on the 27th March, 1872, the First Minister directed your printing account to be paid without reference to the back balance, and that on the 19th June, 1872, he directed a further advance for printing of \$1,000.

"It seems also that no part of these advances has been re-imbursed, and it is under these circumstances that on the 30th November, 1873, they are charged as payments to you on account of printing done for the Department of Justice.

"It would thus appear that you are a debtor to the Crown for the amount in question; and that the explanation to which you referred me is quite inaccurate.

"As I intimated to you the other day, I think it right, before forming a final judgment and reporting to Council, to give you the opportunity of making any written explanation which you desire; and I shall be very glad to learn anything which may remove the painful impression which has been created by the facts I have detailed.

"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed) EDWARD BLAKE.

"J. G. MOYLAN, Esq."

Mr. Kirkpatrick objected on the ground that this was a copy and not the original letter.

By Mr. Dymond :—

157. Have you the original of that letter?—No; it is lost.

158. Is that the letter you received from the Department of Justice?—I think so; so far as my memory serves me, it is.

Mr. Dymond here handed the witness another document.

159. Is that your reply?—Yes.

Mr. Dymond read the letter as follows:

"(Copy.)

"INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 4th Nov., 1876.

"SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, and, in reply, I beg to state that on receipt of your communication of 25th September last, I wrote to Sir John Macdonald on the subject, as you authorized me to do, sending him a copy of my letter to Mr. Cartwright; a copy also of which I furnished to you, pursuant to your instructions. I have been in expectation of receiving a reply from that gentleman, but up to this date my letter remains unanswered.

"With the disadvantage which I experience at being called upon to account for a transaction which was correct and straightforward, as far as I am concerned; but which appears to have become complicated on account of the mode adopted of paying

a just and long overdue debt, I would ask, as a measure of fairness and justice to myself, that the matter be made the subject of enquiry by the Committee on Public Accounts, or such other Committee of the House as it may be properly referred to next Session, when I will have the advantage of Sir John Macdonald's explanations.

"I desire to add to the explanations made in my letter to Mr. Cartwright, that the amount received by me was in payment of a debt contracted by the Government with me as "publisher" and proprietor of the *Canadian Freeman* newspaper; that when signing receipts in the office of the Clerk of Contingencies, I did not read Sir John Macdonald's notes, and I was not aware until my attention was called to this matter by Mr. Cartwright towards the end of 1874, that these notes had mentioned anything about "advances;" and that, now, and at the time of receiving these sums, I considered them as payments on account of work performed for the Government.

"I need not say that it was not incumbent on me to have been familiar with the ways and means by which a Minister of the Crown saw fit to discharge the legitimate obligation of the Government of which he was the leader. I asked, and with great difficulty and after long delay, obtained payment of accounts which had been certified years before by competent authority as correct.

"I have further to state that during a period of more than four years, no claim for repayment of the \$2,500 appearing in the contingencies of this Department of 1873-74, or no equivalent for that amount, in the way of printing or otherwise, was ever made upon me; a fact which furnishes presumptive evidence that the Government did not consider me their debtor.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

"JAS. G. MOYLAN.

"The Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C.,

"Minister of Justice,

"Ottawa."

160. You identify that?—Yes.

161. Was this letter written by you in reply to the application made by the Minister of Justice?—It was written in reply to the letter of the Minister of Justice that you have just read before that.

162. I find that some six weeks elapsed before you replied. Can you account for that delay in replying?—I think it occurred subsequent to my understanding with the Minister of Justice that I was at liberty to communicate with Sir John Macdonald on the subject. The delay occurred in awaiting the reply of Sir John Macdonald.

163. Did you, on the 3rd November, receive the second letter from the Department of Justice calling attention to your not having answered?—If I saw the letter I should be able to answer.

164. *Mr. Dymond* handed the witness a document.—I received the original of that letter from the Minister of Justice.

165. You stated in this letter that you had written to Sir John Macdonald on the subject?—Yes.

166. Have you a copy of the letter you wrote him?—No.

167. Did you receive any reply?—No.

168. Have you, up to this time, received any reply?—Yes. I think I received in February of last year, a short note in which he stated that he would be in Ottawa at such a time, and that if the matter came up for consideration before any of the Committees, he would, of course, be present.

169. Have you that letter with you?—No.

169a. Have you it in your possession?—No; I did not keep these letters.

By Mr. Holton :—

169b. I have a few questions which may be properly put now. I should like to ask Mr. Moylan, with reference to the old account to which he has referred as having been presented to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, then Premier of Canada, in 1863, whether

those accounts are in existence, vouched for, as he says they were vouched for, by the heads of the proper Departments?—I could not answer that, Mr. Holton, because Mr. Macdonald retained the account, stating to me when retaining it, that when he returned from Montreal he would look into the matter further, and probably send me a cheque for the amount to Toronto. He kept the account, and I called on him several times subsequently for the account.

Mr. Holton: I think it will be admitted, if these papers cannot be produced, that it is most unfortunate that imputations should be made against the memory of a dead man, founded upon papers, the existence of which cannot be shown to-day. I may state to the Committee, that, having been a colleague of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald at the time referred to, the accounts were brought to me in my office by Mr. Moylan himself; that I never heard of any such discussion respecting the course of his paper, nor that overtures or inducements of any kind or description whatever had been made to Mr. Moylan by the leader of the then Administration. Such a matter was never discussed between Mr. Macdonald and myself, whom he certainly did consult in reference to these accounts. I speak from memory, and, therefore, with very great diffidence with respect to an event so long distant as fifteen years, and with respect to which nothing has since occurred to refresh my memory; and my impression is that payment of this account was withheld because, to the Government of that day—the Government of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald—the charges seemed excessive, and the service itself to have been uncalled for by the public interest. In point of fact, we regarded the account of Mr. Moylan as simply showing the sort of patronage which the Government of that day—perhaps other Governments have done the same thing, I am not making a charge—gave to the party press supporting them when in office; and we could not see, and on that point I am quite clear, that we should properly pay those accounts. My impression is very clear that those accounts were not properly vouched for by the heads of the proper Departments, against which the claims were made at that time, and, therefore, it was that I asked Mr. Moylan to state whether these accounts were still in existence, vouched as he had said.

MR. THOMAS ROSS, Accountant of Contingencies, called and examined:—

By Mr. Dymond:—

170. Do you recollect, Mr. Ross, in August, 1869, making a payment or advancing money to Mr. Moylan, of \$1,200?—I do.

Mr. Dymond handed the witness a document.

171. Is that the order on which you made the advance?—Yes.

172. In what manner did you make the payment?—By cheque. The payment was ordered.

173. Did he call on you with this order?—I think he did; but it is some time ago, and he may have sent it to me.

174. When you handed him the cheque, did you call his attention to the nature of the order?—Well; I cannot positively say whether I did or not.

175. You paid the money as a matter of course on receiving the order?—Yes; as a matter of business.

176. You do not consider that as Accountant of Contingencies you had any option in the matter.—No; of course not.

177. I find there is a memorandum appended which appears to have been added by some other person. Can you identify or explain it?—That was on when it was brought to me.

178. In whose handwriting is it?—Mr. Langton's.

179. The addition is this: "And that with this object the several departments do send their orders for printing through the Accountant of Contingencies." Did you make any inquiries of Mr. Langton or the head of the Department before paying the money?—No; I paid it simply because I was ordered to do so.

180. Were any orders sent for printing through you in consequence of this order?—No.

181. Did you communicate with any of the Departments with a view of such orders being sent through you?—No; it was not my duty to do so.

182. Was it not your duty to obey the instructions conveyed in this addendum of the Deputy Minister of Finance?—I do not know as to that, but I know if I had done so I would very likely have been told to mind my own business. I had no business to do anything of the kind.

183. Mr. Langton is your immediate superior in the Department, is he not?—He is Auditor-General. The Finance Minister is the head of the Department.

184. Then you took no notice of the order?—No.

185. You never made any communication to the Departments on the subject?—No; I did not.

186. Did you enter the payment in the Public Accounts?—No; I opened a small suspense account by itself, in the same way as I kept the departmental printing accounts.

187. Have you the book here?—No; it was just a memorandum made at the time, and I afterwards destroyed it.

188. A memorandum as cash?—Yes.

189. And they were never entered in the Public Accounts until 1873-4?—No.

190. Nor in any book in your office?—No; it was simply entered in my office as cash.

191. Were your accounts audited annually?—Yes; they were sent down to the audit office every year.

192. Were you called on to account for cash balances from time to time?—Yes; I was obliged to do so every year?

193. To whom?—To the Auditor.

194. When you showed them from year to year to the Auditor, would it not be apparent that you had not this amount of cash in your possession?—No.

195. Did you report that you had so much cash including this memorandum?—No; we closed the account and carried it on to the next year as so much cash. We could have closed it at once by putting in this memorandum as so much cash.

196. But there was no consideration?—No.

197. I should like to see the book.

(Witness produced his cash book.)

198. Did you make a further advance or payment to Mr. Moylan in January, 1872—one of \$300?—Yes.

199. Is that the order on which you paid the money?—Yes.

200. Did you make any communication to the head of the Department or any other Minister, as to the old balance not having been liquidated?—No.

201. Did you, in March 1872, receive this order revoking the direction that the printing account should be charged against those advances?—I did.

202. Can you explain how, if you had taken no action under the other order, it was necessary to give you this one?—Mr. Moylan came to the office with some vouchers for advertising, which were legitimately charged, and I then declined payment of them.

203. Did he then bring you that order?—Yes; he brought that order with him.

204. Did you, in June, 1872, make a further advance to him of \$1,000?—I did.

205. Is that (handing witness a document) the order?—That is the order.

206. Did you pay this as a matter of course?—Yes.

207. You did not call attention to the fact that there was an outstanding balance of \$1,500?—I did not feel bound to call the attention of the Minister to the matter as he must have known it.

208. Did you make no reference to the Minister of Finance?—No.

209. Did you have a conversation with Mr. Langton before paying it?—I had several conversations with him about the whole matter.

210. The whole of these items continued in suspense until what period?—Until the 5th November, 1873.

211. Will you please refer to the entry in the books, which was then made these entries, I observe, are entered as made on the 30th November?—The book is made up at the end of each month; the vouchers are put by during the month, and, at the end of the month, they are sent downstairs to the clerk who checks my work. You will find that they are all dated.

212. You say it was carried forward on the 5th of November, why?—Because the Government who had paid the money had gone out of power, and I thought it was time to close the account.

213. Did you regard this as any other than an ordinary matter of business?—No.

214. Was there any reason why the incoming Government should not have completed the transaction?—Well, the fact is, I had about given it up as hopeless to get it at all.

215. Had you applied to the Department of Justice for vouchers to cover these advances?—No; I had nothing to do with that. I asked Mr. Moylan to do the best he could to get his work done.

216. What answer did he make?—He told me that he would see about it. I said it was very necessary that he should.

217. When you told him this, did he make any reference to any old claim?—He spoke to me about that old claim, but I considered I had nothing to do with that.

218. Did you, before filing away these papers, apply to the Minister of Justice, the Deputy Minister or any other officer of the Department, for a certificate as to the correctness of the papers?—No; I thought the signature of the Prime Minister was sufficient.

219. I observe by these accounts that the accounts of the *Ottawa Times* and Taylor & Co. were vouched for by an officer of the Department of Justice, Col. Bernard or Mr. Richardson?—Certainly.

220. Did you not ask these gentlemen to give you the same voucher with regard to these accounts?—No; these did not come to me at all. They came from the Queen's Printer to cover advances made for departmental printing. They were paid every Saturday, and as the work came through the Queen's Printer the accounts were charged each month against the advances made.

221. Then when you put away these accounts without the usual form of certificate appended, you made no application for the usual vouchers to cover them?—No; I considered that the Minister's was all that I required. I had nothing to do with anything else.

222. You know that these orders had been given for the payment of money for advances for printing?—Yes.

223. You know that no printing had been done up to that time?—Yes; I was quite satisfied about that.

224. And still you sought no authority for—?—Sir John A. Macdonald's order was my authority. That was sufficient for me.

225. Did you call attention to the matter?—The Finance Minister had a conversation with me on the subject.

226. Up to that time you had no conversation about the matter?—No.

227. Was it usual for you to receive these directions to advance money from time to time?—Yes; I may say it was.

228. Do you remember any other instances in which advances were made, without some value being given for the payment?—Yes. There was the case of Mr. Aikins, I think.

229. When was that?—I do not know exactly the year. If you will allow me to bring up the book, I will find it. (The witness indicated the entry in his cash book).

230. Did you have any conversation with any Minister on the 5th of November, 1873, as to the necessity of this account being closed?—No.

The WITNESS said—I think Mr. Dymond you made a misconception in your speech in the House upon this subject. You stated that I had signed a certificate on the back of the paper. You were mistaken upon that point. I did not sign the certificate.

Mr. *Dymond*: Yes. It was simply a copy which I had in the House, and I took for a signature of the certificate what was merely an authentication of the copy.

231. It is not your duty to append such a certificate?—No; these vouchers are brought to me already signed.

By Mr. Blake:—

232. But I understand you to say that these sums were not entered in any book or record for these various years?—I kept a memorandum—a sort of suspense account.

233. But no public book whatever?—No.

234. Was that the only such suspense account you kept?—That and the other one I mentioned.

235. And there was no entry in a public book until the 5th of November, 1873?—No.

236. How long had the account run?—Two or three years.

237. But I understood you to say that, of course, you had a cash balance at the end of the year. The system was that you received ordinances from time to time, *en bloc*, out of which you paid from time to time, those things which came in properly vouched; and I presume that it was out of this balance in hand of the money so advanced that you made this suspense account?—Yes.

238. At the close of the year the accounts were audited?—Yes; and the balance refunded. My bank account would represent the amount it was supposed to have on hand.

239. And your balance, at the end of the year, would appear to embrace this amount?—Yes.

240. And you treated it as if it did?

241. And you made a refund of the whole sum at the close of the year, including this amount?—Yes.

242. And then resumed them as soon as you got a fresh advance?—Yes.

243. And in this way the account was carried on?—Yes.

244. Was it a fact that you had actually cash in hand?—Yes; but it did not represent the balance in the account.

245. Do you know if any steps were taken to verify the balance represented to be on hand at the bank?—No; I do not.

246. You do not know if the actual cash balance, available at the bank, was made a part of the audit?—No; I closed the account and carried it over to the next year.

247. But, you say there was a deficiency in the bank balance, as compared with the balance represented?—Yes; it was, of course, always short by the amount of that account.

248. Was that fact ascertained in the process of auditing?—I cannot say. I never heard anything about it.

249. So that your attention was never directed to the fact that your cash balance was not equivalent to your apparent balance?—No. Of course if I had to close the account finally during the course of the year, I should have represented it as so much cash.

250. Were there no other advances of that kind during this period?—None, except those two.

251. I would like to see the mode in which these contingent accounts were kept. Perhaps, at next meeting?—Here are the books for 1873-4.

252. What I wanted was to see the mode in which the account is carried out from time to time in the books from 1869 up; your account on from 1869, the time when the first advance was made?—They were just the same as this.

253. I would like to see them.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:

254. When was your attention first called to the matter by the present Government?—I think a short time after the vouchers were sent me—in December or November, 1874.

255. How much did you pay upon this order of March 27th, of Mr. Moylan's account, without reference to the back balance?—I do not recollect the amount. It was a small sum.

By Sir John A. Macdonald :

256. I would like to know exactly?—I could supply the information at next meeting.

By Mr. Plumb :

257. Are you in the habit of questioning people who come to you with orders from the Ministers for the payment of money? Is it a part of your duty to inquire why the payment is made?—No; I pay the order as a matter of course.

258. You are simply in the position of a paying teller in a Bank who pays the cheque and is not bound to ask any questions?—Yes.

Mr. JOHN LANGTON, Auditor, called and examined :

By Mr. Dymond.

259. Do you remember, in August, 1869, seeing an order from the Minister of Justice of that day for the payment of \$1,200 to Mr. Moylan?—I have no doubt I did because I see my handwriting upon the order; but I cannot, at that distance of time exactly charge my memory with all the things that came before me at that time. There is this peculiarity which I should like to call attention to: It frequently happens that I make some remark on some order which a Member of the Government may have given; in which case I should endorse it with my signature. But in this case, in my own handwriting, I have added, as if it were a continuation of the sentence, and over Sir John Macdonald's signature, the last two or three words of the explanation. I cannot believe it possible that I can have done that without having Sir John's sanction for putting it in. This explains the way in which it was done. In Sir John Macdonald's hand writing are the words. "To be repaid in work in printing for the several Departments"; and then in my handwriting is added, "and that with this object the several Departments do send their orders for printing through the Accountant of Contingencies." I cannot exactly charge my memory, at this distance of time, with exact circumstances; and I feel little hesitation in saying that I must have had the sanction of Sir John Macdonald on the subject. He must have suggested that these words should be put in, and I must have put them in accordingly.

260. Did you have any subsequent conversation with Sir John Macdonald with regard to this matter?—Not for a long time afterwards, when Mr. Ross called attention to the fact that the account was still open. I recollect on that occasion having had some conversation with Sir John Macdonald. My impression is that he told me it was on account of an old debt due Mr. Moylan, and that it would be squared up; but as to the nature of that debt I had no knowledge whatever.

261. Do you remember the date of this conversation?—I could not give the exact date. It was on some occasion when Col. Ross called attention to the fact that the account was still open.

262. Was it after the total amount of \$2,500 had been advanced, or previously?—I could not say.

263. Would your attention be called to this matter from year to year, as this sum appeared in the books?—I remember that Col. Ross called my attention to this as a matter to be held in suspense until proper vouchers had been produced.

264. You audited the accounts in 1873-4. Were you aware that this was charged to departmental printing, and that no value was received for this sum?—My attention was personally called to it, and as it was an order to be paid for out of the Contingencies of the Department of Justice, that Department was charged with the amount. There is no doubt that if, as I have heard to-day, this was an old story that occurred in 1862 or 1863, the late Province of Canada ought to have been charged with that amount. But, until I heard this to-day, I knew nothing of the origin, except that Sir John Macdonald told me that it was for a debt that was due.

265. If the Department of Justice, or any other Department, gave orders for the payment of money on certain conditions, which were not carried out, and you were cognizant of that, was it not your business, as Auditor, to refuse to pass that account?—There was no account in the matter. A certain amount was paid by Mr. Ross on the order of the Minister of Justice; and Mr. Ross, the officer charged with the contingencies of the Department, was justified in paying that order. He had not produced the proper vouchers, so that stopped the question.

266. Assuming this to have been a claim against the old Province of Canada, what would have been the regular course of proceeding?—Well, there were different courses of proceedings adopted. Latterly, the practice has been to consult the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec with reference to these charges, but for the first two years after Confederation, in many cases this charge was simply against the old Province of Canada, when it clearly belonged to the late Province.

267. Did that practice exist up to August, 1869? You say that when the change was made, there was no reference to the representatives of the late Province?—When I say that a change took place, I do not mean to say that it was always the case; but I say that up to quite lately, amounts have been charged without going through the form of consulting the Provinces. But, for the first two years after Confederation, when old stories came up, these Provinces were consulted.

268. Was there any rule or Order in Council directing the mode of proceeding?—I do not think there was.

269. Do you remember any other case in which an old standing claim of the late Province of Canada was paid by the Government of the Dominion without reference to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the representatives of the late Province?—I think there have been some pretty old claims of the kind; but, as I explained, in the first couple of years there were a number of claims coming in from the old Province of Canada, and they were charged at once without reference to the Provinces. Latterly, if there has been any doubt, they have been consulted.

270. When there was any dispute about the charge?—Yes; whether it was legitimate or not.

271. Are you aware of any account of the kind being disputed by the late Government?—No; I do not think there was.

272. Was there any record of the accounts of the late Province of Canada which would have authorized the payment of the money to Mr. Moylan?—Until I heard the matter spoken of to-day, I never knew the origin of the matter.

273. You were Auditor of the old Province?—Yes.

274. Did you know anything of this claim of Mr. Moylan's previous to 1869? I have no recollection of having heard of it.

275. So far as you know, there was no record or proof of this claim existing previous to 1867?—Not to my knowledge. Mr. Holton says he saw the account when he was Minister of Finance, but I did not. If you will permit me, I would point out some instances of what I said about nothing being paid without reference to the Provinces.

By Mr Blake :

276. Do you know how the Contingencies accounts are verified annually?—I do not think it is the custom to verify the cash balances that show the amount carried over.

277. Has it been the custom to have items of balances carried over from year to year?—There are occasional items of the kind (such as those I pointed out) which would be kept in suspense until they were accounted for, and, meantime, they were carried over.

278. Was it fitting that for a period of years there should be no record in any public book of the fact that this sum was outstanding?—The record would be kept in the office of Contingencies.

279. The Accountant of Contingencies does not appear to have kept any record of his own?—A suspense account.

280. But none in any public book?—No.

281. Was that a regular or a proper system?—Perhaps it might be advisable to have the cash verified at the end of the year, but it is not the custom.

282. I have taken two points: the first as to the verification of the cash balance, the other was as to the mode of keeping the accounts; I am now discussing the latter. When public money is paid out, should not there be a record of the payments in a public book?—I think it would have been better to keep a suspense account, though still it might have been brought into the public accounts.

283. It occurs to me that it is an elementary principle that there should be a record somewhere of the moneys paid out. Are you aware whether these sums appear in any of the accounts of the Accountant of Contingencies?—I cannot say. I remember that he mentioned it to me.

284. Were you aware of the transactions of which he spoke?—I remember hearing that there was a transaction with a suspense account.

285. Have there been other transactions with suspense accounts?—I do not know as to that.

286. You say these sums were charged to Contingencies, Department of Justice, but on the face of the order they do not appear to be contingencies, but were to be repaid by printing for the several Departments?—It was on the authority of the Minister of Justice that the money was paid, and I did not know any way that Mr. Ross could have charged them except to that Department.

287. But the Minister of Justice would have no authority for ordering that the printing of the several Departments should be sent to Mr. Moylan. That order must have been given in his capacity as Premier?—There was an order from the Minister of Justice to advance this money, and as the accounts came in, the refunding of it would be charged against the several Departments, even if there had been old debts incurred that had not been brought in, or new accounts that were still to be brought in, they would have been charged against the proper Department. But the order of the Minister of Justice stated that they were not to take into account the back balance, and under such circumstances, the only way in which Mr. Ross could charge it, was to the Department under whose orders he had paid the money.

288. You mean that by the abolition of the condition of the printing, it became a contingency of the Department of Justice?—Yes.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :

289. Were the accounts paid by the Dominion or the old Province of Canada, pretty numerous for the first four or five years after Confederation?—Every year there were some coming in; I just turned to the Public Accounts of this year, and I found quite a number of them.

290. Paid without reference?—All paid without reference; they are small items.

291. There was one paid for loss of some logs, before Confederation?

*Mr. Blake :—*That was assented to; that was the portion of the amount which Ontario assented to in advance, as to be charged against its portion of the debt.

By Mr. Dymond :

292. Did you ever see any of those accounts of Mr. Moylan's in the time of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald?—I have no recollection of them. I am quite sure I did not.

293. If this had been an ordinary claim upon the old Province of Canada, and undisputed, there would have been no reason why it should not have been carried to the account in the ordinary way?—Certainly not. It was not until 1869 that we commenced consulting Ontario and Quebec with reference to those charges.

Mr. Dymond.—I would like to put in these letters in the order of the despatch of them.

The following letters were then put in :

1—2

(Copy.)

“DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
“OTTAWA, 3rd Nov., 1876.

“SIR,—I have to call your attention to my letter of the 25th September last, on the subject of a sum of \$2,500 appearing in the Contingencies of this Department, of 1873-4, and to enquire whether you propose to avail yourself of the opportunity thereby given of making any written explanations on the subject.

If so, I shall expect to receive them at once, as I am called on to report without further delay.

“Your obedient servant,

“(Signed) EDWARD BLAKE.

“J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.”

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD was asked the following questions:—

By Mr. Dymond :

294. On the 10th November, 1876, I find a letter addressed to Sir John Macdonald, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to the following effect:—

“DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
“10th November, 1876.

“SIR,—The attention of the Government having been called to three amounts advanced out of Contingencies by your direction to Mr. J. G. Moylan as follows:—

14th August, 1869.....	\$1,200
22nd January, 1872.....	300
19th June, 1872.	1,000

Total\$2,500

for which Mr. Moylan does not appear to have given any value, he was asked for an explanation upon the subject. He states that \$2,000 of the amount was received by him in payment of an account due to the *Freeman* newspaper for printing, &c., since 1862 by the old Government of Canada, and the balance, \$500, in part payment for copies of a pamphlet printed in the *Freeman* office on the order of the late Hon. T. D. McGee. It has been thought proper, before taking any other action, to bring this statement under your notice; and I am to ask you to have the goodness to communicate, for the information of His Excellency, such information as you may be disposed to give upon the subject of Mr. Moylan's statement, the transactions to which it refers having been, so far as appears, conducted by you.

“I have, &c.,

“(Signed) R. W. SCOTT,
“*Secretary of State.*”

Sir John Macdonald: I have no doubt I got that letter, from my general recollection.

To it I find the following answer:—

“TORONTO, November 22nd, 1876.

“SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., on the subject of certain payments made to J. G. Moylan, Esq., out of contingencies. These matters are not now fresh in my memory, but I shall look into my papers and communicate to you the result of my enquiries.

“I have the honor to be, Sir,

“Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) “JOHN A. MACDONALD.

“The Hon. R. W. SCOTT,
“*Secretary of State.*”

“DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY STATE,
“OTTAWA, 29th December, 1876.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd November, on the subject of certain payments made to J. G. Moylan, Esq., out of Contingencies, I will feel obliged by your communicating, as soon as you conveniently can, the result of the enquiries you proposed to make.

“I have, &c.,

“(Signed) R. W. SCOTT,
“Secretary of State.

“The Right Honourable
“SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,
“Toronto.”

Mr. Dymond: I presume these are the letters they purport to be?—I have no doubt of it.

295. Did you respond to the last communication?—I did not.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
MONDAY, 1st April, 1878.

Committee met—Mr. YOUNG in the Chair.

The Chairman read the following letters :—

OTTAWA, 1st April, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter written by me to Hon. Mr. Cartwright, as asked for by the Committee on Public Accounts, last Thursday.

I have not in my possession, nor do I know of any other letter, document or account, having reference to the matter under enquiry by the Committee.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS. G. MOYLAN.

JAMES YOUNG, Esq., M.P.

OTTAWA, 22nd October, 1874.

SIR,—With reference to the item \$2,500 charged against me in the forthcoming issue of the Public Accounts, and of which you asked an explanation from me yesterday, I have the honor to inform you that \$2,000 of this amount was received by me in payment of an account due to the *Freeman* newspaper for printing and advertising, since 1862, by the old Government of Canada.

This account was not rendered until the late Hon. J. S. Macdonald had attained to power. Though certified by his predecessor, Sir J. A. Macdonald, payment was deferred by one, and the other Government a number of years.

The balance, \$500, was in part payment for 64,000 copies of a pamphlet on “Cholera and its treatment,” printed in the *Freeman* office, in 1864, on the order of the late Hon. T. D. McGee.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) AS. G. MOYLAN.

Hon. R. J. CARTWRIGHT,
&c., &c.

After which Mr. J. G. MOYLAN was called, and further examined:—

By Mr. Dymond:—

296. Were you, in 1867, employed to publish a political campaign sheet in the interest of the Conservative party, or of the party of which Sir John Macdonald was the head?—Not exactly employed. It was more in the nature of work volunteered than of employment.

297. But you undertook the publication of such a campaign sheet?—I did.

298. Was it a pretty bulky document?—No; it was of the ordinary size of the paper I published. It was published in that form.

299. Was it somewhat extensively distributed about the country?—I presume it was.

300. To whom did you supply it?—To anyone asking for it.

301. Can you mention anyone to whom it was supplied—any of the leaders or managers of the party of that time?—It would be very difficult for me to recall all the various persons, or, in fact, any of them. There were several of the candidates on the Conservative side of politics applied to me for them.

302. Did you have any communication with the member for Kingston on the subject of this pamphlet or sheet?—Written or oral?

303. Either—any communication?—I spoke to him about it.

304. When?—during the campaign?—I think it was antecedent to the publication of the paper.

305. He was cognizant of your intention to bring out such a document?—I think so.

306. You conversed with him about it?—Yes. Not with regard to its plan or its purport. I merely mentioned that I had such a situation.

307. With regard to the services you proposed to perform to the party?—I presume it would be in that light.

308. It is important that you should try to recollect these events. You gave us accurate information of what took place several years ago—from 1861 or 1862. I only ask you to tax your memory as far back as 1867?—I shall try to give as accurate information as possible on any subject you ask about.

309. Did the expense of the publication of this document amount to any considerable sum?—No; I think not.

310. What did it amount to?—I think somewhere about \$600 or \$700.

311. Are you prepared to state positively that it did not amount to more than \$600 or \$700?—I am.

312. Are you sure it did not amount to twice that sum?—I am quite certain.

313. Were you paid for that service?—Yes.

314. By whom?—A portion of it was paid by some of the members receiving copies.

315. To whom did you apply for the payment of the balance?—I am not certain whether the first application was made to Mr. Howland (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario) or to Sir John Macdonald.

316. Did you make application to Mr. Howland?—I think I spoke to him about

317. Was that after he ceased to be a member of the Government of Canada?—I could not say about that. I cannot keep track of Mr. Howland's connection with the Government so closely.

318. Do you remember if he was Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario at the time you spoke to him?—I do not think he was.

319. Did you receive from that gentleman any promises to pay the account, or did he refer you to any other member of the party?—I think he referred me to the leader of the party.

320. Sir John Macdonald?—Yes.

321. When you saw Sir John Macdonald what did he tell you about the matter?—Well, I represented to Sir John that I thought it would be too much to expect that I

should bear so much of the expenses of getting out a document which was intended for electioneering purposes, and in the interests of the political party with which I was connected; and I think Sir John Macdonald mentioned to me that he thought that it would be the duty of the party to reimburse me for any actual expenditure.

322. Can you tell me, so far as your memory serves, when you spoke to Sir John Macdonald, what amount was represented by the then outstanding claim?—I think about \$400, but I am not quite certain.

323. When did you make this application to Sir John?—I think the first application was in the fall of 1867.

324. Did you make a subsequent application to him, or did you obtain the amount from other parties?—I think I made a subsequent appeal to Sir John Macdonald.

325. Did Sir John subsequently pay you?—Yes.

326. When?—I think it was in 1868.

327. Can you state exactly the date?—Not exactly. It was either in June or July of 1868, or following that.

328. Where did the payment take place?—I think it was in Ottawa.

329. Are you able to say then that no part of that claim for the services rendered in 1867 is outstanding now?—I am.

330. And you say positively that it did not amount to more than \$600 or \$700?—Not more than \$700.

331. And that Sir John Macdonald closed the account by paying you \$400?—I am not exactly certain of the amount he paid me, but to the best of my recollection that was the amount paid by his own cheque; am quite positive it was in the summer of 1868.

332. Was Mr. Howland cognisant of the whole transaction?—I think he was cognisant of the inception of it, but that was all.

333. But you say you applied to him afterwards for payment; was he aware that you applied to him for payment?—I did not apply to him for payment. I just merely mentioned what the actual cost had been to me, and I consulted him rather as to how I should be reimbursed.

334. He was aware, then, of the amount owing at the time you spoke to him?—I do not know whether he was aware of the exact amount. I do not know that I went into particulars with him; I merely mentioned the general fact.

335. When you returned from Ireland did you take any steps to establish a joint-stock company in connection with this paper?—I did not take the steps; they were taken by Mr. O'Reilly.

336. Were they taken without conference with you?—Oh, no.

337. About what date were those steps taken?—You returned from Ireland, I think you told us, in March, 1872; was it shortly afterwards?—I think it was probably next month.

338. Was the House in Session at that time?—Yes.

339. Had you previously conferred with Sir John Macdonald as to the importance of making some arrangements with regard to the *Freeman*?—I think I spoke to him on my return, stating that, during my absence the paper had suffered considerable by being, to some extent, neglected by the party in whose hands it had been placed, and that if it were desirable to continue the publication of it, some outside assistance should be given, as I had been in Ireland nearly two years,—at least eighteen months longer than I had made arrangements to remain before going over.

340. Did Sir John Macdonald coincide with those views?—Well, he considered it would be, to some extent, desirable that the paper should live.

341. Was any remark made as to the support the paper was rendering, or was likely to render to the Government?—I do not know that any particular mention was made of that.

342. Have you never made such a statement in evidence?—Which?

343. That the idea was that the paper was necessary or useful, owing to the support it would render to the Government of Sir John Macdonald?—I think I did state that.

344. And that was the view you had when you spoke to Sir John Macdonald and others in the way you mentioned?—I considered that the paper would be useful to the party that I had supported.

345. Was any other gentleman besides Mr. O'Reilly engaged in soliciting subscriptions to the stock of such a company?—I think Mr. Angus Morrison was.

346. Was any member of the Government?—Not that I am aware of.

347. Did you not state, on a former occasion, that Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture of the day, had been associated with Mr. O'Reilly in the matter?—Perhaps, I did.

348. Well, did you or did you not?—I am not positively certain; I believe I did.

349. You believe you stated that Mr. Pope was associated with him in the undertaking?—I think so.

350. Was it true that he was so associated?—I had no means of knowing beyond the fact that Mr. O'Reilly mentioned to me that Mr. Pope had kindly undertaken to get subscriptions.

351. Then during the Session of 1872 were there different subscriptions obtained for the papers under those circumstances?—There were.

352. Was Mr. John O'Connor a member of the Government at that time?—I believe he was.

353. Did he put his name down for a subscription?—I think so.

354. Do you remember the amount?—I am not sure whether it was \$100 or \$200. But all this was in 1873.

355. You stated just now that it was immediately after your return from Ireland in March, 1872?—But I remember now it was in the spring of 1873.

356. You remember that now?—I do.

357. But you did not remember it when I asked you first?—Well, really the questions come so rapidly that I have no time to think.

358. Was Mr. O'Reilly a member of the House at this time?—At the time he solicited the subscriptions he was.

359. Did he subscribe?—Yes.

360. How much?—I think \$200.

361. Was Angus Morrison a member of the House and Conservative party at that time?—Yes.

362. Did he subscribe?—He did.

363. How much?—I think \$100.

364. Or \$200?—I cannot say.

365. Was the Hon. Frank Smith another subscriber for the paper?—Yes.

366. Was the late Mr. John Crawford a member of the House at that time?—Well; I forget; I believe he was.

367. Did he subscribe?—He did.

368. Did Sir John Macdonald himself subscribe?—Yes; I think he put his name down, or somebody put it down for him.

369. Are you sure he did not put his name in the stock-book himself?—I will tell you why I qualified that. At the time the chancery suit was before the Chancellor, Sir John Macdonald was in court; and when the book was shown to him he stated that the name was not written by him.

370. Did Mr. John Carling subscribe?—I think so.

371. Was M. P. Ryan a member of the House at that time?—I presume he was.

372. Did he subscribe?—I think he did.

373. Was Mr. Thomas McGreevy another subscriber?—Yes; I think his name was down.

374. Was Mr. T. N. Gibbs another?—I am not sure.

375. Was Mr. Aquila Walsh, another?—I believe so.

376. You do not remember Mr. Gibbs being one?—Not distinctly.

377. If you saw his name in the stock-book you would remember?—I would.
378. Was Mr. Alexander Macdonald a member of Parliament at that time?—Alexander?
379. Mr. A. Macdonald?—I do not know.
380. Was Mr. George A. Kirkpatrick a subscriber?—I think so.
381. Is that the gentleman who then and now represents Frontenac?—Yes.
382. Was Mr. Currier another subscriber?—Yes.
382. Mr. Skead?—I believe so.
384. Mr. Alonzo Wright?—Yes.
385. Those gentlemen subscribed, then, to assist you in establishing this paper in the interest of the Government on the principle of a joint stock undertaking?—Well, it was not exactly as a joint stock undertaking. Subscriptions were given distinctly by each person who subscribed, who gave his name to me, as a donation towards the paper.
386. Then those payments of money, or the offers to pay money, were in the nature of bonuses rather than shares?—I understood them so from the gentlemen who subscribed to me. There were a few who subscribed to another party, and I do not know under what conditions the subscriptions might have been given to that party. But I state distinctly that every gentleman who subscribed to me in the matter gave or intended to give it as a bonus.
387. You stated that according to the best of your recollection that Sir John Macdonald in the Chancery suit called in question the signature in the books?—As I recollect, he did.
388. Was it not that in the first instance Sir John Macdonald stated that he forgot whether he subscribed, but afterwards, on seeing the books, admitted that he had done so?—My recollection, I think, is very vivid as to his denying the signature in the book.
389. Do you mean to say that the name of Sir John Macdonald appeared in the book without any authority?—I do not mean to say that.
390. Did you know that he was a subscriber?—Not from my own knowledge, nor from any other source. I saw the name there, and it struck me that it was not his signature.
391. Did not all the other parties sign their own names?—Some did and some did not.
392. Did you not hear Sir John Macdonald in the court state that he had been in fact, if not by his own signature, one of the subscribers?—What I recollect him to have stated was that he presumed the name would not have been there if he had not given authority. That is my recollection of it.
393. Was Sir Francis Hincks another subscriber to this fund?—I think he was.
394. He was not Finance Minister at the time?—I do not think he was. I think he was a member of the House.
395. Do you state, Mr. Moylan, that after your return from Ireland no communication took place with regard to the establishment of a joint stock company until 1873?—I do distinctly.
396. Did you not represent, when you had a communication with Sir John Macdonald in June, 1872, that your paper required financial assistance in consequence of the loss sustained while you were in Ireland?—I presume I made that statement.
397. At the time you received the \$1,000 already alluded to?—Yes; as one of the grounds of exacting a final settlement of what I considered a just claim.
398. How long did the *Freeman* exist after this attempt to form a joint stock company?—From about April to the end of September; the last issue of the paper was on the 28th of September, or thereabouts.
399. Did not it continue in existence after the change of Government took place?—No.
400. When did you dispose of it to Mr. Goodwin?—On the 28th of September or thereabouts—within a day or two of the end of the month.

401. That was the last issue of the paper under your management?—Under any management.

402. You had been assisting in the editing of the paper up to that time?—Occasionally I wrote an article.

403. There was an understanding that, without being absolutely responsible, you should have editorial control?—Oh, no.

404. Was it not stated, in the trial that took place, that that was the case?—It may have been stated, but I repudiate that.

405. Your work was confined to writing an occasional article in the paper?—I intended, and it was distinctly understood when I disposed of it, that I should wipe my hands of it clean.

405a. Did not you state on that trial that the collapse of the paper was owing to the final downfall of the Macdonald Government, and that it was no use carrying it on under these circumstances?—Not to my recollection.

406. Was it not so stated?—It may have been stated by the parties with whom I was in litigation.

407. You say that the collapse took place some six weeks previous to the final fall of the Macdonald Government; you say it ceased on the 28th of September?—It was intended by the party who purchased it from me to continue the publication without cessation.

408. Did not he give as the reason for the relinquishing the paper that, in consequence of the change of Government—

Sir John A. Macdonald said that surely this could not be accepted as evidence.

408a. You have no books or accounts relating to these old claims?—No; I have not.

409. You had books at the time the claims were rejected?—Yes.

410. What became of them?—I had one book, in which the accounts with the Government and my advertisers were kept. I think it was in the fall, about September or October, 1874. I kept my office over the Toronto Saving's Bank. The ground rent of the property had been allowed to run in arrear, and I was told by the agent that my plant would be seized for the ground rent, unless it was removed. On getting notice of that, I got a number of men to remove my property, and in removing it to Church street, that and another book were lost.

411. Did you ever produce that book or any proof of the claim to any member of the Government?—No; they never asked for any.

412. Was any official investigation made with your alleged claim, between 1863 and 1869?—No official investigation. It was taken for granted that the accounts were correct, and they were certified for payment.

413. By whom were they certified for payment?—By Sir John Macdonald, for his colleagues, with a full knowledge of the transactions that were discharged.

414. In 1862?—In 1863.

415. Was that after or before Sandfield Macdonald came into power?—After.

416. Did you apply to Sir John Macdonald to certify these accounts?—I did, and he said he would certify them, giving his name *quantum valeat*—as much as his name would be worth under the circumstances.

417. He signed the account himself?—Yes.

By Mr. Holton :

418. After he was out of office?—Yes with the salvo *quantum valeat*.

By Mr. Dymond :

419. You say those accounts amounted to \$2,000?—Nearly that amount—\$1,983 and some cents.

420. And notwithstanding that these were vouched, payment was refused by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Government?—Yes; payment was declined.

By Mr. Bowell :

421. You stated that the accounts were refused at that time? Why were they refused as nearly as you can recollect?—Will I give the details?

422. Yes; let us have the whole?—I was going to the office of contingencies to get some small bills paid, and it was either next day, or a day or two after Sir John had either written or spoken to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, that I met him in the hall-way going up to the Square, at the office of the Attorney General in Quebec. He told me I was the very person he wanted to see. I went into his office with him, and he asked me about those accounts—if I had them with me. I said yes. He asked to see them, and I gave them to him. He said he considered I had no claim upon the Government to have those accounts paid. He asked me again what claim I had. I said I had no particular claim, except that I considered that one Government were liable for the indebtedness incurred by a previous Government, and from that we merged into a discussion on the state of political affairs. He reproached me with the anomalous position I occupied as an Irish Catholic, yet supporting a Conservative Orange party. He said I was altogether out of my place; that the proper and legitimate party for me to support would be that of the Baldwin Reformers. He spoke of his having settled our school question, and so on, as a reason why I should give him what influence and support I could, and then the discussion waxed rather warm, and continued for about a couple of hours. In the end, he told me he could not see his way to paying the accounts, and I took them from his desk to put them in my pocket. I was on my way to the fountain, when he came bareheaded to the door, and asked me why I took them. I said, you told me you would not pay them; and, as they are certified, I will keep them. He asked me to give them back, and said he was going to Montreal that evening, and on returning he would look into them, and possibly send me a cheque for the amount.

423. Is that all that took place in reference to the matter?—That is the gist of what took place.

424. Did you have an interview with him subsequently?—No; I never exchanged a word with him from that day until 1867, when I met him, going to a meeting at Ingersoll, on the way to Hamilton, on board the cars.

425. Was the subject then broached?—Not then; but, subsequently, I called at his office with those accounts.

426. I understood you to say that Mr. Sandfield Macdonald would have paid those accounts, or led you to believe he would, if you would support his Government. Was that a fact?—Yes; that is a fact.

By Mr. Wood:

427. You said that Sir John Macdonald certified to those accounts. Was it his duty to do so, or was it the duty of some of the heads of Departments?—I was not so well acquainted with the minutiae of departmental rules and usages, but the authority generally reached me through Sir John Macdonald, and I applied to him, as the head of the Government, in connection with any little work I did. I thought if I had his signature to the accounts it would be a sort of passport to those who made the payment.

428. Was he in the habit of certifying to accounts without the heads of the departments first assenting?—I am not aware of that.

429. How were other accounts certified before this time. You had accounts with the Government?—Yes; I had some.

430. How were they certified to?—I think on one or two occasions Sir John certified those he was cognizant of.

431. Was he in the habit of certifying to them?—Not all. I would not have gone to him that time had the Ministry of which he was a member been in existence, but to the respective Departments, as in former times.

432. Then they had been certified to before the fall of the Government by the heads of the Departments?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond:

433. Did you first seek the authentication of the heads of the Departments. What was the usual way?—Well, it was generally with the Ministers that I transacted business.

434. Was it of an unusual character when the heads of the Departments could not deal with it?—I do not know. As I mentioned before, I did not know the etiquette—the rules of the Departments.

435. Had not you been doing work for the Departments for some time before Sandfield Macdonald came into power?—Not much.

436. Had you any accounts with the previous Governments?—One batch, I think. That was my second visit to Quebec.

437. Was it in the Crown Lands Department, as you said, that these accounts mainly arose?—Yes; principally there, and some with the Hon. Mr. Alleyn's Department and some with the Post Office Department.

438. Who was the head of the Crown Lands Department under Sir John Macdonald?—Mr. Vankoughnet.

439. Did you apply to Mr. Vankoughnet to certify these payments at any time?—No; I did not. I was about to remark that I did not visit Quebec between August of 1861 and the fall of 1863—at the time of these accounts.

440. But you had forwarded them before? I think you stated that?—No; I did not state so.

By Mr. Bertram :

441. How long had Sandfield Macdonald been in power when you had this conversation with him about those accounts?—I think he came in in May, 1862, and this would probably have been in October of the following year.

442. And do I understand you to say that the late John Sandfield Macdonald urged, as a reason why you should support him in your paper, that he had by that time settled the School question?—Yes.

443. Then I want to ask you about those accounts you showed him. You say you took those accounts with you; I suppose you filed the accounts in your office?—I did not file a copy of them.

444. Did you file the accounts after you showed them?—He kept them. He followed me to the door of the office and called me back. I had taken the accounts from before him on the desk and put them in my pocket, and he followed me to the front door of the building in which the office was. I was near the fountain, and was going over to the St. Louis Hotel, and he called me back and asked for the accounts.

445. And you gave them to him?—Yes.

By Mr. Blain :

446. Perhaps you will explain to the Committee how your conversation with Mr. Howland came about in the first instance?—With reference to the pamphlet?

447. Yes, with reference to the pamphlet or the campaign sheet?—I think that at the time I proposed preparing that campaign sheet, he was in company with Sir John Macdonald in Toronto. I met them together.

448. How did your conversation come about?—I said I thought a sheet of that character would be useful at the approaching election, and I indicated to some little extent the plan of it.

449. They agreed with you?—Yes.

450. Was nothing said as to how the expenses were to be borne at that time?—No; not a word then.

By Mr. McDougall (Renfrew) :

451. You had an account marked "correct" by Sir John Macdonald; was that put in possession of Sandfield Macdonald while he was in power? Would it not have been a natural thing for you, immediately after Sir John Macdonald became a leading member of the Cabinet himself in 1864, to present that account to him? There could be no object in his delaying payment of that account when it was marked "correct"?—I remember—I think it was very soon after the return of Sir John Macdonald to power—speaking to him of the matter. It was just between his imme-

diate return and the formation of the Coalition Government; and he gave me to understand that he was too much occupied with matters of moment then to give attention to it, and he deferred it. I rested quite convinced that the accounts, being, as I thought, in the Department, they would be available at any time to be taken up; and hence I did not bring a copy of them.

452. But the point I wish to make is this: It strikes me the accounts had been taken up by Sir John Macdonald—he had investigated them, and they had been marked “correct;” and if he did not remember the figures, there would be some way of showing that they were marked absolutely correct, and there would be no need of further investigation. He could pay them, because they were marked as so much due?—Excepting, owing to the many cares that he had, that matters of that kind might escape his memory. He never questioned the validity or correctness of my accounts.

Mr. Ross was then called and further examined.

By Mr. Haggart :

453. Is there a suspense account kept in your departments?—No, not one.

454. When was this affair first brought to the attention of the Government?—It went in the course of business. The account, as I said before, is put down on the 5th November.

455. What year?—1873. The accounts were put in and filed away, and went down to the Audit office, and remained there until the accounts were made up. Mr. Courtney makes the Public Accounts from my books and the vouchers, and I think it was on the occasion when he was making the Public Accounts this voucher turned out.

456. Has there been any suspense account kept since 1873?—No.

457. None at all?—None.

458. How is it that we never heard of it until this day, that the Government were furnished full information in 1873-74?—I do not know.

By Mr. Dymond :

459. Have you brought the book with you in which you carried on those suspense accounts?—I told you I had not got it. It was merely a memorandum book, and when I was done with it, it was destroyed.

460. You were ordered to bring it?—I told you I had not it.

461. I understood you to state the other day, Mr. Ross, that you had carried those accounts on in a memorandum book?—Yes.

462. Where is that book?—I destroyed it at the time I put the vouchers in. There was no necessity for keeping it longer.

463. Did the book only relate to those vouchers?—Yes, only to those vouchers.

464. Were you not in the habit of carrying all memorandum necessarily in suspense in this book?—Those were the only accounts I had in charge—those relating to the case of Moylan.

By Mr. Blake :

465. I would like to see the books of the years in which the account was open. Please give me that of the financial year of 1869-70.

Witness produced the book.

466. The system on which the accounts seem to be kept is by a quarterly entry?—A monthly entry, and we add them up at the end of the quarter just for the sake of convenience, and then they are added up at the end of the year.

467. In this book, until recently, there was no entry at all of the Moylan transaction?—No.

468. Then the next year's book, please (book produced). Does the same observation apply to this entry, “J. G. Moylan's outstanding balance?”—It applies all through.

469. In the book ending the financial year of 1872, there seems to be a different entry, an original entry, at the time of a portion of this sum?—There was one.

470. I find by this that in the closing account for 1872, the contingencies of the Justice Department is \$9,254.58; and there are the following entries: "On 31st July, Sir John Macdonald, \$1,000; 30th December, per do, \$500; 31st October, per do, \$500; January 30, 1872, J. G. Moylan, \$1,000," making a total of \$3,000, which should be deducted from the amount down to contingencies. This entry was made at the time?—Yes, it was made before the Public Accounts were up.

471. Is the closing account in regular form?—Yes?

472. Then the subsequent entry, "J. G. Moylan, outstanding balance, June, 1872," was a recent entry contemporaneously with the other entries?—Yes; all at the same time.

473. Then the amount actually expended for contingencies in 1872 would appear by this book account to be \$9,254.58?—That is what it appears in the Public Accounts.

474. No; you would take off the \$3,000. The cash actually expended would be that amount?—Yes.

475. But it would be reduced in preparations for the Public Accounts by those four items, making a total of \$3,000, and leaving a balance of \$6,254.58?—Yes.

476. But how was it you adopted a different course in this year, with reference to this payment to Mr. Moylan, to what you adopted previously?—It was done by a young man whom I had as clerk at that time. He accepted the order of Sir John Macdonald, but that system was dropped and the matter was carried on as I carried it on.

477. In point of fact, the entry was an error?—Yes.

478. Show me the accounts for next year. (Book produced).

479. Then this sum of \$3,000, which, by this account, appears to have been taken out of the sum for 1872,—when does it reappear?—It does not reappear next year 1873—does it in 1874?—(Witness, after examining his book and indicating an item, hands it back to Mr. Blake).

480. I see it reappears in one bulk sum of \$2,500, under the head of 30th November; but when do the other items reappear?—(Witness again examining the book indicates an item and returns the book to Mr. Blake.)

481. It reappears on Folio 125 in a bulk sum of \$5,900, by Fraser and Robertson Richards & Co., entered at the same time?—That is November, 1873.

482. The year previous?—That year closed it up.

483. That is to say at the same time you made the entry to Mr. Moylan?—Yes; the same year.

484. Then in the interim, from the 31st July, 1871, up to November, 1873, this sum was outstanding?—Yes; it was held in suspense.

485. These three items were then outstanding?—Yes.

486. The cash was spent all that time as it was in the Moylan accounts, until November, 1873?—Yes.

487. And during that time no verification of the cash balance was made?—No.

By Mr. Langevin:—

488. What was the amount of the account paid by you on Sir John Macdonald's letter, in which he asked you to pay this account without reference to the previous advance?—\$197.40.

By Mr. Plumb:—

489. I see in answer No. 187 that you say that the small book in which you kept the suspense account was just a mere memorandum kept at the time. You were now asked to bring that book, but you were understood by the Committee to say that you had destroyed that book? Is that so?—Yes.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD called and examined :

By Mr. Dymond :—

490. Have you a clear recollection, Sir John, of the interview with Mr. Moylan on August 14th, 1869?—August 14th, 1869; what date was that?

491. That on which \$1,200 was paid?—Oh, yes. Perfect.

492. There is no doubt as to the identity of this receipt, I presume?—Not the slightest, I fancy.

493. Perhaps, as they are in your hands, you will identify the whole of them?—Yes. This is a memorandum signed by me, August 14th, 1869. That is in my handwriting. Then there is a note, 22nd January, to Mr. Ross, asking him to make an advance of \$300; that is my handwriting; that of the 27th of March, asking him to pay Mr. Moylan's printing account, without reference to back balances, is mine. That to the Clerk of Contingencies, asking him to make an advance of \$1,000 to Mr. Moylan, 8th March, 1872, that is my handwriting. These are all my handwriting.

494. Will you be good enough to state under what circumstances you ordered advances of money to be made to Mr. Moylan?—Mr. Moylan has just stated that these accounts were against the Government, of which I was a member previous to 1862, when we went out. I cannot remember the date, but we went out, and Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was the head of the Government. Mr. Moylan brought me a series of accounts with the slips (which were usual so far as advertising accounts were concerned), from his own newspaper, showing the first and last issue of the advertisements. He said he was going to the Government to ask them to pay them. He asked me to certify them. I went through them and saw the advertising and certified them, saying, as he has stated, that it was *quantum valeat*—whatever it was worth. He asked me to communicate with Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. I wrote him a note, and afterwards I saw him and conversed with him. He said he thought some of the accounts were large. I said, well, perhaps you are an economical man; but the question, as between you and Mr. Moylan, is whether this work was done by him, and then he went away. He did not say he was going to pay them. He said he would look into the account. This was the only conversation I had with Mr. Sandfield Macdonald about these accounts. In 1869, (to which time the question put to me refers), Mr. Moylan was going to Ireland to be an Emigration Agent there. I was extremely urgent that he should go without any delay, and I may at once tell the reason—the reason why, in fact I was anxious he should leave the country. In the *Canadian Freeman*, Mr. Moylan had followed the lead of the late D'Arcy McGee, and had taken a very strong course against the Fenian movement which threatened in the United States. He had taken a very strong course indeed, and had written strongly against it, appealing to his countrymen and co-religionists. He had received a number of warnings that he was exposed to danger; and the information that I received from the means at my disposal, at that time, led me to the conclusion that his life was not safe, and that he had better leave, and it was in consequence of my apprehensions that he went. Unfortunately it transpired that he was going, and his appointment was made the subject of hostile discussion in the newspapers. I was so anxious and urgent about it, that though he had taken passage by Quebec, I insisted that he should not go that way, but that he should go by New York with his family. He did change his route in consequence. He spoke very much about the loss his paper would suffer, and had suffered a good deal in the way of conciliation as he had informed me, and as I had reason to believe, from the course he had taken. He stated that he was going to suffer considerable loss by leaving the paper in other hands. He would make the best arrangements he could, but that he would suffer loss. He spoke to me as he had proposed before of this old account. I said, well you must hunt up the vouchers, the vouchers must be found, so you must make out a new account. In the meantime you must go, I said; while he said that his paper would suffer much by his absence, and that he required all the assistance he could get. Upon that, I went to my colleagues; and, as was truly said by one of the Committee, my action was not as Minister of Justice with respect to the first advance,

but as Premier. I went to my colleagues and said, we must make this advance to Moylan; it will help to maintain his paper while he is away. That advance of the \$1,200 was made in that way, I have no doubt, though I did not recollect it until I saw the memorandum I sent to Mr. Langton which explains the circumstances, and that this \$1,200 was to be worked off by the different departments by printing, by employing his press in his absence. I have no doubt that this is the fact, from seeing that memorandum written by Mr. Langton, because that was my understanding at the time. It appears that when Mr. Moylan came back he was as impecunious as ever; and he had these two small accounts, amounting to \$197. He was exceedingly hard up, and I wrote the second note, stating that these notes had better be paid without reference to the old balance. In 1872, Mr. Moylan came to me again. I have no doubt he frequently—whenever we met—spoke to me about the accounts; and although I had seen the accounts and vouchers in 1862 and 1863, I had forgotten about them and, I said, you must find these accounts. We ascertained that they were not in the Departments any where, and we thought that Mr. Sandfield Macdonald must have them. He said he would go and hunt them up with Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. He pressed the matter very strongly, and said these accounts are quite right, and they should be paid. I said certainly, I think they should be paid. I gave him the order for \$1,000, ordering the money to be advanced, to be repaid by printing, knowing that when these accounts were produced he would get an order for their payment, and that one hand would wipe the other—the payment of the account would wipe off the advance. The \$300 was paid as Mr. Moylan explains. When he was returning to this country, finally Mr. Dunkin who was his chief—the head of the Emigration Department—sent him word to come to Ottawa. He did come and remained here for some time, I think he saw Mr. Pope, who was Mr. Dunkin's successor. This cost him some expense and in order to pay his expenses, he got an advance of \$300. I must say that the matter should have been wound up then; but owing to Mr. Moylan's carelessness and my own as well, the account was not closed at that time.

495. You probably heard Mr. Moylan state, Sir John, that when he received this money he had no intention whatever of repaying it—of liquidating it by printing?—His recollection and mine differ as to the first advance of \$1,200 in that regard. My recollection was—and I have no doubt it was correct—that it was to be worked off; but in his absence the different Departments did not send the printing to his office, and of course it was not worked off before he came back.

496. When was the fact of such a balance standing in suspense against Mr. Moylan brought to your notice, after he received the \$1,200?—I fancy it was when he came back.

497. When you made the second payment of \$300 in January, 1872, were you cognizant of the fact that that made \$1,500 advanced to him?—Yes, quite.

498. When it came to your notice that that considerable sum was standing in suspense did you give orders that means were to be taken to secure its liquidation by printing?—No; I did not. I did not care much about it, knowing that he could establish by my evidence, if it were necessary, that it was a claim against the Government. The Government were certain not to lose anything anyway.

499. Are you prepared to state now what the actual amount of those accounts was?—No; I cannot now.

500. But you have stated in 1869?—Well, I knew it was about \$2,000 without my own cognizance. I knew about this pamphlet ordered by Mr. D'Arcy McGee.

501. Then this \$1,200 was really advanced at the time to enable Mr. Moylan to go to Ireland?—Yes; and to take his family, and to keep his paper running in his absence. That was as I understood it; but what he wanted the money for I have no means of knowing, but I have no doubt it was that.

502. Had you ever taken any steps to verify the accounts shown to you in 1863?—I verified them at that time.

503. In what way?—He produced the accounts and the slips for the advertisements.

504. You were satisfied of the validity of this account. Was there any reason why you should not at any time between 1864 and 1867 have caused them to pass the account?—There was no particular reason, except that Mr. Moylan did not press it, and that I was excessively engaged a good portion of 1865 and 1866, and was out of the country.

505. You stated that Mr. Moylan was impecunious as ever on his return, and that he frequently called attention to the accounts?—Yes; again and again he asked me about them.

506. If any Departmental accounts were duly verified there would be no difficulty about paying them?—I wanted them to be produced as I presumed they were in existence. I presumed that if they were not in the Department, Mr. Sandfield Macdonald must have them.

507. Did not you know when you paid the money in 1869, that the accounts were not forthcoming?—In 1869? No; I do not remember that. I knew that Mr. Moylan was a creditor of the late Government for the amount of this account, and Mr. Moylan, according to my recollection, in fact I am quite sure of it, wanted this sum to meet a pressing exigency, because he was obliged to leave in a hurry; and my understanding was that he should get that advance; that it should be repaid by printing; and that this would have the effect of keeping up his paper and giving them work in his absence. I immediately went to the Auditor and gave him instructions, as it appears, that this should be done.

508. But when you found the orders not executed, you took no steps to obtain the printing, or other business from Mr. Moylan; no steps to have the work executed?—No; I paid no more attention to it.

509. Immediately afterwards you advanced him another sum of \$1,000?—In 1872. One was in 1869, and the other in 1872.

510. Was that last payment of \$1,000 made on account of these old claims?—Yes. Mr. Moylan was always saying it should be closed. The difficulty I had, especially after 1867, was this: I had forgotten the circumstances, and he was unable to make up the accounts again *de novo*. He undertook to see Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. I understood from Mr. Moylan that he did see him, and that he had promised to find the papers, and the advance was made on my own responsibility, because I knew he was a creditor of the Crown.

511. Assuming that this account was due, there would have been no difficulty in its being paid in the usual way, would there, and passed to account against the old Province of Canada?—I wanted especially to get the vouchers, in order that they might be put on record, that the charge might be made against the old Province of Canada, and those vouchers should be on record so as to be open to the inspection of the Governments of Quebec and Ontario.

512. Do you remember the date of Sandfield Macdonald's death; do you remember whether he was living in June, 1872?—I do not remember when he died.

513. Then in the event of his death having occurred in 1872 the last payment would be paid without reference to him?—Well, there would be reference to his representatives, you know.

By Mr. Haggart :—

514. Did John Sandfield Macdonald die in 1873?—I do not remember.

By Mr. Dymond :—

515. Before passing those accounts as payments for printing, would it not have been proper that reference should have been made to you?—Passing what accounts?

516. Those accounts, those payments to Mr. Moylan; would it not have been proper that reference should have been made to you?—I do not understand that question.

517. Mr. Ross appeared to have had those accounts in suspense for some three years?—What accounts?

518. The accounts of payment to Mr. Moylan on your order?—Advances were made to Mr. Moylan on my order.

519. You were aware that they were not carried into the Public Accounts during the period that intervened between the first payment and the fall of the Administration?—I really forget whether I was aware of it or not. I paid no attention to them.

520. Would it not have been proper, before finally charging them to printing, you should have been consulted?—I do not know whether they were ever charged to printing.

521. Are you not aware that they are charged in the Public Accounts under the head of printing and expenses of the Department of Justice?—I have heard so since this inquiry commenced.

522. Then in entering those as payments for printing?—They were not payments for printing. The orders were for advances to be repaid by printing.

523. Which repayment never took place?—Not that I am aware of. I am sure they were not in fact.

524. Was it the practice for persons having accounts against the Departments under the old Administration of the Province of Canada, to refer to the head of the Government to certify them instead of applying to the heads of the Departments?—No; it was not; but the first advance was made under the special circumstance I mentioned. I mentioned it to my colleagues, and made an arrangement with them that this printing should be done and distributed among the several Departments. Then the accounts were submitted to me by Mr. Moylan when I was out, in order that he might have my certificate; whatever weight that might have with the new Government as regards those accounts.

525. I was referring to the application made by Mr. Moylan to you in 1863 to certify his accounts?—Yes.

526. Was it usual for such applications to be made to the head of the late Government instead of to the heads of the different Departments?—Well, when I was the Attorney-General of the late Province of Ontario, I have no doubt that I certified very many accounts.

527. Departmental accounts; accounts which were not within the scope of your own Department?—Oh! no! of my own Department.

528. But were those accounts of Moylan within the scope of your own Department?—No; when my certificate was given in 1863, I was in no Department. Moylan came to me and submitted all those accounts with the vouchers, and said he was sure Sandfield Macdonald would honor the accounts if I looked over them and certified that they were really *bonâ fide* due. I told him my certificate was of no legal value, but that I would go over the accounts, and if they were right, *quantum valeat*—as I said before.

529. Would it not have been more regular and proper to have received the verification of the Crown Lands Department, or whatever other Departments the accounts may have referred to?—I have already told you I had no power to authenticate any documents, and I merely gave this memorandum in order that Moylan might have that statement to lay before Sandfield Macdonald, who, if he had any doubt about it, should have sent those accounts to the different Departments. It was his business to attend to that.

530. Then you knew nothing of the transactions yourself?—The vouchers were produced to me of the work being done.

531. When you speak of vouchers, you speak of advertisements cut from the papers?—As far as advertisements were concerned.

532. Were there other vouchers besides those?—At this distance, I cannot remember what the account was made up of; but I am satisfied that I made no certificate without a voucher to warrant the statement.

533. Are you not aware that it is frequently the practice of newspapers to insert advertisements without authority?—I am aware of that.

534. Party organs are in the habit of doing so?—Yes; occasionally.

535. Then the fact that the advertisements were produced would not show that the advertisement had been ordered?—No; but the subjects would show me whether they were ordered. Mr. Moylan's paper received strong support from the Government, and the matters he advertised I knew would be cheerfully paid for by the heads of the different Departments. I knew that quite well.

536. Whether they had been specially ordered or not?—Certainly, whether specially ordered or not. I have no doubt that Mr. Moylan had such general instructions as would have warranted him to publish all the advertisements that he did publish and charge for.

By Mr. Bowell

537. I understand you to say that the advances were not repaid by Mr. Moylan in printing, because they were covered by former indebtedness to that gentleman?—The first advance was to have been repaid by printing. Mr. Moylan was in Ireland, and the persons who had charge of his paper were, I am afraid, not over-active in looking after his interests. They made no special application for printing during his absence, and with the exception of that account of \$197, as you see, there was no printing sent to them. If work had been asked for, the Departments would have sent it.

538. But were not the advances covered by the indebtedness of the Government to Mr. Moylan?—I considered that the Government were quite safe if his office did not do printing—that those advances could be charged against the account Mr. Moylan had against the Government.

539. You heard the questions put to Mr. Moylan in reference to the campaign sheet, in reply to which he said you paid him the balance of \$400; will you explain to the Committee out of what fund you paid that money?—I think Mr. Moylan's recollection about that campaign sheet is accurate. I do not remember anything about being with Mr. Howland, but I remember Mr. Moylan making a suggestion to me somewhere that it would be a very good thing to get up a campaign sheet. He described its nature, and in fact it was a Catholic campaign sheet. I told him it would be a good thing, and he said he would get it up. There was no conversation as to how it would be paid for in any way. I believe, it was believed the different candidates would subscribe and purchase the requisite number of copies to distribute in their different constituencies. But Mr. Moylan, after it was all over, came to me and told me that he had lost some \$400 in the operation, and I went among my colleagues and raised the money and paid him—gave him a cheque for the balance and the loss.

540. Well, the advance had nothing to do with that campaign sheet?—No; that was in 1867. Some question has been asked Mr. Moylan about a subscription to the *Canadian Freeman*. It was thought by the Conservative Catholics, such as James O'Reilly, and Frank Smith, and others, that it would be a good thing to put that paper on a good financial basis, and that it should be made a joint stock company; and I thought it was a very good plan. Mr. O'Reilly and others took the matter up, but it fell through. When I was asked in Court whether I had subscribed to that paper, I said the signature was not in my handwriting. It certainly was not, but I did not at all repudiate the obligation. No doubt. I told O'Reilly or whoever it was who asked me to put my name down. But as a matter of fact the signature was not mine.

By Mr. Wood :

541. When you stated that you vouched for those accounts did you say that they had already been inspected by the heads of the Departments?—No; I did not state that.

542. Not the printing, but the other accounts—it was not all for advertising?—I cannot speak at all as to the nature of the accounts. All I can speak of is what my idea was when I went over the accounts in 1863. My subsequent conversations with Mr. Moylan have escaped my memory altogether. The only item that I can

now remember of the whole accounts was an account for printing quarantine regulations, which came to a very considerable sum. That was the item which Sandfield Macdonald objected to the most; and if it had not been for the fact of Moylan speaking to me about this I would have been unable to state what the account was.

543. But you would not certify to the whole unless they had been certified to by the heads of the different Departments?—I did not say they were certified to by the Departments. I could not say that unless I was cognizant that this work had been done.

By Mr. Plumb :—

544. As a matter of fact, the difficulty in making the payment and closing the matter was that the vouchers had gone into the hands of the late Sandfield Macdonald's Government, and could not be produced?—That was the fact. He got the amount of his debt and did not trouble himself much about the matter; and I was otherwise engaged and did not press the closing of it.

By Mr. Blake :—

545. You were a leading member of both Administrations preceding Sandfield Macdonald's, before Confederation?—Yes; I was one of the senior members.

546. During this time were those accounts brought before you? When did Sandfield Macdonald's Government fall?—In 1864.

547. From March, 1864, to July, 1867 were those accounts pressed on your attention?—I have no recollection of that, one way or the other. He may have spoken to me or he may not.

548. And from July, 1867, you were leader of the Government up to the resignation of the late Government?—Yes.

549. Prior to 1869, do you recollect having these accounts pressed upon your attention?—I think it is likely he may have spoken to me about them.

550. Have you any remembrance of it?—No.

551. You have given us in great detail the circumstances connected with Moylan's hurried departure on this mission to Ireland, and the representations made to you as to the probable loss he would incur unless he received some money—did he then press his accounts?—Yes; he must have mentioned them; and I said "they must stand over and you must go."

552. Have you any personal recollection of saying that?—I would not like to speak very positively about it; but I think, in the nature of things, I must have done so.

553. That is as much as you can say?—Yes.

554. Well, assuming that he did mention those accounts, your answer was that they must stand over, that you could not recognize them, and that you could, with the concurrence of your colleagues, make arrangements for an advance for which the Government would be indemnified by this printing?—Yes.

555. So this was in no way on account of the old debt?—No; it was made as an advance.

556. It was made with a careful attempt to guard against the possibility of loss by the different Departments sending orders for printing?—Yes.

557. Any allusion he may have made to the old accounts was met by the statement that they must stand over?—I wanted to get the vouchers.

558. That must have been the reason?—I had nothing that in the matter of a trial I could have sworn to.

559. Then we come to the second one—that was the \$300 order. I really think you were under a misapprehension for the moment when you spoke of the \$1,000 order as the second; that was the third. As I understand you, the \$300 was some charge, not so much with reference to printing as with reference to the proposition that Moylan had been under expense in crossing the water?—Not in crossing the water, but in coming here and staying for some time and laying out his own money.

560. Was that to be repaid by printing, really?—No. When we discussed that

matter, what Moylan said was: "It is too bad I have to ask you for this money; but, if I got my rights, I would not want for any money," and I paid him that amount.

561. Was that \$300 to be repaid out of those accounts?—Yes; I think so.

562. You were not going to recognize any claim on his part for coming to Ottawa and being here at his own expense?—That he would have to settle with Pope.

563. That was the basis of his claim?—Oh, yes.

564. He said: "I came here on order and at my own expense, and I want you to pay me?"—Yes

565. What I want to know is, whether that claim was the fund ultimately looked to for the payment of this \$300?—I dare say that the printing account itself was the claim, but he considered he had a fair claim to consideration, because he was kept loitering here instead of going away, and that advance was made to him. If he could have got Mr. Pope to have paid him that money that would have been the nature of it, at all events, if it were not so.

566. Then you had two strings to your bow; first, the possibility of Mr. Pope recognizing the claim, and, second, the ancient account?—Yes.

567. But you did not contemplate that he would do printing for that \$300?—I think not.

568. The form of that order did not correctly represent the understanding between you?—No. This was an advance to be repaid by printing; and, as I have explained with respect to that other \$1,000, I consider that as soon as he established his claim, the one account would pay the other, and he would be discharged from all claims.

569. In the first instance you contemplated that printing would be done in liquidation of the advance, but in the second year did not?—Yes.

570. In the third you did not contemplate printing?—No. I considered that he should have looked up the accounts, or made them up *de novo*, and have them adjusted.

571. So that in the third as in the second, the order did not correctly represent the understanding between you and Mr. Moylan?—No.

572. Then no arrangement was made at any time, or proposed for the charging of these old accounts to the proper parties—the provinces of Ontario and Quebec? No. I wanted to have the accounts turned up and filed, and then have them charged to Ontario and Quebec. I may say with reference to some statements made at the last meeting of the Committee, that it was the practice, after 1867, for the Government of the Dominion when they were satisfied that it was a debt (not a claim) due by the late Provinces of Canada, the Government of the Dominion charged it to the late Provinces of Canada; but when it was a claim upon the justice, the generosity, or the consideration of the Government, and was not in the strict sense of the word a debt, it was then communicated to the two Governments for their assent.

573. And it was because the Government had not yet become satisfied that it was a debt, that that process was not taken?—I was satisfied it was a debt; but I wanted the vouchers filed, so that it should appear on settlement.

574. It never was ripe for settlement in that way?—No.

575. Nor has it been since?—No.

Mr. MOYLAN was then recalled and further examined:

By Mr. Dymond:—

576. Did you do any printing work for the Government, or advertising, between 1864 and 1867?—Yes.

577. And were you paid regularly for the work?—I was.

578. No dispute ever arose as to your accounts being valid and correct, previous to Confederation, except in the distance we have before us?—No.

By Mr. Blake:—

579. Perhaps you are not strictly accurate. The Cholera pamphlet—was that during the time of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald?—No; it was afterwards.

580. But a portion of it stood over?—Yes; but there was no dispute on it.

By Mr. Dymond:—

581. Were these accounts vouched for by the Departments in the usual way before being paid?—With the exception of the Cholera pamphlet, my transactions with the Government were confined to Toronto—printing for the post office—the accounts being certified by the proper officer.

582. Where were they paid?—In Toronto.

583. With regard to the Cholera pamphlet, you say it was printed on the order of the late Mr. McGee?—Yes.

584. Did you take any steps after his death to obtain payment of that account specifically, independently of former claims?—Inasmuch as that was an understanding between Mr. McGee and myself, it was probably referred through the Department to the head of the Government.

585. Have you any voucher, or proof whatever of that kind, of that account being due?—I do not remember.

586. No written order?—No; the understanding was between Mr. McGee and myself. I thought I had not been equitably paid. I was not a practical printer, and I did not take counsel with practical men at Toronto, as to what the value of the services to the Government, as a commercial transaction, would be. It was printed in French and English—two copies—there was some eight or ten corrections and the overrunning of the matter was almost equal to the original setting of the type. It was in consequence of these claims that I spoke to Mr. McGee, as having been a newspaper man, as to whether the balance was due.

587. Then the balance of \$500 due on the pamphlet, was not due on the original account rendered for printing, but for some extra expenses incurred in connection with it?—Yes.

588. This printing of the Cholera pamphlet occurred after the destruction of the book you spoke of in 1864?—Yes; I think so.

589. Have you any book in which the record is kept of your expenditure in connection with this Cholera pamphlet?—I could not say what books I have, as when in going to Ireland, and in selling my paper my effects got removed, and I could not say what remained.

590. Did you ever show Sir John Macdonald or any member of the Government any voucher or proof of your claim for this \$500 on the late Province of Canada?—I do not think so, beyond a verbal statement.

591. Then the only voucher for this debt is the statement of Sir John Macdonald, that your claim would pertain to the old account previous to 1863?—Yes.

592. For this \$500 you had only the proof of the general understanding between you and Mr. McGee?—Yes; but I am perfectly prepared to submit the pamphlet to any number of practical printers, as to the value of the work.

593. Have you any file of the *Freeman* from the commencement?—I have some numbers of it.

594. Have you a regular file?—No; I was looking that up recently, and I found that some numbers are astray. I was given to understand that a few numbers were borrowed during my absence by the Education Department, and one or two at the Police office.

595. Have you a file of the *Freeman* for the whole period antecedent to 1863?—I do not think it is continuous. I think there are only nine bound volumes out of the sixteen that there should be.

596. You are not able to say that you could produce copies of the *Freeman* to establish your claims for advertising previous to 1863?—I could not say positively.

597. Mr. D'Arcy McGee was murdered in 1868?—Yes.

598. Then four years had elapsed from the time the debt of \$500 is supposed to have occurred, until Mr. McGee was no longer able to certify to it?—If my own recollection, as to the time of printing the pamphlet is correct.

599. Do you know whether D'Arcy McGee on any occasion took steps to obtain payment of that money?—I do not know; but he promised he would on the occasions on which I spoke to him.

By Mr. Rymal:—

600. Did I understand you to say that the time you presented these bills to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, was during the Session of 1863?—I think it was subsequent to the Session; in the fall, I think.

601. The Session opened on the 13th of August and closed on the 13th of October?—I think it was a day or two after the closing of the Session. I think I can place it by the fact that I saw Sir John in his place in the House before making the application to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald for payment.

602. That was the time the Attorney-General's office was held in the old St. George Hotel?—Yes; just opposite the Fountain.

603. Do you say that at that time Mr. Sandfield Macdonald proposed to pay the account if you gave the influence of your paper to him?—He gave me to understand that there would be no difficulty on that condition.

*Mr. Rymal:—*I wish to say that I was an ardent supporter of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald when he had only a majority of two or three, and we frequently talked over the chances of carrying on the Government. I distinctly recollect, on one occasion, that he said that he could secure the services of the *Canadian Freeman* if he paid some trumped up old accounts that Mr. Moylan had against them, but to use his own emphatic language, he said, "I would see him damned first."

*Mr. Moylan:—*No such overture was made to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. There is no foundation for the assertion.

By Mr. Wood:—

605. When Sir John certified to the account, he was simply a private member of the House, he was not a member of the Administration?—Yes.

The following report was handed in:—

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
30th January, 1877.

With reference to the item in the Contingencies of the Department of Justice for 1873-4, of \$2,500 paid to J. G. Moylan for printing, about which I was requested to enquire, I beg to report as follows:—

The vouchers fyled in the office of the Clerk of the Contingencies in respect of this sum are as follows:—

[Here follow copies of the vouchers as already produced.]

After my first conversation with Mr. Moylan, the matter proceeded by correspondence.

I append the following papers:—

Letter from myself to Mr. Moylan, 25 Sept., 1876.

do do 3rd Nov., 1876.

Letter, Mr. Moylan to myself, Nov. 4th, 1876.

Letter, Secretary of State to Sir John A. Macdonald, 10th Nov., '76.

Letter, Sir John Macdonald to Secretary of State, 22nd Nov., 1876.

Letter, Secretary of State to Sir John Macdonald, 29 Dec., '76.

It will be for Council to consider whether the question should be disposed of on the materials now before it, or whether any further application should be made to Sir John Macdonald, or whether the request of Mr. Moylan, for a reference of the matter to a committee, should be adopted.

(Signed)

EDWARD BLAKE.

Appended are copies of the papers referred to, which have already been produced.

True copy.

(Signed)

Z. A. LASH,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,

THURSDAY, 4th April, 1878.

Committee met—Mr. YOUNG in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. McDougall called and examined :

By Mr. Bowell :—

606. Were you a member of the Macdonald-Dorion Administration in 1863?—I was.

607. Do you remember anything of this claim of Mr. Moylan's for printing and advertising, having been submitted to your Government, or any member of it for payment?—I remember a claim by Mr. Moylan for advertising and printing having been before the Government or members of the Government.

608. What members?—The claims, I think were chiefly under the investigation of the Premier, Mr. Sandfield Macdonald.

609. Were you consulted in reference to these claims?—I was aware of them. I was aware of their existence, and of the circumstances under which they were put forward, but I was aware of them as a member of the Government only.

610. What is your opinion as to whether they should have been paid or not?—I think the only answer I can properly give to that question, as an ex-member of the then Government, is that they were not paid, because they were thought not to be properly presented and properly certified. That was the reason to my mind at all events.

611. Is that the reason you give why they were not paid?—That was the reason—of course, I only speak for myself—why at that time it was not thought proper to entertain the claims in the form in which they were presented, or pay them without written certification by some previous Minister, as to the authority on which the work was done.

612. Were they so certified to your knowledge afterwards by any members of the former Administration?—I understood they were, but I cannot speak personally. I never saw them after they were certified, but I understood they were sent back to the ex-Minister for the purpose of ascertaining if any authority had been given for the work done and the advertisements published.

613. What is your opinion as to the claim? Do you think it ought to be paid? Do you think that one Government succeeding another should pay the claims of the preceding Government?—If the Committee think my opinion of any value I have no objections to give it. I think that no account should be paid by the Departments or by the heads of the Departments unless in the first place it is properly authorized—that is the incurring of the expense—and, in the second place, proof is furnished of the work having been done.

614. Would you consider the fact that the accounts had been certified by a member of the previous Administration proof that the work had been done?—The fact of the work being done would, I believe, be evidenced by the production of the newspapers in which the advertisements appeared; and the authorization would have to be found in the written authority of the proper officer, or the verbal authority of the head of the Department.

615. Did you advise Mr. Sandfield Macdonald to pay the account?—I think, with all due respect to the Committee, I must raise the objection against saying what an ex-Minister of the Crown advised. I think constitutional principles and public policy are rather against giving answers of that kind. I have no objections to stating to the Committee any opinions I have formed outside of that. I have no objections to saying that I think, with the personal knowledge which members of the Committee have of the claim as well as myself, that on the authorization of the claim being established by Mr. Moylan, it ought to have been paid. I think so now; I thought so at the time.

By Mr. Wood :—

616. Was it the habit of your Government to pay claims without having the proper Department certify as to whether they were correct or not?—I must certainly

say that there was no such habit by that, or by any Government I have been connected with.

617. If there had been work for your Department you would not have thought the authorization by the Premier a proper certificate to pay the money upon?—I cannot say that. The Premier, as I understand, is the head of the Government, and has much larger authority with reference to matters of that kind than any other head of a Department.

618. Is it not usual for heads of Departments, or deputy-heads of Departments, to certify to all accounts belonging to their particular Departments? That is the usual practice, is it not?—I think so. It is the proper practice, at all events.

By Mr Holton:—

619. It appears in evidence that Mr. Moylan's claims arose prior to the resignation of the Government—prior to 1862; it appears also in evidence that the demand was presented to—I may say our Government, for we were then colleagues—in 1863, from fifteen to eighteen months after the resignation of the Government, during whose incumbency of office the claim arose. You say these claims were not properly vouched when you saw them. It has been stated in evidence that they were vouched for in a general way at a later period by Sir John Macdonald. Now, the question I desire to ask is, whether it is consistent with the practice of Governments, so far as you have had an opportunity of knowing, to accept the voucher of a gentleman no longer responsible for the conduct of public affairs, long years almost—many months—after he retired from office, as sufficient voucher for the payment of the claims?—My answer to the question is, judging from what I have observed of the different Governments, that claims of the class or kind which are under the consideration of the Committee at this moment, would be considered properly vouched, so far as the publishing advertisements or doing the printing is concerned, by a member of the previous Government stating that he, when under the responsibility of office, had given that authority or order. But it was the habit—and I apprehend it will be found to be the practice, certainly it is of the smaller Governments—to conduct that kind of business in an informal way. It was an outside matter, and newspaper advertisements and business are in a distinct category. My recollection of the Government of which you and I were members is, that the Premier took upon himself very large authority in disposing of questions of that kind; and I doubt very much whether you or I would have ventured to distrust the statement of the Premier if he had told us that he had authorized advertisements to be inserted, or printing work to be done. I should not have felt myself justified in doing so; but, I should have wished to have some evidence of that authorization to place upon the records of my Department, in order to protect myself against subsequent complaint. I only speak for myself; and I think the records of my Department will show that I was particular in that respect. In this particular case, I am unable, of my own knowledge, to state that these accounts were ever certified in the manner I have endeavoured to describe, by an ex-Minister. I heard they were.

620. At that time?—No; I do not mean that I heard it recently, but while the claims were understood to be pending both before and after I became a member of the subsequent Government. I understood that the ex-Premier stated that these advertisements were authorized, and that the question of the accounts being correct or not, depended upon whether the work to which they referred had been done or not.

621. Would it be proper, in your opinion, to pay accounts of any sort or description, not vouched for by the proper officer of the Department for which the service was performed?—If I am asked for my general opinion of what is proper, I should say not. But I must add to that, that, according to my experience, it has been the habit in all Governments to commit these little irregularities.

By Mr. Bowell:—

622. I understand you to say, Mr. Macdougall, that those accounts were certified before you entered the succeeding Government in 1864?—I can only speak from hearsay in that matter.

623. You had no personal knowledge?—I understood, as a member of the succeeding Government, that the authority for this particular work—the proper certificate of that authority—having been given, had been appended to the documents.

624. Before the formation of the Government of 1864?—The matter never came before me as a member of Sandfield Macdonald's Government after the accounts were sent back for authorization.

By Mr. Mills:—

625. Did you learn what those accounts were for?—I understood that the accounts were for advertising chiefly, and I think there were items for printing in the claim. It was fifteen years ago, and it is inconvenient to have to speak of facts dating so far back, which can be much better proved by reference to the documents.

626. Did you understand, at that time, that Sir John A. Macdonald had recommended payment?—Not at that time; I understood it subsequently while a member of the coalition Government. The matter did not come under my observation until after that. I understood then that Mr. Sandfield Macdonald had sent those accounts for the purpose of obtaining from the late Premier a statement of his authorization of the work.

627. You understood that after having become a member of the Government of 1864?—Yes and previously.

628. Do you know why that Government were not as prompt to pay those accounts as their predecessors?—The previous Government did not pay them nor did their immediate successors.

629. I understood from your statement that Sir John Macdonald had recommended Sandfield Macdonald to pay those accounts?—No; I did not say so. What I say is, that the accounts were presented to the Government of which I was a member, and Sandfield Macdonald was the chief—that we required them to be vouched by the authority given by a member of the previous Government to do the work and publish the advertisements; and secondly, by the proof of the claimant himself that the work had been done. When the accounts were presented, the first thing that I can speak personally of is a consultation by Sandfield Macdonald with other members of the Government as to this matter, which we discussed as members of the Government are in the habit of doing in such cases; and I fancy Mr. Sandfield Macdonald spoke to me because I had been connected with the press, and knew something of matters of that kind. I took the ground at once, as I am in the habit of doing, that we had no right to pay out money until proof had been presented, and we knew that the parties had done the work on proper authority; and, secondly, that the work should be measured or examined to find out whether the charges were adequate or inadequate.

630. That was the conclusion you came to before the Premier of the previous Government had recommended payment of the accounts?—Yes; we were not aware of any recommendation at that time, according to my recollection.

631. Did you become aware of it after you became a member of the Government of 1864?—After 1864 the matter came under my notice—I cannot state exactly how—but Mr. Moylan's accounts were spoken of, and then I learned that Sir John Macdonald, who was a member of the Government, had been requested by Mr. Moylan to give the necessary certificate of authorization.

632. The question I wish to ask you, again, is, why did the Government of 1864, the Premier of which had recommended payment to be made ——?—Not the Premier.

633. Sir John Macdonald had recommended payment to Sandfield Macdonald—why were not the accounts paid when the subsequent Government was formed, when he himself was in office?—I cannot say anything as to that, because the matter never came under my notice. I never knew they were not paid until long afterwards.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:—

634. Do you know whether Sandfield Macdonald was anxious to secure the support of the *Canadian Freeman*?—Well, I fancy, like other and most Premiers, he was anxious to have all the political support he could get—I have no doubt he was. I was anxious, as a member of the Government. Mr. Moylan published a paper influential with a certain part of the community, and we would have been exceedingly glad to have his support.

635. Did he ever tell you that Mr. Moylan had ever made overtures to him for the support of the paper?—Never. On that point, I think it due to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's memory to say, that I was under the impression at the time, from our conversations, that he was of opinion that Mr. Moylan would not support his Government, and that it was not worth while to ask him, or to take any means to secure his support. He was a very pronounced opponent, as a journalist, at that time, of the Government of which Sandfield Macdonald was at the head.

By Mr. Holton:—

636. Was Mr. Moylan's political position considered, as an element in the disposal of those accounts either way, or in any way?—I will say for you, Sir, as asking the question, and, as a member of that Government, for Sandfield Macdonald, and I will venture to say it for myself, that in the disbursement of public money at that time politics never entered into the question as an element.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
THURSDAY, 11th April, 1878

Committee met.—Mr. YOUNG in the Chair.

Mr. A. F. MACDONALD, M.P., called and examined:—

By Mr. Blain:—

637. Will you be kind enough to state to the Committee your connection with the late John Sandfield Macdonald, your knowledge of Mr. Moylan's accounts, and how you came by those papers you handed to me?—I am a brother of the late John Sandfield Macdonald. On meeting you the other day—Tuesday, I think it was—and your telling me what had taken place, I said I thought I had some papers in my possession relating to this matter, and that I would go home and see; and I found those papers that I handed to you.

638. You state that you are a brother of the late John Sandfield Macdonald?—Yes.

639. You are also one of his executors?—Yes.

640. Have you had the custody of his papers since his death?—Yes, since his death.

641. You stated that you went out and made an examination of the papers?—I went out on Tuesday afternoon. I went immediately after you met me.

642. And made an examination of the papers?—Yes.

643. Then on making that search you found those papers which I will now hand to you (papers handed to witness)?—Yes, I found them just as they are here, with the account inside of Sir John's letter.

644. You found those papers just as I have handed them to you and as you handed them to me?—Yes.

645. And as now produced before the Committee?—Yes.

646. You had better perhaps read them?—

"CANADIAN FREEMAN" OFFICE,
NO. 74 CHURCH STREET,
TORONTO, 10th Oct., 1863.

"Executive Council
To J. G. Moylan, Dr.

	Times.	Lines.	
To advertising "The paper currency of the United States and the Customs of Canada," &c.....	42	70	\$ 91 00
Advertising "Quarantine regulations".....	75	270	599 40
			\$690 40

"QUEBEC, 14th Oct., 1863.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours I have to state that your paper the *Canadian Freeman* was put on the list by the late Government as one of the periodicals in which Government advertisements of general interest should be published.

I thought the Quarantine Regulations to be of general interest through the Province.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD."

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.

By Mr. Gibbs (South Ontario) :—

647. What date is that?—The letter is dated the 14th October, 1863, four days after the date of the account. I may be permitted to say that I was induced to bring those papers from the fact that my brother's name had been coupled with the enquiry.

By Mr. Blain :—

648. You say the letter is in Sir John A. Macdonald's handwriting?—Yes.

649. You know his handwriting, I suppose?—Yes.

650. And it bears date?—14th October, 1863, and the account is dated 10th October, 1863.

651. Are you satisfied those are the only papers?—Two other gentlemen made an examination with me. I was anxious to see if there were any other papers. The examination continued all day yesterday, and I received a letter this morning stating that nothing was to be found except what I found myself.

652. You are satisfied, then, from the whole circumstances, that there are no other papers connected with this particular transaction?—Not that I could find.

653. Those are the only ones?—Yes.

654. You found those papers carefully laid away?—Yes; I found them in a tin case.

655. Carefully laid away among some other things?—Yes.

656. And, as you have stated, both together?—Yes; the account inside of the note.

By Mr. Plumb :—

657. I should like to ask you whether, in looking over the papers of the late John Sandfield Macdonald, you ascertained in any way that he was in the habit of keeping in his own private possession the public accounts which related to the expenditure during the term he was in office?—There was a variety of all kinds of papers, the nature of which it would be impossible for me to tell now. Those papers he used to take back when he returned to Parliament, and I found these among them.

By Mr. Gibbs (South Ontario) :—

658. Those were all the papers you had?—They were all I could find in relation to this matter. I looked over the papers carefully.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :—

559. You did not look at all the papers yourself?—I spent four hours examining them.

660. But you did not yourself look over them all?—When I am called upon for any papers I go through them very frequently, and I recollected having seen the papers, as I always do, though I may not have looked at the contents. I may recollect having seen a paper with such a man's name upon it, and when the matter comes up I go through all the papers again to find those in question. That was the case in this instance. I met Mr. Blain at half-past one, and he told me what had transpired here, and I thought it my duty to look over the papers. I went back immediately, and it took me four hours to go over them.

661. But did you look over all the papers of yours to see if there were no others?—There were two others with me all looking over the papers, and we were at it four hours; and the next day there were two other trustees, and we looked through the whole of the papers and could find nothing.

662. These other trustees continued the search?—Yes.

663. And found no other accounts or papers?—No.

664. You did not find any papers with slips for advertisements?—No; and I think if there had been any I should have found them, as I have gone through the papers hundreds of times. If there had been any I should have seen them.

665. Did you find among your brother's papers any other accounts against the late Government of Canada; was he in the habit of putting public accounts like these amongst his private papers?—There may be; I am not in the habit of reading anything unless it relates to what I am looking after.

666. Then you did not find among your brother's papers any other accounts or documents of a public nature, relating to other matters?—I do not recollect of any, because I never had any interest in looking for them.

667. Then you would not be likely to find amongst his private papers any other accounts of Mr. Moylan's if they were against the different Departments?—I have had occasion to examine every paper. There was one paper lost which was of some importance, as it related to the title of some land, and I examined everything pretty closely.

668. I am not referring merely to Mr. Moylan's papers—did you find any other papers of a public nature?—I think so.

669. He was in the habit of putting amongst his private papers, papers and documents of a public nature?—When he would be attending Parliament he would have a little box in which he kept his parliamentary papers, and brought them home. When he died he had probably eight or ten of those boxes.

670. Had he any accounts against the public Departments?—I cannot recall anything of that kind, though it is possible there might have been some.

671. I find that this account is simply one against the Executive Council. There is none against the Crown Lands Department, such as those referred to by Mr. Moylan for work done for that Department; you do not find any of that kind?—No; this is the only account I found.

672. This account put in does not refer at all to the Crown Lands Department, and what I wish to know is whether you found such an account?—I found none except that.

By Mr. Pope (Queen's, P.E.I.) :—

673. It was stated by Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Moylan that the accounts furnished were certified by Sir John Macdonald; is this one certified?—No; they stated they believed it was. I read the report of their evidence, and I think they said they thought so.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) :—

674. When you made search into your brother's papers, you purposely made search for these?—Yes; I met Mr. Blain and he told me what transpired at the Committee, and I went round, and had barely time to purchase my ticket for home.

675. You made a four hours' search, and satisfied yourself there were no other papers relating to this matter?—Yes; and the other trustees, continued the search all day yesterday.

676. You went through all the papers?—Yes; except his letters.

677. And in making that search, so far as you went, you satisfied yourself that there was no other paper excepting those produced?—Yes; I have gone through the papers a hundred times. Two other gentlemen went through them yesterday, and they have sent me word that they could not find anything else with reference to this matter.

By Mr. Bowell :—

678. Have you any knowledge of the time this work was done?—I know nothing at all about the work. I have heard my brother refer to the matter occasionally; but perhaps I should not volunteer to say this as you have not asked me about it.

679. I have no objection to your saying anything you please?—I was going to say that I have heard my brother on several occasions refer to his having refused the account as one which he could not entertain. He would do it at times when he saw extracts from the *Freeman* in reference to him. He would say Moylan does not forget my refusal to pay his account.

680. The reason why I ask is this : I judged from the number of insertions in the paper and the date of the advertisements that the work was done during the Administration of the late John Sandfield Macdonald?—I do not think so.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) :—

681. Did I understand you, Mr. Macdonald, to say that when your brother complained of articles appearing in the *Freeman*, it was then he spoke to you about the account?—He referred to it in this manner. He said "I suppose he has not forgotten that I would not entertain or pay his account," or something like that.

Mr. MOYLAN, recalled and examined :

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :—

682. Did you see the account put in to-day?—Yes.

683. And the letter?—Yes; I remember receiving that account from Sir John Macdonald as a voucher for this account.

684. Is it an account rendered by you?—Yes; it is one of those presented at the time of the others. I account for its being isolated from the others by this fact: That an exact transcript of that account appeared in the *Quebec Mercury* within a week or ten days of the presentation of the batch of accounts to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald.

685. When was the work done?—I think this work was done during the time Sir John Macdonald was in power. Perhaps a part of it extended over the time Mr. Sandfield Macdonald had come into power. It was considered at the time that I was authorized to publish this quarantine advertisement—that as immigration was being discussed, and my paper circulated in Ireland at that time, it would be well that the quarantine regulations should be understood. Hence there was a latitude given as to the number of insertions that was not extended, perhaps, to other papers. That account is only one of the batch.

686. There is no part of the charge there for work you did for the Crown Lands Department?—No; nor for the Hon. Mr. Alleyn's department. The file of the *Mercury*, I dare say, will show that it was the weakest of the accounts—one that was open to some animadversion or question—which was singled out and published.

By Mr. Mills :—

687. I notice that part of the account is for advertising "paper currency of the United States;" from what Department did you receive that advertisement?—Well, I cannot at this date tell that.

By Mr. Cartwright:—

688. Was your paper a daily or weekly paper?—Weekly, Sir.

By Mr. Mills:—

689. Cannot you state what Department the matter I referred to was charged to?—It might have been charged to the Executive Council.

690. And the quarantine regulations?—I think that was the Customs Department; but I am not certain.

691. Can you tell us against what other Departments you had accounts for advertising other than those mentioned in this paper?—I think the Crown Lands Department, the Secretary of State's, that is the Provincial Secretary's Department, and the Post Office Department.

692. Can you tell us why it was this account for those two departments was made out together, and charged against one collectively, and the other accounts were made out against the several Departments?—At this distance, I can only say that I was not *au fait* as to which Department they could be charged to.

693. Did you receive any orders from the Departments with regard to advertising?—I did.

694. Would not those orders indicate to you from which Department the patronage came?—I received an order from Mr. Alleyn, in which he instructed me to publish such advertisements as would appear in the Government organs of Québec; and at the time I received a special order, from Mr. Vankoughnet, in relation to the newly surveyed townships, giving permission to have them advertised, extending over three, six or nine months, according to the quantity of land. My paper was circulating among those working on railroads and others likely to settle on the new lands, and I presume that was why the order was received.

695. Did you receive any letter from Sir John A. Macdonald with reference to your accounts other than this one?—No; I understood there was a letter sent to John Sandfield Macdonald, in addition to the certificate of the other accounts, by Sir John Macdonald. He told me that he would write to him and speak to him, and I think he stated he did so in his own evidence.

696. Were those accounts handed to Sandfield Macdonald at the same time?—All at the same time.

697. Were the other accounts certified by Sir John Macdonald?—To the best of my recollection, they were.

698. How was it this was not certified?—I think that was put in afterwards.

699. Then they were not all certified at the same time?—All the others were; and to the best of my recollection, I think that was a separate matter for work before the others were put in. It was an account about which, I must confess, I was a little uncertain as to the payment, in consequence of the number of insertions, which extended nearly over a year and a half.

By Mr. Cartwright:—

700. How long?—A year and a half.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):—

701. Did you receive the letter now before the Committee before or after you filed the other accounts, or before you received the certificate of the other account?—Please repeat the question.

702. Did you receive this letter from Sir John Macdonald before or after the time you speak of; were those other accounts certified by Sir John Macdonald before this letter was written to Sandfield Macdonald?—I cannot tell.

By Mr. Mills:—

703. Were those other accounts certified to by Sir John Macdonald submitted to the various heads of the Departments?—No.

704. What means had he for knowing whether they were reasonable accounts or not?—As to the advertisements, he would satisfy himself as to the number of insertions.

705. Can you tell the Committee how it was that Sir John Macdonald in his communication came to refer to this one account and not to the others?—Except for the reasons I have told you; that it was a separate transaction.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):—

706. Why did not he write to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald in respect to this matter, instead of to you?—Probably he wrote a letter to him in connection with the matter in connection with them. I cannot exactly recall the precise nature of the transaction.

By Mr. Plumb:—

707. Was there any objection made at the time you presented the account, that it was presented to the wrong Department, or in wrong form?—No objection of the kind was made.

708. You were not yourself conversant with the forms in which the accounts were made out—you did not understand the system under which the accounts were divided among the several Departments?—No; I did not.

709. And you were not a bookkeeper in the establishment?—No.

By Mr. Bowell:—

710. In receiving these orders from the Departments was it usually the habit to state how long the advertisements were to be inserted?—Not at that time; it was not the custom.

711. And the last you kept in “till forbid” as it is called?—I think I took it until the change of Government.

By Mr. Mills:—

712. Did you ever do any printing for the Government, but the printing here referred to in the accounts?—Once.

713. Any advertising?—Yes; I think I furnished an account once before.

714. Did you have any difficulty in getting payment?—No; the account was paid by Mr. Alleyn.

715. Did you submit the accounts to the Departments?—No; I gave them to Mr. Alleyn.

By Mr. Wood:—

716. Is this account one of those you presented to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald himself, and this letter, did you send it yourself?—I think I presented the letter to him as a voucher with the account.

717. These are the accounts you mentioned as having taken them away from him on one occasion, and he called you back to his office as you were going out?—That is one of them.

718. How many separate accounts were there?—I think there were four or five—four certainly.

719. This one among the others?—Yes.

720. And all the others were certified by Sir John Macdonald?—I think so—either certified on the face of the account, or vouched for similarly to this one, or by a letter directed to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald.

721. And they were all taken by you to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald?—Yes.

722. At the same time?—Yes; they were.

723. And then taken back from him by you?—Yes.

By Mr. Mills:—

724. Have you fyles of the *Freeman*?—Not complete.

725. What years' fyles have you?—I could not say. I have a fyle for 1863.

726. What years have you?—I could not say. They were scattered when I was away in Ireland.

727. They would indicate what advertising you did as far as they go?—Some of them—so far as there were advertisements at that time.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :—

728. Will you look at that account (handing it to the witness); was that advertisement inserted in your paper that number of times?—Well, I judge so from the charge that is made.

729. It is a fair charge?—I should think so. Two hundred and seventy lines is about a column, and for that number of times, any mercantile house in Toronto, or the world over, would pay more for it. I charge three and five cents a line (that is five cents for the first insertion and three cents for subsequent insertions), when other papers were charging five and ten.

730. There is a letter from Sir John Macdonald, who had been the head of the previous Government, stating that your paper was one in which certain advertisements were authorized to appear. Did you continue the advertisements after receiving a notice to discontinue them?—I do not recollect any notice for discontinuance. I think the discontinuance was my own act.

731. That, then, is a fair account; it is not a trumped-up charge?—No; it is not.

732. Had you ever before been paid the account, the payment of which is now under discussion?—No; not before.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS
OF
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
ON
TUESDAY, 23RD APRIL, 1878.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
OTTAWA, Tuesday, 23rd April, 1878.

Scroll of Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Committee met.

Present :

JAMES YOUNG, Esq., *Chairman.*

Messieurs

Archibald,	Langevin,
Blain,	Little,
Boyer,	Macdougall (Elgin)
Burpee (Sunbury)	Mackenzie,
Caron,	McCarthy,
Cartwright,	McCraney,
Charlton,	McGregor,
Davies,	McNab,
DeVeber,	Metcalfe,
Dymond,	Norris,
Fiset,	Pettes,
Fréchette,	Plumb,
Galbraith,	Rymal,
Gibson,	Sriver,
Gillmor,	Sinclair,
Goudge,	Snider,
Haggart,	Thompson (Cariboo),
Harwood,	Thompson (Haldimand).
Kerr,	White (Renfrew) and
Landerkin,	Wood.

The Chairman informed the Committee that the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the proposed report to the House in reference to payments to Mr. J. G. Moylan out of Contingencies as charged in the Public Accounts 1873-4; and that the motion before the Chair was the amendment moved by Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) "that the alterations suggested by Mr. Dymond be made in the proposed report."

Mr. Kerr moves in amendment to the proposed amendment to insert after "Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada," the following:—

"That A. F. Macdonald, Esq., M.P., brother and executor of the late Hon. Jno. Sandfield Macdonald, attended before your Committee, and exhibited certain documents relating to an alleged claim for advertising of Mr. J. G. Moylan against the Province of Canada in 1862-3."

And after "accrued in 1864 or 1865," insert the following:—

"That the account found among the papers of the late Hon. Jno. Sandfield Macdonald by his executor, and the circumstances connected with its retention and non-payment by Mr. J. S. Macdonald afford evidence that Mr. Moylan's claims on the Province of Canada, were, at least, highly problematical in their character."

The question being put on Mr. Kerr's amendment to the proposed amendment, it was declared carried on a division.

Mr. Plumb then moved in amendment to the proposed amendment that the following be the report of this Committee to the House:—

The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts to whom was referred "all accounts, vouchers and papers connected with the payments for printing as entered in the Public Accounts for 1873-4, as made out of Contingencies of the Department of Justice to I. B. Taylor, the *Citizen Printing Co.*, and J. G. Moylan," beg leave to report,—

That they have had the matter under consideration at five extended sittings, and have examined Mr. J. G. Moylan; Mr. Thomas Ross, Accountant of Contingencies; Mr. Langton, Auditor-General; the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Honorable Wm. Macdougall in respect thereto.

From the evidence adduced which is submitted herewith, it appears that in or about the year 1861 Mr. Moylan then proprietor of the *Freeman* newspaper, executed certain work in printing and advertising for the late Government of Canada for which he claimed the sum of \$1,983.

That having obtained the certificates in the usual manner for which the work was done, he presented the accounts therefor in 1863 to the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, then Premier, who, according to Mr. Moylan's statement in evidence, said he would pay them if he (Mr. Moylan) would support his Government through the *Freeman* newspaper, a condition that was declined by Mr. Moylan.

That the accounts and certificates were retained by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald at his own request, under promise of a further consideration of the claim, and that they have not since been returned to Mr. Moylan, and have not been found.

That upon the return of Sir John A. Macdonald to the Ministry, the claim was frequently pressed upon him, he having seen the papers and certified to them while he was out of office; the certificate having been, as Sir John states, *quantum valeat*, as he, not being in the Government, could not properly give any other.

That a further sum of \$500 was also due to Mr. Moylan, being a balance for printing 60,000 copies of a pamphlet on cholera by order of the Hon. T. D. McGee a member of the then Government.

That for various reasons, not touching the validity of the claim, such as changes of Government, absence of Sir John from the country, and the pressure of business involved in the scheme of Confederation, the claims remained unsettled until the year 1869, when, in consequence of circumstances which led to the assassination of the lamented McGee, it became necessary, for the safety of Mr. Moylan's life, that he should forthwith leave Canada.

At that time the sum of \$1,200 was advanced to him upon the order of Sir John Macdonald, with the concurrence of his colleagues, and Mr. Langton, the Auditor, added to the order the words, "and that with this object the several Departments do send their orders for printing through the Accountant of Contingencies," it being intended in that, as in the subsequent payments of \$1,000 and \$300, that printing should be furnished by the Departments to cover the amounts, if they were not cancelled by the existing claims.

The aforesaid sums of \$1,000 and \$300 were afterwards paid upon substantially the same conditions.

There being no means in the Department of Contingencies of making the charges to the proper items of service, except from the vouchers, and the books and papers of Mr. Moylan having been destroyed, the payment was held in suspense with the knowledge of the officers of the Government, until 1873, when, in closing the accounts of the old Government, it was charged to the Department of Justice.

That neither Mr. Moylan nor Sir John Macdonald appear to have been aware of the facts stated in the last paragraph in respect to holding payments in suspense, but that they were known to the present Government in 1874.

That Mr. Moylan's attention was called to the matter under consideration by the Finance Minister in 1874, and at that time he gave an explanation similar in substance to that which has been given by him before this Committee, and that he also gave a similar explanation in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Minister of Justice in 1876.

Also, that notwithstanding the full knowledge of the existence of the papers in question, Mr. Moylan has been continued in the employment of the Department of Justice as sole Inspector of Prisons, and has received and still retains the highest evidence of its confidence.

That it appears from the evidence of the Auditor-General that claims upon the old Government of Canada have been often paid since Confederation without referring to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and that, therefore, the claim of Mr. Moylan could have been properly so paid, and that the Act of Confederation was not a bar against it.

That the statement of Mr. Holton establishes the existence of the claim which came under his notice while he was Finance Minister under the late the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald's Government in 1863-4, and Mr. Macdougall's evidence also corroborates the same.

Mr. A. F. Macdonald, M.P., brother and executor of the late John Sandfield Macdonald, has produced a paper found among the papers of that gentleman, purporting to be an account of printing from J. G. Moylan to the Executive Council, which reads as follows:—

“CANADIAN FREEMAN” OFFICE,
No. 74 CHURCH STREET,
TORONTO, 10th Oct., 1863.

Executive Council

To J. G. Moylan, Dr.

	Times.	Lines.	
To advertising “The paper currency of the United States and the Customs of Canada,” &c.....	42	70	\$ 91 00
Advertising “Quarantine regulations”.....	75	270	599 40
			\$ 690 40

Appended thereto is the following letter:—

QUEBEC, 14th Oct., 1863.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours, I have to state that your paper, the *Canadian Freeman*, was put on the list by the late Government as one of the periodicals in which Government advertisements of general interest should be published.

I thought the “Quarantine Regulations” to be of general interest through the Province.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.

Mr. Macdonald states, that after strict examination, he found no other account or voucher of Mr. Moylan among his brother's papers.

Mr. Moylan being re-called, explained that he accounted for the “isolation” of this particular account from the others, by the fact that an exact transcript of it appeared in the Quebec *Mercury* within a week or ten days of the presentation of the batch of accounts to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald.

Your Committee, upon a careful consideration of the evidence, have come to the following conclusions:

1. That the claim of \$1,983 was in existence in 1862, and originated as stated by Mr. Moylan.

2. That the accounts, certificates and vouchers, were placed in the hands of the late John Sandfield Macdonald and have not been returned to Mr. Moylan, and have not been paid except so far as the advances under consideration may be deemed payment.

3. That it is the duty of the officers of the Government to make thorough search for the accounts, certificates and vouchers, and that Mr. Moylan should not suffer or be held responsible for their non-production.

The question being put on Mr. Plumb's amendment to the proposed amendment, the Committee divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Caron, Haggart, Harwood, Langevin, Little, McCarthy, Plumb, Thompson (Cariboo), and White (Renfrew).—9.

NAYS.—Messrs. Archibald, Blain, Boyer, Burpee (Sunbury), Cartwright, Charlton, DeVeber, Dymond, Fiset, Fréchette, Galbraith, Gibson, Gillmor, Goudge, Kerr, Landerkin, Macdougall (Elgin), Mackenzie, McCraney, McGregor, McNab, Metcalfe, Norris, Pettes, Rymal, Scriver, Sinclair, Snider, Thompson (Haldimand), and Wood.—30.

So it passed in the negative.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Macdougall (Elgin), was then put and declared carried on the same division reversed, as was also the main motion by Mr. Dymond, that the proposed report be adopted and reported to the House.

Mr. Langevin moved that the proceedings of the Committee of this day, in reference to the adoption of the proposed report, be reported to the House.—Carried.

Attest.

EDWARD P. HARTNEY,

Clerk of Committee.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

IN REFERENCE TO ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN THE

AWARDING OF CONTRACTS IN WINNIPEG

Printed by Order of Parliament.



REPORT.

The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts beg leave to present as their

THIRD REPORT:

The evidence taken in regard to the alleged irregularities in the awarding of Government Contracts in Winnipeg; together with all the telegrams which have passed between the Committee and the different Witnesses summoned.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES YOUNG,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
27th April, 1878.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
OTTAWA, Thursday, 11th April, 1878.

Committee met.—Mr. YOUNG in the Chair.

W. G. SCOTT called, and sworn and examined :

By Mr. Bowell,—

1. Are you aware, Mr. Scott, of Mr. Peter Sutherland's having been summoned to appear before this Committee?—Yes; I am aware of it.
2. Are you aware of his having sent this telegram: "Your telegram of the 11th just received. Family and business reasons urgently forbid my leaving home unless absolutely necessary. My book-keeper, W. G. Scott, knows all I do, and, if summoned, can leave forthwith." Are you aware if that was sent?—I am.
3. Did Mr. Sutherland consult you about coming to give evidence?—He did.
4. How long have you been in his employ?—For four years and five months.
5. In what capacity?—As book-keeper and clerk.
6. Did the cash pass through your hands?—It did.
7. Have you examined the Public Accounts at all?—I have not.
8. The Public Accounts show that a large amount was paid by Mr. Nixon to Messrs. Thornton and Sutherland. Is this the firm with whom you have been?—Yes.
9. Have you any knowledge of the purchases made by Mr. Nixon from this firm?—Yes; quite a number were made.
10. Were they furnished under contract?—Some were and some were not.
11. I speak now, if you understand me, of supplies furnished by Thornton and Sutherland to the Government?—Yes.
12. Were tenders advertised for by Mr. Nixon for these contracts?—Yes, sometimes; on one or two occasions.
13. Have you any knowledge of any contracts being given by Mr. Nixon to Mr. Sutherland that were not advertised?—Well; no. There was no real contract given that was not advertised.
14. Contracts were entered into between Mr. Nixon, on the part of the Government, and Messrs. Thornton & Sutherland?—Yes.
15. Did Mr. Nixon ever come to the shop of Messrs. Thornton & Sutherland and show them the tenders that were sent in?—Mr. Nixon went round to get the prices from Mr. Bannatyne and others, and got our prices, and compared them, and said the prices were too high or too low, as the case might be. He also stated some of the figures the others had given.
16. Do I understand you to say that Mr. Nixon would come to Thornton & Sutherland and show them the figures of the other firms, after the tenders were sent in?—I do not quite understand your question.
17. The question I put was: if you knew that Mr. Nixon had brought the tenders into the store of Messrs. Thornton & Sutherland after they had been received, and showed the figures to Thornton & Sutherland?—These supplies were not advertised for that I speak of, and Mr. Nixon went round and got the figures from the other houses, and came and got ours, and told us, of course, if we were higher or lower, as the case might be. On one or two occasions tenders were advertised for.
18. That is what I asked you in the first place; did he on the occasions to which you refer bring the figures into the store of Messrs. Thornton & Sutherland?—You mean the advertisement tenders.

19. Did Mr. Nixon bring to the store of Messrs. Thornton & Sutherland the prices he had obtained from other establishments, and exhibiting the figures to them, ask them if they could give lower prices?—On one occasion he did.

20. That is after they had been advertised for?—Yes.

21. Can you tell the Committee what Mr. Nixon said on that occasion?—If I remember aright, it was in May, 1876, that tenders were advertised for. Mr. Nixon came into the office. Mr. Sutherland and I were present: and he showed us one tender that Mr. Bannatyne had put in, and asked us if we could do better than that.

22. What did Mr. Sutherland do or say?—Mr. Sutherland said we could.

23. Yes; what followed?—We gave figures lower than the previous tender.

24. Who changed the tender?—I did.

25. On your own authority, or on the instructions of your employer?—On the instructions of my employer.

26. Which one?—Mr. Sutherland.

27. Were they for some things that both parties had tendered for?—They were for part of the goods advertised for.

28. Do I understand then, that it was that part of the tender in which Sutherland's prices were higher than those of Mr. Bannatyne's?—There were some goods we could not supply as low as Bannatyne.

29. Are you aware if Messrs. Thornton & Sutherland had tendered in the usual way for their goods?—Yes, they had.

30. Was Mr. Nixon present when Mr. Sutherland instructed you to change the figures?—Yes.

31. Did Messrs. Thornton & Sutherland obtain the contract under the latter tender?—They did.

32. When was this contract obtained?—Well, I do not remember exactly; I think it was in May, 1876.

33. Were the goods furnished under the contract?—They were.

34. Were these articles furnished inferior to those which were called for by tender?—Yes, they were.

35. What were they?—There was an inferior article of coffee. I might state that as far as my own personal knowledge is concerned, Mr. Nixon was not aware of it.

36. What was the difference in the price of the coffee furnished and that tendered for?—Well, it was always understood that Java coffee was to be supplied; in this case, we supplied Rio.

37. What is the difference in the prices?—About ten cents per pound.

38. Have you any knowledge of the quantity of that coffee furnished?—I cannot state exactly—probably 600 or 700 pounds.

39. Do you know Mr. Hugh O'Donnell of the North-West?—Yes,

40. Did he bring to Mr. Sutherland any Government sacks from Swan River Barracks?—No, not to Mr. Sutherland.

41. Did he bring you any?—No.

42. Were any Government sacks ever brought there by any person?—Yes, I believe there were some brought there; I think by Mr. John Parr, employed in the Canada Pacific Offices.

43. How many?—I think there were several hundred, probably 300 or 400; I cannot tell the exact quantity.

44. Are you sure these were Government sacks?—No; I am not.

45. Was the Government credited for these sacks?—No; they were not.

46. Do you know what became of them?—No; I cannot tell that.

47. Was the Government ever credited in your books for the sale of any of these sacks?—I believe not, though I would not be positive on that point.

48. Did you examine the books before you left in regard to this matter?—I do not know whether you are aware that I was forbidden to use any information from the books. Mr. Sutherland would not allow me to look at the books previous to my leaving, as he did not wish me to come.

49. Then he appears to have changed his mind after he made the suggestion that you could tell as much about it as he could?—Yes; he did.
50. Did he give any reason why you should not come?—No.
51. Then the evidence you are giving now is from your recollection of what the books contain?—Yes.
52. Do you know if any of these sacks had been loaned by the Government or any of its officers to Messrs. Thornton and Sutherland—or by Mr. Nixon at any time?—No, I cannot state. I know that we received sacks from the Government offices, at least I supposed they were from the Government offices; I understood they were for the use of the store.
53. Were any sacks loaned by Messrs. Sutherland and Thornton to Mr. Nixon or any other officer of the Government, for the Government?—I think not.
54. Then these sacks would not be sacks loaned by the firm to Mr. Nixon and returned?—No.
55. How do you know that they were Government sacks?—I said I was not positive.
56. You only expressed your belief?—I would not like to say that.
57. Had Mr. Nixon a private account with Messrs. Thornton and Sutherland?—He had.
58. What was the amount of that account?—Well, it would be different at different times, and I could not tell. On one occasion it was over \$800, as near as I can remember.
59. That account was settled?—Yes, it was settled.
60. How?—Well, there was part in cash and part in note.
61. Part in cash and part in note; when was that?—I think it was about September, 1877.
62. But previous to that had these accounts been settled or balanced?—Yes, on one or two occasions.
63. Was it in 1876; I suppose you balanced once a year?—Yes.
64. And was this one of \$800 and odd balanced in 1876? I think it was balanced in 1876, or early in 1877.
65. How was that account balanced?—As near as I can remember it was closed by cash \$300 and some odd; profit and loss something over \$500.
66. How much more?—I cannot remember.
67. You do not know the exact figures?—No.
68. Then this account of \$800 and odd was balanced by cash \$300 and odd, and profit and loss something over \$500?—Yes.
69. You are sure of that?—Yes.
70. Who balanced the account?—I did.
71. By whose instructions did you balance it by profit and loss.—By Mr. Sutherland's.
72. Do you know Mr. Nixon?—I do.
73. Did you, as book-keeper, suppose him to be unable to pay that account; that you would have to strike it off?—No; I supposed that Mr. Nixon was able to pay the account.
74. Is it not the ordinary mode of book-keeping, if you have what you conceive to be a bad account, to wipe it off by profit and loss?—Yes.
75. And this was balanced in this way?—That was balanced in that way.
76. Can you tell us why this large sum of over \$500 was credited by profit and loss?—No; I cannot; Mr. Sutherland told me to close it in that way.
77. Did he give you any reason for crediting Nixon with \$500 and odd, and entering it as profit and loss?—He said he believed he would not lose anything.
78. You state that Mr. Sutherland said, "He must pay me in some other way;" in what other way did he expect to recoup himself?—Well, he did not state that.
79. Do you remember exactly what he did state?—He expected we would get some contracts in the future.
80. Do you know whether this account balanced; you said so much was paid

cash, and \$500 odd put on profit and loss; was it sent to Mr. Nixon and receipted?—Mr. Sutherland went to Nixon's office and settled the account there.

81. Then you have no knowledge as to whether receipts passed between them?—I saw the accounts at the final settlement; they were receipted in Mr. Sutherland's handwriting.

82. Was the account that you saw receipted in the manner in which you described—so much cash and so much profit and loss?—I would not be positive that those were the accounts we spoke of. There were several accounts laid on the desk, and they were receipted in Mr. Sutherland's handwriting.

83. But do you know whether this particular account, to which you now refer, was receipted by Mr. Sutherland?—I cannot state that positively.

84. Do you know of any other of Mr. Nixon's accounts that were settled in the same way, by cash and profit and loss, or in any other way besides paying money?—Yes; there was one account of \$65 or \$60 receipted by cash.

85. Paid to you?—No; it was not paid to me. It was charged to Peter Sutherland; an equal amount was credited to Mr. Nixon by instruction that day.

86. What was the order or instructions in regard to that?—To credit Mr. Nixon in full and debit Mr. Sutherland.

87. Did you ever hear of, or do you know of any presents of any kind having been given to Mr. Nixon or his family by Mr. Sutherland?—There was one—a cutter—presented to Mrs. Nixon. At least, Mr. Sutherland told me so.

88. Do you know the value of it?—About \$120.

89. Did Mr. Sutherland ever tell you why this present was made?—No.

90. You never heard anything about it?—No.

91. Did Mr. Nixon at any time subsequent to the events to which I am referring cease to trade with Messrs. Thornton & Sutherland?—He did.

92. For how long a period?—I should think something over a year.

93. When I asked you if he ceased to trade, I meant did he cease purchasing the Government supplies during the period?—He did.

94. And also closing his own private account and ceasing to purchase?—He ceased buying for the Government about a year. I cannot remember the time he ceased buying for his family.

95. I understood you to say that Mr. Nixon ceased to purchase goods, on the part of the Government, from the store of Messrs. Thornton & Sutherland?—Yes; he did.

96. And I also asked you whether he closed his own private account during that period; did he continue to get private supplies from the store?—No, he did not.

97. Do you recollect the date when he ceased trading?—No, I do not, I think it was in the fall of 1876.

98. Did he close both his private account and the Government account at the same time?—No; I think his private account was continued for some time after the Government account was closed.

99. That, you say, was in the fall of 1876?—1876, as near as I can remember.

100. It was after this account, to which I referred, was settled by cash and profit and loss when he ceased, was it?—Yes.

101. After Mr. Nixon ceased to purchase goods for the Government and closed his own private account, did Mr. Sutherland, of Messrs. Thornton & Sutherland, render an account to Mr. Nixon for the amount for which he had been previously credited by profit and loss?—He did.

102. Did he include in that account the cutter?—He did.

103. How long was this after Mr. Nixon ceased to trade with Thornton & Sutherland?—About a year, I think.

104. Did Mr. Sutherland ever give you any reasons for presenting this account to Mr. Nixon, which had previously been paid by profit and loss and receipted?—Yes, he said that Mr. Nixon was not giving us any of his trade and that he thought he ought to pay that account.

105. That is the account to which I referred—the account which had been balanced by profit and loss?—Yes, that was included with some other items.

106. Had Mr. Sutherland any contract with the Government of any kind whatever at the time he made this last demand?—No.

107. Then, this account, together with the price of the cutter, \$120, would be about \$600 or \$700?—Yes.

108. This account must have been for the old account, which had been previously paid by profit and loss?—Yes.

109. What I want to know now is whether that account was paid?—Yes.

110. By Mr. Nixon?—Yes.

111. Have you any recollection how?—The cutter was deducted.

112. The cutter was deducted?—Yes.

113. Then he did not demand payment for the cutter, though he rendered the account after Mr. Nixon had ceased to trade?—No, he did not demand payment, but he deducted it from the account.

114. I understood this cutter was only charged to Nixon in the office?—No.

115. Then you never credited it, did you?—No.

116. Then how was the balance paid?—There was a discount, think, of \$225.

By Mr. Plumb:

117. You mean that amount was taken off the account?—Yes.

By Mr. Bowell:

118. How was the balance paid?—By a note at three months.

119. Was that note paid?—It was renewed for one-half the amount at the end of the three months. It was half paid.

120. And the balance due at three months?—Yes.

121. Was the balance paid?—I presume it was. The note was past due before I left. I presume it was paid, or I would have heard from the bank.

122. You attended to the banking business, did you?—Yes.

123. Where did Mr. Nixon live or board when he first went to the North-West?—He boarded with Mr. Sutherland the first winter.

124. Did you ever hear Mr. Sutherland say whether Mr. Nixon paid him or not?—No, Mr. Sutherland stated that Mr. Nixon was his guest; that he did not expect pay from him.

By Mr. Plumb:

125. For how long did Mr. Nixon board with Mr. Sutherland?—Probably five months.

By Mr. Bowell:

126. Himself alone?—Yes.

127. Then he lived with Mr. Sutherland for five months free?—Yes.

128. Mr. Sutherland told you that?—Yes.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):

129. Was Mr. Nixon present when he told you that?—He was not. I may state that Mr. Nixon several times called to settle that account, but Mr. Sutherland would not permit me to make it out.

By Mr. Bowell:

130. For board?—No, for supplies to his own house.

By Mr. Plumb:

131. Was that when Mr. Nixon was dealing with Thornton & Sutherland, or afterwards?—When dealing with them.

132. That he called for the account?—Yes.

By Mr. McGregor:

133. Was Mr. Nixon aware that the account you spoke of was put to profit and loss?—I cannot tell.

134. You say that Mr. Nixon was indebted to the firm about \$800, and that he paid \$375, and was credited to profit and loss for the \$500?—Yes.

135. Do you think that he knew you had credited that to profit and loss?—I cannot state that.

136. Is it your impression that Mr. Nixon thought that amount was due to Sutherland & Co.?—Mr. Sutherland told me he had received the account.

137. To Mr. Nixon?—Yes.

138. Then you say, again, that Mr. Nixon called several times to pay an account; was that account a portion of the \$525?—That was before that.

By Mr. Bowell:

139. Where were those receipts you have referred to when you saw them?—On Mr. Sutherland's desk.

140. Did Mr. Nixon ever have this account?—He brought it up at the final settlement.

141. Then Mr. Nixon must have had the account which had been credited by profit and loss?—Certainly, he had the account.

By Mr. Plumb:

142. I will repeat the question put by Mr. McGregor, and I wish you to answer it distinctly. He asked you whether Mr. Nixon was aware that this account of \$500 odd, had been squared by its being charged to profit and loss. You say that the account was in Mr. Nixon's hands when the settlement was made?—Yes.

By Mr. Wood:

143. Did you furnish a detailed statement to Mr. Nixon of the account?—I did.

144. Making it up to \$800—you furnished the whole account?—Yes.

By Mr. Bowell:

145. Did Mr. Sutherland ever tell you that Mr. Nixon had said to him, or told him, that it was customary in Ontario for Government officials to get their private accounts receipted?—No.

146. That it was customary for officials who were dealing with establishments like Mr. Sutherland's to receive their private supplies?—No; he said it was customary for Government officials to get their goods at the same price as the Government.

By Mr. Plumb:

147. I would like to ask you the exact date when Mr. Nixon ceased to deal with Thornton & Sutherland?—Probably about the 1st of January, 1877.

148. Then, do you know whether he has commenced dealing with them again?—He has.

149. When did he commence dealing again with Messrs. Thornton & Sutherland?—After the settlement of this account.

150. How long after that?—Probably it might have been a week.

151. He was dealing with them when you left?—Yes.

152. Was he dealing under a contract, or under specified tenders, or was he buying on general account—for the Government, I mean?—He was not buying for the Government.

153. It was on his own account?—Yes.

154. Is he not dealing with them now for the Government?—No.

155. He is dealing with Mr. Bannatyne?—So I believe.

156. And he began to deal with Mr. Bannatyne early in 1876, for the articles that had been previously got from Messrs Thornton & Sutherland?—I am of opinion that Mr. Bannatyne always got part of the Government trade.

157. Did he buy the same kind of goods from anybody else in Winnipeg but Mr. Bannatyne?—Not since that time.

By Mr. Wood :

158. You say that he ceased buying from Thornton & Sutherland about a year or eighteen months ago?—I should think about eighteen months ago for the Government.

159. And he has not recommenced buying from them for the Government?—No; I think not.

160. But he has commenced his private account again with Thornton and Sutherland?—Yes.

Witness was then cross-examined, by consent of the Committee :

By Mr. Nixon :—

161. Is it to your knowledge that I tried to get my personal account from Mr. Sutherland to pay it?—Yes.

162. Did you tell Mr. Haggart, a member of this Committee, that you did not know anything against me to tell?—That I cannot tell. No; I do not think I did. I was in the habit of telling people who asked me, that I did not propose to tell anything until I came before the Committee.

163. Did you tell Hugh Sutherland anything, or speak generally to him?—No; Mr. Sutherland asked me about the matter, and I told him several parties had asked me about it in Winnipeg, and that I refused to tell the secrets of the firm.

164. With regard to this document, which you say was a tender, in the proper acceptance of the term tender, do you know of your own knowledge that it was what we call a tender?—Yes; I do.

165. You know, then, that I tried to get my account and could not?—I know that.

166. And that when I did get it, I paid it?—Well, of course. I know nothing about this settlement of that \$500 and some odd.

167. You got the note?—Yes; I got the note.

168. You gave the Committee to understand, I think, that I quit dealing with Mr. Sutherland on my private account; are you correct on that point?—You did for some time.

169. How long?—Probably six, seven or eight months—perhaps more.

170. You know I do deal with them, and did deal with them up to the day I left Winnipeg?—The day you left.

171. Up to the 14th March last, the day I left Winnipeg. Do you know that Mrs. Nixon continued buying her things there for months past?—Yes; probably not quite to the exact date, but near it.

172. And having a pass-book and paying you monthly?—Yes.

173. You say something about sacks, which you say were given by John Parr. Do you know the reason why those sacks were given?—No, I do not.

174. Is it not within your knowledge that when we sent bacon out West we had to get sacks to put it in?—Yes.

175. And to re-sack flour?—Yes.

176. I presume you are aware that those were charged for?—Yes, when they were supplied I think they were charged for.

177. And were they not given to Mr. Sutherland in lieu of some not charged for?—That might be; I cannot say positively. I may say that I do not know anything about those sacks.

178. What kind of sacks were they?—Some were seamless, others were what we call burlaps or oat sacks.

179. Old or new?—Old sacks.

180. Where had they come from?—I believe from the Swan River Barracks.

181. They had been returned for the purpose of putting bacon, oats, flour and other goods in. That was why we did it. What was Mr. Parr to get in exchange for the sacks?—I cannot state. There was no entry of the sacks in the ledger.

182. You are aware that in getting these sacks they had always to be re-sacked with flour, for example, and bacon?—Yes, what we called double sacked.

183. Yes; and that you charged the Government for these double sacks always?—Yes.

184. And that these sacks were given in lieu of some that had been got from you?—They may have been.

185. Or that they were to be charged for afterwards, when the others were furnished? My duties being in the office, and not in the store, I could not say as to that.

186. You spoke of my boarding at Mr. Sutherland's; are you aware that Mrs. Nixon made a present to Mr. Sutherland, equivalent to what my board would amount to, when I could not get the account?—Yes; I am aware that a present was given.

187. That I tried my best to get the account; that I often went when Mr. Sutherland was absent at St. Paul. You are aware that this was the case?—Yes.

188. There is a cutter you talk of; did you know anything at all about that?—No; further than what Mr. Sutherland told me.

189. Did you hear me telling Mr. Sutherland that I had given him a cheque for that amount, when I saw it in the account?—Yes; I believe I did. He told me he had returned the cheque to Mrs. Nixon.

By Mr. Bowell :

190. You say you heard Mr. Nixon tell Mr. Sutherland that he had given him a cheque for the cutter?—Yes; Mr. Sutherland told me he had returned the cheque to Mrs. Nixon.

By Mr. Wood :

191. Do you know if he returned it?—No.

By Mr. Kerr :

192. Did Mr. Sutherland tell you, in the presence of Mr. Nixon, that he returned the cheque?—No; I did not say that. There is no record of it in his books.

By Mr. Nixon :

193. Did I pay that account you mentioned? You said that I paid some \$300 odd in money and gave a note at three months. Did that settle the account?—There was made a deduction of \$225, or about that, being one cutter \$120, or thereabouts, and the balance discount on the account.

194. On what principle was there a discount of \$225, or whatever sum it was?—It was a fifteen per cent. discount, being the difference between the rate at which supplies were furnished the Government and the retail prices.

By Mr. Blain :

195. I understood you to say that Mr. Nixon knew nothing about the quality of the coffee delivered?—No; I do not think he did.

By Mr. Wood :

196. Were you in the habit of agreeing to supply a good class of goods, and then furnishing an inferior article?—No; we were not, and the reason we did not supply the Java coffee was because we had none on hand, and none could be procured in the city.

197. You did not advise the Government purchaser that you had not the quality of coffee tendered for, and that you sent him an inferior article?—No; we did not.

198. Was it with the knowledge of Mr. Sutherland?—He was aware of it.

199. You did not credit the Government with the 10 cents per pound difference in the price of the two coffees?—No.

200. That was an honest transaction, of course?—(No answer.)

By Mr. Dymond :

201. Did the coffee you speak of pass into the hands of Mr. Nixon? Where did you send it?—I suppose it was lowered to the Government teams at our door.

202. It did not pass into Mr. Nixon's own keeping?—No.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) :

203. Then Mr. Nixon had no knowledge that any deception had been practised ?
—I am not aware of it.

By Mr. Bowell :

204. About those sacks. Did you make an entry of these sacks being loaned to Mr. Nixon or any other person for the purpose he named ?—There was no record in the books.

205. Nor were they credited when returned ?—No.

206. From your knowledge of Mr. Sutherland's business, is he in the habit of lending 300 or 400 sacks without making an entry of it ?—No; I am not aware that he is.

207. Do you know if such transaction took place ?—No.

208. What would you have done if Mr. Nixon had come and borrowed 300 sacks ?—I would have debited the Government with the sacks, and credited them when they were returned.

209. Nothing of that kind took place ?—Not that I remember.

By Mr. Cartwright :

210. I understood from what you stated to Mr. Nixon, in cross-examination, that the transaction was a loan from the Government to Mr. Sutherland, and not from Mr. Sutherland to the Government; were these sacks originally the property of Mr. Sutherland ?—No.

211. Then do I understand that the transaction would have been a loan from the Government to Mr. Sutherland; in fact these 300 or 400 sacks were the property of the Government, and were given to Mr. Sutherland ?—They might have been.

212. For some purpose or other ?—They might have been.

213. At any rate they were not Mr. Sutherland's property ?—No.

By Mr. Norris :

214. I think Mr. Nixon stated that the bags were sent to put provisions in, and they had to be doubled sacked as they had to go a long journey ?—Yes.

215. They were sent for that purpose ?—Yes.

By Mr. Plumb :

216. Were the Government in the habit of sending their sacks to re-sack the goods? Generally I mean ?—No, not generally. These sacks coming in being on hand, the Government probably made this arrangement with Mr. Sutherland.

217. Do you know anything about the arrangement ?—No.

By Mr. Haggart :

218. Are they there yet; were any of them used for the purpose ?—I cannot state.

219. Were any of them sold ?—I cannot state that.

220. You do not know whether they are on hand now ?—No. I am positive we had no sacks on hand.

By Mr. Blain :

221. I want to ask if these figures which Mr. Nixon showed to you which gave the prices of the different commodities that the Government wanted, had been obtained by advertisement, or by collecting them at the stores. Were they by sealed tenders; or in what particular way were these figures obtained, do you remember ?—In this particular instance the tenders were advertized to be closed on a certain day at one o'clock; and after one o'clock Mr. Nixon came in and produced two or three tenders, and asked Mr. Sutherland if he could do better.

222. What sort of tenders? Were they open tenders in his hands ?—Yes they were open.

223. They were not sealed tenders? You never saw them as sealed tenders?—
No.

224. Did the advertisement call for sealed tenders?—I do not know.

225. Do you know if tenders were put in under seal?—Our tender was put in under seal.

226. The tenders that Mr. Nixon had were open tenders so far as you recollect?—
When they were in the office, yes.

227. I suppose that commodities are required by contractors as well as by the Government; is it customary to make inquiry at the different establishments as to prices?—Yes.

228. Do you find that Mr. Nixon varied in any respect from the ordinary course pursued in such matters?—He only advertised for tenders in the case of the Mounted Police supplies, and this case was for the Mounted Police. In the case of supplies for the Canada Pacific I believe he only does it by means of lists, and each merchant sets his prices down opposite the list. The one who is the lowest gets the contract.

229. So that each one knew exactly what Mr. Nixon was doing in reference to these matters?—Yes.

230. The lowest tender got the contract?—Yes.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):

231. You say one o'clock was the time appointed for the opening of the tenders?—Yes; the *Manitoba Free Press*, May, 1876, will tell.

232. You say that after that time Mr. Nixon came to the store?—Yes.

233. And showed you the tenders?—Yes.

234. All of the tenders?—No; I do not think he showed all.

235. What tenders did he show?—What he said was that, in some articles, Bannatyne's was lowest, and ours was next.

236. But you say that Mr. Nixon showed you Mr. Bannatyne's tender, and asked you if you could do better?—Yes.

237. And did you close the contract with him then, or put in a tender?—We put in a tender.

238. At lower prices?—Yes.

239. Then the time for opening the tenders had elapsed?—Yes.

240. Were all your rates lower than Bannatyne's, whose, you say, was the lowest at one o'clock?—There were certain articles that we could not put lower than Bannatyne's.

241. But the aggregate were lower?—Bannatyne got part and we got part.

242. To your knowledge was Mr. Bannatyne aware of this having taken place,—these circumstances which you have just now detailed?—I do not know.

243. What passed between Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Nixon at this time—when he asked you if you could do better; was there anything else said about whether he could sell lower than that; No; I cannot remember.

244. Did Mr. Nixon state his reasons for going there?—He might have.

245. You do not know whether he did or not?—No; I suppose I was busy writing at the time.

By Mr. Bowell:

246. Did Mr. Sutherland remain present while you changed the tender?—Yes.

247. And Mr. Nixon?—Yes.

248. And you obtained the contract under the changed tender?—Yes.

By Mr. Norris:

249. The goods you furnished were lower than the others?—Yes.

By Mr. Bertram:

250. I understood you to say that the amount written off your books as profit and loss was \$525?—As near as I can remember.

251. That was also included in another account, rendered in 1877. What was the gross amount of that account?—It was about \$800, I think.

252. And you took a trade discount off that account of 15 per cent?—Yes,

253. What other discounts did you take off to make up the amount of \$225?—Well, I cannot state.

254. That would only come to \$130. Was the other item this cutter?—Yes, there was a cutter deducted.

255. On account of having been previously paid?—I did not say that. The price of the cutter was deducted by order of Mr. Sutherland.

256. And the cutter and the 15 per. cent. made up the \$225?—I cannot say exactly the amount deducted for the cutter; it might have been more or it might have been less.

257. About this article of coffee, that you substituted, were you in the habit of substituting inferior goods in that way? Did you put up any of the goods yourself?—No, I did not.

258. And how did you know that was inferior coffee?—I knew we had no other in stock.

259. Were you in the habit of substituting goods in that way?—No, we were not in the habit.

260. Did you ever do it at any other time?—Well, I cannot say as to that, as I was not much in the store.

261. Did you hear Mr. Sutherland give instructions to substitute this coffee for the other?—No.

262. Then you only heard about it from the clerks in the establishment?—The coffee was all ground upstairs, and I was upstairs at the time it was being put up.

263. You tendered for Java coffee when you knew you had none in stock?—I think it was so many pounds of coffee that were advertised for, but it was always understood that Java was to be supplied.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) :

264. And you charged the Government for Java coffee?—Yes.

By Mr. Bertram :

265. What was the difference in price?—I think about 10c.

266. How many pounds did you supply?—Five hundred, six hundred, or seven hundred pounds.

By Mr. Plumb :

267. I would like to ask you whether you know anything about the advertisements under which those tenders were sent in; did you see them in the paper, or hear of them?—I saw them in the paper. I made out the tender from them.

268. Did the advertisement state that sealed tenders would be received or that tenders would be received?—Tenders would be received.

269. It would be a matter of course that they would be sealed. Were they sent in through the Post-Office?—No; they were handed to Mr. Nixon.

270. Was yours sealed?—Yes.

271. Were the tenders you saw brought in in envelopes? No; not at the time.

272. Were those that were in the hands of Mr. Nixon in envelopes?—They were not when I saw them.

273. But were they of a kind which would be sent in envelopes; would it have been natural to put them in envelopes?—Yes.

274. Then, as a matter of fact, the time for receiving those tenders was up to one o'clock in the day?—Yes.

275. Your tender was altered to correspond with the prices of that of Mr. Bannatyne, which was exhibited by Mr. Nixon after the hour when those tenders were to be put in?—Yes.

By Mr. Wood.

276. Could Mr. Bannatyne have furnished those goods you agreed to supply at the price he tendered at?—I cannot tell.

277. And you do not know whether it might have been for goods that Mr. Nixon found on opening the tenders that Bannatyne could not supply?—Mr. Bannatyne's prices were on the paper.

278. But you do not know whether he could have furnished the goods or not?—I cannot tell.

279. Supposing, with reference to the cutter business, that Nixon was to say on oath here that he had paid for that cutter, you would believe he had paid for it, would you not?—I do not know how the cutter was settled for. It was between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Sutherland.

280. Then if Mr. Nixon said he gave a cheque for that, you could not say that it was not paid for?—I stated that Mr. Sutherland had admitted giving the cheque back to Mrs. Nixon.

WM. G. SCOTT.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
FRIDAY, 12th April, 1878.

Committee met.— Mr. YOUNG in the Chair.

Mr. W. G. SCOTT recalled and further examined :—

By Mr. Bowell :

281. I see that you are reported in the *Citizen* of this city to have said, that you know that Mrs. Nixon had made Mrs. Sutherland a present in lieu of the account for the board of Mr. Nixon; is that correct?—No; it is not correct.

282. And I see you are also reported in the *Free Press* as stating that Mrs. Nixon made Mrs. Sutherland a present to cover the board of Mr. Nixon; are those statements correct?—No.

283. Kindly state what you did say?—I knew there was a present given by Mrs. Nixon to Mrs. Sutherland, but I did not know whether it was intended to pay for the board. I did not say it was equivalent to the board; I knew nothing of the circumstances.

284. You know nothing of the reasons for the present?—I do not.

285. Do you know what this present was?—Yes; it was a set of pearl-handled knives and forks.

286. Do you know their value?—About \$30.

287. How do you know they were worth \$30; have you any reason for coming to that conclusion?—Yes. There was a traveller of Mr. Wilkes up there—I suppose you are aware he is engaged in that business.

288. Yes?—I wanted to get a set of knives and forks for a present to a friend up there, and I asked him at what price he could furnish a set the same as that of Mrs. Sutherland, and he said \$30.

By Mr. Blain.

289. Did he give you any better terms than he gave to ordinary purchasers; do you buy from the wholesale houses at a discount?—Our firm had done some trade with Mr. Wilkes.

290. Then you might probably have got them for less than some other party not dealing with the firm?—That is possible.

291. What is the usual discount allowed in a case of that kind?—I cannot state.

292. Who is this gentleman, Mr. Sutherland, your employer; how long has he been in the country?—About five years, I believe.

293. Do you know where he came from?—He is a Scotchman by birth.

294. Had he been in the States?—He had.

295. Is he any relation to the other Mr. Sutherland whose name has been mentioned here?—No.

296. There was the name of another Mr. Sutherland mentioned here yesterday?—Yes; Mr. Hugh Sutherland.

297. He is no relation of his?—Not that I am aware of.

By Mr. Bowell :

298. You spoke yesterday of those tenders, Mr. Scott; did I understand you to say that they were advertised for in the papers of Winnipeg?—Yes; this particular tender was advertised for.

299. And you tendered in accordance with that advertisement?—Yes, Sir.

300. You stated to the Committee that a tender had been altered or changed after the time for the reception of tenders, by Mr. Nixon; did you file away the tenders that you sent in or keep copies of them?—We usually kept copies of them.

301. Did you file them away by letter book, or what way?—We kept them in a letter book.

302. Then you have the original copy of the original tender sent in for those supplies in the copy book belonging to Messrs. Thornton & Sutherland?—No; not a copy of the first tender sent in.

303. I thought you said you kept copies in a letter book?—Well, this particular one was torn out.

304. Do I understand you to say that the first tender sent in for those supplies was regularly copied in the copy book?—Yes.

306. And it was subsequently torn out?—Yes.

307. By whom?—By myself, by direction of Mr. Sutherland—at his request.

308. Did you also enter the changed tender in the letter book?—Yes.

309. After the tender was changed by you, at the instance of Mr. Sutherland, in the presence of Mr. Nixon, that amended tender was also entered in the letter book?—Yes.

310. Is that there now? It was when I left.

311. Does the letter book show that?—It does.

By Mr. Plumb :

312. Is the letter book paged by printed paging?—Yes.

By Mr. Bowell :

313. Do you remember the numbers of the pages?—No; I cannot.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) :

314. The time that you speak of was in May, 1876?—Yes.

315. Had there been any tenders put in previous to that time by your house?—Yes; I believe so.

316. How long before that?—I cannot state.

317. You do not remember anything with respect to tenders except the fact that tenders were put in previous to that time?—No.

318. Can you fix the exact date that this tender was to be opened and was opened—I mean the tender which you speak of as being altered?—I believe it was about the 25th May.

319. 1876?—Yes.

320. You say that Mr. Nixon came to Mr. Sutherland's store and showed the other tender to him, making the request that he should alter his tender in case he could make it any lower; to whom did he make the proposal first?—I think it was to Mr. Sutherland. We were both present in the office at the time.

321. Did you see the other tenders that Mr. Nixon had?—I saw Mr. Bannatyne's tender.

322. Had he any other tender?—He had some other papers in his hand, but I cannot state whether they were tenders or not.

323. Was there any further conversation with respect to the tenders or to the contents of the tenders; did any further conversation pass between Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Nixon with respect to the contents of the tenders other than what you have stated to the Committee?—I do not remember.

324. Was anything said about small supplies?—About small supplies?

325. Yes—minor supplies?—I do not understand that question.

326. Well, supplies of small articles?—Yes, there were some small articles required which were not in the advertisement.

327. Was that spoken of at the time?—The advertisement stated that full information could be had by applying at Mr. Nixon's office.

328. But I am asking you if, during this conversation, anything was said about small supplies?—We tendered for small supplies at the same time.

329. Then were those small supplies included in your tender?—They were.

330. You say that the duplicate of that tender has been destroyed?—Yes.

331. When was it destroyed?—At the time that this tender was changed.

332. Was it destroyed in the presence of Mr. Nixon?—That I cannot remember; I think not.

333. How does it happen that you remember the fact of the tender having been destroyed; has your attention been called to the fact of its being destroyed between the time it was destroyed and this present moment?—It was recalled to my attention by several parties in the city asking me if such a thing had taken place.

334. Did you communicate to anybody before then that this tender had been destroyed?—I might have.

335. Just refresh your recollection; did you?—Yes.

336. To whom did you communicate it?—To Mr. Ross, the Government Solicitor in Winnipeg.

337. When did you make that communication to him?—Probably a week or two before I left. It was about the time that I was summoned to appear before this Committee, and I was led to believe that I would be dismissed if I came to Ottawa. I went to see Mr. Ross to ask if I could, by any possible way not come; to see if it could be arranged in some way so that I would not have to come.

338. And then it was you first intimated that this duplicate had been tampered with—had been amended?—I think so; I do not remember any other.

339. How came you to speak to Mr. Ross about this particular thing?—He asked me the particulars.

340. Particulars as to what testimony you would give; is that what you mean to say?—He asked me if I had anything worth stating; if I knew anything of any irregularities.

341. You speak of being dismissed; are you in the employment of Mr. Sutherland now?—I am not.

342. How long have you been out of his employment?—I left on the 22nd day of March.

By Mr. Bowell:

343. This last March?—Last month.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):

344. Did you leave his employment before you received information from the Chairman of the Committee that you were wanted as a witness?—No.

345. You left after that?—Yes.

346. Did you leave his employment after receiving notice that you were wanted here?—It was on account of that I left his employment. I may say that I was dismissed.

347. Was there any misunderstanding between you and Mr. Sutherland?—No: only he objected to me obeying the summons.

348. That is what you say?—Yes.

349. And you say that you were dismissed because you obeyed the summons; do you say that?—I say that.

350. That that was the only reason?—That was the only reason.

351. The only reason whatever; nothing had occurred before that between you and him?—Nothing.

352. And there was nothing else?—Nothing else.

353. And did he dismiss you?—I call it a dismissal.

354. Well, did he dismiss you; that is what I want to know?—Allow me to state the circumstances, and then you can judge whether it was a dismissal or not. I received this summons, and I told him I would have to go next day. He asked me whether I was going away to neglect his business, and I told him I was compelled to go. He used some strong language, and said I could go and stay; and he called another man in to take the books. I took that as a dismissal.

355. You say that you knew the value of those goods that Mrs. Nixon gave to Mrs. Sutherland?—I do not know the exact value.

356. Did you see the goods?—I did.

357. Are you quite sure that those were all the goods that were given—those knives and forks you spoke of?—I was told that was all.

358. Who told you?—Mr. Sutherland.

359. That is the only information you had?—Yes.

360. Did Mrs. Nixon tell you what she had given?—No.

361. Or Mrs. Sutherland?—No; Mr. Sutherland told me that those knives and forks were all.

362. How long were you in the employ of Mr. Sutherland?—Four years and five months.

363. Were you there when Mr. Nixon went to the North-West first?—I was.

364. Is he still in business?—He was when I left.

365. Is he going out of business?—He was talking of it.

By Mr. Wood:

366. Are you familiar with the cost or value of such goods as knives and forks?—No.

367. You do not know anything about them?—No.

368. And if they were present on the table there before you, you could not tell what they cost?—No; I could not.

369. Of your own knowledge you know nothing about them?—No.

370. Who told you what they cost?—I asked Mr. Wilkes' traveller the cost of the same kind.

By Mr. Bowell:

371. Who was the traveller?—Mr. McNaught; now of Zimmerman & McNaught Toronto.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):

372. You say you communicated to other parties besides Mr. Ross the knowing something about the transactions between Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Nixon?—I said that quite a number asked me.

373. Who were they?—I cannot remember. There were quite a number. I told them I had no information for them.

374. Were they in Winnipeg, or where were they? Who were they?—Mr. McGregor, of the *Free Press*, was one.

375. Anybody else?—I really cannot remember.

376. From whom did you first receive information that you were likely to be called as a witness?—From Mr. Sutherland.

377. He was the first one?—Yes.

378. Did you make any communication to anybody that you would be able to give testimony with respect to this matter?—No; with the exception of Mr. Ross. He is the only one I can remember.

By Mr. Bowell :

379. I think you said that Mr. Sutherland was the first one who spoke of your coming to give evidence in his place, in accordance with the telegram which was read?—Yes.

380. You have been asked a good many questions as to whom you have been in communication with since you came here; has Mr. Nixon been in communication with you in connection with giving evidence?—It was mentioned two or three times, but we had no conversation; he merely stated that he could not see what they ever brought us here for, as there could not possibly be anything to bring up.

381. Who said that?—Mr. Nixon.

382. He said it to you?—Yes.

383. Who were present?—Mr. W. F. Alloway.

384. Is that the Mr. Alloway whose name appears in the Public Accounts so often? Have you examined the Public Accounts?—No.

385. Was there anyone else present?—No.

386. What conversation took place between you, Mr. Alloway, and Mr. Nixon at that time?—Mr. Nixon, Mr. Alloway, and myself were in a room at the Russell House, and, previous to this, Hugh Sutherland read a letter from Winnipeg.

387. He was present then?—No; he was not in the room; this was previous. He read a letter about the reports that were going around Winnipeg about this matter, and the statement was about the altering of this tender. Mr. Nixon mentioned it then and said "how absurd," or some words to that effect. He stated the contents of the letter that Mr. Sutherland had read to him and said "how absurd."

388. That is the report circulating in Winnipeg as to the changing of the tender?—Yes.

389. Did Mr. Alloway say anything in connection with that?—No; I cannot remember.

390. Did he speak to you about what evidence you were to give here?—He mentioned it, I think, the day I arrived in Ottawa, asking me if I knew anything in regard to Mr. Nixon; but I did not say much about it.

391. You gave him some evasive answer?—Yes.

392. Did he say anything then? Out with it; if there is anything, let us have it; if not, say so?—Alloway said if I did know anything I would lose nothing by keeping it to myself.

393. And then the conversation ended, did it? Did he make you any offer?—No; he did not.

394. Did you have any conversation of that kind with any other person in reference to any offers made you in that direction?—No.

395. Mr. Nixon never said anything of that kind?—No.

396. He simply wanted to find out what you knew?—No; I do not say that; he seemed to infer that I knew nothing.

By Mr. Wood :

397. Did you communicate to any person since you were in Ottawa the evidence which you were to give here or any part of it?—The next day after I arrived, I think Dr. Schultz was saying he received a letter from Winnipeg stating something about these contracts and the changes of the tenders; and he asked me if it was true, and I said it was.

398. Anything else?—No; I do not remember anything else.

399. Have you had communications with any one else?—I have had frequent conversations.

400. With whom?—I have conversed with Mr. Haggart; I had a letter of introduction to him.

401. Anyone else—Mr. Bowell? Yes.
402. Any other gentlemen?—I cannot remember.
403. What was the nature of the conversation you had with Mr. Haggart?—Well, I had a letter of introduction to him, and—
404. From whom?—From Mr. Charles M. Bell, of the Customs Department, in Winnipeg, a relative of Mr. Haggart's. Mr. Haggart asked me what I was doing in Ottawa, and I told him I was summoned by the Public Accounts Committee, and he asked me what it was about. I said: "About Mr. Nixon's accounts," and he asked me if I knew anything against Mr. Nixon. I replied, "Nothing serious," or words to that effect. I gave him some evasive answer.
405. What did you say to Mr. Haggart?—That is all the conversation.
406. You gave him no particulars as to the evidence you were to give before the Committee?—No; I did not.
407. Did you to Mr. Bowell?—I did.
408. Let us hear what it was?—He asked me if I had any evidence to give, and he mentioned that he had seen a letter from Winnipeg regarding the altering of these contracts.
409. Did you give Mr. Bowell any questions to ask you before this Committee?—I do not remember giving him any information except what I have stated before in regard to these tenders.
410. Did you suggest questions that Mr. Bowell should ask you before the Committee?—Well, we had conversations, and he might have said something about the questions.
411. What I ask is: did you suggest questions to Mr. Bowell what he should ask you before this Committee?—No. Mr. Bowell had some information regarding this private account, which I suppose some member of the House got in Winnipeg last summer, and asked me about it.
412. Do you know what member of the House it was?—Mr. Kirkpatrick, I believe.
413. Did Mr. Bowell, when in company with you, take down in writing certain evidence you were to give before the Committee?—I do not know. I do not remember his taking down any evidence, but he might have.
414. Did he take down certain questions, at your suggestion, that he should ask you here?—No. I did not suggest any questions that I can remember.
415. What was the statement you made to Mr. Bowell in reference to the evidence you were to give?—Well, there were so many asked me about this that I really cannot remember all.
416. You did make certain statements to Mr. Bowell?—I did.
417. Can you remember what they were—any one of them? He has had a large volume of questions to ask you?—He asked me if this report in regard to the changing of this tender was true, I said it was. After I became aware that the information was known down here I did not think it was necessary to conceal it any longer. Dr. Schultz was aware of it and so was Mr. Kirkpatrick.
418. Who told Dr. Schultz about it?—I understood that he received a letter from Winnipeg.
419. From whom, do you know?—I do not know.
420. Did your employer, Mr. Sutherland, communicate with Dr. Schultz?—I do not know.
421. And you say you never communicated it to any person before leaving Winnipeg except to Mr. Ross?—I do not remember that I stated that I gave the information to some others, I said that some others asked me.
422. Did you mention any gentleman who asked you in reference to the information which you have given the Committee?—I mentioned Mr. McGregor, business manager of the *Free Press*.
423. Did you communicate to him all the evidence you were to give?—No, I did not give any. I gave him an evasive answer.

424. What did Mr. McGregor ask you?—Whether these reports going around, about the tenders were true.

425. Then the only thing circulating in Winnipeg was about these particular tenders?—Yes, and the private account of Mr. Nixon.

426. Did you give him any information about Mr. Nixon's private account?—No.

427. Did you to Mr. Ross?—I did.

428. What information?—I cannot remember.

429. How long ago is it?—It might have been before I left Winnipeg or after, because we came down together.

430. Yet it is only fifteen or twenty days since you left Winnipeg, and you cannot tell what you said to him?—I asked him if I could avoid going down. I do not know exactly what I said to him.

431. You mentioned Mr. Haggart, Mr. Bowell and Mr. Kirkpatrick. Did you have any communication with Mr. Kirkpatrick?—No.

432. Was there any gentleman but Mr. Haggart and Mr. Bowell that you had communication with?—Dr. Schultz and I had a talk about it.

433. Any others but Dr. Schultz?—That is all I remember.

434. Did Dr. Schultz take down in writing any questions to be asked you here?—No.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) :

435. In whose handwriting was the tender made out, the one that was altered?—In my handwriting.

436. You are quite sure it is in your handwriting?—I usually wrote out these tenders.

437. That is not an answer to the question. Was it in your handwriting or not?—It was in my hand-writing, the last one

438. Then there was more than one tender?—Yes, there were two, one was put in before the hour and one after.

439. And the one that was put in after the hour, in whose handwriting was that?—I believe it was in mine.

440. You say one was put in before the hour and one afterwards; the last one you say, to the best of your recollection, was in your handwriting; in what particulars did it differ from the first?—Some of the goods were lower in price.

441. What articles were they, do you remember?—I think there was flour, coffee and rice.

442. What else?—Bacon, I believe.

443. What else?—I cannot remember. I remember we could not supply the bacon as low as Bannatyne.

444. What became of the first tender you spoke of?—I do not know what became of the original.

445. Was it there at the same time you made out the second tender, the one under which the contract was made?—Yes.

446. You recognize that handwriting (handing witness a paper)?—Yes, that is my handwriting. Mr. Peter Sutherland's name is in his own hand.

447. What was the date of the other tender, the one you spoke of?—I think it was made out the day previous to the closing of the tenders.

448. Did it bear that date?—That I cannot remember. I had no copy of it, and I cannot state exactly.

449. Was the first tender handed back by Mr. Nixon to Mr. Sutherland or yourself?—It might have been.

450. But was it?—That I cannot say. It was in the office, but I was of the impression that it was destroyed.

451. Subsequently to the period that impression was made on your mind or at that time?—At that time, I think.

452. Now, this was a very striking circumstance, and it would seem to me that it

should have burnt itself in your memory so that you could remember distinctly what took place and what disposition was made of the first tender?—It is now nearly two years since this occurred.

453. You have already stated that subsequent to that time you mentioned the circumstances connected with this tender to other parties?—Yes, I stated as far as I knew, I could state nothing about the papers all being destroyed.

454. And you said in your answer to Mr. Wood, that the first one to whom you made any statement or gave any information with respect to this alteration of tenders, was Mr. Ross some weeks ago?—Yes.

455. You say you never made any communication to anybody else?—Not that I can remember.

By Mr. Macdonald (Toronto) :

456. I understood from your evidence yesterday that the tenders were brought to Mr. Sutherland and showed to him and that he put in a lower tender?—I said a lower tender than Mr. Bannatyne. The second tender was lower.

457. You made in your evidence special reference to coffee, did you not?—I made a special reference as to an inferior quality being supplied.

458. What was the difference in price between the coffee you tendered for and that you supplied?—The usual difference in price was about 10 cents per pound.

459. Is your business a large business?—Quite a large business.

460. You receive a number of orders?—Yes.

461. From various parties?—Yes.

462. Are you in the habit of filling them in that way?—No.

463. How came you to make an exception in this particular case, and take an order for goods at one price and deliver another quality?—I may state that I did not put up those articles myself. We had no Java coffee in stock, and I do not think there was any in the city at the time. Those goods had to be supplied at a certain date, and we substituted Rio coffee.

464. But you did not send a credit invoice for the difference in price?—No.

465. There was no coffee of the price and you put in an inferior article and charged the full price?—Yes, the firm did that.

466. You say there were a variety of other things inferior in quality, and among them flour and bacon; what else was there inferior?—I did not say they were of inferior quality; I did not intend to say so.

467. How many prices of flour have you?—Flour varies in price so much.

468. You said there were several things that were cheaper, and among those you enumerated flour and bacon; what was the difference in price?—It might have been the same, or it might have been lower. As I said before, the copy of the first tender was destroyed.

469. How many prices of flour have you?—Usually about three prices.

470. Would it be an easy matter for you to take a tender at one price and deliver it at another?—No.

471. It would not?—No.

472. Do you state that, in this particular case, you delivered the precise quality of flour for which you took this order?—As near as I can remember.

473. You can charge your memory; try and state?—So I will. I may state that, on one occasion, flour was returned to us of an inferior quality. I do not think it was on this occasion.

474. How many prices of bacon have you?—The boneless bacon called for in that tender is only at one price.

475. There is only one price of the quality of bacon you tendered for?—Yes.

476. Did you deliver the precise quality?—I believe so.

477. But, do you know whether you did or not?—I cannot state positively.

478. It is a very singular thing you are able to state so accurately about some things, and so inaccurately about others?—I may state that those I speak accurately upon are those that came into the office.

479. Had you any conversation with Mr. Sutherland in regard to his inability to supply the quality of coffee, and the fact that you would have put in coffee at a lower price?—No.

480. Did you do it upon your own responsibility?—He instructed the clerks to do it.

481. Did it strike you that it was honest?—It struck me that it was not.

482. I think I understood you to say that Mr. Nixon was entirely ignorant of this fact?—I believe he was. As near as I know, he was ignorant of it.

483. How many pounds of coffee might there have been in the tender?—About 600 or 700 pounds.

484. Then you consider, in that case, you defrauded the Government out of about \$70?—Yes; about that.

485. What might be the amount of the whole tender?—Part of the goods were delivered in the spring and part in the autumn.

486. It does not matter when they were delivered; what was the amount?—Allow me to explain: Part of these goods were delivered in the spring, and the bill was rendered and paid. Of course, the bills were rendered at different times, and I cannot state the exact amount. As I stated before, I was not allowed to look at the books the day before I left.

487. Did this substitution of an inferior class of goods extend only to coffee, and were you perfectly pure and honest in the fulfillment of the other orders; did you concentrate your whole efforts on this coffee transaction?—I think there was an inferior article of pepper supplied.

488. Was there anything else of an inferior grade supplied?—No; I think not.

By Mr. Bertram :

489. What was the amount of the first tender, that was opened on the 25th May I think it was?—The amount of the tender?

490. Yes; the amount of the tender—the gross amount?—It was not tendered in figures. It was a certain number of pounds of one article at so much a pound.

491. You did not make the gross amount up to a particular figure?—No; that is not the usual custom.

492. Did you make a copy of that tender?—Yes.

493. Had you it in your possession after it was torn out of the book?—No.

494. Is there any means of getting a copy of that tender now?—Not from that establishment, I think; I am positive it was destroyed.

495. You took no copy of it yourself?—No; as I stated before, I copied it in the letter book, and it was torn out and destroyed.

496. But I asked you if you had a copy of it yourself?—No.

497. Then was the next tender you made out done in the same way?—It was made out in the same way, but there was an alteration in the prices..

498. Were there not other goods in the second tender?—Do you mean the quantity?

499. No; different kinds. Were there no items in it different to the first?—That I cannot remember; I think not though.

500. You think it was a copy of the first, except in the alteration of the prices?—Yes.

501. I ask you whether there were any other items?—No; unless Mr. Nixon asked the price of some others, I think there was no change.

502. You said you made out that tender?—I stated so.

503. Were there no other items different in the second tender to those in the first?—I believe not.

504. You do not know it?—No.

505. You stated in your evidence that there were some minor goods tendered for at the same time?—Yes.

506. Did you make out a separate tender for those?—No; they were put in the one tender.

507. All in one tender?—I believe so.

508. Then the second tender was different from the first in the matter of those minor goods?—I did not say that.

509. What, then?—When the tenders were advertised for it was stated that all goods should be of the best quality, and that full information could be had by applying to the Canada Pacific Office. I stated that we got the list of goods not called for in the advertisement from Mr. Nixon, added them to the other, and put in a tender in that way.

510. Was that in the second tender, or in the first?—I think it was.

511. The additional articles, I mean?—The addition was in the first one too, I believe.

512. I did not understand that?—When those tenders were advertised for, as I stated before, it was stated that full information could be had by applying to Mr. Nixon's office. We applied and got the list of articles in addition to those advertised for; and those we put on the tender and delivered it to Mr. Nixon.

513. The tender that was advertised for specified the goods, I suppose?—Not all of them.

514. You tendered for the goods that were advertised for in your first tender, adding some other goods, the names of which you got from Mr. Nixon?—I believe that we tendered in that way.

515. You know, I suppose?—I cannot state positively, because, as I say, the copy of the first tender was destroyed.

516. Then you state that the second tender was for the same goods as the first—there was no addition?—There might have been an addition. I cannot state positively.

517. It appears to me that having made out the tender you ought to know, because there were only two days between the two tenders—whether there were different goods in the second tender. That is certainly a plain thing for anybody making out a tender to understand perfectly. I want your evidence on that point?—I will give it as near as possible; but the figures were destroyed and I had so much to do that I cannot remember.

518. You cannot state anything about it?—I cannot state anything about this destroyed copy. I cannot remember the way it was made out or the articles in it.

519. You seem to charge your memory with some evidence. Cannot you state whether there were different items or not, or whether the two tenders were the same?—I know there was a difference, but I cannot remember the exact figures.

520. Did you make a copy of that second tender?—I did.

521. Did you have it in your own keeping?—It is in the letter book. I have no copy of any of them.

522. You stated in your evidence that you told some of your brother clerks in Winnipeg about this alteration of the tender?—I do not think so.

523. I have it down as your evidence?—I think not; I stated that I told Mr. Ross, the Government solicitor there.

524. And some clerks?—No; I said I was not positive—that I might have told the clerks in the store about it. I do not think I did.

525. Would you state positively that you told no one else but Mr. Ross?—No; I cannot state positively.

526. Are you in the habit of speaking of your master's business outside the store?—No.

527. Then you never spoke about this matter except to Mr. Ross?—Not that I remember.

528. Do you remember Mr. Faulkner in that respect?—Of course, as I said before, it was talked about in the town.

By Mr. Blain:

529. Did I understand you to say that the demands of the Government were very urgent at the time those tenders were put forward; they wanted the goods within a limited time?—Part of them.

530. Was there an abundant supply at that time, in Winnipeg?—Yes; it is a time of year there usually is.

531. Of the particular goods the Government wanted?—Yes.

532. I understood you to say that you could not furnish part of the goods?—I do not think I stated so. I did not intend to state so.

533. Did I understand you to say that your firm had goods of the class required by the Government, so as to fill every particular demand of the Government—was there any line of goods required that your firm had not?—If it ever happens so, we purchased generally from other merchants of the city.

534. But part of the goods, if I understood you correctly, could not be got in the city?—I said probably there was a scarcity at the time.

535. And you could not get the quality of the coffee required, in the town?—I would not state positively.

536. Does your memory serve you sufficiently to enable you to state what the purport of the advertisement was that called for the tenders? Why was it you had to go to Mr. Nixon's office to make enquiry before filing your tender?—I believe the reason was to get articles that were not on the list.

537. Then the articles were not all on the list?—I think not.

538. Then you would tender for particular articles, and omit others? Was that the system adopted by your firm, and others? Could you tender for coffee and not for flour, for instance?—I think we did so. Mr. Nixon would divide up the contract, and let parts to different houses that were the lowest for certain goods.

539. Then I understand you to state that the custom was to go to the Canada Pacific office and get the list of commodities that were required, and then tender for such as you had in the stores?—Yes; sometimes we tendered for those which we expected to get.

540. In that case you did not take simply the advertisement that was in the paper and add your list of prices to the articles there specified; but you had the same rights and privilege that all other storekeepers had, of going to the office and getting the list?—We had the same privilege.

541. Were the competitors numerous? Were there many storekeepers in Winnipeg who competed?—Usually four or five.

542. So, in point of fact, the competition was limited to those four or five?—Yes.

543. And they all went to the Canada Pacific Office and got the list of goods and sent in their prices?—I cannot say that.

544. Was it not the custom to call for prices and award the contract to the lowest?—That is the usual custom.

545. Was there any difference so far as this particular tender you have been speaking of was concerned; was the course you had pursued and other houses had pursued in reference to their tenders the same?—I believe so.

546. Then in point of fact in this case you are not prepared to say that you sent in sealed tenders as they are frequently sent in, and the contract awarded to any one particular firm on the basis of those sealed tenders? It was not on the basis of sealed tenders that any contract was awarded, so far as you know?—No; tenders were advertised for. Of course we sealed ours and sent them in.

547. You simply enclosed them in an ordinary envelope, and sent them in to the Canada Pacific Railway Office?—Yes; it was closed.

By Mr. Plumb :

548. Was it sealed?—No; only with the mucilage; there was no wax on it.

By Mr. Blain :

549. Then you state definitely that in so far as this particular tender was concerned it did not vary from any other tender that had been put in so far as you know?—No.

550. It was a usual and ordinary transaction?—It differed from the other advertised tenders.
551. But the constant practice was to go to the offices and get the prices and check off one or more commodities on the list just as you had the goods?—We usually tendered for them all.
552. But if you found there was a certain line of goods you had not in the store, and could not get in town, you would not put in a tender. Supposing there was a limited supply of coffee, and you found that you had not enough, you would not include that?—No, not unless we were certain of getting it.
553. The omission of one or more commodities would not necessarily make any difference in the tender. You had not to fill in every particular item in the tender, but only such as you could supply. You had the option of leaving some off?—I think it was supposed that we were to tender for all.
554. So far as your stock would allow you to do so, but you did not consider yourself bound to tender for every particular article on the list?—I think at that time we did.
555. Yes; but I understood you to say that it was customary for you, after getting a list of the articles, to fill in the prices you could give, and then it was for the Government agent to look them over and accept the lowest tender?—Yes.
556. That was the custom in this particular case?—Yes; it was the lowest tender.
557. Now, did you at any time talk over this matter with Mr. Sutherland? I understood you to say that Mr. Nixon was not aware of the entries made in your books in reference to his account. He was not present when these entries were made?—No.
558. And was not aware of them?—No.
559. You made the entries in your book under the direction of Mr. Sutherland, your master?—Yes.
560. And so far as Mr. Nixon's conduct is concerned, you are not personally aware of his being guilty of any impropriety?—Well; I do not know what you mean. As regards these accounts of his, Mr. Nixon wished to settle the account.
561. After you had carried the item to profit and loss?—I cannot state that he did.
562. I think you stated that when Mr. Sutherland was absent on one occasion Mr. Nixon called to ask for his account?—I believe this account was closed after Mr. Sutherland's return.
563. And when you came to render account on a subsequent occasion, you simply went back to the old account that you carried to profit and loss, and sent that item as part of Mr. Nixon's account?—Yes.
564. And so far as you understand that account was paid by Mr. Nixon?—Yes.
565. Had you any conversation with Mr. Sutherland about it—why that particular mode was adopted, or did you merely make these entries at his instruction?—I suppose he stated that he would get other contracts, or would not lose anything by it, or words to that effect.
566. Which expression did he make use of?—I think it was that he would get some contracts in future, or expected to, or something to that effect.
567. And the reason he rendered the subsequent account was because he did not get them?—Yes.
568. His expectations were entirely disappointed?—Yes.
569. He sent the account after he found he was not likely to get the contracts. Now, did you speak of these matters to anybody at this particular time; I do not mean just before you came from Winnipeg, but at the time the transactions were going on?—No.
570. How did anybody come to call in question the mode this particular contract was obtained under tender; when did you first hear any remarks about it?—I think it was when Mr. McGregor—no, it was some one else, asked me about it before Mr. McGregor, but I cannot remember who.
571. Mr. McGregor is business manager of the *Free Press*?—Yes.

572. Did he ask you with a view of bringing it before the public?—No.
573. How did Mr. McGregor come to talk to you about it?—I might say that this matter of the private account was talked of all over town.
574. When?—This last summer, after the last settlement; and I might say that I have been asked fully two hundred times about it. Mr. McGregor was talking about the subject, and he said he had heard of some irregularities, some changing of tenders or words to that effect.
575. How did this private account come to be talked about; it is not usual, is it, to talk about private accounts in your store?—No, it is not.
576. Had did this come to be talked about?—Well, I was in one of the hotels and quite a number of gentlemen were discussing it at the counter.
577. How long ago?—I think it was about September last.
578. Had not you heard anything in public before that?—No.
579. Nobody spoke to you outside about it before that?—No.
580. Had Mr. Sutherland talked to you about it from the time you closed the account up to that period?—He said several times that the account should be made out.
581. Why was it not made out the first time he spoke to you about it?—I tried to dissuade him from doing it, as the account was receipted, and I did not think it would be right to render it again.
582. And that was the reason why the account was not rendered before?—Well, it was delayed on that account.
583. Had you heard anything in public about it up to this time?—No.
584. Not a word?—No.
585. Nobody spoke to you?—No.
586. Who were the gentlemen speaking about it at the counter in the hotel where this conversation took place?—I think Mr. Cornish was present.
587. Anybody else?—No, I am not positive.
588. You said several were present; try, please, and remember?—Mr. John H. Bell asked me about it the same day, but I do not think it was at the hotel.
589. Is this John H. Bell the relation of Mr. Haggart who gave you a note of introduction to him?—No, it is not.
590. Do you remember any other names? Were there any public men, newspaper men or Councillors—anybody of that kind except Mr. Cornish?—No, there were no public men that I remember.
591. Except Mr. Cornish?—No.
592. What was the nature of the discussion that took place?—Well, I only happened in accidentally, and was standing at the counter. I did not wish to be drawn into the conversation.
593. You took no part in the discussion?—No.
594. To what extent were they in possession of the facts at that time? Did they discuss the matter as if they were in possession of the facts?—Yes; they discussed it as if they understood the facts of the case.
595. Well, these facts must have come from Mr. Sutherland's store?—No doubt.
596. There was no other place where the facts were known?—Only by Mr. Nixon.
597. Then it appears at this particular time, in the month of September, there was this discussion going on in public, and that the information upon which that discussion proceeded must have come from Mr. Sutherland's store, or from Mr. Nixon, as you say. You do not know how it came from Mr. Sutherland's store, if it did come?—No.
598. You say you did not give it yourself?—No; the first information I had of it was Mr. J. H. Bell telling me that he was at dinner at the hotel, that it was discussed there, and that Mr. Cornish said he would give Mr. Sutherland a drink the next time he met him, on the strength of his having rendered the account the second time.
599. Did you try to dissuade Mr. Sutherland?—I did.

600. And he took your advice at last?—No; but he rendered the account.
601. I thought you rendered it under his instructions?—Of course, under his instructions.
602. After you left Winnipeg to come here, you had several conversations. Did you read the letter addressed to Dr. Schultz?—No.
603. Had he the letter in his hand at the time he spoke to you?—No.
604. Did he tell you the substance of that letter?—No. He said there were certain rumours going round Winnipeg about the matter.
605. Did he ask you what you knew about them?—No; I think he asked me if it was true.
606. Was this before or after you saw Mr. Bowell?—I do not remember. Mr. Bowell stops at the same hotel, and I have seen him different times.
607. Did you know Mr. Bowell before you came here?—No.
608. Did you know Mr. Haggart?—No.
609. You had a note of introduction to him and made his acquaintance after you came?—Yes.
610. Who introduced you to Mr. Bowell?—I think it was Dr. Schultz. I met with Dr. Schultz and he introduced me to several others.
611. Did you have a conversation with Mr. Bowell the first time you met him, that is when you were introduced?—Yes; when he understood what I was here for he mentioned the matter.
612. Did you make any appointment with him?—No.
613. Well, how did it come that Mr. Bowell had a conversation with you; at whose instance was it? You said that you told him about this matter?—I stated I gave him information.
614. Where did the conversation take place—in the hotel?—No; it was in the House—in the lobby I think.
615. And you made a statement to Mr. Bowell at that time?—Yes.
616. And you say that you imparted to him the substance of what you have stated here?—Dr. Schultz was present, I think, at the time, and imparted to Mr. Bowell what I had told him. The Doctor had a letter from Winnipeg, stating the facts, and I thought as it was public it was not necessary for me to keep it.
617. So that you then felt at liberty to make the communication to Mr. Bowell in order that the matter might be brought before the Committee?—I do not know that I knew at the time that Mr. Bowell was on the Committee.
618. Was it after you had been introduced to Mr. Bowell?—Yes.
619. You understood, however, that he was going to take an interest in it?—I do not think I did at that time.

By Mr. Bowell:

620. You were introduced to me by Dr. Schultz as Mr. Scott, who was in Mr Sutherland's employment?—Yes.
621. I informed you I had a letter from Manitoba containing certain facts?—Yes.
622. And then in the conversation you stated certain facts to me?—Yes.
623. That is the purport of that interview?—Yes.
624. Do you think you would recollect the advertisement in the *Free Press* asking for the tenders?—Yes, I think I would.
625. Do you know if the *Winnipeg Free Press* supports the Government?—Yes, I believe it does.
626. There were a number of articles mentioned: flour, bacon, sugar, tea, coffee and biscuit. Do I understand you to say that when you sent in your tender for a supply of these articles you first obtained from Mr. Nixon a list of the other articles supplied and added them to the tender?—Yes, I believe he did. Is baking powder in the advertisement?
627. No?—Well, there was that and pepper and some other things.
628. That is not the only tender you sent in to Mr. Nixon?—No.

629. I do not mean in reference to this contract; there were other advertisements for tenders?—Yes, previous.

630. You received more than one contract from Mr. Nixon?—I do not think there were any previous to that advertised.

631. You got other contracts without advertising?—Yes.

632. Mr. Macdonald asked you as to the delivery of those goods; I understood you to say yesterday that that was not your business—that you did not put up the goods for delivery?—No.

633. Your business was that of bookkeeper—to enter them?—Yes.

634. And you happened to know of inferior coffee being delivered from the fact of your being present at the time?—Yes.

635. That was your answer, was it?—That was my answer.

636. What I understood you to say was that when you changed the tender you reduced it in price in order to make it lower than, or as low as Mr. Bannatyne's; is that what I understood you to say?—Yes; articles in regard to which Mr. Bannatyne was lower, and we could not supply as low, were given to Mr. Bannatyne.

637. What I want to know is: did you reduce those particular articles in your tender so as to make them lower than those tendered for by Mr. Bannatyne?—Yes.

638. Then, this matter about those accounts was common report in Winnipeg?—Yes, about the personal accounts.

639. Did those accounts refer exclusively to Mr. Nixon's accounts or to general accounts?—Mr. Nixon's accounts.

640. Did it refer to other firms as well as that of Mr. Sutherland; I mean Mr. Nixon's accounts with other firms?

Question objected to; objection over-ruled.

Answer: No. I wish to state one thing that that question has brought to my mind that I did not remember before. As near as I can remember when this new tender was being made out, the copy of the first tender was made out, and the new prices were set opposite. It was dated the same.

641. Set opposite the old ones?—Yes.

642. Was that in the letter-book?—No; it was copied. I remember some occurrence of that kind happening.

643. Mr. Nixon was present when that was done?—Yes.

By Mr. Plumb:

644. I want to ask you whether in changing this tender and making the delivery of these goods you acted entirely under the direction of your employer?—I acted under the direction of my employer.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):

645. You said that coffee was one of the articles altered in the amended tender?—No, I was not positive of that.

646. I understood you to say it was?—No; I do not think I said I was positive of that; in fact, I am not.

By Mr. Bertram:

647. I want to ask witness if the fact of the divided sale of the goods by Mr. Bannatyne and Mr. Sutherland was that the latter sold goods in regard to which he was lowest and Sutherland sold goods which he had offered at the lowest price?—Yes; that was the fact.

By Mr. Plumb:

648. Mr. Sutherland was able to sell those articles which made the lowest tender because he had the advantage of seeing Mr. Bannatyne's tender, and his tender was changed in order to bring his prices under those of Mr. Bannatyne; is that the case?—That was the case.

Mr. THOS. NIXON was then called and sworn, and examined :

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) :

649. You are the Mr. Nixon who has been referred to in this investigation ?—I am.
650. What is your occupation at the present time ?—I am purveyor for the Government in the North-West generally.
651. For the Federal Government ?—Yes.
652. When were you first appointed by the Federal Government ?—Three years ago last September.
653. What office were you appointed to ?—I was then appointed as agent of the Minister of Justice in connection with the Mounted Police.
654. Did you immediately go to the North-West ?—Immediately.
655. Were your duties added to after that ?—They were.
656. In what respect were they added to ?—I was asked to become purveyor and paymaster for the Canada Pacific Railway in the following spring.
657. Did you immediately enter upon that extra duty ?—I did.
658. Were your duties supplemented after that ?—They were.
659. In what respect, and when ?—I was asked to act as purveyor for the Indian Department.
660. Then you were acting as purveyor for three separate, distinct branches ?—Yes.
661. Do you still occupy that treble position ?—I do.
662. When did you first make the acquaintance of this Mr. Sutherland, who has been spoken about ?—Last September, three years, on my way to Manitoba.
663. Did you fall in with him accidentally ?—I did.
664. Was he then in business in Manitoba ?—He was.
665. At Winnipeg ?—Yes.
666. What business ?—General groceries.
667. When you met him, you say you were on the way to Manitoba ?—Yes.
668. Did you form his acquaintance then ?—I did.
669. It has been stated here that you boarded with this Mr. Sutherland while in the North-West. Is that a fact ?—That is a fact.
670. When did you begin to board with him, and how did it happen that you went to board with him ?—On the way down to Winnipeg—his wife was with him at the time—he told me that he had just completed a new house, and I asked him if he had a spare bedroom in it, and if he could accept me as a boarder. He said he would speak to Mrs. Sutherland, who was on the boat, and it was arranged that such should be the case.
671. It was arranged that you should board with them ?—Yes.
672. Immediately after the arrangement, did you commence boarding with them ?—Not until they got settled.
673. How long after ?—As well as I can recollect, two or three weeks.
674. How long did you board with them ?—Until early in the following spring ; some four and a-half or five months.
675. That would be in the spring of 1875 ?—Yes.
676. What length of time did you board with them ?—From four and a-half to five months.
677. Have you boarded with them since ?—I have not.
678. You were in the habit, in the discharge of your duty as purveyor, of advertising for supplies ?—I was.
679. To-day I asked with respect to small supplies—probably you heard me ; were there two distinct classes of supplies that you asked tenders for ?—There were.
680. How did you characterize or classify them ?—We had to purchase very large quantities of flour, bacon and oats.
681. You call those your largest supplies ?—Yes.

682. The other class was what?—It would be very multifarious. I had to buy from door-scrappers upwards to water-barrels.

683. Did you pursue a different course in seeking competition for the larger supplies than you did in seeking competition for the smaller supplies?—Very frequently.

684. You comprehend my question?—I do, Sir.

685. Then please state to the Committee why it is you pursued a different course?—From day to day, in the year 1875, I was asked by the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police for articles which I had no previous knowledge might be required, and I had to go into the open market and purchase them. I could not ask for definite quantities, because I did not know the articles were wanted. That was with respect to the Mounted Police.

686. Were you in the habit of providing for the larger supplies some time before they were actually required?—No; never.

687. What was the course you pursued with respect to larger supplies, such as flour, bacon, &c.?—I advertised for tenders for those supplies.

688. Did you give a reasonable time for the tenders to be put in?—Yes.

689. With regard to those smaller supplies, you did not ask for sealed tenders for them?—I did sometimes. I noticed tenders among my papers for the Canada Pacific, in 1877.

690. Why was it that you did not always ask for tenders for the smaller supplies?—To the best of my recollection, the first time that I asked for tenders was for the Canada Pacific Railway, in the year 1875. Two parties were going out westward, and the requisitions for their supplies came in to me from day to day for about two or three weeks. I advertised for the largest supplies, which would be required first, and I had to go into the open market for the rest.

691. Well, how was that, because they were immediately required?—Yes, the men were going to Edmonton in the North-West.

692. What was your practice in reference to goods that were immediately required, and you had no time to advertise for tenders; you immediately supplied the goods, did you not? The order came in and had to be filled at once?—Yes, that is the case.

693. In cases of that kind, what is your practice?—To go from merchant to merchant with a slip of paper, and ask the prices of the various articles I wanted, and the man who was the lowest I made my purchases from.

694. Do you remember the names of the merchants you generally dealt with in this line?—Higgins & Young, Bannatyne, and Thornton & Sutherland.

695. You heard the witness Scott state yesterday that the tender was presented when you advertised for tenders in May, 1876. You advertised for tenders?—I did.

696. And that a tender was put in by his master in response to your advertisement; that he had a tender put in previously according to the advertisement; that after the time had elapsed for the opening of the tenders, you came to the office of his master, took the other tender and requested him to make an alteration in the prices if he could do so?—I heard the witness state that.

697. What have you to say about it?—I have to say that I never did anything of the kind with respect to any tender, in the proper acceptance of the term.

698. When you say tenders in the proper acceptance of the term, what do you mean?—I mean what I said before, that I went round from merchant to merchant, asking each one the prices of the various articles that I might require, from moment to moment or from day to day. I would see Mr. Bannatyne's manager, Mr. Strang, and Thornton & Sutherland, and if the prices of one firm were higher than another, I would ask them why they could not do as well as another.

699. Did you ever receive any sealed tenders for supplies during the month of May, 1876?—What do you mean by sealed tenders?

700. Sealed tenders, as stated by the last witness?—Some of them have been gummed and some not.

701. But did they purport to be sealed tenders?—No; they did not.
702. Did any alteration of a sealed tender, or any alteration of a tender, such as he spoke of yesterday and to-day, take place?—Nothing of the kind ever took place.
703. Was there a substitution of one tender for another, as stated by him?—Not that I know of, and it could not be done without my knowledge.
704. I believe there is now in the possession of the Department a tender put in by Mr. Sutherland's house at that time?—There is.
705. Will you look at this paper (handing it to witness). Is that the document?—It is.
706. What is the date?—26th May, 1876.
707. That tender was received from whom?—From Thornton & Sutherland.
708. Was that the only tender you received from them?—That was the only tender I received from them.
709. Did that tender, or any tender or paper relative to it, undergo any alteration by you or with your consent or knowledge?—It did not.
710. Did you at the time receive tenders from any other merchants in Winnipeg?—I did.
711. For the same articles?—For the same articles.
712. Did you then, in relation to that contract, show the tenders you received from these merchants to Mr. Sutherland, before finally concluding the contract with him?—I did not.
713. Are you quite positive in saying that?—I am quite positive in saying so.

THOMAS NIXON.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
MONDAY, 15th April, 1878.

Committee met.—Mr. YOUNG in the Chair.

Mr. NIXON re-called and further examined:

By Mr. Macdougall, (Elgin):

714. The other day you were hurried for time as the Committee desired to adjourn, so I would like you to explain more fully with regard to the distinction that existed between the larger supplies for tenders for which you were in the habit of advertising, and the mode of procuring competition in the smaller, or minor supplies as you called them?—In the particular instance to which reference is made, the tender of May 26th, 1875, I advertised under instructions from the Department. This is the telegram; it is dated 15th May, 1876; "Department of Secretary of State: Advertise immediately for supplies of bacon, flour, sugar, tea, coffee; one-half to be delivered, remainder as required between now and first September; to close in ten days; instructions mailed." In accordance with these instructions I advertised for those articles. One of the advertisements is here. I received instructions in due course of mail, and there was added rice, split-peas, beans, apples, salt, baking powder, pepper, candles, biscuit and bran.

715. You received those instructions from the Department of the Secretary of State here?—I did. When I opened the tenders on the 26th of May—

716. Wait a moment. Now, what I wanted you to explain to the Committee a little more fully than you did the other day, was the reason why you asked for tenders in some cases, and the reason why you did not ask for tenders in the others?—Goods were being asked for from day to day, for various minor or small articles, of which I had no previous knowledge.

717. Do I understand you that the necessity of the goods being immediately wanted, required that the orders should be filled up?—Yes, sometimes I had only a day or two to do it, as after the Commissioner of Mounted Police arrived in 1875, his force might be at Winnipeg or Dufferin, as the case might be.

718. Who sent the instructions for procuring the supplies?—A written requisition would come from the officer of the Mounted Police, the Commissioner, or the person who might be in charge on the Canada Pacific Railway, the Engineer in charge, or the district Engineer; no others being permitted to make requisitions.

719. Will you please look at the tender of the 26th May?—I have it before me.

720. You remember the circumstance of having received that tender?—I think I do.

721. When and where was that tender opened?—It was opened in my office.

722. Who were present?—There was no one present at the time—not in my private office; there was in my accountant's office.

723. Are you sure it had not been opened before that?—I am very sure it had not.

By Mr Plumb :

724. That is the tender of the 28th May, you mean?—The 26th May.

725. What particular tender is that?—Thornton & Sutherland's.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) :

726. That is the one to which the witness, Scott, referred to the other day?—This is the tender.

727. Well, was that your usual mode of opening tenders of a similar description, opening them in your office?—That was my only course, and I generally consulted with Mr. Rowan, the district engineer, about these matters, particularly when I was opening tenders for the Canada Pacific Railway. These tenders here are signed by Mr. Rowan.

728. Had you at that time other tenders from other merchants?—I had other tenders from other merchants.

729. From whom?—From Andrew Strang, W. H. Lyon, Reynolds, and H. W. Kennedy.

730. Did you open them all together?—Yes; all together, one after another.

731. When?—Immediately; at that time.

732. Did you make out a contract on any of these tenders?—Not then I did not.

733. When did you?—Not for some eight or ten days after.

734. With whom did you make the contract?—I made the contract by order of the Secretary of State. I did not give the contract out—I mean I did not give it of my own notion; I gave it after instructions from the Department.

735. Directly you opened the tenders, and ascertained what they contained, what did you then do?—I sat down and wrote the following letter to the Secretary of State. The letter is dated May 26th—the same date:—

“ WINNIPEG, 26th May, 1876.

“ SIR,—According to the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 15th instant, I have this day opened the Tenders which have been received, a copy of which I have the honor to annex.

“ In relation to your telegram of the 18th instant, ‘Complaints received from Commissioner of inferiority of supplies purchased at Winnipeg, particularly Bacon, Minister requires report on new tenders before accepting.’

“ I may be permitted to remark that since I have been in this Province I have never seen any inferior Bacon, the article imported (now being manufactured here) being the best boneless, but always fat. In no case do I allow any to be put up for any Department without personally inspecting every side. Bacon in the spring of the year, previous to the arrival of that manufactured the preceding winter, is likely to become a little ‘rusty,’ as in this country no Bacon can be imported later than

October, and at that time the stock brought in is usually that of the previous season, so that early in spring before stocks arrive, all Bacon here, being nearly 12 months old is, as already mentioned, a little 'rusty.' The being *fat* is always an indication of good quality, and unless I purchase the brand known as English breakfast, which is especially put up, sold at a high price, and not generally to be had in large quantities, the complaint of being 'too fat for rations' will continue to be made.

"The tender of Thornton & Sutherland being the lowest in most of the articles, should be awarded to them with a few exceptions.

"On examining the samples of tea, I found that of Andrew Straug to be of a better grade than that of the firm mentioned, and much better than that of W. H. Lyon, and as the latter named was not willing to accept a contract on a tender submitted to me a few days ago for supplies for the Department of Public Works unless I would give him the whole, I had therefore to rule him out.

"I have decided, subject to the approval of the Honorable the Minister, to give the contract as follows:—Thornton & Sutherland, bacon, flour, coffee, (which, although higher in price, is ground when ordered, from fresh roasted on the premises, that sold by other grocers being imported ready ground and not generally first class), sugar, apples, rice, split peas, salt, pepper, candles and bran. And to Andrew Straug: tea, beans, baking powder and biscuits.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "THOMAS NIXON.

"COLONEL H. RICHARDSON,

"Department of Secretary of State."

736. And the contract was made in pursuance of that?—Yes; in pursuance of the instructions from the Department.

737. Now, from the time you opened those tenders and knew what they contained, to the time you decided to give the contract to Thornton & Sutherland and these other parties, did you go to any of them or communicate with any of them, directly or indirectly, with respect to the contract in any way?—I did not.

738. So that you do not concur with the statement made by the witness Scott the other day with respect to them?—No; I do not.

739. He stated that you had come to the office of Sutherland with the tenders, and had showed them to him before the contract was made, but after the time appointed for opening them?—I did not.

740. With a view of having a change of prices?—No, I did not; I did nothing of the kind.

741. You fully understand my question?—I thoroughly understand your question.

742. Had you, at that time, another tender from Mr. Bannatyne?—No; I received no tender from Mr. Bannatyne.

743. I think Scott stated you showed Mr. Bannatyne's tender to Mr. Sutherland, whereas, the fact is, as you state, you had no tender from Mr. Bannatyne?—I have all the tenders here and there is no tender from Mr. Bannatyne.

744. Now, I understood you to say, the other day—you will correct me if I am wrong—that when these small supplies were required, the orders for which you had to fill out immediately, you were in the habit of going from one store to the other, to see who could do the best—in order to get the goods the cheapest?—That is correct.

745. Now, about this bacon; what was the quality of the bacon you got? That was one of the items in the tender you accepted—that from Mr. Sutherland?—Yes.

746. Have you anything to say about it?—I have to say that it was not purchased in Winnipeg at all.

747. Where was it purchased?—In Ingersoll, by the Department.

748. Then you really did not get the bacon from Thornton and Sutherland?—No; I got none from them under this tender.

749. You say that the bacon procured at that time, was purchased, by the Department, at Ingersoll, and forwarded to Winnipeg?—That is correct, Sir.

750. There was an item of coffee included in this tender, you made reference to it in your report?—I did. I made reference to it because Messrs. Thornton and Sutherland put in their tender a higher price for coffee than any of the others.

751. Sutherland did?—The sample they sent me was so much better than the ones received from the others that I recommended to the Minister that I should purchase that article from Thornton and Sutherland.

752. Then in purchasing the coffee you purchased in the usual way, by sample?—By sample.

753. And being ground and of superior quality, that induced you to advise the Department to accept it?—That was the reason, but it was principally upon the instructions of the Department that their coffee being ground, a good deal of it would not be used for nearly twelve months. I wished to send the Mounted Police a good quality. I had to send it to Battleford and Swan River.

754. Scott stated that the article was not the same as the sample, but was of inferior quality. Did you hear anything about that?—I knew it for the first time when it was mentioned here that day.

754a. The first knowledge you had of it was from the witness making the statement?—That was the first knowledge I had of it.

755. Did you hear any complaint from the police about it?—No complaint ever reached me about it.

756. Then to sum up, you by no means, directly or indirectly, or in any way had any knowledge of this deception having been practiced, until it was disclosed to you through the testimony of the witness the other day?—I did not.

757. How were these supplies usually packed up and sent out?—The coffee, if I remember aright, was put up in boxes, but the bacon would, of course, require to have sacks put around it. We did not usually send it out in wood, because of the great expense of freight; therefore we put the bacon in sacks, three sides to the sack, or two sides, as the case might be. We put some hay between them to keep them from "sweating," as we call it.

758. Really then these things were re-sacked or re-covered?—Nearly everything we send out is re-sacked.

759. Double packages?—Double packages.

760. I find that Scott gives this evidence about some Government sacks: "Did he (O'Donnell) bring to Mr. Sutherland any Government sacks from Swan River Barracks?" He answers "No, not to Mr. Sutherland." Then he was asked "Did he bring you any?" And replies "Yes." And he goes on to say there were some 300 or 400 brought by John Parr, employed in the Canada Pacific offices, and so on. You heard what he said about these sacks the other day?—I did.

761. Will you explain freely to the Committee as to how these sacks were used, and as to whether any of these sacks were given to Thornton & Sutherland or not?—Previous to my arrival in the country, and some little time after, I found that we had a great many sacks in the North-West for which we paid in the aggregate a considerable amount, and I wrote an official letter to the Quartermaster to return by my freighter whatever sacks he could spare, as I did not propose to purchase any more for re-sacking while we had so many. That man brought me back a cartload.

762. Who?—A freighter. It was not O'Donnell, as mentioned in the evidence, but one of the Half-breed freighters that brought me back a cartload. I suppose the weight would be 850 lbs., or perhaps more, for which I paid him three cents a pound for returning them from Swan River. These were utilized from time to time in re-sacking. My storeman came into me one day—John Parr I mean—and said: "Mr. Sutherland wants to know if he can borrow 300 or 400 sacks?" I said: "There is nothing wrong about that, provided you can get them back again." He lent 410; of these 295 were returned, and the balance used by Mr. Sutherland in re-sacking.

By Mr. Wood :

763. For the Government?—For the Government. At the end of this year I reported to the Department that there were 580 sacks on hand.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) :

764. How many sacks do you say you lent?—410.

765. To whom?—They were lent to Mr. Sutherland.

766. Why were they lent to him and on what understanding; were they to be returned?—They were to be returned. We were making our purchases from Thornton & Sutherland, and while those sacks remained in their hands we would not pay for any sacks used in re-packing. My storeman got the balance (295) from Mr. Sutherland.

767. Then those sacks were simply returned to him for the purpose of re-sacking new purchases?—I would not say that the 410 were. That was the certain number that my storeman picked out for him. I think he was doing business—buying wheat or something of that kind, and he wanted the loan of the sacks.

768. And you got them back?—We did.

769. And none of the sacks were lost?—Not a single sack.

770. And do you mean to say that yourself or the Government lost nothing with respect to the sacks?—I certainly do.

771. You wish that statement to be understood in that way?—I do.

772. Was there a Mr. Strang doing business in Winnipeg?—He is Mr. Bannatyne's manager.

773. Did he put in a tender?—He did put in a tender.

774. I mean on the 26th May?—On the 26th May.

775. Would that be for Bannatyne & Co?—He put it in on his own name.

776. Just turn to that tender?—The previous month, Mr. Bannatyne put in a tender himself. This is it which I hold in my hand (tender produced).

777. That was for what articles?—All the articles mentioned in Mr. Sutherland's tender.

778. Was that opened at the same time as the other tenders were opened?—It was, Sir.

779. Were the contents of that tender communicated to Sutherland & Co.?—They were not.

780. Did you ever see a statement or memorandum of the bacon purchased at Ingersoll?—I did not. As well as I recollect I did not. I would not like to be too positive in regard to that. I received the bacon, of course, by boat. It was shipped to me, and transhipped to the North-West.

781. At any rate the Winnipeg merchants had nothing whatever to do with it?—Nothing at all; it was purchased from Ingersoll merchants.

782. The witness Scott said there was an account running at the same time between you and Mr. Sutherland?—Yes, Sir.

783. I mean with the firm?—Yes.

784. When did the account running between you commence?—In 1875.

785. Do you owe that firm anything now?—I do not. I beg pardon, I do. I owe them since the 1st March for whatever groceries my wife may have purchased there. I may state that I never purchased anything for my house myself.

786. Did you ever at any time have a settlement with the firm?—I had a final settlement in September, 1877.

787. What was the amount of your account then?—Some 800 and odd dollars, I think.

788. Have you got the account?—I have, Sir. There is the account, and there are the notes. (Account and notes produced.)

789. You can turn them up and show the Committee how the account was settled?—The amount was \$600.

790. You heard what the witness Scott said in regard to the personal account,

what remarks have you to make regarding the personal transaction between the firm and yourself?—I tried again and again to get my account from Mr. Sutherland, and when I found that I could not, I quit dealing with the firm. When I got the account, the then balance was \$689.31. There was a discount on the account of \$125.81, and a cutter \$120. The account was settled by a three months' note, which is here.

(Note produced.)

791. Was that note paid?—The note was paid at the end of three months by a renewal of one-half with interest, which made the second note \$228.62.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :

792. What is the date of the first note?—September 11th, 1877; and the second note 14th December, 1877.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) :

793. Will you be good enough to state to the Committee how you happened to purchase the cutter from Mr. Sutherland?—He was going to Minneapolis, and another party and myself asked him to purchase a cutter for us.

794. And he did so?—He did so.

795. Did you state just now that there was a credit of \$120 for the cutter in that account?—Yes, Sir.

796. How does that come to be there?—When he brought me the cutter, I gave him a cheque for the amount. I gave Mr. Sutherland a cheque for the amount.

797. Why is it that appears there as credit?—Because he brought that cheque to my wife, and told her he wanted to give her it, and she was not to say anything to me about it; and I did not know anything about it until sometime afterwards.

798. You say you gave him a cheque?—I did, Sir.

799. Then what about the discount?—There was a discount of \$125.81.

800. Why was that discount made?—Because this account, it will be seen, was at the retail prices of the city of Winnipeg.

By Mr. Bertram :

801. What is the gross amount of Mr. Sutherland's account?—\$689.31.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) :

802. And you say \$120 was taken off for the cutter?—Yes; and a discount of \$125.81 was taken off about \$800 of the account.

803. How is that?—Because there is a credit of cash given to me of \$306.50.

804. Where?—On this account.

805. But what was the gross amount without any credits being deducted?—\$873.62.

806. Now give us the credits?—The credits are \$306.50 in cash; a rebate of \$7.15. I do not know what that is for. I suppose it is on account of some error that was made. Then there is cash \$3.50, for something I bought personally and paid for at the time. Cutter, \$120, and discount on account \$125.81. There is to be added some articles purchased in the months of May and June, 1877, which I see here, amounting to about \$15. Then the final payment was the note for \$443.50.

807. Is that account settled now?—This account is settled in full, in the way I have told you.

808. You were going to tell us what the rule was between Mr. Sutherland and yourself in regard to making those discounts?—There was no rule. When I came to pay my account I thought I was entitled to get goods as cheap from merchants as I bought goods from them for the Government. There is a 15 per cent. discount in that account, but that did not give me them as cheap.

809. And that was the ground on which the discount was made?—That was the ground.

810. Had you personal dealings with other merchants in the place?—I had.

811. To any considerable extent?—Not to a considerable extent.

812. Were any discounts made by them to you?—Mr. Bannatyne did the same. He charged me the retail prices that he sold the goods for, and when I settled the account I got a discount of 15 per cent.

813. Then you got as liberal terms from him as you did from Mr. Sutherland?—Just the same. When I bought tea for the Government at 45 cents, I had to pay Mr. Sutherland from 75 cents to 80 cents per lb. When I bought oatmeal for the Government at 5 cents and 6 cents—6 cents being the maximum—I had to pay Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Bannatyne 8 cents. Those are the retail prices in Winnipeg. It was similar for the other articles. A discount of 15 per cent. would not bring the price down to the wholesale price at which I bought for the Government—in no instance, neither in regard to Mr. Sutherland nor Mr. Bannatyne.

814. Could you have got goods as readily from Mr. Bannatyne and other merchants for your personal accommodation as you could from Mr. Sutherland?—Just the same. Whenever I purchased I got them on the same principle, whether I deal with them or not—I mean whether I deal with them for the Government.

815. You told the Committee the other day that you boarded with Mr. Sutherland for 4½ or 5 months after going to Winnipeg?—Yes.

816. That was all the time you boarded with him?—Yes. My family arrived, and then, of course, I ceased boarding with him.

817. Then it was only to serve your necessities at that time that you were induced to board with him?—That was all.

818. Did you make any compensation to him for that?—I did not pay him anything for it. Mrs. Nixon made a present to Mrs. Sutherland of a set of cutlery and a set of lace curtains.

819. Why did you not pay him?—I offered to pay him, but he told a me gain and again that I was his guest.

820. When you went there, and during the time you were boarding there, did you expect to get your board for nothing?—No; I did not.

821. If you had, would it have had any effect on your remaining there?—I would not have remained there.

822. How did Mrs. Nixon happen to give Mrs. Sutherland these things?—It was by my direction; I told her she must do it.

823. That was after you found, as you say, that he would not accept payment?—Yes; after I failed to get my account.

824. What would be about the value of the things Mrs. Nixon gave Mrs. Sutherland?—I could hardly answer that question; I do not know.

825. What were the articles?—A set of lace curtains and a full set of 24 pieces of cutlery—mother of pearl handled knives and forks of considerably high value.

826. When you wished your wife to do that, what was your intention—to give her less or more than, or what would be equivalent to the board?—I tried to make it equivalent.

827. And what do you think now, as to whether it was or was not equivalent?—Perhaps it was hardly a full equivalent.

828. What did you think then?—I thought it was.

829. And what do you think now?—Mr. Scott's testimony—

830. But what is your own opinion?—My own opinion is that Mrs. Sutherland got all that we ought to have paid.

831. Do you consider yourself under any personal obligation with respect to that item in view of the fact of your wife having given these articles?—I do not, and I do not think he does either.

832. When did you make your last purchase in Manitoba for the Government; either in person, or of any kind?—I made a purchase indirectly on Government account a little while ago.

833. What do you mean by indirectly?—The engineers of the Canada Pacific Railway are now paid board wages; the instructions are that I should purchase for

them; before that we charged it to them and they repaid it. I do not pay in Government cheques for these purchases.

By Mr. Plumb :—

834. You make the purchases directly, then?—Yes; for some of them.

835. But it was not charged directly to the Government?—That is what I mean.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):—

836. It was charged to the Pacific Survey?—Yes; but I have made some small purchases on Government account for one camp.

837. When did you make them?—About a month ago; I make them every month for that camp.

838. Did you advertise for tenders for these purchases?—On the 16th May, 1877, I advertised as follows: "Tenders for the following supplies for the Canadian Pacific Railway will be received up to noon on Wednesday next, 23rd inst., at the office of the undersigned. The contract to be for six months. Every article to be of the best quality. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted." In that instance I advertised for flour, pork, bacon, hams, biscuit, oatmeal, white beans, vegetables (pressed), vegetables (canned), meats (canned), fruits (canned), split peas, dried apples, tea, coffee, sugar, rice, syrup, Twin Brothers' yeast, baking powder, lime juice, matches, spices, potatoes, table salt, mustard, ginger, pepper, pickles (Crosse & Blackwell's), sauces (Lea & Perrins'), soap, candles, coal oil, vinegar, bran, oats and hay. I received tenders from McDermott, Thornton & Sutherland and W. H. Lyon. Those tenders were opened in the presence of Mr. Rowan, District Engineer, and myself. Mr. Rowan has endorsed the tenders; and in making a calculation as to how much it would take to feed one man per month, we found that McDermott's was the lowest, and the contract was awarded to him.

839. Is he a merchant in Winnipeg?—I do not think he is. However, I had nothing to do with that. He is one of the wealthiest men in our Province, but I do not think he has any store.

By Mr. Mills :

840. That is the old gentleman?—Yes.

By Mr. Plumb :—

841. How old is he?—About 80. I also advertised on January 30th, 1877, and I find I received tenders from W. H. Lyon, Thornton & Sutherland, and Mr. Strang, for meats from Clark & Bose, and from the Hudson Bay Company. At that time Strang's tender was found to be the lowest by Mr. Rowan and myself. He was associated with me, and has endorsed the tenders.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :—

842. What date was that?—January 30th, 1877. At that time the articles required were fresh beef, fresh mutton, pork, bacon, hams, flour, Graham flour, biscuits, oatmeal, white beans, split peas, dried apples, tea (black), ~~tea~~ (green), coffee, sugar, rice, syrup, Twin Bros. yeast, baking powder, table salt, mustard, pepper, pickles, Worcester sauce, soap, soap (toilet), candles, coal oil, vinegar, canned meats, canned vegetables, pressed vegetables, matches, ginger, lime juice, sugar, lime juice, allspice, butter, potatoes, and oats. Strang's tender being the lowest, the tender was awarded to him.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) :

843. What was the date?—30th January, 1877; but the purchases have been based more or less on this later one—the one I read first.

844. When did you make the last purchase from Thornton & Sutherland?—I cannot answer that question. Of course, I purchased none of those articles I mentioned, as the contracts were given to Mr. Strang and Mr. McDermott.

845. What induced you to give the contracts to them? Because they were the lowest?—Certainly. I have a duplicate statement of the prices here.

846. That was the only reason?—The only reason.

847. If Sutherland's firm had tendered in the same way, and at a cheaper rate, you would be as ready to accept their tender as anybody else's?—Certainly. In May they did tender; but their tender, not being in accordance with the advertisement, was ruled out. Their tender is here.

848. Scott said that Sutherland told him that he ceased to get any business from the Government, from which I understood that there must have been some feeling between you and Sutherland, and that you did not wish to give him business?—There was no feeling. His tenders were not as low as other peoples'; that was all. There was no feeling, nor is there any now. My wife has dealt there from month to month since.

By Mr. Plumb :—

849. When was the tender ruled out?—On the 23rd May. The reason it was ruled out was this: Sutherland said his prices for flour, bacon, pork, and hams were good for five days only. I asked in the advertisement for prices for six months. He said in his tender "at the lowest market price, if delivered after the 28th inst." I could not accept it on those terms, and it was ruled out. I had a tender, also, from Mr. Sutherland on the other date which I mentioned, which was in accordance with my advertisement. It was opened by Mr. Rowan and myself, as were the others to which I alluded. This tender was in full for the articles asked for, or nearly in full. It was found to be higher than Mr. McDermott's, and the contract was not awarded to Mr. Sutherland. It was not much higher, but it was higher.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):—

850. I wish to return shortly to the circumstances of the 26th May, 1876?—Yes, sir.

851. You say that you contracted for some articles with Mr. Sutherland and some with Mr. Bannatyne?—With Mr. Strang.

852. Will you explain a little more fully, than you did before, as to why and how that was done?—Well, take the article of tea. Thornton and Sutherland's price is 45 cents per lb; Andrew Strang's is from 35cts. to 45cts. per lb.; Lyon's from 40cts. to 43cts., and so on. Although Thornton and Sutherland's and Strang's price for the tea was about the same for the best quality, that I received from Strang was so much better that I recommended that the contract should be awarded to him. Coffee I have explained to you. Sugar—Mr. Sutherland was a little lower. For rice he was a good bit lower— $\frac{3}{4}$ ct. per lb.; split-peas he was half a cent lower. For beans—Mr. Strang was the lowest; Mr. Sutherland's tender was $4\frac{1}{2}$ cts., and Strang's $4\frac{1}{10}$ cts.. I recommended Strang and he got the contract. For dried apples Sutherland was very much lower. His price was $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts., while Strang's ran up to $15\frac{1}{2}$ cts.

By Mr. Mills :—

853. Were all those articles in the advertisement?—No; they were not. The tenders received in answer to the advertisement in the *Daily Free Press* were for certain supplies, and a verbal request had to be made in regard to other supplies. This was in accordance with instructions from the department.

854. Were they all included in the tenders?—Yes; all of them.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):—

855. Was that verbal information communicated to all who were likely to tender?—To all of them.

856. Just explain fully how that was?—As soon as I received from the Department my full instructions, which are mentioned in that telegram which I read, I went round to the merchants and told them that there were other articles which were to be put in their tenders.

857. You told them all?—I told them all.

858. And they were included in the tenders?—They were included in the three principal tenders, not in the others. They were not included in Mr. Reynolds' tender; he does not keep a large stock; nor in Mr. Kennedy's, who does not keep a large stock. Five merchants were all that sent in tenders.

859. Then you made the contracts with those who had the articles and could sell them the cheapest?—I did. I may say that one firm received some \$8,000 or \$9,000 from me, and this is a letter I received in relation to it:—

“WINNIPEG, Manitoba, May 26th, 1876.

“DEAR SIR,—We regret exceedingly that we cannot tender on supplies required by you, as we are unable to deliver the one-half of amounts immediately.

“We are short on two or three articles, and prefer losing our chance of the contract to taking the risk of an immediate demand for perhaps the whole quantity soon after the 1st June.

“Trusting that the next time you advertise, we may be in a position to make tender,

“We remain, yours truly,
(Signed) “HIGGINS & YOUNG.

“THOS. NIXON, Esq.,
“Winnipeg.”

I mention that because this is one of the principal firms in the city. I had, consequently, only three tenders before me: Thornton & Sutherland's, Andrew Strang's, and W. H. Lyons'. I have explained to you the difference in some articles. For pepper, Sutherland was 26c.; Strang was 28c. Sutherland supplied candles—they were both alike. Mr. Strang supplied biscuits; Sutherland was 8c.; Strang, 7½c. Sutherland supplied bran—Sutherland was \$1.30 per 100 lbs.; Strang, \$1.55.

By Mr. Mills:—

860. And those are the tenders you received?—Yes; and reported to the Department.

861. You heard what the witness Scott said in regard to changing the tender. Had you any conversation with Mr. Sutherland at that time in regard to any account which could have misled Mr. Scott?—I had, particularly on the article of bacon. From the letter which I received from the Department, I was anxious to purchase the bacon from Mr. Sutherland, as on examination I found it was better than any in the city. I wanted to be placed in a position with him so that I could purchase that article from him, and we had a conversation in relation thereto.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):—

862. Had that conversation any relation to those tenders?—It was before the tenders were opened, but after the advertisement for them had appeared.

863. Could it in any way influence those tenders? It was, you say, in respect to bacon which could not be got in the city?—Oh yes, it could.

864. At that time?—Yes; there was plenty, but I was extremely anxious to buy from Sutherland at that time, because the bacon was not so fat as that in other establishments. The Commissioner of the Mounted Police had complained of the bacon being too fat to use for rations.

By Mr. Wood:

865. You did not buy your bacon there?—No. I was explaining that I had a conversation with Mr. Sutherland, which I honestly think led Scott astray.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):

866. You said you were in the habit when you wanted small supplies, of going to the merchants and trying to make the best bargains you could; and this incident you refer to was carrying out that practice?—Yes; except that in this case I was not going to purchase without opening the tenders.

867. You say you were talking to Mr. Sutherland about bacon, and that Mr. Scott may have been labouring under the misapprehension that you were speaking as to the contents of the tenders, whereas he was mixing up in his mind the fact that you were speaking as to this bacon, and not as to other articles not included in the tender?—Yes.

868. You were in the habit of going to him and others with respect to smaller supplies?—That is correct.

869. And making enquiries to ascertain the best he could do for you?—Yes, Sir.

870. And this occurring so frequently, witness Scott's mind might have been led astray in this matter?—I think so. I might state that a little while previously, I had advertised for tenders for the Department of Public Works. I had received a tender from Mr. Sutherland, and that might have led, probably did lead, to the conversation between us. This is it (tender produced). At that time Higgins & Young received the contract. It was a month before—the 28th April, 1876. I advertised for supplies as follows:—1,000 bushels of oats in sacks; 5,000 lbs. of boneless bacon; 5,000 lbs. of flour; dried apples per lb.; tea, sugar, and beans per lb. The above would be required not later than the 5th of May; every article to be of the best quality. This occurred in the previous month; and Higgins & Young received the contract for this. I had only three tenders given me: Higgins & Young, Mr. Bannatyne and Mr. Lyon. There was a tender for tea and coffee from another gentleman that I did not mention.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:—

871. Who was that?—It is for tea only—H. H. Reynolds, for black tea.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):—

872. What is the date of that?—The 27th and 28th April.

873. What year?—1876. A month previous to the tender which we were speaking of. This was not for the Mounted Police understand, it was for the Department of Public Works. Higgins & Young were the lowest, and the contract was awarded to them for the whole amount.

874. Let me ask you if at any time during your transactions with the firm Sutherland & Co., you have adopted towards them a different course of dealing to what you pursued towards others with whom you deal?—Never; I think those documents go to prove that to anyone.

875. Did any personal transactions between you and Mr. Sutherland, or any relationship that may have existed between you, or anything else, induce you to deal with him differently or extend to him any favor that you would not and did not accord to anyone else?—No, Sir.

876. You say that?—I do most positively.

877. Have you directly, or indirectly, towards that firm, or towards any other firm, allowed any other consideration to influence you, except that of the public welfare?—Never, Sir.

878. In the discharge of your duties as purveyor?—Never.

879. Let me put it in another form. In your transactions with the firm, Sutherland & Co., and with other merchants in the North-west, from whom you may purchase in your capacity of purveyor, what motive actuated you in the discharge of your duty?—I had only one—to get the goods as low as I could, quality always being taken into consideration.

880. Then is the witness Scott labouring under a mistake when he says, “Nixon ceased trading with Thornton & Sutherland for something over a year?”—Do you mean for the Government or for my private account?

881. “Mr. Sutherland presented Mr. Nixon with a cutter worth about \$120. Mr. Sutherland never told me why this present was made; Mr. Nixon ceased trading with Thornton & Sutherland for something, over a year; after this Mr. Sutherland said he thought Mr. Nixon should pay his account and also for the cutter?”—I ceased trading because I could not get my account in order to settle up with Mr. Sutherland.

land; and so soon as I settled, Mrs. Nixon commenced dealing there again, keeping a pass-book, and paying monthly.

882. Why were you so anxious to settle your account?—I wanted to settle my account. I did not want him to labor under a false impression that I was going to give him any advantage over any other merchant.

By Mr. Wood :—

883. What was the reason you ceased trading with him, so far as the Government was concerned?—Because his prices were higher, as I showed.

884. Then there is no truth in the statement of Scott, that you brought the tenders into Sutherland's store, and that he altered them in your presence?—There is not.

885. He also stated that the alterations were copied into a letter book, and that the leaf was torn out. Was that done in your presence?—No.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :—

886. What office do you hold in the North-West?—I am purveyor for the Mounted Police, the Canada Pacific Railway, and the Indian Department.

887. Is that all?—No, Sir; I am Assistant Inspector of Penitentiaries.

888. Is that all?—I think that is all.

889. What salaries do you get?—I hope to get more than I am getting, as I think the Department of the Interior owes me my salary. \$1,000 is what I get for the Mounted Police; \$1,000 for the Canada Pacific, and \$250 as Assistant Inspector of Penitentiaries.

890. Is there anything for the Indians?—Not yet. At present it is not decided, but I am instructed that it is to be taken into consideration.

891. What is the total amount of public money that passed through your hands?—I could not answer that question; but it would be a considerably large amount.

892. Cannot you state definitely?—No; when I was asked to come here I was only asked to come in relation to the tenders, and I was to furnish myself with information regarding them. Had I known that the enquiry was to take so wide a range, I might have been able to give you the information.

893. The Public Accounts show a large sum of money for Pacific Railway purposes and for Mounted Police, there is \$198,528 for the Pacific Railway; cannot you tell us what it is for Mounted Police?—Well, I do not think it would be more than—you mean for 1876-7?

894. Yes?—I do not think it would be more than \$30,000; but I speak entirely from memory.

895. How much for the Indian Department?—I should say it would, perhaps, be \$38,000 or \$40,000—that is so far as I am concerned. Perhaps it is more, I may understate the amount. Mr. Mills has just told me that I do understate the amount.

896. What system of auditing these accounts is there? Do you simply send them in with the signatures of the officers receiving the money?—That is one system, but it is not the only one. I purchase nothing for any of the Departments without a requisition from the proper officer. I am moved entirely by other parties in making my purchases.

897. You get requisitions?—Yes, and I purchase nothing, except for the stable of Winnipeg, without a requisition.

898. Is the money put at your credit from time to time?—Yes; but not so that I could use the money for my private purposes.

899. You issue official cheques?—Yes; I issue official cheques, signed by the Assistant Receiver General.

900. And by yourself?—Yes.

By Mr. Plumb :—

901. The money is placed at your credit in the Bank?—Rather at the credit of the Bank.

902. Of each Department with which you deal?—Yes.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :—

903. Subject to what?—To my cheque countersigned by the Assistant Receiver General.

904. Each cheque for each separate payment is countersigned for every account?—Each separate cheque is signed and the account is sent with a requisition to the Assistant Receiver General to sign the cheque.

905. How do you pay these Indians wages, for instance? Do you give them cheques? Who certifies to what they have done? Is that in the Canada Pacific Railway accounts (a copy of the Public Accounts was handed to the witness.)?—These Indians are men who are working on the Canada Pacific Railway, under the Engineer, and they are paid on the pay lists; cheques are sent out to the Engineers. The Indians are paid by my accountant in my office, if they should happen to come on after the work is completed.

906. They come with the certificate of the Engineers?—Yes, on the pay lists.

By Mr. Pumb :—

907. And are paid by separate cheque?—Yes. If a washerwoman washes out my office she is paid in that way. I have no contingences account; never have had any, and do not intend to have any.

908. In regard to these tenders advertised for, have you generally given out the contract without reference to the Department at Ottawa?—Yes; I think I may say I have in connection with the Canada Pacific Railway.

909. You have sole charge of the contracts?—I think so, Sir, for that Department; I have not for the others.

910. What was your answer?—I say that, generally speaking, for the Canada Pacific Railway, I let out the contracts myself, without reference to the Department; I do not for the others.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :—

911. And everything wanted you advertise for? For instance, I noticed that 20,000 Winchester cartridges were advertised the other day in the Winnipeg papers. Is there any manufactory for cartridges in Manitoba, or did you advertise them in the Winnipeg papers only?—Yes; I presume so; but that was done since I left Winnipeg.

912. It seems rather curious that you should advertise for cartridges there, when there are none manufactured. Do the merchants come down to the manufacturers and get them?—There is a merchant there, who does an immense business; few retail men in the Dominion do a larger business than Mr. Ashdown, a hardware merchant there.

913. I see by the Public Accounts for last year that a large amount of money has been paid to Messrs. Bannatyne & Strang. Is Mr. Strang connected with Mr. Bannatyne in business?—He is his manager.

914. And these payments to Mr. Strang are really payments to Mr. Bannatyne?—I do not know anything about their business relations.

915. All their supplies come from the same store?—Yes.

916. So these payments of \$38,000 last year went to Mr. Bannatyne's store? Who is Mr. McDermott?—I think he is Mr. Bannatyne's father-in-law.

917. He has no store of his own?—Not that I know of.

918. Who conducts the business for him with you in these tenders and contracts?—They are sent to my office and I open them.

919. Do you know who makes up the supplies?—I presume that Mr. Strang writes the tender.

920. And did you inspect the quality of the goods?—Yes.

921. From what store did they come?—From Mr. Bannatyne's store.

922. Have you made any purchases of land from Mr. Bannatyne?—I have purchased from him some Half-breed scrip. I have also bought some land, but not for myself.

923. For whom?—For a Temperance Hall in the City of Winnipeg.

924. Is it used for a Temperance Hall now?—Certainly.

925. Whereabouts is it?—Not far from the Post-office.

926. Was it ever used since you bought it for anything else?—No.

927. Did you buy any other land from him?—Yes; I bought another lot—I had forgotten it for the moment—from Mr. Bannatyne.

928. Another lot; whereabouts is that?—In the rear of Mr. Ashdown's lot.

929. What is it used for?—For a warehouse.

930. A Government warehouse?—Yes.

931. How much did you give for that?—I have not paid for it yet. Mr. Bannatyne held a mortgage on it.

932. How much were you to give for it?—\$1,500.

933. I see you paid Mr. Strang rent to the amount of \$432; for what place is that?—For that place.

934. What rent does the Government pay for it?—\$432 a year.

935. And you bought it for \$1,500?—Yes; but I expended a great deal of money on it afterwards. It was not fit for its purpose when it was bought.

936. How much have you expended on it?—Well, I should say \$400; perhaps more.

937. Why is this rent paid to Mr. Strang?—He holds a lease of the place.

938. Was the rent applied on the purchase money?—In part, and some of it on repairs. I suppose I may call it repairs; it was in an awful state.

939. Who expended the money?—I did; I suppose I may say I did; it was under my directions.

940. Was there any understanding or agreement that it should be rented to the Government, and the purchase money paid by the rent?—I rented it to Mr. Strang, and Mr. Strang made a written offer to the Government, which I submitted to the Department. A storehouse was rented from Mr. McDermott, but it was falling down on our heads, and had to be propped up. I wanted a storehouse for the Canada Pacific, as well as the Mounted Police, and, finding it could be utilized for both departments, I put the stock of both in the place. I have since used it for the Indian Department as well, and an addition was built to put pork in.

941. Then, after you purchased it from Mr. Bannatyne, you leased it to Mr. Strang and Mr. Strang leased it to the Government?—Yes.

942. And the rent you receive from the Government is paying up the purchase money; was not that the agreement?—In part it is.

943. You had not paid anything more than the rent?—No,—On the place do you mean?

944. Yes?—I did; \$500 in money.

945. And the rent is paying the balance?—Yes, and the repairs.

946. I see Mr. Alloway appears in the Public Accounts as doing a large business with the Government?—Yes.

947. For transport?—Yes.

948. He has had a great many contracts, has he?—Yes.

949. Do you always advertise for contracts for transport?—Well, I think I do; I will look and see. Here are the tenders for mail conveyance, and here is the tender dated 25th April, 1876, for transport of Government supplies to Palestine, Shell River, Shoal Lake, Swan River, Qu'Appelle, Carlton, Battle River, Edmonton, Victoria and Lake St. Anns.

950. He got all these?—Yes.

951. Was his the only tender?—No.

952. Was it the lowest?—It might have been for the whole of the places, but there was one place to which we were sending a considerable amount, and Mr. Alloway's was not the lowest for that place.

953. You had some tenders for transport in the opposite direction?—I have not done with this, if you will permit me. Reid & McFee were the lowest for one place. They were \$6.50 for Battle River, to which I sent a large amount. I wrote to them stating that I proposed awarding them the contract, and here is their letter in reply:—

“WINNIPEG, April 26th, 1876.

“SIR,—Owing to the uncertainty in the amount of freight, we beg to withdraw our tender for transport to Battle River.

“We remain, your obedient servants,
(Signed) “REID & McFEE.

“THOMAS NIXON,
“Winnipeg.”

Mr. Alloway was lower than the others, except Mr. Doupé, and Mr. Doupé could not find me any security. The tenders were submitted to the Secretary of State, and I was instructed by the Government to give the contract to Mr. Alloway, which I did. For the year 1875, I think, Mr. McKay was the lowest, and the contract was awarded to him. In 1877 I advertised for tenders for the Canadian Pacific, and I only received one. This is it (produced). It is dated the 14th May, 1877, and the man asks me \$12.50 for 110 miles, and \$11.50 for 120 miles.

“WINNIPEG, 14th May, 1877.

“SIR,—I will contract to freight supplies from Winnipeg to the different stations on Sections 14 and 15 Canadian Pacific Railway for a period of six months, at the following rate per 100 pounds:

To Beausejour	at \$ 0.75
“ Shelby	1.25
“ Whitemouth	2.25
“ Rat Portage.....	4.00
“ Ostersund	9.00
“ Lake Deception	10.00
“ Kalurar	10.50
“ Ingolf.....	11.50
“ Telford	11.50
“ Rennie.....	12.50

“Messrs. Peter Sutherland and R. D. Bathgate, are willing to become security for fulfilment of the contract should the above tender be accepted.

(Signed) “JNO. A. ROWANDS.”

By Mr. McGregor:—

954. What do you mean by \$12.50?—\$12.50 per 100 lbs. for transportation.

955. What is the distance there?—About 100 miles.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:—

956. Had you any tenders for transport to the North-west Angle?—I think so,

Sir. No; I do not see, at the present moment, any for the North-west Angle.

957. Mr. Alloway has done some work there?—He has.

958. Does he get any contracts without advertising?—He does—some.

959. He gets a good deal of work, does he not?—Yes; he does.

960. Is he your landlord?—He is, Sir.

961. What rent do you pay him?—I did pay him \$50 per month; I now pay \$40 per month, because rents are lower in Winnipeg. I am in the same house still.

962. I see the Government pay him something for rent—do you not rent an engineer's house from him?—Not now.

963. How much did you pay for that?—The Commissioner of Mounted Police rented a house from him for \$720 per annum.

964. For how long?—For twelve months, I think. Rents were higher then. I think he has rented that house which the engineer had for \$600 per annum. It is now rented to Mr. Luxton of the *Free Press*.

965. It is a smaller house than the one you have?—They are both the same size.

966. So that you live at one rental, and the Government were paying a much larger rental?—That was before I went there.

967. Were they not paying \$600 while you were there?—Yes, they were. Mr. Alloway does not own the house next to me.

968. Who is this C. V. Alloway?—He is a gentleman who lives in Montreal.

969. What is the contractor's name?—W. F. Alloway.

970. And this C. V. Alloway is a gentleman in Montreal?—Yes, Sir.

971. Then W. F. Alloway did not own the house that was rented to the Government?—No, Sir; the Government never rented a house from him.

By Mr. Mills:—

972. You say that the lowest tender you got was \$12.50, and you declined to accept it; what did you pay Mr. Alloway?—He did not take the goods there. He took part of the goods as far as the North-west Angle, and then I had my Supply Agent and a party of Indians to distribute them at the respective houses on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

973. What did it cost you?—I think I made a calculation some five or six months when I settled with Mr. Whitehead, when I thought he was charging me too much, and to the best of my recollection the charge was \$8.

974. That was \$4.50 less than the tender you spoke of?—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:—

975. What did you pay Mr. Alloway to the North-west Angle?—As well as I can recollect, 2c. a pound.

976. Had you any tender to do that at a lower rate?—Not that I remember.

977. Last June?—I do not remember of any being at a lower rate to the North-west Angle than what I paid Mr. Alloway.

978. Have you all the tenders there?—I think so.

979. Will you see if you have a tender offering to do the work for \$1.75—I do not find any tenders of that nature here at all, Sir.

980. This Mr. Bannatyne whom you have mentioned, is the member for Provencher?—Yes, Sir, I believe he is.

981. Were the Government aware that you were buying supplies from him?—No, Sir.

982. They were not?—Not that I know of—if you mean that I told the Government.

By Mr. Wood:—

983. Did you make the Government aware?—Certainly not.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:—

984. You did not inform the Government?—I did not.

By Mr. Cartwright:—

985. Mr. Kirkpatrick was enquiring about a certain warehouse, or lot on which a warehouse stood, which you bought from Mr. Bannatyne; what date was that purchase made?—I do not remember the date exactly, but it was made shortly after I arrived in Winnipeg.

986. When was that?—In 1875, immediately after I arrived there. I do not think I was three weeks in the city when I made the purchase. That building was not then rented to the Government.

987. Do you happen to know, or can you inform the Committee of your own knowledge, what the average rate of interest in Winnipeg is at present?—I should say about 15½ to 17 per cent., but when I went there it was a very great deal more.

988. What was it when you went there?—24 per cent. The banks charged 12, except on what they termed gilt-edged paper.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :—

989. When you made this purchase you paid \$500 down?—I did.

990. And the balance paid on time?—Yes, Sir.

991. What was the rate of interest on the balance?—I think I gave six per cent. I would not buy except on those conditions; that was distinctly understood. You remember that I went to the city with my opinions about six per cent. interest on land.

992. What is the size of the lot?—116 feet in front by about 124 feet. It is three cornered or nearly so, I should say.

By Mr. McGregor :—

993. How long was this before you were buying for the Government?—A considerable time. We were paying McDermott for a building that was so bad we had to prop it up. I did not get it until I was appointed Purveyor for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :—

994. Did you rent it to the Government immediately afterwards?—No, Sir.

995. How long afterwards?—Some months.

996. How many?—I suppose six or seven.

997. During the time the repairs were going on?—No, Sir.

By Mr. Bowell :—

998. What time in 1875 did you buy it?—I presume three weeks after I got to the city.

999. Can you give the date?—No, Sir.

1000. When did you arrive in Winnipeg?—The second day of October.

1001. And you think you bought it five weeks after that?—Three weeks.

1002. Sometime in November—would that be right?—No; I think October.

By Mr. Plumb :

1003. Mr. Kirkpatrick asked you just now whether you were dealing with Mr. Bannatyne, and whether he was the member of Parliament; and you stated you were dealing with him and you were aware of that?—Yes, Sir.

1004. He asked you whether the Government were aware that you were dealing with Mr. Bannatyne, and you said: No, I think—rather this—that I did not inform the Government.

1005. How long have you been dealing with Mr. Bannatyne?—Three and a half years, on and off.

1006. You have rendered constant account of your dealings with Mr. Bannatyne, which showed you were dealing with him to the Government?—When I made purchases from Mr. Bannatyne, he rendered his accounts to me, which I certified, and sent them on to the Assistant Receiver-General, and I paid him by cheque.

1007. And those accounts came here?—Certainly.

1008. And the Government have had notice from those accounts that you were dealing with Mr. Bannatyne?—I did not notify them.

1009. You are certainly prepared to say that you sent the accounts down?—Certainly I sent the accounts down.

By Mr. McGregor :

1010. Did you at any time pay Mr. Bannatyne more for his things than anybody else, because he was a member of Parliament?—No; those documents prove that.

THOMAS NIXON.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
WEDNESDAY, 17th April, 1878.

Committee met—Mr. Young in the Chair.

Mr. NIXON called and further examined:—

By Mr. Plumb:

1011. I think at the close of your examination on the last day of meeting there were some questions put to you about your dealings with Mr. Bannatyne; and you were asked whether the Government had information that the Mr. Bannatyne you were dealing with was Mr. Bannatyne, the member for Provencher. You stated that the accounts were forwarded in regular course, and of course they must have come under the supervision of the Government. Were you ever instructed or warned by the Government that Mr. Bannatyne was a member of Parliament, and that dealing with him was not in conformity with the law which prevents dealings of that kind?—I never had any such notice.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:

1012. About this storehouse. When I questioned you before you said that the amount of \$400 was expended in repairs in addition to the \$1,500?—Yes.

1013. You bought the place for \$1,500, and paid \$500 cash?—Yes.

1014. And paid out money for repairs?—I did, Sir.

1015. Then you laid out altogether \$900?—Yes; \$900.

1016. \$900 in money, and a mortgage for \$1,000?—Yes.

1017. A mortgage at six per cent.?—Yes.

1018. How long after you purchased it did you lease it to Mr. Strang?—In May 1875.

1019. You leased it then?—Yes.

1020. When you leased it to Mr. Strang, had you then any intention of getting it leased by the Government?—I had. I will explain why, if you will permit me. When I was purveyor for the Canada Pacific Railway we tried to utilize the storehouse which we had. A large amount of material came into my hands from a survey party who had returned, and I was then purchasing about \$10,000 or \$15,000 worth of goods for the parties going out west and we put the goods there. Things had got into confusion, these goods having got mixed with those for the Mounted Police. I tried to rent the only place available, which was owned by Mr. McKenna, and for which he asked me \$60 a month.

1021. That was the reason you leased the place to Mr. Strang, knowing that he would lease it again to the Government?—Yes, and I then gave up the other storehouse, and the Mounted Police stores we put in this one.

1022. I have nothing to do with that?—But I have, and if you will permit me, I would say that I put all the goods of the departments into the one building, so that the Government had only the rent of one building to pay. As I explained before, when I was appointed under the Indian Department, the goods for that Department were also placed there without any further rent having to be paid. I was desirous of getting the goods of the three Departments into one building so that I might not only save the rent of additional storehouses, but so that the Government would have to pay for only one storeman instead of three. These were the sole reasons.

1023. You wished to get the Government goods stored in your own storehouse?—I wished to get the work done as low as possible, and I wished to avoid paying \$720 for one building.

1024. You wished to get the goods into your own storehouse?—That may be so. I have explained the reasons.

1025. Is it not so?—I own the building, certainly—at least I will if I pay for it.

1026. Will you explain why you went in that roundabout way to get the storehouse leased to the Government. Why did not you do it directly?—Because I did not want to appear in it directly.

1027. Has Mr. Alloway ever paid you any commissions?—Never, Sir.

1028. Has he ever made you any presents?—He has made me no presents, nor has he given me any commission.

1029. Directly or indirectly?—No. I could show from documents that he received the contracts from the Secretary of State, and always, and only always, when he was lower than anyone else. I read the contract the other day for 1876. In 1875 we did the work ourselves, that is with the Government teams. Last year (1877) Mr. Alloway forwarded me the following letter:—

WINNIPEG, 21st February, 1877.

SIR,—I beg leave to offer to transport all the supplies you may have to send West, and to the following places at the rate set opposite the name of each place, respectively:—

Beautiful Plains.....	\$1 87½	per 100 lbs.
Little Saskatchewan.....	2 50	do
Shoal Lake.....	2 65	do
Fort Ellice.....	3 00	do
Shell River.....	3 00	do
Swan River.....	3 75	do
Qu'Appelle.....	4 25	do
Touchwood Hills.....	4 25	do
Carlton.....	6 25	do
Battle River.....	7 00	do
Victoria.....	11 00	do
Edmonton.....	12 00	do
Cypress Hills.....	9 00	do

The date of shipment at the above rates as far West as Swan River and Qu'Appelle, to commence on 1st May and end on 15th October, 1877; West of Swan River and Qu'Appelle, including Cypress Hills, to commence on same date, and end on 5th September, 1877.

Former experience has taught me that freight cannot be shipped with any assurance of safe delivery after about 5th September, on account of our early winter, which sometimes necessitates the leaving of perhaps important freight a considerable distance short of its destination; thus very much inconveniencing not only the shipper but also the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

(Signed) W. F. ALLOWAY.

To THOMAS NIXON, Esq.,
Purveyor, N.-W.M.P., &c.

By Mr. Cartwright:

1030. Are these rates for the long or the short hundred-weight—100 lbs., or 112?—100 lbs. I then wrote to the Department of the Secretary of State the following letter, dated February 21st, 1877:—

WINNIPEG, 21st February, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward an offer from Mr. W. F. Alloway, for the performance of the transport for the present year.

In some cases he has, I observe, shaded his prices a little below that of last year.

The work was performed by Mr. Alloway to my entire satisfaction, and, I think the offer now made is as low as any responsible person can perform the work for.

It is desirable that I should know at as early a day as convenient, whether I am to enter into a contract with Alloway or advertise for tenders.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS NIXON.

Hon. R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

I received the following reply :—

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 20th June, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary of State has to-day approved of the tender of Mr. W. F. Alloway, dated 21st February, 1877, and forwarded with your letter of the same date, for the transport of Police stores from Winnipeg to the several Posts in the west for the present season.

I have written to you to-day with reference to certain supplies to be forwarded, and will communicate with you in the course of a few days with reference to transport to Cypress Hills.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FREDERICK WHITE,

T. NIXON, Esq.,
Winnipeg.

You will see by these letters that Mr. Alloway did not receive contracts so far as the North-West is concerned, without instructions from the Department.

1031. Now you have read a number of long documents about these things; did you not get work done by him without advertising for tenders?—I did.

1032. He used to send out supplies with teams and charge so much a team per day?—That is correct.

1033. No advertisements for those?—No.

1034. Were the amounts large?—Yes; because I was asked for teams nearly daily by the engineers on the Canada Pacific Railway, and I could not advertise in such cases.

1035. What check did you keep as to the number of days?—I knew that by the engineers.

1036. Did Mr. Alloway keep a livery stable?—No.

1037. He went to the livery stables himself and hired the teams?—He did; I tried to hire them myself, but found I had to pay much more than I could get Mr. Alloway to do it for.

1038. So you employed him to get the teams to go out?—If you will allow me: On one occasion when Mr. Alloway was away from home I wanted a team for Mr. Lucas and a messenger to go with it, and I found I would have to pay \$8 a day for a team to go out west, and I had to find the vehicle; whereas, if he had been at home, I could have got the horses and the vehicle for \$7.50 per day. That was the highest I would have had to pay; and I could have got the heavy vehicle for \$5 a day.

1039. What check did you keep of the number of days he was out, and the time of the team?—I knew by the receipts. I sent out freight by those teams, and I received the freight bills back again receipted by the engineer, with the date when the goods would arrive at their respective houses. There are nine or ten houses to, which I had to send goods, and the engineer of house No. 1, or No. 2, or No. 5, as the case might be, would send in a requisition for a certain quantity of goods, and I had to forward them immediately.

1039a. But what check had you on the time he was out; suppose he charged you for 12 days of his team, what check had you upon that charge—how did you know he was out 12 days?—I had no other check than what I have told you.

1040. The team had to go out to its destination and back again; what check had you upon the time actually required for the service?—As I stated before, I had the receipts of the engineers.

By Mr. Dymond :

1041. Were the receipts dated?—Certainly; I could tell by the dates the time required. If you will look over the accounts you will see that in one case I took off over \$60 for over-charges.

1042. Then he did over-charge?—Yes. He stated that he had a right to the charge owing to the bad state of the roads at the time, but of course I had nothing to do with that, though I believe the roads were unusually bad. The distance to the North-West Angle and back is 220 miles; there is no engineer's house at that point, but the goods had to be put in the Government storehouse in order to await the arrival of the Indians to take them across to Lake Deception, Keewatin and Oster-sund from the North-West Angle. Seven days was the time we allowed him for that trip.

1043. That is just what I wanted to know—whether you had any scale of distances. You did not allow him to charge as he pleased?—I certainly did not.

By Mr. Cartwright :

1044. Did you say that the distance to the North-West Angle was 220 miles?—No; I meant that was the distance there and back.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :

1045. You also employed him to buy horses?—Yes; that is his business.

1046. Did he charge what price he liked, or did you pay him a commission, or how?—No; I paid him no commission. He was paid under the direction of the engineer who wanted the horses. I did not see the horses; the engineer did.

1047. How did you pay Mr. Alloway for his trouble?—I paid the accounts that were brought in.

1048. Then you did not know the number of the horses and the details of each horses price, and so on?—I remember he had Mr. Lucas with him on one occasion, and of course he knew about the prices and the time.

1049. Who is Mr. Lucas?—The engineer in charge of the party.

1050. Was that the only occasion?—There might have been one or two others. I had him with me once or twice. I paid him no commission.

1051. But you do not know whether he received his commission in the prices he charged the Government?—I suppose he did.

1052. Do you know whether Mr. Doupé ever tendered for transport?—I do, Sir; I read his tender yesterday. I think he sent in but one tender.

1053. Was that at a cheaper rate than Mr. Alloway's?—It was. I notified Mr. Doupé that I would offer him the contract.

1054. Did he give security?—No; he did not bring security. I waited for him to do so. The tender is here (producing the tender).

1055. Did Mr. Alloway give security?—I will look and see. I know he did give security.

1056. On that occasion?—No; not on that occasion.

1057. He did not?—No; neither did Mr. Bannatyne, nor Thornton and Sutherland.

1058. Then, why was Mr. Doupé required to give security?—Because he was not in the business; because I had never dealt with him, and I did not know whether he could——

1059. Because you did not want to give him the contract?—I beg pardon. I am under oath, and I state that I asked him for his securities.

1060. Was that the reason—because you did not want to give him the contract?—I told you yesterday——

1061. I ask you the question?—It was not, Sir.

1062. What is Mr. Doupé's occupation?—I do not know Mr. Doupé, Sir.

1063. You do not know him?—No, Sir.

1064. Not at all; did you know his character?—No, Sir; I did not know his business. I knew nothing about him.

1065. Do you know that he is a surveyor or an engineer?—No, Sir; I know nothing about Mr. Doupé or his business.

1066. Did you write him telling him to give security?—No, Sir; I sent for him.

1067. You sent for him?—I did.

1068. You saw him?—I saw him.

1069. What conversation passed between you?—I told him I wanted him to give me the names of his sureties for the performance of the contract.

1070. And he did not do it?—I did not hear from him at the time.

1071. Did you hear from him afterwards?—I never did. I did not hear from him at all.

1072. Did you give out a contract for freighting across Lake Manitoba?—I did, Sir.

1073. To whom?—To Messrs. McMicken & Taylor.

1074. At what rate?—I can tell you, Sir, what point from Lake Manitoba. I have in my hand the tenders received for those places. Oh! I find I have not Lake Manitoba on this.

1075. What is the point from Lake Manitoba; there is a Hudson Bay post there. is there not?—(No answer).

1076. Well, I will ask you another question. Did Clark, the Hudson Bay Company's trader there, offer to do the transporting across the lake at 50 cents per 100 lbs., and did you give out the contract to another person at \$1?—I do not remember anything of that kind. I sent no goods from Winnipeg to Lake Manitoba at that time at all.

1077. At any time?—No, Sir.

1078. You do not remember giving out any contract for transport there?—Other than this for Indian supplies, which I was going to read.

1079. Well, read?—I advertised for the sending away of Indian supplies, and the names of the tenderers were: Abraham Quay, Vaughan Young, W. F. Alloway, Wm. R. Sinclair, McMicken & Taylor and Wm. S. Gibbons.

The places which I advertised for were: Fort Ellice, Fort Pelly, Qu'Appelle, Duck Bay, Touchwood Hills, Prince Albert, Fort Carleton, Fort Pitt, Battle River, Shoal River, Victoria, Edmonton, Rosseau River, Long Plain, St. Peters, Fort Alexander, Dog Head, Grand Rapids, The Pas, Norway House, Behrins River, Little Saskatchewan, Fairfield, Ebb and Flow, Riding Mountain House, North-West Angle, Rat Portage, Islington, English River, Swan Lake, Sandy Bay, Broken Head, Black River, Lake St. Martin, Water Hen River, Dog Creek, Shoal Lake (East), Fort Francis, Lac Seule.

"Abraham Quay refusing to accept for points for which he was the lowest, the whole contract was therefore awarded to McMicken & Taylor, who were found to be lowest on the whole.

(Signed) THOMAS NIXON."

1080. Then you do not remember giving a contract at any time for transport across Lake Manitoba?—I do not remember giving any contract for taking supplies across Lake Manitoba. I did bring a few supplies from Lake Manitoba, after having sold to the Hudson Bay Company all the flour that was in the store; and that contract was given to Mr. McKay, as well as I can recollect. It was some years ago.

1081. What did you pay him?—I do not remember.

1082. Do you know Mr. Clark, a Hudson Bay Company's trader?—I know Mr. Clark.

1083. Where does he live?—I am not quite sure.

1084. Did he ever tender?—No, Sir.

1085. Did he make any offer?—I cannot remember; he may have made me an offer. As near as I remember, those supplies which I spoke about were placed in the Hudson Bay Company's store by the engineers after they were done surveying. The largest amount of those supplies were flour, and that was all sold to the Hudson Bay Company.

1086. Then, you may have made a contract for bringing that across Lake Manitoba?—But I did not bring it.

1087. Did you bring any other thing across?—I did—the balance, which was not much.

1088. Did he make any offer to bring that?—I do not remember.

1089. Do you remember what you paid for bringing it?—I do not remember. I think it was Mr. McKay who brought it.

1090. Then it may be correct that Mr. Clark offered to do that for 50 cents?—It may be; but among all the miscellaneous papers which my accountant has put up, I do not find any such tender.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):

1091. Have you any recollection of any such tender?—I have not.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:

1092. There was no formal contract entered into?—There was not. There was not much to bring after the flour was sold.

By Mr. Wood:

1093. How much was there to bring?—About a cartload—a thousand pounds.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:

1094. Have you the giving out of contracts for beef? I have.

1095. For the Mounted Police?—No, Sir, for the Indians.

1096. Do you supply them with beef?—Yes, Sir.

1097. Do you know Captain Moore at Prince Albert Mission?—I do, Sir.

1098. Did he ever offer to supply you with beef for the police?—No, Sir.

1099. He made no offer?—He may have made an offer to the officer at Battleford, but not to me.

1100. Did he ever come to you?—No, Sir.

1101. You are certain he never made any offer to you?—I do not remember any offer to me by Captain Moore, and I think if he had made one I should have remembered, because I know him.

1102. And you remember no offer from him to supply the Mounted Police in the vicinity where he is living, with beef?—It will settle this question at once if I say to you that I do not purchase any beef for the Mounted Police out there, and of course I do not know anything about it.

By Mr. Cartwright:

1103. What special locality is that?—Prince Albert Mission; it is in the neighborhood of Battleford.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:

1104. Who purchased for that locality?—I do not know, Sir.

1105. Would it be the officer in charge of the police?—I presume it would.

1106. It did not come under your cognizance?—No, Sir.

1107. Did you pay the bill?—I did not pay the bill.

1108. Then are there two paymasters for those supplies to the police?—I do not know whether there was any bought there or not.

1109. Did not you say you bought some for them?—I supply them with bacon.

1110. Do not the police get beef there?—I believe they have beef. They have cattle which they feed themselves.

1111. But are the police at Battleford supplied with beef?—I do not know, Sir.

1112. Would it not be in the course of your duty to know whether they were supplied with beef?—I do not know whether it would or not.

1113. Have you the paying provision of the force?—I have not, Sir.

1114. Who is the other person who has the provisioning?—It is done from the Department, at least, I presume so.

1115. Then you have only the provision for part of the police?—That is all.

1116. Then you are purveyor to part of the police?—Yes; I suppose so.

1117. And you mean the Department here in Ottawa pays the other?—Yes; Sir.

1118. What rate used you to pay for beef for the Indians and Mounted Police?— $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents was the contract price for the Indians.

1119. When?—Last May and June.

1120. What was the rate paid before then?—I never bought any before for the Indians.

1121. Did you buy any for the Mounted Police before then?—I do not remember just at the moment what I paid Mr. McKay, but I think it was 10 cents at Swan River for the Mounted Police.

1122. Was that 10 cents for live weight?—No, Sir; dressed weight.

1123. You have said you never bought any for the Mounted Police in the Battleford Division?—Yes; I was speaking of Battleford.

1124. Did you buy any at Shoal Lake?—Yes, Sir; and Swan River. It was only last winter, I think, that I bought for those points.

1125. Had you any further tenders for the supply of beef?—For the Indians do you mean?

1126. Yes?—I had. I had one from the Hudson Bay Company, I think, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, dressed beef.

1127. When was that?—At the same time.

1128. Was that the only tender?—Directly, it was the only tender. I now come to a tender which may be regarded as none, and I will have to trespass a little on the time of the Committee while I read and explain it. I received this document:—

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
WINNIPEG, 2nd May, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you enclosed a letter of the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, enclosing copy of two letters of Mr. DeMers, with regard to the supply of beef and cattle during next summer.

Also a letter of Mr. James Graham of Prince Albert on the same subject.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. A. N. PROVENCHER.
Acting Superintendent.

THOMAS NIXON, Esq.,
Parveyor, Winnipeg.

This is the letter referred to at Ottawa:—

OTTAWA, 12th October, 1876.

SIR,—I enclose for your information and evidence in the matter, copy of a letter from Mr. T. Y. DeMers, tendering for the supply of cattle, live or dressed, for the use of the Indians in Manitoba and the North-West Territories; also copy of a subsequent letter from that gentleman on the same subject; and have to request that you will notify Mr. DeMers when the next supply of cattle will be required, in order that he may have an opportunity of competing with other tenderers.

Mr. DeMers' address in Manitoba is Winnipeg.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. A. MEREDITH,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Lt.-Col. J. A. N. PROVENCHER,
Acting Indian Superintendent, Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

Here is what purports to be a tender:—

RUSSELL HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 3rd October, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to tender for the supply of cattle, either live or dressed weight, to the Indians in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which has or may be decided by the Department of the Interior—

1st. I will undertake to deliver cattle, dressed weight, in any quantity and at any one given point south of Edmonton at seven cents per lb., or $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents live weight, the duty being paid by myself, on the condition that the quantity to be supplied and the place of delivery shall be made known to me on or before the 1st day of March, 1877.

2nd. I will undertake to deliver, in the course of the summer, first-class stock cattle (Durham breed), such as milch cows, bulls and working oxen, at the following places for the figure opposite each respective place, to wit:—

At Edmonton, for 4 cents per lb., live weight.

At Battle River, for $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. do

At Pitt, for 5 cents per lb., live weight.

At McLeod, for $3\frac{1}{8}$ cents per lb. do

At Qu'Appelle, for 7 cents per lb. do

At Winnipeg, for 8 cents do do

I beg respectfully to call your attention to the fact that in most cases cattle shipped for the butcher shops can be sold at a figure below the price obtained for cattle selected for stocking a farm, in which case the breed, the age, the soundness and the working quality are exclusively taken into consideration. The above schedule is made in that view. Although my residence is at present in Montana, where I own large herds of cattle, I am a Canadian by birth and a British subject; and I have already taken steps to invest largely in Manitoba, which will become my home at no distant period.

If requested, I can furnish good and sufficient security for the fulfilment of any contract. A letter from the Department directed to me at the Russell House in this city will reach me at any time, and I would feel extremely obliged if my present tender would receive an early and favorable consideration at your hand.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) T. Y. DEMERS.

To the Hon. D. LAIRD,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Here is also another:—

RUSSELL HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 9th October, 1876.

SIR,—With reference to your communication of the 6th instant, I beg leave to inform the Department of the Interior that my address in Manitoba is at Winnipeg Post Office; permit me, Sir, to remind you respectfully that my offer to supply cattle, live or dressed, for the Indians of the North-West Territories, as I understand those in Manitoba have already or are having all their supply given to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) T. Y. DEMERS.

The Honorable D. LAIRD,
Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Though I regarded this, or tried to regard it, as a tender, I use the word "indirect" because I did not receive it for two months after Mr. DeMers said he must know about it. He was not in Winnipeg, but he purported to have an agent there to whom I sent. I had only two other tenders; that of Mr. McKay at 12½c., and that of the Hudson Bay Company at 12½c., and I was anxious to get the beef at as low a rate as possible—lower than 12½c. if I could. I sent for the Hon. Joseph Royal and Mr. Gouin, and they told me they thought that Mr. DeMers could supply the beef at Sc. per pound. You will observe that he only offers to send the beef to one of the places at which I wanted it, namely, Edmonton. I wanted no beef south of that; all the points to which I had to send it were east of that—onward towards Winnipeg. I asked Mr. Gouin where Mr. De Mers was, and he said he was in Montana. I asked him how soon could a telegram reach him, and he replied four days. I said I thought two days was sufficient; that I would give him that time, and that he could telegraph. He said he lived twenty-five miles from the telegraph office. I replied that even then two days were enough. Mr. Royal telegraphed to him, but when the time was up he came to me and said he had not heard from him. I gave him two days longer and still he was not heard from, and so on until fourteen days had elapsed. I then drove out—it was on the Queen's Birthday I remember—to Hon. James McKay, and gave the contract to him at 12½c.

1129. I will read you Mr. DeMers story. Here is the letter he addressed to the Department of the Interior:

(*Memorandum.*)

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 31st August, 1877.

The facts are briefly these:—I went to Ottawa in October last, and while there wrote the Minister of the Interior, offering to furnish beef at such places and in such quantity in the North-West Territory as the Government would require during the summer of 1877, at the price of eight cents per pound. I received no answer at that time to this letter, but the Hon. Letellier de St. Just, in speaking of it to me informed me that he would strongly recommend the acceptance of my tender, on account of the very low price, and was sure that I would get it.

In the Winnipeg papers tenders were afterwards asked for the supply of beef and other articles in the North-West, by Thomas Nixon, Esq., to be put in by the 10th of May, 1877. I am given to understand that my tender of eight cents per pound was sent by the Department to J. A. N. Provencher, Esq., Indian Commissioner, who gave it to Mr. Nixon about ten days before the opening of the tenders called for by the advertisement. On the day of the opening of the tenders, Mr. Nixon, not knowing my address, asked Mr. Gouin of this place to telegraph me that my tender, being the lowest, was accepted. This, Mr. Gouin did in the telegram, a copy of which is appended, exhibit A. I received Mr. Gouin's telegram on the 21st of May, and at once sent to the telegraph office, distant one hundred and twenty-five miles, the telegraphic answer herewith, a copy of which is appended as exhibit B.

On receipt of my telegram on the 26th of May, Mr. Gouin saw Mr. Nixon and informed him that I had accepted the contract, and had made provisions for so doing. Mr. Nixon informed Mr. Gouin that he was two days too late, and that the contract was given to other parties. Mr. Gouin telegraphed this statement of Mr. Nixon's to me, but as I live one hundred and twenty-five miles from the boundary line, I did not receive any notice till my cattle had already started and were across the boundary line.

I am also informed by Mr. Gouin that the day before the contract was awarded by Mr. Nixon to Mr. McKay, that he called upon Mr. Gouin and informed him that he could wait no longer, and would award the contract elsewhere. Whereupon Mr. Gouin showed Mr. Nixon a letter written by me some time before, stating that as I felt sure of my tender being the lowest, I had already made every arrangement, and that some of my cattle had started. Mr. Nixon refused to wait, and Mr. McKay got the contract at fifty-five per cent. over my tender, making a difference in cost to the Government of nearly six thousand dollars.

The consequences to me of the above facts have been that I have suffered serious loss, and as it seems to me so inexplicable that the Government should pay 12½ cents when they could get beef at eight cents per pound, and Mr. Nixon's conduct has been so peculiar in the matter throughout, that I feel compelled to respectfully ask that you will cause an investigation to be made into the circumstances of the case, in which event, though I desire and have intended to leave here in a few days, I will remain and be prepared to substantiate all that I have herein stated.

I may also state that upon my arrival here I waited upon Mr. Nixon and reproaching him for his action, he assured me that if I would hold my tongue, there were other contracts to be given, and he would see that my cattle were still taken.

I beg respectfully to remain, Sir,
Your humble servant,
T. Y. DEMERS.

(Copy.)

WINNIPEG, 12th May, 1877.

Your tender for dressed beef, made October last, Ottawa, accepted to-day. Will you still fill contract. Quantity required: hundred and thirty thousand pounds, delivered from July to September, at different posts North-West. Draft thousand dollars sent to-day. Answer immediately.

(Signed) W. F. GOUIN.

T. Y. DEMERS, Esq.,
Frenchtown, Misjoola Co.,
Montana Territory, U.S.

(Copy.)

NORTH-WESTERN TELEGRAPH Co.,
Dated, DEER LODGE, MONTANA, 25th May, 1877.

Will fill contract. Write C. Allard at Cassil Lake to leave cattle required there for at the proper place. Himself will soon start.

(Signed) T. Y. DEMERS,
Via Helena.

1130. Now, Mr. Nixon, when you called on Mr. Gouin, did he show you a letter written by Mr. DeMers, that he felt sure his tender would be accepted?—I will read you Mr. Gouin's letter:—

WINNIPEG, 20th August.

DEAR SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., relative to a contract said to have been awarded to Mr. T. Y. DeMers, and to state in reply what I knew in the matter.

1st. That on receipt of a letter from Mr. Demers, received here on the 8th May, asking me to ascertain whether or not he could get the contract to supply beef, I immediately called on you and had a conversation on the subject; I told you that I would see the Hon. Jos. Royal, and that likely, as some business transactions were pending between them, he (Mr. Royal), would have no objections to become surety and arrange matters with you for Mr. DeMers.

2nd. I do recollect of your saying to me that you would accept of Mr. DeMers' tender, and asking the Hon. Mr. Royal and myself to telegraph Mr. DeMers if he would fill said contract. I did so.

3rd. I recollect having stated to you that, from enquiries made, I was informed that the distance from the telegraph office to Frenchtown, where Mr. DeMers resides,

was about twenty-five miles, and that if Mr. DeMers was at home, there was a possibility of getting his answer in three or four days.

4th. To my knowledge you waited some twelve or fourteen days for an answer from Mr. DeMers, and I recollect of having then stated to you that I thought the reason why such answer was not received was that Mr. DeMers could not be at home, or was on his way to Winnipeg.

5th. I recollect having stated to Mr. DeMers on his arrival here, that he was to blame for not answering sooner, and that it was unfortunate he had lost the contract in neglecting to reply in time. He then informed me that he could not have done so sooner, as the distance from his place to the telegraph office was 125 miles.

6th. I have no knowledge that Mr. DeMers had sent a messenger to distribute his cattle further than what I understood from himself that he had done so. From a letter received from him dated 21st April, he stated that he had started his herd of cattle and horses, and he intended to drive them by way of Qu'Appelle Lake.

7th. To your seventh query, I might say that in private conversation with the Hon. James McKay, I told him that Mr. DeMers had started his cattle, and that they were on their way here, and that if he wanted cattle to fill his contract he could buy them from Mr. DeMers at a reasonable rate, and also would save him the trouble and expense to drive cattle from here; of course, I could not tell him then in what part of the territory the cattle were.

8th. I have no personal knowledge of any money having been paid or received by anyone to set aside Mr. DeMers' tender.

The above answer will equally apply to your last query.

In conclusion I would state that my connection with Mr. DeMers in this matter was purely under obligations to him as a friend and acquaintance, and nothing else.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. F. GOUIN.

Tuos. NIXON, Esq.,
Winnipeg.

You will observe that I had no tender from Mr. DeMers at eight cents—no tender for the supply of beef, good, bad, or indifferent, for any point east of Edmonton, and I wanted it nowhere else. The original of this letter is in the Department of the Interior.

1131. He speaks then of having a letter from Mr. DeMers, dated 21st of April?—He does.

1132. Did he show you that letter?—I do not think he did; but that is a point upon which I would not be positive.

1133. Then you don't know whether he told you the cattle were to be delivered at unsuitable places?—It is stated in the letter which has been read before that they would not suit, as the cattle were one thousand miles away.

1134. He says in this letter that he offered to furnish the beef at such places and in such quantities as the Government would require?—Well, I have only to say that the tender I read to you is the only document I ever received, and it was sent from the Department of the Interior.

1135. Well, it is rather unfortunate when a large saving could have been effected to the Government, that a little more pains was not taken to communicate with him earlier, considering that a tender had been put in the previous autumn, offering to supply it at a much less sum than it had ever been got for before. But, of course, it was not your fault as it only reached you a fortnight after the opening of the tenders?—I beg your pardon, not a fortnight, only three days.

1136. There was an opportunity of saving a considerable sum of money, by striving to communicate a little more particularly with Mr. DeMers?—You will observe the price of beef is not mentioned only at one place, all the rest is for live weight, and at a tremendously long distance. At that point we only wanted 3,000

pounds. Now, if you will permit me, I will go on. "I will undertake to deliver in the course of the summer, first-class stock cattle, Durham breed, such as milch cows, bulls and working oxen, at the following places for the figure opposite each respective place, to wit:

- At Edmonton, for 4 cents per lb., live weight.
- At Battle River, for $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., live weight.
- At Pitt, for $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., live weight.
- At McLeod, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., live weight.
- At Qu'Appelle, for 7 cents per lb., live weight.
- At Winnipeg, for 8 cents per lb., live weight."

By Mr. Macdougall, Elgin :

1137. Throughout all those prices the term "dress weight" does not occur?—No, Sir; it does not occur.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :

1138. It is not in the tender?—The first one only—Edmonton.

By Mr. Mills :

1139. How do those prices compare with those actually paid?—They are higher; but by buying at those prices I saved a great deal of money, even if I had given the contract to McKay.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :

1140. Do you know what the difference is between live weight and dress weight?—Fully double—a little more. It is on the overside of double.

By Mr. Sinclair :

1141. It depends on the state of the cattle?—It is over double in our country, being grass fed.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick :

1142. Why did you agree to take Mr. DeMers' tender?—I did not agree to take it.

1143. Did you not tell Mr. Gouin you would accept it? No, Sir; I never did. I told him to communicate with DeMers to see if he would accept the contract at 8 cents.

1144. But he telegraphs "Your tender was accepted to-day?"—I did not write that telegram.

1145. Then, that is not correct?—It is not.

1146. You did not agree to accept the tender?—No, Sir; the letter showed that I asked him if he was prepared to fill the contract at that figure.

1147. Was Mr. Alloway at all interested in getting this contract for Mr. McKay?—Not that I know of.

1148. Did he ever come to you about it?—I do not know that he did.

1149. Did he or did he not?—Not that I know of.

1150. But you would have known it if any one would?—I believe I would.

1151. Did Mr. Alloway come to you about the contract?—He may have done so.

1152. Who else could know, if you do not, Mr. Nixon; I ask you if he came?—I say I do not know whether he did or not.

1153. I do not know of anyone else we can get to give evidence on that point?

—Well, I do not know. I have no recollection of Mr. Alloway coming.

1154. Have you any recollection of having any conversation with Mr. Alloway about this contract before you gave it out?—No, Sir.

1155. He did not interest himself to get this contract for Mr. McKay?—Not that I know of. I do not see why he should.

1156. I am asking you the question?—Not that I know of.

1157. Is it likely you would have remembered it?—It is, Sir.

1158. And you do not remember?—I do not remember that he interested himself about getting this contract for Mr. McKay.

1159. Did he speak to you about the contract at all?—He may have done so; I have no remembrance of it.

1160. You have no remembrance of his speaking to you?—I have not.

1161. Directly or indirectly?—Directly or indirectly.

1162. You think you would have remembered it if he had spoken to you?—I think so.

1163. Did he speak to you about all the contracts you had to give out?—No, Sir; I do not know that he did.

1164. He had not the "inside track" of your office?—I believe he did speak to me about some tenders, because he put in a tender himself for freighting, and did not get the contract.

1165. What was that for?—For freighting. I am speaking of the supplies which we were transporting at that time. Here is the whole mass of documents, but it would take me a long time to look up such matter.

1166. You did not talk to Mr. Alloway about this contract?—Not that I know of. I do not remember having any conversation with him on the subject.

1167. Do you know where Mr. Alloway is now?—He is in Winnipeg, I believe, Sir.

1168. Was he not here lately?—He was, Sir. I kept him ten days so that he might come before the Committee; he remained here for ten days at my request.

1169. There is one question I wish to ask in relation to Mr. Bannatyne's contract. You stated that Mr. Scott's evidence about the opening of the tenders could not have been correct, because Mr. Bannatyne had not put in a tender on that occasion?—I do not know that I put it in that way, Sir.

1170. How did you put it?—I think I was asked the question if I had any tender from Mr. Bannatyne, and I said the tender was from Mr. Strang, if I remember aright.

1171. You said there was no tender from Mr. Bannatyne?—Yes, Sir.

1172. Is it not considered in Winnipeg and by yourself that Mr. Strang's tenders and Mr. Bannatyne's tenders are the same?—I do not know; I would not say whether it was or not.

1173. Do not you consider that the tenders of Mr. Strang and Mr. Bannatyne are the same?—I do not know, as I have answered the Committee before, what relations exist between Mr. Bannatyne and Mr. Strang in relation to those tenders; it is not my business.

1174. But did you not consider that Mr. Strang's tender was the same as Mr. Bannatyne's?—I had no business to think of Mr. Bannatyne's business.

1175. You had a great deal of business to think about it; you were employed to get those tenders, and you ought to know the persons to whom you gave contracts. Did you or did you not consider that Mr. Strang's and Mr. Bannatyne's tenders were one and the same?—My sole business in Winnipeg——

1176. Answer that question?—Allow me to answer it in the way I wish.

1177. But answer it?—I have nothing to do with thinking about Mr. Bannatyne's business.

1178. I did not ask you that?—I beg your pardon. You asked me if I "considered," and that means thinking.

1179. But did you or did you not consider that Mr. Strang's tender was the same as that of Mr. Bannatyne?—My sole business in Winnipeg is to buy goods as well as I can, and I do not care who the man is, if he sends me the lowest tender and can fill the contract, and the goods are what they ought to be, I will give it to him.

1180. That is not my question; did you or did you not consider Mr. Strang's tender the same as Mr. Bannatyne's?—(No answer.)

1181. Did you or did you not consider that Mr. Strang's tender was in all respects the same as Mr. Bannatyne's?—I have already told you that I did not know what relations existed between them.

1182. I did not ask you that question. Did you or did you not know that a tender from Mr. Strang was the same in all respects as one from Mr. Bannatyne?—They never told me that it was so.

1183. There is no use fencing about the question?—I am not fencing about it; I made no enquiry.

1184. If you know, say "Yes," and if you do not know say "No;" did you know whether a tender from Mr. Strang was the same in all respects as one from Mr. Bannatyne?—I got the goods from Mr. Bannatyne's house.

1185. Answer and be done?—You are asking me if it is my business to——

1186. No, I am not?—Then I will not answer the question.

1187. You refuse to answer the question?—I do, Sir.

1188. I ask if it is not a proper question to be put; did you or did you not know whether a tender from Mr. Strang was in all respects the same as one from Mr. Bannatyne?—That is putting the question fairly.

1189. What is your answer?—I do not know what relations existed between Mr. Bannatyne and Mr. Strang.

1190. Do you know that Mr. Strang is chief clerk or manager in Mr. Bannatyne's establishment?—He is manager of Mr. Bannatyne's business.

1191. Then he often tenders for Mr. Bannatyne, does he not?—Yes, Sir; in Mr. Bannatyne's name.

1192. And when he tenders in his own name, the goods come from Mr. Bannatyne's store?—They do.

1193. Then a tender from Mr. Strang is virtually one from Mr. Bannatyne?—That is the conclusion.

1194. Then you know it?—I know that I get the goods at Mr. Bannatyne's store when Mr. Strang puts in a tender.

By Mr. Plumb :

1195. I understood you to say, a little while ago, in making your statement with regard to Mr. DeMers, that no contract had been awarded to him and you did not intend to accept his tender?—No, Sir.

1196. You said you did not accept his tender?—I had no tender from him.

1197. Then what does this statement mean which was read here and to which you did not take exception: "I have to acknowledge your letter of the 15th inst., relative to giving the contract to T. Y. DeMers, and beg to state in reply what I know of the matter. I recollect you saying to me you would accept Mr. DeMers' tender;" You say you would not accept his tender because he did not propose to deliver the beef where you wanted it?—No, Sir; I beg your pardon. You are entirely astray there. The conversation between Gouin, Royal and myself (those were DeMers' friends), led me to suppose that DeMers would supply beef at 8c. There is no such mention of 8c. in the tender. I said: "Well, you telegraph to DeMers and ask him if he will accept the contract if it is given to him."

1198. "I recollect you saying to me you would accept Mr. DeMers tender?"—Certainly; I think I would have given him the contract.

1199. "And asked me to see if he would accept the contract?"—That is right.

1200. You said a little while ago that the reason why you gave the contract to McKay was because Mr. DeMers did not tender?—I did not hear from DeMers for fourteen days, and then I gave the contract to McKay.

1201. Do you consider it your duty, as the purveyor of the Government, to take every possible pains to get what is furnished the Government at the lowest prices?—I think I have shown that conclusively on this examination.

1202. Was it not your duty, when about to give out a contract, and you had information that supplies could be furnished apparently at a much less rate, to take every possible means to ascertain that fact?—It was.

1203. You say you waited twelve days for the reply of Mr. DeMers and awarded the contract on the thirteenth. Suppose you had waited a couple of days longer, would it have done any harm?—I had to have the beef at a certain point, 400, 500,

600, 700 or 1,000 miles away, at a certain day. I had then waited longer than I agreed to do. My agreement was that I should only wait two days.

1204. No, Sir; that was not the agreement, that was your stipulation?—I waited ten days longer than the longest time asked me.

1205. You state that at first you proposed only to wait two days, and that you thought that was sufficient time. Was that, do you think, a reasonable time in which to communicate with a gentleman who lived in Montana?—Well, there is Mr. Gouin's letter, in which he says that the distance from the telegraph office was only twenty-five miles; I did not know that it was 125.

1206. Well, you know that the distance was long, and the communication uncertain; did you consider from the important nature of the contract, that this was sufficient time?—I have shown that I waited fourteen days.

1207. But in the first place you proposed to wait only two days?—Well; I wanted to hurry them up.

1208. I wish to know, Mr. Nixon, if it is your business in the North-West to endeavor to protect the Government by purchasing your supplies and employing labor at the lowest possible prices?—It is.

1209. You had information, at least you supposed you had information, that Mr. DeMers could furnish supplies of beef at a certain price?—Verbal information.

1210. You had that information?—Verbally.

1211. I do not ask whether you had it verbally or not; you had that information?—I had it verbally.

1213. Having had that information, I now ask you why, in the interests of the Government, you did not give a reasonable time to hear from Mr. DeMers?—I did give more than a reasonable time.

1214. Why did you only give two days in the first place?—Because we desired to know at once. As I have already explained to the Committee, I had to deliver that beef at certain places by a certain date, and it was necessary that I should start the cattle as early as possible.

1215. It evidently was not necessary that you should do it in two days, for by your own statement you waited fourteen. If it was necessary to fix two days' time, why did you allow fourteen?—So that I might get the beef cheap for the Government.

1216. Why then did not you give another two days, or another week on the same principle; why did you then close it?—Because I thought I had then waited a longer time than was prudent.

1217. Now, you told us that in 1875 you had to do with the different classes of supplies; you classified the supplies in two different lines, one of them being the main supplies, which, I understood you to say, you purchased by tender. You say that flour, bacon, and oats—the heavy articles, belonged to this class. You are asked in Question 682 what the other class was, and you say "It would be very multifarious; I had to buy from door-scrapers, upwards, to water barrels." You are then asked why you pursued a different course with regard to the two classes, and your answer is "From day to day, in the year 1875, I was asked by the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police for articles which I had no previous knowledge might be required, and I had to go into the open market and purchase them. I could not ask for definite quantities because I did not know the articles were wanted. That was with respect to the Mounted Police," and so on. Now, I wish to ask you if that practice has been continued since 1875?—It has not.

1218. Since that difficulty was removed, you have in all cases asked for tenders for supplies for the North-West?—Yes, sir, I think I may answer that question fully. In the advertisement which I read yesterday they were not asked for because I was not aware they were required.

1219. What were not required?—The smaller articles.

1220. You say that in 1875 you were not aware that the smaller articles were required?—And in 1876 I advertised as I was instructed.

1221. I want to know whether in all cases after that difficulty was removed in 1875 you asked for tenders for supplies and for labour?—I find I did, Sir, in 1877.

1222. I did not ask that; did you in all cases?—I did not in all cases.

1223. If not, why not?—From what I explained the other day.

1224. What was that; because in 1875 the articles of which they notified—?—It was the same in 1876. I had to send to the respective houses from day to day, and from week to week, certain supplies, and those supplies were multifarious. For the supply of the larger quantities and the larger articles I had tenders.

1225. Did you consider it desirable in all cases to get supplies and labor by tender and award the contract to the lowest tenderer—I mean in the interests of the Government?—I did not. If you will allow me I will give you an instance. In the article of oats, one merchant offered at 69 cents, another at 65 cents; and the one who put in the tender at the higher figure went to the other and asked him to withdraw his tender at 65 cents, and then they would divide between them.

1226. What then?—He refused to do it.

1227. Who refused?—The one who put in the tender at the smaller figure.

1228. What is the application of that?—Well, they were laying a trap for me in that particular instance.

1229. What did you do?—The smaller tender was accepted.

1230. But this was not what I asked about?—That is an instance to show that it is not always desirable to ask for tenders. The month before I left tenders were asked for 165,000 ties, and three or four of the lowest tenders withdrew.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick:

1231. What was that contract awarded at?—At 44 cents a tie. I had tenders at 25, 27, 30, 33, and I think at 35 cents, and those five withdrew, though I offered it to them respectively over and over again.

By Mr. Plumb:

1232. Why did not you advertise again?—I had not time.

1233. In any such case would it not be your duty, in the interests of the Government, when you see these combinations and have evidence of them as you had in that case, to refuse to receive any of those tenders and to advertise again?—Are you alluding to—?

1234. I am alluding to what you stated in regard to those ties?—I understand the question now. My direct instructions from the Department were to give the contract to the lowest tenderer. I reported that the lowest tenderer refused to accept. I was then told to give it to the next, and I made a similar report. My instructions were then to “fall back till you come to one who will accept.” I did so.

1235. Did you take it upon yourself to suggest in any way, or advise for the protection of the Government, a different course from that?—I reported that, in my judgment, they could not be got out for less than 35 cents.

1236. But you paid 44 cents?—Yes; the man at 35 cents would not accept.

1237. I want to know if, after having had experience in 1875 of the difficulty of being suddenly called on to purchase supplies, you ever attempted to bring about a different state of things—whether you interfered in any way to relieve yourself of the difficulty of buying in the open market; did you suggest any arrangement?—Nothing except what I explained, of going from merchant to merchant and getting the prices of those supplies, and purchasing from the man who was the lowest.

1238. You stated that in 1875 you were able to buy a good many supplies—your chief supplies—by tender, because you were aware of what you wanted?—I will read my report to the Department on that particular subject.

1239. I would rather you would answer my question in regard to any smaller supplies?—I made a report to the Premier on that particular subject. It is as follows:—

WINNIPEG, 24th January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith certain Reports asked for by the Secretary:—

No. 1 Contains statement showing the names and addresses of parties from whom I have purchased the greater quantity of supplies; also the prices paid for the principal articles, particularizing the instances in which tenders were asked for and obtained.

No. 2 Shows the amount of stores and supplies remaining in the storehouse on the 17th inst.

No. 3 Shows the total amount disbursed by me up to the 31st day of December.

No. 4 Shows the number of parties and men engaged in the service of the Canada Pacific Railway Survey, and towards whom I have acted as purveyor and paymaster up to the 31st day of December.

Previous to making my first and most extensive purchases of provisions for divisions L and P, I invited tenders, supplying myself from Higgins & Young, whose offer was a shade below that of the others. I have, however, found it fully as cheap to buy in open market, making my purchases from the merchants who keep the largest, most varied and best assorted stocks, not by any means confining myself to any one house and making the purchases only as the exigency of the service demanded: *i.e.*, purchasing the supplies required as per the requisition of the engineer at the time that such supplies were actually needed. By this mode of procedure, I kept no provisions lying in the storehouse, and was therefore enabled to procure such articles as were fresh and good.

My experience during the past year leads me to say that it is the better way to continue to purchase as the actual necessity arises rather than lay in large stocks at one time, from which to furnish the supplies needed. I have departed from the method mentioned only in the article of flour, finding that it was advancing to an exorbitantly high figure (eleven dollars per barrel), on account of the early period of the closing of navigation on the Red River; I purchased a supply (50 bags) in advance of the actual requirements.

The prices paid up to the close of the year have been but very little above the rate paid early in the season, although the price of all kinds of provisions has advanced in this city with a rapidity unprecedented.

* * * * *

1240. Then I understand that you recommended by that letter a system of purchasing in the open market?—Yes.

1241. And you have carried on your business at Winnipeg for the Government on that principle?—No, Sir, I have not.

1242. You have in many instances?—Only in 1876. In 1877 I departed from that rule, and asked for tenders for six months' supplies.

1243. For everything?—Yes.

1244. Why did you change your course of procedure—your system?—Because I wanted supplies for that time. I will explain. We desired only to send out to the engineer's once in four months the full amount of supplies instead of sending as before from week to week, so as to get the full amount for the six months; and I advertised.

1245. Why did you change the system?—I have explained why.

1246. No. Why ask for supplies for six months?—Because Mr. Rowan and myself decided that we would not in future send the supplies out to the engineers weekly or daily, as the case might be.

1247. Which system was the best for the Government?—I do not think there was any difference.

1248. Then if there was no difference, why did you change?—I have told you that instead of 2½ lbs. of tea I went and bought 100, 200 or 300 lbs.; and instead of buying 5 lbs. of sugar I went and bought all that was required for the whole six months. I had to send nearly the whole off at one time in 1876.

1249. Then, as Government purveyor, you bought $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of tea and 5 lbs. of sugar in the open market up to 1877; do we understand that?—No, Sir.

1250. You have just stated that instead of buying $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of tea and 5 lbs. of sugar, as you did previously, you commenced buying a larger supply?—Yes; but I explained that I went round and got the prices from the merchants.

1251. I ask the question whether, prior to that time you bought, as the Government purveyor, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of tea and 5 lbs. of sugar; I just ask that question?—I had to buy small quantities.

1252. You stated that you bought $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of tea and 5 lbs. of sugar?—If you will permit me, I will read an invoice to show the nature of the purchases. It is as follows:—"30th June, 1876—6 lbs. tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pepper, 5 lbs. beans, 5 lbs. rice, 7 lbs. dried apples; July 13—12 lbs. candles, 100 lbs. bran; July 14—1 barrel salt, 2 lbs. pepper, 37 lbs. rice, 39 lbs. dried apples; January 13—125 lbs. flour, 6 lbs. tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pepper;" and so it has been.

By Mr. Langevin :

1253. I would like to know whether you advertised^s for tenders for those railway ties you spoke about?—I did, Sir.

1254. Have you a copy of the advertisement here?—I think I have. No; I do not see it here, but this (producing a paper) is the list of tenders.

1255. Could you procure a copy of the advertisement by to-morrow?—I could, Sir.

1256. Do you remember what conditions were imposed on the tenderers; were they to deposit any sum of money; were they to give security, or what?—They were to deposit a sum of money and give security.

1257. What sum of money was to be deposited?—Five per cent., I think of the amount of the contract.

By Mr. Macdougall, (Elgin) :

1258. Is there any record of it, any document?—That is not mentioned in the advertisement; I received instructions from the Department to that effect.

By Mr. Langevin :

1259. After the advertisement had been published?—Yes, Sir.

1260. Then, when the parties came to your office, I suppose you had blank forms to supply them with?—I had not.

1261. I suppose they came for information?—Yes, Sir.

1262. Did you tell them that they had to deposit a certain sum of money?—Not at first; I did not know it.

1263. When the tenders came, did the tenderers put any sum of money in your hands?—No, Sir. I have found the advertisement calling for those tenders.

1264. Perhaps you will be good enough to read it so that it may go on record?—

Witness read the advertisement, which was as follows :
"Tenders will be received, addressed to the undersigned, at the Canadian Pacific Railway Office, Winnipeg, until noon of Monday the 4th of February next, for 155,000 railway ties, in lots of not less than 5,000, to be delivered on or about the 30th June, 1878, as follows:—

75,000 at St. Boniface; 60,000 at Rat River; 30,000 at River Rosseau.

A limited proportion of the above may be delivered at intermediate points as approved by the inspector. The ties will be eight feet long, flattened on two opposite sides to a uniform thickness of six inches; the flattened surface being not less than six inches wide at the small end.

The timber will be tamarack, oak, princess' pine and spruce; the aggregate number of the two latter kinds not to exceed one-fourth of the whole at each place of delivery.

(Signed)

THOMAS NIXON

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 24th January, 1878."

1265. What is the date of the advertisement?—24th January, 1878.
 1266. And you called for tenders, for what day?—4th February.
 1267. That would be how many days between?—Eleven days.
 1168. Do I understand, Mr. Nixon, that no deposit of money was made by the tenderers?—No, Sir; by none of them.
 1269. Did they give the names of the sureties, with their signatures, for the fulfilment of the contract or not?—Some of them did, I think; most of them did not.
 1270. Have you a list of the tenderers here?—Yes, Sir; I have.
 1271. Will you please refer to it?—Yes, Sir.
 1272. I want to know if the five lowest tenderers gave the names of any sureties?—I would have to refer to their tenders to ascertain that satisfactorily to my own mind.
 1273. You have the tenders there?—Yes; No. 28, Ridout, I find, has given me none. The first one, I find, is Antoine Bissonnette & Co., offering Joseph Lemay, Esq., as security.
 1274. Is that the lowest?—It is not.

THOMAS NIXON.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
 THURSDAY, 18th April, 1878.

Committee met.—Mr. Young in the Chair.

Mr. NIXON re-called and further examined:—

By Mr. Langevin:

1275. Can you lay before the Committee the advertisement that was published by you calling for tenders for 175,000 ties?—That is it, Sir (producing it.)
 1276. The number is 165,000, not 175,000?—Yes, 165,000.
 1277. Did you call for these tenders in accordance with instructions from headquarters at Ottawa?—I did, Sir.
 1278. Those instructions were sent to you from the Public Works Department?—By telegraph.
 1279. Have you a copy of those instructions?—I do not find, Sir, that they furnished me this morning with a copy of that telegram, but the advertisement you hold in your hand is the same as the telegram which was sent me. It was worded in the same way.
 1280. Do you say that the advertisement you have just produced, and which has been fyled here, is the advertisement as telegraphed to you from the headquarters at Ottawa?—That is right, Sir.
 1281. It is dated the 24th of January, at Winnipeg?—Yes.
 1282. When was this published in Winnipeg or anywhere else?—On the date there mentioned.
 1283. The 24th of January?—Yes.
 1284. Do you remember when you received this telegram?—I do not. It might be the same day or the day before.
 1285. You have no paper or note by which you could ascertain the exact date?—I have not.
 1286. In what papers was it published?—In the *Manitoba Free Press*, the *Standard* and the *Métis*, a French paper.
 1287. Those papers are published in Winnipeg?—Yes; the *Métis* is published in St. Boniface, on the other side of the river.
 1288. They are not daily papers?—The *Standard* and *Métis* are not; the *Free Press* is.
 1289. The others are weekly papers?—Yes.

1290. It is an advertisement calling for tenders for Monday, the 4th of February ?
—Yes, Sir.

1291. That was eleven days after ?—Eleven days after, Sir.

1292. So that in the *Métis* and the *Standard* this advertisement would be published twice during that period ?—I would not like to say it was published twice. I think so.

1293. Once at all events ?—Yes, certainly.

1294. But not more than twice ?—Not more than twice.

1295. On what days were the newspapers published ?—I do not know.

1296. Are you aware that by this advertisement there are no conditions regarding the deposit of money or the securities required ?—I am.

1297. Had you called for tenders of this importance in amount before ?—I had never asked for tenders for ties before at all, Sir.

1298. I do not mean for ties only, for anything else of magnitude ?—Not of the magnitude of that tender, Sir.

1299. Did you receive besides this, written instructions ?—I think not, Sir. I think my instructions were all by telegraph.

1300. Have you those telegrams ?—I have, as furnished me. The one to which that refers is not here, I find, probably because it came from Mr. Marcus Smith, while the rest are from Mr. Braun.

1301. Could you ask him to have a copy made ?—Yes. I only knew now that it was not among the papers furnished me.

1302. Could you send a note to Mr. Smith ?—Yes; certainly.

1303. Will you state what are the other instructions about this matter ?—I telegraphed, Sir; Martin's was about 25 cents.

1304. Before you begin that, I wish to know if up to the time you received the tenders, you received any other instructions than these. I want to know the instructions you received up to the time the tenders were in your hands ?—No, Sir, I did not.

1305. You received no other instructions ?—No, Sir.

1306. How many tenders did you receive in accordance with this advertisement ?
—Twenty-seven, Sir.

1307. Can you furnish the Committee with a list of those tenders; I mean the names; I do not mean a copy of the tenders; that might be cumbrous ?—I find that I should have stated that there were twenty-eight when I gave the number. Here is a copy of the tenderers.

1308. Have you the names of the tenderers there ?—Yes.

1309. Twenty-eight ?—Yes.

1310. Will you lay that before the Committee ?—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

LIST of Tenders received at Winnipeg for Supply of 165,000 Ties for the Pembina Branch.

No. of Tender.	Names of Contractors.	Required 75,000.		Required 60,000.		Required 30,000.	
		Delivered at St. Boniface.		Delivered at Rat River.		Delivered at Rousseau River.	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
			cts.		cts.		cts.
	A. F. Martin.....	75,000	25	60,000	25	30,000	25
	Charles Nolin.....	10,000	25				
	Augustus Nolin.....			10,000	25		
	T. M. Quigley, 27c. for all, or.....	75,000	29	60,000	25	30,000	27
	W. C. Lewis.....			60,000	30		
	A. Bisonette & Co.			60,000	33		
	McKinnon & McDermid.....	75,000	35				
	Alex. McNabb.....			60,000	35	30,000	35
	John Nesbitt.....			10,000	39		
	Joseph Pilon & Co.....			5,000	40		
	George Taylor, over rate 47½c.....					30,000	40
	William Robinson.....	75,000	44	60,000	44	30,000	44
	J. Howell & Co.....					30,000	45
	William Robinson.....			60,000	47	30,000	48
	J. S. Peach.....			60,000	47	30,000	49
	C. P. Brown.....	5,000	44				
	Abram Farewell.....	75,000	49	60,000	49	30,000	49
	George Taylor.....	75,000	49	60,000	49		
	Charles Peach.....			60,000	49	30,000	50
	P. McArthur.....	20,000	50				
	J. Howell & Co.....	75,000	55	60,000	50		
	William Robinson.....	75,000	58				
	Robert Ralston.....			60,000	55		
	Charles Crawford.....					30,000	55
	J. S. Peach.....	75,000	58				
	Joseph Whitehead.....	75,000	60	60,000	60	30,000	60
	H. Laige & Co.....	75,000	60	60,000	60	30,000	60
	Charles Peach.....	75,000	60				
	Robert Ralston.....	75,000	62				
	G. H. Ridout.....	75,000	64	60,000	64	30,000	64
	W. J. S. Trail.....	50,000	70				
	Alex. Waddell.....					30,000	75
	John Jangen & Co.....			5,000	75		
	Abraham Quay.....			20,000	75		

1311. Have you also a statement showing the amount of each tender?—Yes; it is embodied in the list.

1312. Have you also a statement showing the quality and the quantity of the ties to be furnished—the description?—That is mentioned in the advertisement.

1313. But is it in the list produced?—No; it would be mentioned in the tenders in accordance with the advertisement.

1314. But you call here for tenders, and state what kind of timber will be required, tamarack, oak, princess' pine and spruce, the aggregate number of the two latter kinds not to exceed one-fourth of the whole at each place where they were to be delivered. It is important to know the description of the wood to be furnished. I suppose the tenders would show that?—Yes; but they do not specify other than that they "shall be in accordance with your advertisement for tenders," and so on.

1315. Now will you refer to that document you have laid before the Committee, and see what are the names on the list of tenders. You might give us the names of the five lowest tenderers; I think you said that the sixth was accepted?—I think so. There was A. F. Martin for the whole. The next on the list were for only 10,000 at the same price, delivered at St. Boniface—Charles Nolin. The third is Augustus Nolin, which was for 10,000 at Rat River. The fourth was M. Quigley.

1316. What quantity?—For the whole.

1317. Who was the fifth?—W. C. Lewis.

1318. For what quantity?—For 60,000.

1319. Are those the only tenders before the one accepted?—They are not.

1320. Will you go on then?—There was Bissonette & Co. for 60,000; McKinnon & McDermid for 75,000; Alexander McNabb, 60,000 at Rat River and 30,000 at Rousseau River.

1321. Were those places at which the ties could be delivered according to the advertisement?—Yes; those were the places. Three places were specified. The next, Sir, is John Nesbit for 10,000 at Rat River.

1322. You are giving these in accordance ———?—The Department, I see, Sir, has just taken them, commencing at the lowest and extending out.

1323. That is what I want; please stop at the one that was accepted?—Joseph Pilon & Co., for 5,000 at Rat River. The next is for the whole amount, William Robinson, who received the contract.

1324. What is the number of that tender according to those that preceded it. How many preceded that?—This is the twelfth, Sir; it is the third for the whole.

1325. So that this is the twelfth tender; eleven have been passed over?—Yes, Sir.

1326. Now will you give the price of those tenders, beginning at No. 1 and going on to No. 12?—Martin, 25c. for the whole; Charles Nolin and Augustus Nolin, 25c. for 10,000 each; Quigley, 27c. for the whole; W. C. Lewis, 30c. for 60,000; A. Bissonette & Co., 33c. for 60,000; McKinnon & McDermid, 35c. for 75,000; Alexander McNabb, 35c. for 90,000; John Nesbitt, 39c. for 10,000; Joseph Pilon & Co., 40c. for 5,000; William Robinson, 44c. for the whole.

By Mr. Wood :

1327. That is eleven rather than twelve?—No; Charles Nolin and Augustus Nolin I put together.

1328. But when you do that there are only eleven?—He is the eleventh; I will tell you what led me astray: George Taylor is put here for 30,000 at 40c., but he put in for the whole, and his average is 47½c.

By Mr. Langevin :

1328. Will you say why you did not accept the lowest tenderer, the first?—I did accept the lowest, Mr. Martin. He wrote me that since I had decided to accept his tender, he had received directions from the Department of the Interior to survey some lands, and he begged to decline. I telegraphed to the Department to that effect.

1329. He is a land surveyor?—Yes.

1330. When did you accept his tender in that way?—Immediately on the date.

1331. That was on the 4th at noon?—Yes.

1332. Did you open them that day?—Yes.

1333. And accepted his tender immediately that day?—Yes; I think I did. I think I may state positively that I wrote him on that day and sent for him.

1334. And he told you that he had received instructions from the Minister of the Interior?—No; here is his letter dated the 7th of February.

1335. That is three days after?—Yes. Here is the letter:—

“WINNIPEG, 7th February, 1878.

“DEAR SIR,—Having received your communication informing me that I am the lowest tender for the construction of the 165,000 ties advertised for, and that you are

ready to enter into contract with me ; I beg to state that having received news from Ottawa since my tender was sent to you, that I am to get a survey from the Government, and not being able to attend to both, I beg to decline your offer.

"Thanking you for your attention to me in this circumstance.

"I remain, Sir,

"Yours, etc., etc.,

"(Signed) A. F. MARTIN.

"T. NIXON, Esq.,

"Purveyor C.P.R., Winnipeg."

1336. Who is the next?—Nolin.

1337. Did you accept his tender?—I accepted his tender; I was instructed from the Department to accept it.

1337a. Will you read those instructions?—This is a copy:—

"(Telegram.)

"To THOMAS NIXON,

"Winnipeg.

"OTTAWA, 11th February, 1878.

"If Nolin can give security let him have contract for twenty thousand (20,000), and Quigley the balance. If Nolin cannot give security give the whole to Quigley who offers security.

"(Signed)

F. BRAUN,

"Secretary."

1338. There were two of them. Were they together?—No. Quigley was for 27c. and the Nolins 25c.; the only difference being that Quigley was for the whole.

1339. What is the position of Quigley on the list, third or fourth?—No, Sir, he is 2c. higher.

1340. What position is he in—third or fourth?—Fourth.

1341. Who is above him?—The two Nolins, for 10,000 each; they are below him in price.

1342. What were your instructions? Please read them.—

"(Telegram.)

"OTTAWA, 16th February, 1878.

"To THOMAS NIXON,

"Winnipeg.

"Report if Quigley has given sufficient security, and is pushing work. Time pressing.

"(Signed)

F. BRAUN."

1343. Did he tender for 20,000?—No; but there were two brothers for \$10,000 each.

1344. Now, what did Nolin do?—He would not accept, if I remember aright; but I will look over the papers. I wrote to them; they lived at a considerable distance from Winnipeg, at Point au Chêne. Here is the letter:—

"St. ANNE'S, 12th February, 1878.

"SIR,—In answer to yours in reference to ties (contract), I will be at your office on Friday the 15th. Sickness in the family has prevented me of going before.

"Yours,

"(Signed)

CHAS. NOLIN,

"Per D. C. de A.

"THOMAS NIXON, Esq.

1345. Did Mr. Nolin go to your office?—No.

1346. Did he on the 15th?—No.

1347. Then what did you do on the 15th; you had made an offer to Quigley?—
I did. In the interval I received a telegram from the Department, dated the 16th, to
this effect:—"Report if Quigley has given sufficient security, and is pushing work;
time pressing." Previous to that I had received another telegram from the Depart-
ment. I asked what securities would be required.

1348. What was the date?—The 12th of February; it comes before the other.

"(Telegram.)

"OTTAWA, 12th February, 1878.

To THOMAS NIXON,
"Winnipeg.

"Yes; two solvent sureties.

"(Signed) F. BRAUN,
"Secretary."

1349. When you received this telegram of the 16th of February, what did you
do—when they asked you whether Quigley had accepted, and told you to give them
news?—Quigley was not prepared to accept.

1350. Did he write to you?—Yes.

1351. Read his letter. What is the date?—The 18th of February.

"WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 18th February, 1878.

"DEAR SIR,—I beg respectfully to inform you that I am prepared to fulfil all the
conditions demanded for the due fulfilment of the contract for supplying 165,000
railway ties as tendered for by me.

"I would now respectfully ask, on my part, that a clause be inserted in the contract,
in accordance with your verbal expressions, and as understood by me, viz: that pay-
ments be made monthly at the rate of 90 per cent. on all delivered on the line, and a
proportionate percentage on all delivered on banks of river.

"I have the honour to be,
"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed) T. M. QUIGLEY,
"Contractor,
"P. O. Box 230, Winnipeg.

"THOS. NIXON, Esq.,
"Paymaster, C. P. R.,
"Winnipeg."

Mr. Quigley was astray there, I gave him no verbal promise that the Government
would pay for any on the banks of the river.

1352. Was there any conversation about this?—Yes; when I went to the lawyer
to have the contract drawn, and a further one in the presence of the solicitor who
drew the contract.

1353. Did he understand that he was to be paid 90 per cent., as he delivered
them on the line?—Seventy-five to ninety, pending instructions; but he wanted a
further clause put in the agreement that he should be paid for that in the woods, or
on the river, but, of course, I could not consent, and that was the difficulty.

1354. Was there nothing of the kind in your advertisement?—There was not.

1355. Besides the advertisement, had you any other document that was shown to
these parties that applied because they must have known whether they were to be
paid as the work went on, or only when it was completed?—I telegraphed to the
Department as follows:

“(Telegram.)

“OTTAWA, 19th February, 1878.

“By Telegraph from Winnipeg, Manitoba.

“Quigley will not sign contract except on basis of payment monthly of ninety per cent. on ties delivered on line, and proportionate percentage on all delivered on banks of river. Instruct

“(Signed) THOS. NIXON.

“To F. BRAUN.”

1356. What was the answer to that ?

“(Telegram.)

“OTTAWA, 20th February, 1878.

“Monthly payments on ninety per cent on all ties delivered on the line as specified No advance on ties in the woods or on rivers away from line. If Quigley refuses, pass to next. Act quickly.

“(Signed) F. BRAUN.

“To THOMAS NIXON,
“Winnipeg.”

1357. When Mr. Quigley spoke to you about being paid in proportion at the rate of ninety per cent. on the ties delivered on the line, and in proportion for the ties on the rivers, you understood them it meant in the woods ?—Oh, no, on the line, Sir.

1358. Or about the rivers ?—On the line only, but Quigley wished additional to that.

1359. You understood that Mr. Quigley meant not only those one the line, but those in the woods ?—That is right, and on the banks too.

1360. Near the places where the wood would be cut ?—Yes.

1361. Did you then communicate with Mr. Quigley after receiving this telegram ?—I did, Sir.

1362. Did you write to him ?—I might say that the contract was drawn out when I sent this.

1363. To Mr. Quigley ?—Yes. We went to the solicitors and Quigley thoroughly understood what the agreement was. The contract was drawn out on the basis of that telegram, though I had not then received it, but Quigley refused to sign on the terms of the telegram.

1364. Did you see Mr. Quigley after that ?—Certainly.

1365. Did you communicate with him by letter ?—I think I did. I have his answer here, dated the 20th of February :

“WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, 20th February, 1878.

“SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yours of to-day in reply to mine of the 18th instant. I regret very much that there should be any misunderstanding between us as to payment of tie contract. I certainly inferred from the tenor of your remarks, that a “proportionate percentage” would be paid on ties on banks of river ; had I for a moment contemplated that no such percentage would be allowed, but that I should be obliged to carry over the full amount of contract, for it virtually amounts to that, until delivery on railway, I would not have submitted a tender for them.

“As you now officially inform me that no percentage whatever will be paid for any ties on banks of river, I must, under these circumstances, respectfully decline to sign a contract wanting that clause.

“Hoping that this action on my part may not involve any loss to the Government, nor operate to my disadvantage in the letting of any future contracts.

“I have the honor to be, Sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“(Signed) T. M. QUIGLEY,
• “Contractor.”

THOS. NIXON, Esq.,
Paymaster, C.P.R.

1366. What did you do after that?—I telegraphed to the Government that Quigley refused.

1367. Will you read that telegram? Have you a copy?—Yes.

“OTTAWA, 19th February, 1878.

“*By Telegram from Winnipeg, 18th February.*

“Quigley has not yet signed contract; ask till to-morrow for consideration. Have proposed to pay him seventy-five per cent. of value of every twenty thousand inspected on line. Does this meet your approval?”

“(Signed) THOS. NIXON.

“To F. BRAUN,

“Secretary.”

There must have been one later than that.

1369. So he was disposed by this telegram to abandon the idea of having the payment of ties on the rivers?—He wished to be paid for those on the rivers, and he would not sign the contract unless he was.

1370. But you do not speak of this at all in the telegrams?—I said there was a later telegram.

1371. What is the date of this?—This is the 19th of February. The contract was written out and Quigley understood it.

1372. Quigley refused to sign?—Yes.

1373. And what was your next proceeding?—I was told to pass on to the next lowest.

1374. Have you a telegram to that effect?—I have not.

1375. How were you told?—By telegraph.

1376. What is the telegram?—I have not a copy.

1377. Who sent it to you?—Mr. Braun.

1378. If they gave you copies of these documents, why is this one not forthcoming with the others?—I have not got a copy, but I know those were my instructions to pass to the next lowest.

1379. Was that the only thing in that telegram?—Perhaps my letter here of February 22nd will explain the matter. My letter to the Department is as follows:—

“CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

“MANITOBA DISTRICT, PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,

“WINNIPEG, 22nd February, 1878.

“SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the contract entered into this day with Mr. Wm. Robinson, for the required number of ties on the Pembina Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway.

“I also forward a certified cheque for the sum of \$3,630, being at the rate of five per cent. on \$72,600, the contract price of the 165,000 ties at 44 cents each.

“I also transmit schedule showing the names of the persons from whom tenders were received, and the amount for which they tendered.

“After having received Mr. Martin's letter, respecting which I telegraphed you, I wrote to Point du Chêne, to Charles and Augustus Nolin, offering to accept their tender; but they failed to put in an appearance, although Charles Nolin wrote me, in reply to my offer, that he would be there on the 15th inst. Mr. Quigley, as explained in my telegraph of the 19th, desired to have advances made on the ties on the banks of the rivers as well as on those on the line, and when informed that payments would not be made on those on rivers he declined to sign contract.

“I then, as directed by your message of the 20th inst., sent for the following parties who were next in order to Quigley, viz.: W. C. Lewis, A. Bissonette & Co., McKinnon & McDermid and Alex. McNab, all of whom declined.

"This left Wm. Robinson, who offered for the whole at 44 cents, as the next with the exception of John Nesbit, for 10,000, at 39 cents, at Rat River, and Joseph Pilon and Pierre St Germain, for 5,000 at the same place at 40 cents, to neither of which was I in a position to accept their offer, as Mr. Robinson refused to accept the contract if I let the 15,000 mentioned.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed) THOMAS NIXON."

1380. After you failed to get Quigley to sign the contract did you go the next lowest?—I did Sir, as there explained.

1381. The next lowest was Lewis?—Yes; I remember the man now and I can speak positively.

1382. W. C. Lewis?—Yes.

1383. What did he do?—He declined.

1384. What reason did he give?—He did not give me any.

1385. Was it verbally or in writing?—Yes; and all the rest were declined verbally.

1386. You sent for them?—I did, Sir.

1387. What about Bissonette & Co.?—They are the same.

1388. What reason did they give?—They did not give me any, but I think they could not get security. They were not in a position to do so. Joseph Lemay was the only name they gave me, and I happened to see him, and he said he would not. They declined, however.

1389. When did you make them an offer of the contract at the figures they put in?—Immediately after the decision that Mr. Quigley had conveyed in his letter, that would be the next letter.

1390. The 21st?—Yes.

1391. Then we come to McKinnon & McDermid?—Yes.

1392. Did you offer it to them?—Yes.

1393. What did they say?—They declined also. I think it was McKinnon I saw in a saloon in Winnipeg.

1394. What reason did he give?—He did not give any.

1395. It was not in your office then?—No; it was on the street.

1396. You met him?—No, I went for him, and I had a considerable hunt to get him. I think Mr. McDermid was the principal of the two men, but he was not in the city. I wrote a note to the post office and not getting an answer I did not know who they were, but as I said, I happened to find McKinnon. He is keeping a saloon or is tending bar, and I went in with Captain Howard, one of the accountants in the office. When I spoke to him about the subject, he declined.

1397. Then Alex. McNabb comes next?—He also declined.

1398. Did he give you any reason?—I think he could not find his sureties.

1399. What did he say when you offered it to him?—He thanked me for having offered it to him, but said he begged to decline. He was one of the engineers on the Canada Pacific Railway a few weeks previously.

1400. Is he now employed?—He is not now employed.

1401. Has he been employed since that?—He has not.

1402. Had he any employment at that moment?—He had not.

1403. John Nesbit is the next after McNabb?—I think I would require now to refer to my letter. I think McNabb was the last not the lowest, but the next highest, and that he was the last to whom an offer was made; you will see by my letter.

1404. Please look at the letter?—Yes; I am correct. This Wm. Robinson who offered for the whole is the next, with the exception of Nesbit, Pilon & St. Germain.

1405. Nesbit was the last?—No; McNabb.

1406. What did you do with Nesbit?—There was no offer made to him, nor to Pilon, nor to Taylor.

1407. Is it Wm. Robinson who had it?—Yes; he refused to accept, as I explained, if I gave any portion of it away; the whole there was, of those, was only 15,000 together.

1408. How did you know that Wm. Robinson would refuse?—I offered him the contract less than 15,000.

1409. Did you make any offer to Nesbit, or the two Pilon's?—No; I did not know where he lived.

1410. You took no notice of their tender until you came to Wm. Robinson's?—I had their tender before me, certainly.

1411. You took no trouble to speak with them or communicate with them?—I think you are correct; but I offered Robinson the contract less than \$15,000.

1412. You went down to Robinson's first; these three tenders were the lowest for the quantity offered;—Yes; but I did not offer him the whole as my letter explains.

1413. Your advertisement, as directed by the head office in Ottawa, was to this effect: "Tenders will be received," &c., and now by this advertisement are we to understand that you might accept a tender for 5,000, or for 10,000, or 20,000, or 25,000, as the case might be?—I so understood it.

1414. In lots of not less than 5,000?—Yes.

1415. So that the intention was that they might be furnished by a number of people, if necessary, by 5,000 apiece?—I so understood it.

1416. If you understood it so, how is it you passed over Mr. Nesbit, and then passed over Joseph Pilon and Taylor, and then went down to Wm. Robinson?—I think I explained that I did not pass them over. Here is a tender from Joseph Pilon; I did not know where he lived; I knew nothing about him; but I offered to give Robinson the contract less the 15,000.

1417. Yes; but allow me; you know Mr. Martin, the land surveyor?—Yes.

1418. Did you know Charles Nolin?—Yes; personally.

1419. And Augustus Nolin?—Yes.

1420. And Quigley?—Yes.

1421. And Lewis?—Yes; I knew them.

1422. And the Bissonettes?—I did not know them, but I knew where they lived.

1423. McKinnon and McDermid: you knew them?—No; I do not know them.

1424. And McNabb, you knew?—Yes; I knew him personally.

1425. You did not know some of these gentlemen as you say; nevertheless you found them; you wrote to them?—Permit me, Sir; I knew their Post Office address; they were all Winnipeg.

1426. At all events you inquired about them; you communicated with them?—I knew the Post Office address of all of them.

1427. You communicated with them?—Yes; verbally or by letter.

1428. Have you Nesbit's tender there?—Yes, Sir; it is dated Prairie Grove.

1429. Is that place in Manitoba?—Yes; I presume it is.

1430. Would not that be a proper indication for you where to find Mr. John Nesbit?—Yes; it would.

1431. Why did you not communicate with him?—Because of my going to the other party. My instructions were not to lose any time in the letting of the contract.

1432. And you did not communicate at all with Mr. Nesbit?—I do not think I did.

1433. I want to see Pilon's tender?—Yes; here it is (producing it.)

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):

1434. Why did you not communicate with Mr. Nesbit: that is Mr. Langevin's question?—I offered the contract to Mr. Robinson, provided he would leave out the 15,000. My position was this: Robinson was in Winnipeg four doors from me; these other parties were at St. Norbert, or Prairie Grove; and I went to Robinson and asked him to permit me to give the 15,000 to the parties there mentioned, and he told me he would not accept the contract on those terms.

By Mr. Langevin :

1435. You communicated with each of the others; you went on taking the lowest and then going to the next, when the last declined, and so on?—Certainly.

1436. And when you reached McNabb, who refused; you jumped over the heads of three?—No; I did not. I went to the man who offered most cheaply for the whole, and asked him to permit me to put myself in communication with the others.

1437. I understand all this, and I do not wish to put anything into your mouth which you do not say. When you came to McNabb, he declined; the next lowest was John Nesbit; you communicated with him?—No.

1438. Joseph Pilon & Co. was the next; you wrote to them?—No.

1439. George Taylor was the next?—No. That is according to a sheet made in the Department, so they are not in the order of the rate at which they were made.

1440. Did not he put in two tenders?—No; it was all one tender for the whole; the average was 47½c.

1441. So you are right for that one?—Yes.

1442. When you began to look over the tenders that were laid before you, you applied to Martin, who was the lowest for the whole; then you had the two Nolins for 10,000 each. Instead of going to Quigley at once, who was for the whole, you went to the two Nolins?—I was instructed to do so.

1443. You went to the two Nolins, offering them the contract for 10,000 each; you were not afraid then that Quigley or any of the others, according to your instructions, would decline to take the whole because 20,000 would have been given to the others, therefore, you offered it to the two Nolins, and they declined; you came then to Quigley?—Quigley agreed with me that I might give them to the two men, and that he would accept the contract for the balance if that much was taken away from the amount of his tender.

1444. And had you any instructions to pass by those who tendered only for smaller quantities?—Certainly not.

1445. Then you should have gone according to the tenders, because in tendering for 5,000 each at first they were acting in accordance with the advertisement, and you had no right to pass them by?—Well, I could not have let the contract; it would not have been let.

1446. Yes; but if you had offered it to the Nolins, you should have done so, unless you can show us special instructions to the contrary?—No; I have not.

1447. Well, those men, no doubt, were at expense and trouble, and they are passed by because another tenderer, two or three steps below them, tendered for the whole. I would like to see William Robinson's tender—I believe there are two of them?—I do not think it is the same man at all.—Here they are (producing the tenders.)

1448. Where does Mr. Robinson live—that is, the Mr. Robinson whose tender you accepted?—He is in Winnipeg now.

1449. Where was he at the time?—At Selkirk; he was in the employment of Sifton, Ward & Co. They have their offices in Winnipeg. They were in there at the time the contract was let. He was one of their sub-contractors.

1450. Did William Robinson live at Selkirk when the tenders were called for?—Yes; I presume so.

1451. And when the tenders were accepted he lived at Winnipeg?—At Winnipeg.

1452. Are you aware whether there are two William Robinson's in Winnipeg?—I am not.

1452 a. Do you know that there was one William Robinson at Winnipeg when you called for those tenders?—I do not.

1453. So you believe that they are two different men?—I always thought so. I never asked the man who got the contract whether he sent in a different tender. But as their style and writing were so entirely dissimilar, I could come to no other conclusion.

1454. The contract was entered into with William Robinson?—Yes; it is in the Department.

1455. What conditions were put in the contract; have you a copy of it?—No; I have not a copy.

1456. Do you know the conditions?—Yes; that he was to pay a certain sum of money, which I read you—three thousand and odd dollars.

1457. For what?—As security; and that he would find two sureties as well, which he did, namely, Abraham Farewell and W. H. Lyons.

1458. For the fulfilment of the contract?—Yes; they are bound to finish the contract providing he failed. That was the basis on which I had the contract drawn.

1459. You say those other parties did not tell you why they declined to take that contract; are you aware why they did so?—I think I am.

1460. Why was it?—I do not think they were in a position any one of them to find securities. One of them, Mr. Lewis, might have been, I do not think the others were.

1461. But it was understood, by what you say, that this contract, according to this advertisement, would be given without surety?—No, Sir, I do not see how those who tendered could understand it so. It does not state in the advertisement that there was to be security; but, of course, the men were constantly in and out of my office making enquiries.

1462. Did you give them information?—As soon as I received information from the Department, I certainly did.

1463. When was that?—On the 12th February I sent this telegram:—

“(Telegram.)

“OTTAWA, 12th February, 1878.

“By Telegraph from Winnipeg, Manitoba.

“To F. BRAUN:

“Is contractor to find securities for due delivery of ties in addition to the five per cent.

“(Signed) THOMAS NIXON.”

1464. When did you receive instructions about the five per cent.?—I do not find a copy of that telegram; I have sent to the Department for copies of all the telegrams you require.

1465. Cannot you say whether you received instructions from the head office about the deposit of five per cent previous to the receipt of those tenders?—I do not think I did.

1466. This was the 4th February?—I think I must have, because Martin was to pay me five per cent.; he was to bring me a cheque from the Archbishop; I know I must from that fact.

1467. How did the instructions about the five per cent. come to you?—By telegraph.

1468. Did you inquire from the office?—Yes.

1469. What made you inquire when they had sent you instructions?—Because I was not going to let so large a contract on my own responsibility.

1470. You telegraphed to know the condition about the deposit and security?—I do not think I used those words, but some to that effect.

1471. And the answer was that you should insist upon a deposit of five per cent?—Yes; I asked also if I was to get security as well. I have read you the reply.

1472. And they told you that you were to have two good sureties?—Yes.

1473. Did you let the people know before they tendered that there should be a deposit of money?—No.

1474. And all those people tendered on this advertisement without knowing there was to be a deposit of money or sureties?—I think so.

1475. So out of 28 tenders, ten have been passed by and the eleventh has been accepted?—Yes; that appears to be the way it is.

1476. Mr. Martin's tender was for 25c.?—Yes.

1477. All through?—All through, Sir. He put in at the rate of forty-one thousand two hundred dollars, but 25c. was the average.

1478. Mr. Quigley, I see, puts in his tender at 25c., 27c., and 29c.?—Yes; and the average made, as you observe, 27c.

1479. And the William Robinson, to whom you gave the contract under instructions from Ottawa, put in a tender at 44c.?—44c.

1480. The difference between the first tender (Mr. Martin's) and this being 19c.?—Yes; that is the difference.

1481. Instead of 25c. it is now 44c.?—Yes.

1482. The whole amount of William Robinson's tender is about—have you the exact figures?—Yes; I have the whole list, and it will be seen there. The exact amount as given here is \$72,600 for five per cent of which, I received a marked cheque, which was sent to the Department.

1483. If it had been the first tender at 25c. it would have been a little over \$41,000?—Yes; a little above \$41,000.

1484. So that the difference between the first tender and the one accepted is a little over \$31,000?—Yes, that is right.

1485. There was another tender, C. P. Brown, 5,000 at 44 cts.?—Yes.

1486. Did you offer C. P. Brown the contract for that amount?—No; I explained before that he lived 100 miles away at a place called Palestine.

1487. Prairie Grove, is that far from Winnipeg?—I scarcely know where it is, it might not be far; I do not know.

1488. It is within Manitoba?—Yes; and it cannot be a very great distance from Winnipeg.

1489. There is another place mentioned where the Pilon and St. Germain lived—St. Norbert—how far is that from Winnipeg?—Not more than ten or twelve miles; it is one of our near post offices.

1490. They could be reached easily then?—Yes; within a week. In fact they may be reached daily, for, I think, they are on the stage route to the United States.

1491. That is about ten or twelve miles from Winnipeg you mean?—Yes.

1492. Have you seen Pilon since you gave the contract?—No; I never saw any of those parties since; I never saw them before either.

1493. Nor Nesbit?—No; I do not know the parties.

1494. Is the contract being executed now?—It was when I left; I have been away for over a month.

1495. Is this the first time that ties have been required in Manitoba?—No, Sir; but so far as my office is concerned it is.

1496. Other ties have been furnished there?—Yes.

1497. Did you call for tenders?—I had nothing to do with them so far as my office is concerned; I did not let the contracts or pay for them.

1498. But you know there were other ties?—There must have been, as the rails are being laid.

1499. Have these ties been furnished lately?—Within a year. Mr. Whitehead, the contractor, is the man who furnished the ties. There is a tender here from him for these ties, at 60c.; he would not do it at less.

1500. But a different description of ties is furnished than by this tender?—So far as I know there is no change; but I do not know much about it; it will be for the Inspector to examine. I will only pay for them on the certificate of the Inspector, as mentioned in the contract.

1501. This deposit of \$3,000 and odd—is that in the contract?—Yes; and he gave the securities.

1502. How is he to be paid?—Monthly on the certificate of the Inspector, and on the line only wherever the Inspector directs.

1503. What proportion of the price?—90 per cent.

1504. Were these tenders that you received, sealed tenders?—They were in envelopes.

1505. You mean they were not open?—No; they were not open; they were all put away in my safe till the day. From day to day as they came in they were put away in my safe.

1506. You opened the tenders alone?—No; I sent for the Engineer in charge of Contract 14.

1507. Who was he?—His name has escaped my memory for the moment.

1508. Had you instructions to send for him?—Yes.

1509. Have you them there?—No; I do not see them.

1510. What did the instructions say?—They were to send for the Engineer in charge of Contract 14, and have him present when I opened the tenders.

1511. When did you receive those instructions?—Two or three days before opening the tenders.

1512. You sent for him?—I did.

1513. What did you do then?—We opened them together.

1514. The one after the other?—The one after the other.

1515. Did you make any mark on them?—No; they are not marked. If the District Engineer had been there they would have been.

1516. You did not put your initials on the back of these tenders?—No.

1517. You opened them?—Yes.

1518. Did you make a list then and there?—Yes.

1519. Did you sign the list together?—I think we did; I am almost sure we did, but I have not got it here so I cannot say positively. We decided then and there that Mr. Martin should have it.

1520. After that you did not consult with that officer?—No.

1521. You acted on your own responsibility according to instructions?—Yes.

1522. Did you let anyone know what the tenders were?—I did not; I never do that.

1523. Nobody knew?—Nobody knew.

1524. The tenderers may have known it by indiscretions on their own part?—Yes; it was common talk on the street, because Mr. Martin came to me and spoke to me about his taking it for 25c. For two or three days he had decided in his own mind to go on with the work.

1525. After the tenders were opened?—Yes immediately after I wrote him. I saw him before receiving this note which I read. I have no doubt that the others spoke about their tenders. I did in no case; I never do.

1526. You wrote on the fourth, and he answered you on the sixth or seventh?—Yes; in two or three days.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):

1527. Then the difference between the lowest tender and the one accepted was \$31,000?—Mr. Langevin has stated that I have not had time to make the calculation. The difference is 19 cents, at least that was the figure Mr. Langevin mentioned.

By Mr. Langevin:

1528. You said 19 cents?—That is true.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):

1529. Why did you make that difference; why did not you accept the lowest tender?—Because they fell out; I would have accepted them if they had taken the contract.

1530. Well, was the tender you accepted the next lowest?—No; there were several between.

1531. How did these others fall through?—They refused to accept.

By Mr. Norris :

1532. You received more tenders than these eleven ?—There were twenty-eight.

1533. Many of them higher than the one you accepted ?—Some were as high as 75c. ; Mr. Whitehead, who ought to have the most judgment, was 60c.

By Mr. Wood :

1534. You say that Mr. Robinson would not have accepted the contract, if those two tenders for the 5,000 each had been left out ?—That is correct.

1535. And then you would have been forced to go on to the next man ?—Yes ; he was still higher than Robinson.

1536. In the interest of the Government you thought it better to accept at the 44c. tender, than taking the risk of paying for 5,000 some five or ten cents more ?—Certainly.

1537. In giving the contract for 165,000 at 44c., though you passed over these two men, you saved the Government a considerable amount of money ?—Yes.

By Mr. Mills :

1538. Was Quigley's tender for the whole amount ?—Yes.

1539. You consulted the parties between Martin and Quigley, that were tenderers ?—Yes.

1540. Did you obtain Quigley's assent to your doing that ?—Yes.

1541. So that Quigley was willing to take the balance of the ties, deducting this amount, at the rate at which he had tendered for the whole ?—Yes.

1542. Do you know if Mr. Whitehead, under the contract he has, has also the contract for putting on the ties on those stations on which he is working ?—Yes.

1543. How did he obtain the ties, do you know ?—I do not know.

1544. You do not know if he advertised ?—No.

1545. Do you know at what rate he obtains them ?—No.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) :

1546. Did any member of the Government, personally or otherwise, interfere with you in the making of these contracts ? - Never.

1547. In no way, directly or indirectly ?—Certainly not.

By Mr. Archibald :

1548. The question has been raised with regard to the 15,000 which were tendered for at a lower rate than Mr. Robinson's tender ; you stated that Robinson refused to accept unless he received the contract for the whole ?—Yes ; I stated that. I so reported.

1549. What would have been the result had Mr. Robinson refused to accept the contract. Look at the list and tell us, supposing you had passed on to the next, what prices would you have been obliged to pay ?—The next is Howell for only 30,000 ; the next is the other Wm. Robinson, 47,000 ; then comes 60,000, 48,000 and 30,000.

1550. That would have involved an increased price to what extent ?—I could not say without making a calculation, an average of about four cents a piece.

1551. Is it your usual practice, in asking tenders, invariably to accept the lowest tender ; to accept it under all circumstances ?—It has been my invariable practice since I have been at Winnipeg, the quality of the goods being considered, to award the contract to the lowest tenderer, and there have been very few cases in which I have not done so. I may say it has been my invariable practice.

1552. Then you passed over these two tenders in order to save money ?—That is what I did it for. He would not have taken the contract, he told me so distinctly, and so did his security.

By Mr. Wood :

1553. Do you believe from your knowledge of these things that they could have

got them out for 25c. ?—They could not have done it. No man in Winnipeg could have done it.

By Mr. Bertram :

1544. You said yesterday, in evidence, that Mr. Alloway who had the contract for the freighting did not own horses, and had no way of his own of carrying out these contracts ?—That is right, Sir.

1555. You spoke also of a contract let for carrying goods across Lake Manitoba ?—Yes.

1557. How many tendered for that ?—None, Sir.

1557. I think you stated yesterday, that the contract was let to McMicken & Co. ?—That was not the same at all, Sir, that was in connection with the Indian Department. That was let to McMicken and Taylor.

1558. How many tenders did you receive ?—Seven, I think.

1559. And they were the lowest ?—Yes; they were the lowest. I have them all here.

1560. Are they in business in Winnipeg ?—They are not in business now, they failed.

1561. What business were they in ?—They were hardware merchants.

1562. Had they a considerable amount for carrying out a contract of that kind ?—They had not, but I took security from them; I have their bonds here with me, and they performed that service.

1563. So you often have contractors in the North-West, who being the lowest tenderers, get those contracts ?—Yes; we always give it to the lowest, and Alloway is not now performing any service for me in connection with going to the North-West Angle, because Mr. Whitehead had a tender at a lower rate than he.

1564. Will you tell the Committee how much you paid for the store-house in Winnipeg after you went there ?—A store-house was rented before I went, for one Department only.

1662. How much did you pay ?—\$30 a month; that was paid to McDermott, Bannatyne's father-in-law.

1566. No other Department ?—No; so far as I was concerned.

1587. That was the only store-house you had rented ?—That was all. Since that, we have three departments, and they are all in one.

1568. I understood you to say that you paid \$720 a year ?—No; we tried to get one for the Canada Pacific Railway, and that was what was asked from me by McKenna, and it was the only suitable building available in the city.

1569. Except this one you rented ?—Yes.

1570. So you made a saving of how much, as between two ?—Nearly \$300 per annum.

1571. You heard the evidence of Mr. Scott to the effect that you called at Thornton & Sutherland's and showed them Bannatyne's tender, is that true ?—No; it is not.

1572. Then it was utterly incorrect to say that you showed him Bannatyne's tender ?—Utterly incorrect, because I had no tender from Bannatyne. It was a tender of Andrew Strang's to which allusion was made.

1573. Did you show a tender by anybody ?—I did not, Sir. Never; then or at any other time.

By Mr. Plumb :

1574. Did Mr. Strang give security for any contract he had with you at any time ?—No, Sir; he did not.

1575. Is it your habit to take security ?—No, Sir; not now.

1576. Not at all. In what cases do you require security ?—I always take security in letting contracts for our mail service, which is very expensive.

1577. Do you for anything else ?—Not now.

1578. You were just saying that you took security for those ties ?—When I first

went there I did not know the merchants, or their standing. The first contract I let was to Higgins and Young for a large amount. The agreement with them is here. The Premier of the Province became one of their securities.

1570. What was the name?—Mr. Davis, Higgins & Young was the firm.

1580. Why do you make an exception; why do you require security in some cases and not in others?—I do not take security now at all, for I know the standing of the men. There are only four of them, Mr. Strang, Mr. Bannatyne—

1581. Is Mr. Strang a merchant?—No, Sir; not that I know of.

1582. You say you deal with merchants without security; but Mr. Strang is not a merchant. Why do you deal with him without security?—Because he is a man of means, I apprehend.

1583. But do you know?—Well, I do not know; he has his house and has also a lot of land.

1584. He is not a man in business?—He is not a man in business.

1585. What is his occupation?—He is manager in Bannatyne's establishment.

1586. Then I suppose you consider him the same as Mr. Bannatyne in making those contracts?—I do not make any consideration about it at all.

1587. Then you take no security from Mr. Strang, though it is the rule for you to take security from the people who are merchants?—I do not think that I put it in that way.

1588. Well, put it in your own way?—I said, that not knowing the parties I took security, and then only, and not a single instance so far as merchants are concerned. When I was there a year I got to know the standing of each.

1589. How did you know that Strang was a man of sufficient responsibility to execute his contract without security?—Because it was not necessary that I should take security from him. I go there and get the goods, and then—

1590. Where?—To the store in which he is manager.

1591. The goods are furnished by Bannatyne?—I get them out of the store.

1592. They are furnished from his store?—They are furnished from his store.

1593. They come out of his store?—Yes.

1594. What position does Mr. Strang hold in Mr. Bannatyne's store?—He is his manager, Sir.

1595. Does Mr. Bannatyne attend much to the business himself; is he there much?—Yes, Sir.

1596. Constantly there?—Yes.

1597. Of course he has seen Mr. Strang's transactions; he must know of them?—I do not know about that.

1598. Have you seen him there when Mr. Strang was delivering the goods?—I presume so.

1599. Have you seen him?—Certainly I have.

1600. When any tender has been made by Mr. Strang, have you considered it as an equivalent to a tender made by Mr. Bannatyne?—I do not enter into any consideration about it. All I wanted was to get the goods cheap.

1601. That is not what I asked you. I want to know if you considered a tender from Mr. Strang as being equivalent to one from Mr. Bannatyne, coming, as they did, from the same place, and Mr. Strang being his manager; I want to know your opinion?—I am not paid for forming opinions about Mr. Bannatyne's business.

1602. Do you know the witness Scott?—Yes.

1603. How long have you known him?—Three and one-half years.

1604. What character does he bear in Winnipeg?—I presume all right; I do not know anything about that.

1605. Do you know anything against him?—I know nothing against him.

1606. Do you know Hugh O'Donnell?—Yes.

1607. What is his occupation?—He is a packer in a wholesale grocery store.

1608. What store?—W. H. Lyon.

1609. Was he in the employment of Thornton & Sutherland at any time?—Yes; I think he was.

1610. Was he at the time the contract was made with them on the 26th of May—the one in which coffee was part of the supply?—I do not know; I cannot tell you that.

1611. Did he attend to the putting up of supplies when he was there?—Certainly.

1612. You do not know that he was in their employment at the time you made that contract?—I do not remember. He might have been there.

1613. You do not know that he was not?—No.

1614. Did you at any time go with Mr. Sutherland and inspect the coffee?—I did, Sir.

1615. Did Mr. O'Donnell tell you that the coffee was not first quality?—Not that I remember now.

1616. Perhaps you will try to remember as it is an important matter?—If O'Donnell was there he might have done that.

1617. Please try and refresh your memory for a moment, and answer the question as near as you can?—That is what I have been trying to do.

1618. I ask you again whether you remember that Mr. O'Donnell told you that the coffee was not of first quality?—I do not.

1619. You inspected it with Mr. Sutherland?—You know it took them, perhaps ten days to grind that coffee. I was to get those goods from May onwards until September. The coffee was not to be taken all at once, or to be ground all at once; and I went one time to see them grinding, and I found them roasting it and grinding the roasted coffee. I did not want them to give me coffee that was imported ground into the city.

1620. Did you go with Mr. Sutherland and inspect the coffee?—Yes; I think I did.

1621. You say that Mr. O'Donnell did not tell you that the coffee was not first quality?—I do not remember him or any one else telling me that.

1622. You would be likely to remember it?—Yes; I think so.

1623. Did O'Donnell bring from Swan River a quantity of sacks?—No; I do not think so.

1624. You do not know of any?—No; I do not.

1625. You are not quite sure?—No; my storeman would know.

1626. Now, with regard to that tender for beef of Mr. DeMers'; when you found you did not get a reply from Mr. DeMers, did you take any means to ascertain what was the cause of delay?—I did, Sir; so far as going to Mr. Gouin.

1627. Did you ascertain that he was at a greater distance from the telegraph office than you stated here, 25 miles?—I did not make that statement. It is in Mr. Gouin's letter, as laid before the Committee.

1628. Did you know, as a matter of fact, that he was further?—No; I heard it after the transaction, after Mr. DeMers was in Winnipeg.

1629. When were those tenders advertised to be in? I think you said the 15th of May, or something like that?—I do not remember the date, something like that.

1630. When was the beef to be delivered?—It was at various times; at the outposts in the North-West.

1631. Did you accept Thornton & Sutherland's tender for bacon; I refer now to the one of the 26th May?—I did not; it was got at Ingersoll by the Department.

1632. When did the Government inform you that they had purchased the bacon in Ontario?—I read a letter from the Secretary of State instructing me to purchase supplies from Thornton & Sutherland, but bacon was not mentioned.

1633. Did they supply any bacon at the prices they tendered at?—Not at that time for the North-West Mounted Police.

1634. But at prices they tendered for at any other time?—I suppose they did.

By Mr. Cartwright:

1635. Will you please explain briefly to the Committee, how it is that you are obliged to pay such enormous sums for transport, as you stated, amounting to, I think, to as high as \$9 or \$10 per cwt. for the transport of goods about 150 miles?

—A good deal of those goods can go a certain distance in waggons, and then have to be packed on men's backs. I have had to get a gang of Indians in contract 15, in order to do that. The goods are sent to the North-west Angle. The Indians take them by canoes as far as possible, and then carry them on their backs across the portages.

By Mr. Plumb :

1636. That work is for—— ?—The Canada Pacific Railway.

By Mr. Cartwright :

1637. But in connection with the payments to Mr. Alloway; you stated you were obliged to pay large sums to him for transport, amounting to \$6, \$7 and \$8 per cwt. That is an enormous figure, and I asked you to explain briefly how it comes that in the North-West such enormous rates are required?—That is on account of the distance. For instance, the distance to Edmonton is 1,000 miles, and we have to pay 10c. or 12c. a pound. One cent per pound per hundred miles is about what we pay, and sometimes we pay more. The distance to Swan River is 330 miles. Before I went to the Province a contract was made at 5c. per pound, with the Hon. James McKay. When I went there I paid 4c.; I now pay 3½c. to Mr. Alloway.

By Mr. Haggart :

1638. In the delivery of beef, you say, in your statement, that the tenders were solely for delivery at Fort Edmonton at 8c. per pound?—Seven and three-quarters.

1639. You said you had no tender for any point east of that?—That is right.

1640. Are those points east more easy of delivery than at Fort Edmonton?—For me they are; for him they would not be, because he comes by way of Montana in the United States. I send them from Winnipeg; it comes to me from Edmonton eastward. His offer was for dressed beef at all points south; I wanted no dressed beef except at Edmonton.

1641. Was it a longer distance from the point where he started to those different points east, than it would be to Fort Edmonton—a longer distance to him, I mean?—It was longer, because he had to pass through Edmonton, or nearly there to come. He might come across the country to reach Qu'Appelle.

1642. When did you ship beef to the different points?—Some was to be delivered in July, some in August, according as the Indian Commissioner should reach the respective points where the Indians were to meet him.

1643. That was the time when it was wanted at the different points?—Yes.

1644. Was it absolutely necessary that the contract should be given at the time specified?—Absolutely necessary. Mr. McKay complained, because I had not given him timely notice.

1645. What is that gentleman's name—some clerk in Mr. Bannatyne's store—Andrew ——?—Andrew Strang.

1646. He is a clerk in Bannatyne's?—He is manager.

1647. Why did you not ask security from him, when you asked security from Mr. Doupé and Mr. DeMers?—Because I can get goods from a merchant by going to his store at once; I cannot get transport from persons not engaged in that business, unless I have security.

1648. What was Mr. Doupé's tender for?—Transport.

1649. And this Mr. Strang had no store in Winnipeg?—No.

1650. Then your answer does not apply; you say you can go to a merchant, but he is not a merchant?—Provisions and transport are entirely different.

1651. But the reason, you say, why you did not ask for security in some cases, was that you could go to the stores and buy the goods?—Yes; that is right.

1652. Then you must have understood at the time that it was Mr. Bannatyne who was supplying the goods, if Strang is a clerk?—Why should I? When he and Mr. McDermott sent me in a tender, I went to the store and got the goods.

1653. You give as a reason for not asking security? from this man—who is only a manager for another man—that you can go to a merchant's store and get the goods. Now, he had no store—no goods there. You have asked securities from other persons?—Not since 1875, from any merchant in Winnipeg.

THOMAS NIXON.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
SATURDAY, 20th April, 1878.

Committee met.—Mr. YOUNG in the Chair.

Mr. THOMAS NIXON called and further examined:—

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):

1654. The other day, when you were speaking of the DeMers tender, I understood you to say that the beef you required at that time was dress beef?—Yes, Sir.

1655. And the contract which you subsequently gave to Mr. McKay was for dress beef?—Yes, Sir.

1656. Now the tender or application of Mr. DeMers for the sale of beef to you was for live beef?—Entirely.

1657. How would the prices correspond as between the live beef and the dressed beef?—There would be very little difference for the two places—for there were only two mentioned in Mr. DeMers' tender.

1658. Allow me to ask you this in way of explanation: I understood you to say the other day that the rule was that the price of dress beef was double that of live beef; am I correct in so understanding that?—Yes, Sir; that is the difference between them.

1659. Have you under your hand the prices at which Mr. DeMers tendered for the live beef?—Yes, sir.

1660. You mentioned them the other day—may I trouble you to recapitulate them?—The only places where I wanted beef which he mentioned in his offer were Fort Pitt and Qu'Appelle Lakes. Fort Pitt, live weight only, 5c. per lb., and Qu'Appelle Lakes, live weight only, 7c. per lb. This (holding up a paper) is a copy of the letter Mr. DeMers sent; I have had no other.

1661. Those were the only places where you required beef for which he tendered?—Those were the only places. There were other places mentioned in his offer, but I did not require any beef at the points.

1662. Then I understand you that the beef you required, being dress beef, the cost to put it in the condition you required it to be in would be just twice the price there given?—Yes, sir. In one case it would be 10 cts. and the other 14 cts.

1663. That would leave an average of 12 cts.?—Yes, that is correct.

1664. What did Mr. McKay tender for? What was the contract price paid Mr. McKay for the dress beef?—12½c. Then, it should be remembered, I would have had DeMers' cattle killed.

1665. What would have been the difference on the whole?—Very little.

1666. I mean as between DeMers' prices and the price at which you gave the contract to Mr. McKay?—It would be lower at Fort Pitt and higher at Qu'Appelle Lakes. The difference on the whole would be very little.

By Mr. Mills:

1667. Which of those places required the most?—A little more was required at Fort Pitt. The quantity for that place was 30,000 lbs., and 27,000 lbs. for Qu'Appelle Lakes.

By Mr Plumb :

1668. That makes 57,000 lbs. ?—Yes, Sir.
1669. Where was the other required ?—At Fort Carlton.

By Mr. Langevin :

1670. What was the quantity required at Fort Pitt ?—30,000 lbs.

By Mr. Plumb :

1671. Will you please state the places at which beef was required and the amounts ?—July 23rd, 24,000 lbs. at Fort Carlton, no offer from Mr. DeMers; July 30th, 50,000 lbs. at Fort Pitt, DeMers offer, for live weight only, was 5c. per lb; August 1st, 9,000 lbs. at Prince Albert, no offer from DeMers; August 13th, 7,500 lbs. at Victoria, no offer from DeMers; August 16th, 4,000 lbs. at Fort Ellice, no offer from DeMers; August 20th, 3,000 lbs. at Edmonton, no offer from DeMers. No; I am wrong there. There is an offer at 4c. per lb. live weight for Edmonton. August 27th, 3,600 lbs. at Touchwood Hills, no offer from DeMers; September 3rd, 27,000 lbs. at Qu'Appelle Lakes, live weight only, offered by DeMers at 7c. per lb; September 14th, 1,000 lbs. at Fort Pelly, no offer from DeMers; total dressed beef required, 109,000 lbs.

1672. I thought it was 160,000 lbs; how much was the contract given to Mr. McKay ?—As I mentioned, Sir; 109,000 lbs.

1673. How much did you advertise for ?—I have not the advertisement here. I presume it would be for that amount.

1674. I would like to see the advertisement for tenders ?—Here is the agreement between the Queen and James McKay (producing it.)

1675. Did Mr. DeMers have notice that you required beef delivered at the points you have detailed ?—Certainly Mr. DeMers did not.

1676. Then how could he tender for those points ?—I never said he tendered; I used the expression "offer." I never had a tender from him.

1677. But there was an offer from him before ?—I think the Department had one the previous October; but it was not ratified by me.

1678. What was the nature of your communication to Mr. DeMers ?—I never had any. I had a conversation with two persons who reported themselves as his agents.

1679. What was the nature of the communication with them ?—An offer to enter into contract with them on behalf of DeMers.

1680. But was not his tender considered or proposed ?—They spoke to me about 8c. per pound. My tenders had already been opened, and the prices were 12½c., and I was extremely anxious to get beef at 8c. if I could.

1681. Did they make a tender at 8c. ?—They did verbally, as I stated the other day.

1682. You had a statement from Mr. DeMers before ?—I had none besides the one here.

1683. You had something from the Department ?—The previous October, and he stated to the Department that unless he knew by the 1st of March he would not hold himself bound; and I did not receive notice from Mr. Provencher, of Winnipeg, until the month of May.

1684. You proposed to the gentlemen with whom you had the conversation in Winnipeg, that you would give them the contract if they would communicate with Mr. DeMers ?—That is right.

1685. You knew that Mr. DeMers lived in Montana ?—Yes, Sir.

1686. If you were anxious to get beef at 8c. why did not you give them a longer time to get a reply ?—As I explained the other day. I waited 14 days.

1687. I want to ask you again what I asked you just now—that inasmuch as those deliveries were to be made, the first on the 30th July, another on the 27th July, others on the 1st, 13th, 16th and 20th August, and a large one on the 3rd September,

could you not have given more time to hear from Mr. DeMers?—I had given 14 days.

1688. You only gave two days?—I beg pardon; I gave 14 days.

1689. You stated that you gave two days?—I said that his agents ought to be able to get me an answer in two days. They did not get an answer, and Mr. Royal, sent me a note asking me to extend the time, and I did so. I gave 14 days altogether.

1690. Did you take any means of ascertaining why you did not hear from Mr. DeMers?—I certainly did; I went to Mr. Gouin and enquired about it.

1691. Did you ascertain whether the telegraph station had been communicated to learn whether he lived near to it or not?—No, Sir; I did not. I had Mr. Gouin's own word, and he appeared to be Mr. DeMers' agent, that he only lived a distance of twenty-five miles from the telegraph station. His letter, which I have put before the Committee, states that.

1692. Would it have been detrimental to the public service to have given more time to hear from Mr. DeMers—say two or three days more?—I might have waited until now.

1693. I did not ask you that; I asked you would it have been detrimental to the public service to have waited two or three days longer?—I wanted to send 24,000 pounds of beef to Carlton by the 24th July; that afforded me two full months, from the 24th May to the 24th July. It is 500 miles to Carlton, and the beef had to be driven there on foot; and I ask yourself whether I could have done other than I did. I had sixty days to have beef driven 500 miles, which had not yet been purchased, because Mr. McKay had not the beef on hand.

1694. Who fixed the time for sending beef to Carlton by the 24th July?—The Hon. Mr. Laird.

1695. Would any delay after that time have been detrimental to the public service?—Well, the Hon. Mr. Laird was 700 miles from me.

1696. When did you hear from Mr. DeMers that he would fulfil the contract?—On the 26th May.

1697. On what date was your first communication with Mr. Gouin?—I presume it was on the day that I opened the tenders.

1698. What date was that?—I think the 10th May, Sir.

1699. That is sixteen days instead of fourteen days?—That is correct.

1700. Then, if you had waited those sixteen days you would still have been in time to reach Fort Carlton?—No, Sir; I would not. If you will permit me, Sir, I will explain. Mr. DeMers' cattle were somewhere in the North-West Territory at the time, and Mr. DeMers was in Montana, living, as has been stated, 125 miles from a telegraph office. He would have had to send a man after his cattle which were travelling onwards towards Winnipeg, and if he had received the contract, they would have had to be driven on foot, to be delivered at the respective points I have before mentioned.

1701. That would have been his affair, if he is a responsible man?—It was my affair. I had to see that the beef was delivered at these points on the respective dates.

By Mr. Wood:

1702. You did not know you would get a reply in another two days?—No; I had already waited fourteen days.

By Mr. Plumb:

1703. I want to ask you whether it was important to close the matter with Mr. McKay on the fourteenth day—whether it was absolutely necessary, in order to reach those points that you proposed to reach?—Certainly, Sir.

1704. It was the 10th May on which you opened the tenders?—Yes, Sir.

1705. And it was on the 24th that you made the contract with Mr. McKay?—Yes, Sir.

1706. But, under any circumstances you state that Mr. McKay's tender was the lowest; you state that you saved money by giving the contract to him?—That is according to the offer which Mr. DeMers made. The document is here; and it will be seen that Mr. DeMers really made no offer for dressed beef at all, at any single point where I wanted it.

1707. He did not know that you wanted it at those points?—Well; that is not my fault.

By Mr. Langerin :

1708. Mr. Macdougall put two or three questions to you at the beginning of to-day's examination, and I could not exactly understand how the matter was. You said that there was a tender received for 5c. and 7c.?—An offer.

1709. By whom was that made?—By Mr. DeMers, Sir.

1710. Five cents was for?—Live weight.

1711. At Fort Pitt?—That is right, Sir,

1712. And what is the other place?—Qu'Appelle Lake.

1713. That was at 7c.?—Yes.

1714. What was the quantity required for Qu'Appelle Lake?—27,000 lbs.

1715. And that was at 7c.?—Yes, Sir.

1716. And you doubled that price?—I am not sure whether we would not require to do a little more for grass-fed beasts. That is my judgment, and I have had a little experience.

1717. You stated, yesterday, and I want you to be very careful about what I say to you, because I want you to have an opportunity of stating exactly how the case stands—that by accepting the tender made by Mr. McKay, in preference to that of Mr. DeMers', you saved money to the Government. I wish you to see about those two points before you persist in that statement; I wish you to see whether you are right or wrong in making it?—I would have had to kill the beasts if I had accepted Mr. DeMers' tender, and I would have had to pay for that. He would have delivered them to me live weight, and I had to furnish dressed beef. The requisition from the Hon. Mr. Laird was for dressed beef.

1718. But does not the difference between the live weight and the dressed beef include the price of killing?—It does not, Sir.

1719. Then it is only the difference between the dressed beef and the live weight that makes the price about double?—That is correct, Sir.

1720. So that the cost of 30,000 lbs. to be delivered at Fort Pitt at 10c. per pound, which would be doubling Mr. DeMers' price for live weight, would be \$3,000?—That is right.

1721. Well, comparing that with the 12½c. that you gave to Mr. McKay for the same, it leaves \$750 in favor of Mr. DeMers' tender?—Yes, Sir.

1722. Do you say that difference would make up for the killing?—Oh! no, Sir.

1723. If that difference were 1½c. it would make \$400; and deduct that from \$750, you have \$350 left. Would that be sufficient or insufficient to meet the killing of those animals?—It would be just about sufficient.

1724. Then, in that case, you saved nothing?—No, Sir. I might say a little more to you, viz.: That I am not offered fat beef at all. I am offered cows, bulls and oxen, and I could not have accepted those.

RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA, 3rd October, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to tender for the supply of cattle, either live or dressed weight, to the Indians in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which has or may be decided by the Department of the Interior—

1st. I will undertake to deliver cattle, dressed weight, in any quantity and at any one given point south of Edmonton at seven cents per lb., or 3¼c. live weight, the duty being paid by myself, on the condition that the quantity to be supplied and the place of delivery made known to me on or before the 1st day of March, 1877.

1726. Does he not speak of dressed meat at 7c.?—At no point south of Edmonton.

1727. That was not the place where you wanted it?—I wanted it at no place south of Edmonton.

1728. But the tender says at Fort Pitt and other places?—Yes, Sir; but they are east and north.

1729. In one of the cases for which DeMers tendered, the difference of price was in his favour, and in the second it was against him?—Yes, Sir.

1730. And deducting \$400 from \$750 it leaves \$350, to cover the killing of the animals?—Yes, Sir.

1731. Would that bring it up to about the same price?—Yes, just about the same price.

1732. And the Government made neither profit nor loss by that?—No, Sir.

1733. What about those cattle for stocking farms?—I did not require any for that purpose; and that was an offer I could not entertain.

1734. I understood you to say, the day before yesterday, that you had other tenders waiting for your return?—Yes, Sir.

1735. What are they for?—They are for Indian supplies in the North-West Territories of Manitoba.

1736. What are the articles to be furnished, generally?—Tea, tobacco, flour, ploughs, waggons, harness and various articles.

1737. What do you expect the whole amount to come to?—I have not made a calculation.

1738. Did you not ask for the same last year?—Yes, Sir.

1739. What did it amount to last year?—I do not remember; about \$30,000 or more.

1740. Had you an advertisement sent from headquarters to you at Winnipeg, or did you make it yourself?—I made it myself from the requisitions of Hon. Mr. Laird and Mr. Provencher, the Commissioner.

1741. Was that published in the papers there?—Yes, Sir.

1742. How long?—I do not remember; a considerable length of time.

1743. About what time?—I presume nearly a month.

1744. Was that published in the same papers that you published the other advertisement in respecting the ties?—I really do not remember whether it was published in all the papers or in more than one.

1745. Two or three?—There are only three in our post.

1746. At least two?—I am not sure; I am only satisfied about the daily paper.

1747. You are sure it was published in the daily paper?—Yes, Sir.

1748. You are not sure it was published in the French paper?—I do not think it was.

1749. Do you not think it should have been published in both?—Well, yes, Sir, I think it should, I think the tenders for ties were published in both.

1750. Were there any conditions attached to the contracts which you advertised there?—"All tenders to contain the signatures of two responsible persons willing to become security for the fulfilment of the contract."

1751. Is that the advertisement you are reading from?—No; this is for this year; but, before I left, I instructed my accountant to get the advertisement up in exactly the same shape.

1752. This is the advertisement this year?—Yes; (handing it to Mr. Langevin.)

1753. I find that it reads:

"Sealed tenders (marked for North-West Superintendency, Indian Department) will be received at the office of the undersigned up to noon on Thursday, the 25th day of April next, for the following Supplies required by the Indian Department for the North-West Superintendency, viz.:

* * * * *

"Tenders to state, 1st. Price of foregoing delivered at Winnipeg.

"2nd. Price of foregoing, including freight delivered at the following places in such proportions as may be required, viz.:

* * * * *

"Samples to accompany tenders.

"Tenders will also be received up to the same date for the freighting only of the above mentioned Supplies.

"All tenders to contain the signatures of two responsible persons willing to become security for due fulfilment of contract.

"Any further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.

"The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

"THOMAS NIXON,
"Purveyor.

"Office of the Purveyor of Indian Supplies, }
"Winnipeg, Man., March 18th, 1878." }

* * * * *

"Sealed tenders (marked for Manitoba Superintendency Indian Department) will be received at the office of the undersigned up to noon on Thursday, the 25th day of April next, for the following Supplies required by the Indian Department for the Manitoba Superintendency, viz.:

* * * * *

"Tenders to state, 1st. Price of foregoing delivered at Winnipeg.

"2nd. Price of foregoing, including freight, delivered at the following places in such proportions as may be required, viz.:

* * * * *

"Samples to accompany tenders.

"Tenders will also be received up to the same date for the freighting only of the above-mentioned Supplies.

"All tenders to contain the signatures of two responsible persons willing to become security for due fulfilment of contract.

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"The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

"THOMAS NIXON,
"Purveyor.

"Office of the Purveyor of Indian Supplies, }
"Winnipeg, Man., March 18th, 1878." }

1754. You do not put in any condition about the deposit money?—No, Sir.

1755. No deposit is required by this?—No.

1756. Were you instructed from headquarters in Ottawa to ask for a deposit of \$1,000 or less, or more?—No.

1757. Were you not instructed that there should be a certain amount put in the hands of the Government until the contract should be fulfilled—five per cent.?—No, Sir.

1758. Did you put in these conditions about two sureties by order of headquarters at Ottawa?—I do not know that I did, Sir.

1759. Last year, when you put in your advertisement, was it by order from Ottawa?—I do not think it, Sir.

1760. You put it in on your own responsibility?—Yes; I think so.

1761. But you are not sure whether you published it in that French paper?—I do not really know, Sir.

1762. Because you left you do not really know whether it was so published; is that the reason?—Yes; that is correct.

1763. But you believe that it would be just to that portion of the population, that they should have it in their own language?—Yes, Sir.

1764. It would be advantageous to the Government?—Well, I do not think it would be, Sir. The paper has an exceedingly small circulation.

1765. Does not it circulate amongst the French population?—I presume it does.

1766. Are none of these men able to tender?—I do not think any of them are.

1767. No French in the North-West that could tender for anything you want?
—None, that I know of.

1768. Could there not be some without you knowing?—Certainly there might.

By Mr. Plumb:

1769. Now, Mr. Nixon, I observe on reading over this tender of Mr. DeMers, which is dated the third of October, that he uses the following language:—"I beg to tender for the supply of cattle, either live or dressed weight, to the Indians in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which has or may be decided by the Department of the Interior.—1st. I will undertake to deliver cattle, dressed weight, in any quantity at any one given point South of Edmonton at 7c. per lb., or 3½c. live weight, the duty being paid by myself, on the condition that the quantity to be supplied and the place of delivery made known to me on or before the 1st day of March, 1877." Did I understand you to say that you considered "South of Edmonton" meant the points directly south, or that it might have meant south-east? Do you suppose he intended in stating "South of Edmonton" to restrict his offer to points south of Edmonton?—Certainly, because he mentions one point at a very low rate.

1770. Which point?—Fort McLeod, to which place I was not sending supplies.

1771. He says, in the second section, "I will undertake to deliver, in the course of the summer, first-class stock cattle (Durham breed), such as milch cows, bulls and working oxen, at the following places for the figure opposite each respective place, to wit:—

At Edmonton, for 4c. per lb., live weight.	
At Battle River, for 4½c. per lb.,	do
At Pitt, for 5c. per lb.,	do
At McLeod, for 3½c. per lb.,	do
At Qu'Appelle, for 7c. per lb.,	do
At Winnipeg, for 8c. per lb.,	do

I beg respectfully to call your attention to the fact that in most cases cattle shipped for the butcher shops can be sold at a figure below the price obtained for cattle selected for stocking a farm, in which case the breed, the age, the soundness and the working quality are exclusively taken into consideration. The above schedule is made in that view." Now, could you possibly have understood this second section to be intended for cattle to be slaughtered?—No, Sir; I did not understand it at all. It was no tender.

1772. Yes, but you have been stating that the prices DeMers made of 4½c., 5c., 3½c., 7c. and 8c. were such as you could not accept for cattle to be slaughtered. You have based your statement in regard to the acceptance of Mr. McKay's tender upon the fact that these prices were made by Mr. DeMers for cattle to be delivered for the same purpose. Now, he expressly says it is for stocking farms, or for the Indians, that he will send you bulls, milch cows and working oxen, therefore, there must be a mistake somewhere?—But it is not with me; it is with Mr. DeMers.

1773. But he states expressly that he does not make a tender for that purpose?
—I did not want them for that purpose. I did not want any except at Winnipeg; I did want a few at Winnipeg and he asks 8c. a pound for them.

1774. But that was for stocking farms with?—I wanted a few at Winnipeg for that purpose.

1775. For what purpose?—For stocking farms; I wanted oxen.

1776. Then it is not proper to speak of them as compared with oxen to be delivered for dressed beef. I only wanted to ask you whether the comparison you made in the price of beef was a fair one, when he states expressly that the cattle he tendered for there were for farm-stocking purposes and not for slaughter?—I had nothing to do with DeMers; what I should have done was to have burnt up his letter.

1777. I only wish to draw your attention to the fact that you must have overlooked—?—That is the only offer I had; I could only base it on the figures.

1778. I ask you if it is an offer of cattle for slaughter purposes?—No, Sir, it is not.

By Mr. Mills:

1779. Will you state when you advertised for supplies last year?—I think it was in April.

By Mr. Bowell:

1780. What kind of supplies?—Indian supplies.

By Mr. Mills:

1781. Do you remember what length of time parties were given to put in tenders?—Nearly a month, if I remember aright.

1782. What was the date mentioned in the advertisement, as the one on which the tenders were to be opened?—I think, Sir, it was the 1st of May, and then the time was extended, if I mistake not.

By Mr. Plumb:

1783. Is that the beef contract?—All the contracts, including the beef. The time was extended by the Department until the 10th.

By Mr. Mills:

1784. Had you any communication with the Department as to the reason for extending the time?—Yes; I think it was done so that the merchants of Ontario and Quebec should have an equal chance with those at Winnipeg.

1785. Will you state to the Committee when you received that letter which DeMers had addressed to the Department, offering to supply beef?—I think, Sir, it was the 7th day of May, five days after it was dated.

1786. Then it was dated the 2nd of May?—Yes.

1787. Will you look at the fyle and say when the letter was addressed to Mr. Provencher?—That was addressed on the 12th of October, 1876.

1788. Were you purveyor for the Indian Department at that time?—No; I was not.

1789. When were you appointed purveyor?—Either in February or March of the succeeding year.

1790. And it was not then until after the period had expired at which tenders were to have been received that this letter of Mr. DeMers was transmitted to the Department?—No, Sir; it was not until after they were to have been first received, but it was before the expiring of the extension. The date of the extension was the 10th; I received it on the 7th.

1791. Would you infer from that letter that Mr. DeMers would have tendered at all at the time mentioned?—I would not. That was my opinion at the time, because he said he must know before the 1st of March.

1792. That was before the time for which tenders were asked for at all?—Yes.

1793. Did you consider the extension of the time inconvenient in the public interest?—No, Sir; not at the time. I did not think the ten days any inconvenience at the time.

By Mr. Plumb:

1794. What ten days is that?—The time from the 2nd to the 10th; the time for opening the tenders.

1795. That is eight days; was the 10th the day for opening the tenders?—

By Mr. Mills:

1796. Was it the 10th or the 12th?—Probably it was the 12th; I think ten days was the time.

1797. When you speak of the offer being made to you by Mr. DeMers, which induced you to extend the time for two days first, and ultimately for fourteen days, do you refer to the offer made in this communication or to the one made by his agents?—To the verbal offer made by his agents. I would have entered into a contract that day with them if they would; both of them were present—Mr. Gouin and Mr. Royal—but the latter, whom I supposed to be his solicitor, would not agree to it.

1798. That verbal offer made by his agents was, in your opinion, a much more advantageous offer than the one in his communication to the Department?—Of course; I could not have entertained that one at all, because he stated that he must know before the 1st of March.

1799. So that the reason for extending the time was not this communication at all?—No, Sir.

1800. The verbal offer you considered more advantageous than any formal tender?—Certainly.

1801. And that induced you to extend the time?—Yes.

1802. You extended the time for fourteen days, did you not?—Twelve or fourteen days.

1803. Did Mr. Royal or the other agent ask you to extend the time further?—No; for Mr. Gouin distinctly stated it was no use waiting longer.

By Mr. Langevin :

1804. Mr. Gouin told you that?—Yes.

1805. He is Mr. DeMers' agent?—Yes; one of them.

By Mr. Mills :

1806. Why did he make that observation?—Because he could not hear from him, the supposition being that Mr. DeMers had left with his cattle.

1807. Were the cattle being brought to Winnipeg in consequence of any arrangement between the Government and Mr. Gouin?—No, Sir.

1808. At what time did you accept the tender of Mr. McKay and close the contract?—It would be about either the 22nd or the 24th.

1809. Of May?—Yes.

1810. Well, do you think you gave Mr. McKay sufficient time to deliver his supplies of beef at the various points?—I scarcely did, and he complains since that I had not treated him fairly—that I had not given him as much time as I ought. For instance, he had sixty days to deliver at Fort Carlton, and he had to buy the cattle as well.

By Mr. Langevin :

1811. At Fort Carlton?—Yes; he would have sixty days, and he would have to buy the cattle after the contract was signed.

By Mr. Mills :

1812. Then your reason for extending the time from the 10th to the 24th of May was solely in order to give Mr. DeMers an opportunity of tendering at the low rates which his agents offered?—That was my sole reason.

1813. As a matter of fact, were those supplies pushed forward to those various points at the time mentioned?—They were not; they did not reach there.

By Mr. Bowell :

1814. I understood you to say, in computing the different prices for those cattle, that the prices offered on behalf of Mr. DeMers in this communication of the 2nd May, were about equal to that paid to Mr. McKay for dressed beef?—About that, Sir.

1815. Did you make that computation on those prices here?—I only had the two places—Fort Pitt and Qu'Appelle Lake.

1816. Did you compute them on those prices?—For those two points; yes, Sir.

1817. You said that those were cattle that were not fit for beef. That was what I understood you to say?—Yes, Sir; that is what I said.

1818. If you had purchased them you would have had to fatten them?—I supposed we would.

1819. How are cattle usually fattened in that country?—By eating, Sir.

1820. Stall feeding?—No, Sir.

1821. Grass?—Yes, Sir.

1822. Do you receive any other class of cattle for beef other than those that are fattened upon the prairie?—No, Sir; I never did.

1823. When you made this computation did you not know that the cattle offered at those prices were not for beef?—Yes.

1824. You knew that?—I knew that, Sir. That was brought to my attention more particularly in reading over the document since.

1825. Did you tell the Committee that you had not read that document?—I did not, Sir. I remember that I thought his (DeMers) agent—

1826. Never mind his agent; you made the computation as to the relative prices between the 12½c. for dressed beef, which was McKay's price, and those prices given in the document referred to?—Yes, Sir.

1827. Did you not know when you made that computation that those prices were for live meat to stock farms and not for killing purposes?—Yes, Sir.

1828. Then when you made this computation you had not read this paragraph which follows?—I must have read it all.

1829. "I respectfully call attention to the fact that cattle shipped for the butcher's shop can be shipped at a figure below the prices quoted above?"—Yes, Sir.

1830. Then you could not have made any correct computation as to the prices at which you could have received that beef?—No, Sir.

1831. Because your calculation was based upon wrong premises?—You see I had no other figures.

1832. Have you been in communication with any person in connection with this examination since you came to Ottawa?—I scarcely understand your question.

1833. Have you been in communication with any person, a member of the Committee or otherwise, in relation to this examination?—Why certainly, Sir.

1834. With whom?—With Mr. Macdougall.

1835. Did you suggest any question for Mr. Macdougall to put to you?—I have no doubt I may have done so. Mr. Macdougall could answer that question himself better than I can.

1836. And you did suggest to Mr. Macdougall certain questions which you thought would explain this matter, if brought out through those questions?—It is very probable I did, Sir. Allow me to say that three or four gentlemen of the Committee asked me to tell them any questions which I would like to have put.

1837. I do not care about that?—But I do. I refused. Mr. Wood was one of the gentlemen I have referred to, and I gave him no questions. One or two other gentlemen asked me and I gave them no questions. But as I had some conversation with Mr. Macdougall, and Mr. Macdougall only, I may have done so. I have been extremely reticent in the whole matter; extremely so.

1838. I do not think there is any crime attached to it?—No, Sir; but you ought to treat me fairly about it. I assure you that I have kept myself particularly free from anything of the kind.

1839. How long have you known Mr. Scott?—Three and a half years.

1840. Have you been in constant communication with him during that time?—I think so.

1841. Have you had any difficulties with him in any way?—No; Sir.

1842. Then you know no reason, Mr. Nixon, why Mr. Scott would state that which you have already stated is not true?—No particular reason.

1843. Did he, to your knowledge, have any personal or pecuniary interest in stating an untruth with respect to yourself?—I should hope not.

1844. Well, do you think so?—No; Sir.

1845. You stated that you never took Mr. Bannatyne's tender to Thornton and

Sutherland's office and explained to Mr. Sutherland the fact that Mr. Bannatyne's prices were lower than his?—No, Sir, I did not.

1845. You stated that you never took Mr. Bannatyne's tender to Thornton and Sutherland's office and explained to Mr. Sutherland the fact that Mr. Bannatyne's prices were lower than his?—No, Sir; I did not.

1846. You never did?—No, Sir.

1847. Did you take the tender of Mr. Strang there?—No, Sir; I did not.

1848. Then the statement made by the witness, Scott, in reference to that interview between you and Mr. Sutherland is incorrect?—It is, Sir.

1849. You never took any tender to Mr. Sutherland?—I never took any tender to him.

1850. Of any kind?—No, Sir; never.

1851. Did you receive two tenders from Thornton and Sutherland for those supplies?—I did not, Sir.

1852. Did you ever see Messrs. Thornton and Sutherland's letter books?—No Sir.

1853. Then you do not know whether the statement of the witness, Scott, that the first tender was torn out and the second one entered, is correct?—I know nothing about that.

1854. In this instance, did Messrs. Thornton and Sutherland tender for bacon?—They did, Sir.

1855. And did you receive any from them?—Not on that contract, Sir.

1856. Did you on any contract?—I purchased some from them.

1857. Did you purchase on a contract, or was it a private bargain?—I do not know; I think it was a private bargain. I wanted some rations for men going to the North-West Angle, on the Canadian Pacific Survey, and I bought it from Thornton and Sutherland at the price mentioned in that tender.

1858. Then you bought without contract?—Yes, Sir; but that contract was for the North-West Mounted Police, and there were five tons required, which were purchased at Ingersoll.

1859. What I asked you was whether you got any bacon from Thornton and Sutherland on that contract?—No, Sir; I may say not. But, lest there should be any error, I said I did buy some from them at the price mentioned in that tender, but it was not for that purpose. The bacon for that purpose was bought in Ontario.

1860. Will you show me your private account with the firm? (Witness handed Mr. Bowell the account).

1861. Where is the first account that you received?—I have not kept it.

1862. Where is it?—I have not it at all, Sir.

1863. Is this the only one you ever received?—No, Sir; I received another account.

1864. Where is that?—It is destroyed. This is the only account I have.

1865. Why did you destroy it?—I did not want it, Sir.

1866. Had the other account that you destroyed any credits on it?—Yes Sir.

1867. How was the account balanced?—I paid \$306.

1868. This account came up to June 18th, 1877?—Yes; that is right.

1869. The original account, I suppose, is up to 1876 or 1875—which?—I think it would be 1876; it would be later than 1875, certainly. But that covers the whole ground, certainly.

1870. This was made out at a later period?—Yes, Sir.

1871. It was made out at the time when Sutherland claimed payment for your full account, including the cutter?—Yes, Sir.

1872. What I want to know is why you destroyed the other account?—When I got that account I destroyed the other.

1873. Can you explain how the other account was balanced?—I cannot at the present moment, but to the best of my recollection it showed a balance of \$306.

1874. Was that not a balance of \$306.50 cash?—No, Sir; it was not.

1875. Were there no credits on it to profit and loss?—No, Sir; there were not. I never knew anything about my account being closed in that way in my life.

1876. You never had any knowledge that your account was closed by being credited to profit and loss?—I never did.

1877. And the first you heard of that was here?—It was, I assure you. I never heard of it before.

1878. The witness, Scott, if my recollection serves me right, stated that receipts had been given, and he saw the receipts in Mr. Sutherland's office?—Yes, Sir.

1879. You had no knowledge of that, either?—No, Sir.

1880. You never received any receipt?—I never received any receipt other than that I told you of, which showed a balance of \$306.

1881. Now, with reference to the cutter. You asked the witness, Scott, when he was giving his evidence, whether he did not know that you had given a cheque in payment for the cutter?—Yes, Sir; I did.

1882. Did you not know, when you asked that question, that that cheque had been returned to Mrs. Nixon?—I did, Sir. It had not been returned to me, and I was bound to pay for that cutter, Sir. I did not give it for the purpose of having it returned.

1883. I simply asked you if you did not know, when you asked that question, that that cheque had been returned?—Yes, Sir; I understood that.

1884. Then, if the witness had not known that that cheque had been returned, I do not suppose that you would have informed the Committee of it. Would you?—If I had been asked, most certainly. You have asked me such questions as if I had received any presents, and I could do nothing than what I did in that instance.

1885. How long after you gave the cheque did you find that it had been returned?—A few days, Sir; Mrs. Nixon told me about it.

1886. A few days afterwards?—Yes, Sir.

1887. It is not paid for now, I suppose?—It is not, Sir.

1888. Then it was not through your bank book that you found the cheque had not been cashed?—No, Sir.

1889. It never was cashed?—I do not think it was ever cashed; it is two or three years ago now.

1890. You are in the habit, I suppose, like most men, of reading the newspapers?—Yes, Sir.

1891. Do you ever read the Ontario papers—the *Mail* or the *Globe*?—I always faithfully read the *Globe*.

1892. You read, I suppose, the proceedings in Parliament in reference to action being taken against the Government for having given certain work and other things to members of Parliament?—Oh, yes. Certainly I read the debates.

1893. Have you any recollection as to what time that was?—I have not.

1894. It was last session, was it not?—Yes; it was some time last session.

1895. Do you remember the time that Strang and McDermott tendered?—I do, Sir.

1896. What time was that?—Mr. McDermott tendered in May, 1877, and Mr. Strang tendered in January, 1877.

1897. In May last?—May, 1877. Strang tendered in January, 1877.

1898. You have already told the Committee that Strang was manager for Mr. Bannatyne, and that Mr. McDermott is an old gentleman of eighty-four?—About eighty, I suppose.

1899. And father-in-law of Mr. Bannatyne?—Yes.

1900. Did you know that those gentlemen's names were used to cover up supplies to be furnished by Mr. Bannatyne?—I did not know anything about that. I did not know what arrangements there were between those parties; I have stated that again and again. I was fully examined on that point the other day when you were not here.

1901. Did not you believe that those names were used in order to cover a contract with a member of Parliament?—No, Sir; why should I know it.

1902. Is Mr. Strang a wealthy man?—I do not know.

1903. Does he carry on any business?—No; I do not know that he has. He is

a brother-in-law of Mr. Turner, of Hamilton, who has a wholesale business in Winnipeg, and his brother Robert is manager of that business. Strang, for anything I know, could get his goods there.

1904. You have already told the Committee that the supplies that were furnished under Strang's contract came from Mr. Bannatyne's store?—Certainly.

1905. Now, I do not want to know anything about Mr. Turner, unless you tell me that he supplied those goods?—I might tell you that and then be within the truth.

1906. Did Mr. Bannatyne supply the goods?—Yes; I presume he did.

1907. What I want to know from your own personal knowledge, is whether Mr. Strang was a man of such a position, business or otherwise, that you would give him a contract without asking him for security?—Yes; I would.

1908. That is from his general reputation?—Certainly, Sir.

1909. Not from any wealth you know him to possess?—No; I do not know how wealthy he is.

1910. How is it with Mr. McDermott?—In the same way.

1911. Is he a man of property?—He is reported to be the richest man in the Province.

1912. He is not in business?—No; not now. He used to be.

1913. Did not you know that when McDermott or Strang tendered, both of these gentlemen were tendering for Mr. Bannatyne?—No, Sir; I do not see how I could say anything of the kind.

1914. Do not you know it as a matter of fact?—No, Sir; I do not.

1915. Though you know the supplies were furnished by Mr. Bannatyne?—I got them from Mr. Bannatyne's store.

1916. Is it the rule to ask for security?—No, Sir; not from the Winnipeg merchants. I answered that before very fully.

1917. But you did from other parties outside?—I did always for my mail contracts. It depends entirely on the nature of the contract.

1918. I think I understood you to say that in asking for those tenders of Bannatyne's—those that were read the other day—I think you stated to the Minister of the Interior just now, that you generally gave a month's notice?—No; I did not state that.

1919. Was that only for particular articles?—No; that was only with reference to one particular advertisement.

1920. You have already explained to the Committee why, in advertising for tenders, you only put in the principal articles?—Yes, Sir; but in 1877 I put in the whole in both of my advertisements.

1921. Did you, before September last, receive any receipts from Mr. Sutherland for his account—those accounts to which I referred?—The one I mentioned.

1922. Or any others?—No, Sir; except in 1875, when I paid him.

1923. That is when you paid him \$300 and odd?—No, Sir; some \$60.

1924. I think you spoke———?—I am now speaking of a prior account which I paid.

1925. You paid in 1876, \$300 and odd?—No, 1877.

1926. Did not you pay him in 1876?—No, Sir.

1927. Not till 1877; till you settled the whole account?—Previous to that I paid \$306.

1928. That was the account first rendered which you destroyed?—Yes.

1929. And the balance of that account was never credited?—Yes, Sir.

1930. Was this \$306.50 which you say you paid, the total amount of the account at that time?—No.

1931. What was the amount?—I do not remember exactly; \$306 showed the balance. I was not in a position to pay Mr. Sutherland the whole of the account, so I called in my storeman and showed it to him, and I gave him a cheque, which I asked him to get marked and give it to Mr. Sutherland. Eventually I got the account and paid the whole of it.

1932. That was the one you showed?—Yes.

1933. Did Mr. Sutherland ever make any threats to you in reference to this account—that he would make you pay it?—No.

1934. Do you know Mr. Scott, furniture dealer?—Yes.

1935. Have you been purchasing goods for the Government from him?—Not for a long time.

1936. Not for some time past? When did you?—In 1876, I should think, Sir. I have not purchased much furniture lately at all.

1937. Did you receive any goods from him for yourself?—I did, Sir.

1938. For which you paid?—For which I paid.

1939. Did he never make you a present of goods?—He never did.

1940. Then Mr. Scott never made you any presents of furniture of any kind in consideration of your dealing with him for the Government, or any other way; is that what I understand you to say?—That is what I say. I bought a large amount of furniture in furnishing my house, and he sent a chair to Mrs. Nixon, as my account was a large one.

1941. I think you were asked with reference to the examination of the coffee when I was not here?—Yes, Sir.

1942. I am informed that you stated you examined that coffee?—No, Sir; not when it was going out. I was in Sutherland's when it was being ground, and I went up stairs to see it. I do not remember when that was, whether it was when the coffee was being first sent out, or later in the season.

1943. Did you know that they were furnishing you with an inferior quality?—No, Sir; I did not.

1944. Did they ask you if it would answer the purpose of the Government?—I have no recollection of being asked that; the coffee that I saw being ground was very good.

1945. And did you reply that you were the Government, and that it would answer?—I do not remember; but the coffee I saw grinding was very good.

1946. They did ask you that question, then?—I do not remember.

1947. And you do not remember giving that answer?—I do not remember.

1948. You do not remember saying "I am the Government, and that will do?"—No, Sir; I do not remember that.

By Mr. Mills:

1949. When you bought this bacon from Mr. Sutherland for the Pacific Railway party, was it about the same time as you purchased the other?—It was in the summer—in the month of July. I bought some for the Mounted Police at the same time.

1950. At the time you bought that, did you have any bill or statement of the price at which it could be obtained elsewhere?—I do not think I had, Sir.

1951. You had no paper or memorandum which Mr. Scott might have confounded with the tender?—Not at that time; but I had the day before I opened the tenders: that was fully brought out the other day.

1952. The day before you opened the tenders?—Yes, Sir. On account of receiving the letter from the Secretary of State Department, stating that there had been complaints about the bacon, I was anxious to get a good article, and Sutherland's was the best.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):

1953. Reference has been made quite a number of times to Mr. Bannatyne, Mr. McDermott and Mr. Strang. You say you know nothing whatever as to their relations, if there were any, which existed between Mr. Strang and Bannatyne, so far as this contract was concerned?—No, Sir; I do not.

1954. For aught you know, Mr. Strang and Mr. McDermott may have purchased from Mr. Bannatyne or they may have not?—They may have.

By Mr. Bowell:

1955. Can you tell us the amount of the first account rendered to you by Thorn-

ton & Sutherland on which you paid that \$306?—I should think it was in the month of May; indeed, I am pretty sure it was in the month of May.

1956. I asked you the amount?—I do not remember.

1957. Cannot you come pretty near to it?—I really do not remember what it was, Sir.

1958. Was it \$600 or \$800; was it \$800?—It might be either one of those amounts; I do not exactly remember.

1959. You say that you paid \$306 on that account?—Yes, Sir.

1960. What became of the balance of it?—I paid it subsequently.

1961. That is in this account?—Yes, Sir; you will see by this pass-book that I have been dealing with Mr. Sutherland since, or that Mrs. Nixon has.

By Mr. McGregor :

1962. In stating that dressed beef was to be delivered at various points, do you mean that they contracted to deliver dressed beef according to order—so much each time as ordered?—Yes; they are driven out to be slaughtered as required.

1963. Well, does it not make beef worth a good deal more when the cattle have to be taken care of until slaughtered and the beef delivered?—Certainly.

1964. On the other hand, if the Government buy live cattle they would have to keep them from day to day, and kill them as the party required?—Yes.

1965. And that Mr. DeMers started with the idea of selling at Winnipeg to the highest bidders?—Yes.

By Mr. Mills :

1966. And as a matter of fact, he did sell?—As a matter of fact he did sell. He did not come, I understand, across the country but by way of the Missouri River.

By Mr. Plumb :

1967. The feeding costs nothing?—Yes; but the herding would cost a good deal to say nothing of the possible loss; Mr. McKay lost 100 head in 1876 by their running away.

By Mr. McGregor :

1968. When making the contract with Mr. McKay you had no idea that Mr. DeMers was willing to make a tender?—No.

1969. You had made up your mind from the conversation you had with his agents that they were not going to tender?—That was my understanding.

1970. It has been stated that Mr. DeMers suffered great loss by his not receiving the Government contract. Have not you reason to believe that he had started out with his cattle before hearing from Mr. Gouin or Mr. Royal?—I was so informed.

By Mr. Kerr :

1971. When you gave that cheque for the cutter, did you expect it to be paid?—I did, Sir; certainly.

1972. Had you funds to pay it?—I had, Sir.

1973. And its not being presented or paid was none of your doing?—It was not, nor did I give any hint in that direction.

By Mr. Mills :

1974. Nor did you expect that it would not be cashed?—I did not.

THOMAS NIXON.

Mr. W. G. Scott recalled and further examined :—

By Mr. Plumb :

1975. When Mr. Sutherland had notice to appear before the Committee here what passed between you and him?—I was in the store at the time the telegram was received. He thought over it for a while, and said he did not think he could possibly go, and that he might have to send me. He said : “the fact is neither of us can tell anything, there is nothing to say.” I asked Mr. Sutherland if we should be supposed to tell anything about those altered tenders, and he said : “No ; it was not necessary to tell it.” Those are the words he used.

1976. What did you say?—I told him that as I understood the nature of an oath ; it was as much a crime to keep anything back as it was to tell anything that was not true.

1977. Then what did he say?—He said it was not likely that a question of that kind would be asked, and it was not necessary to volunteer the information.

1978. Then, when you were summoned, did he consent to your coming ; did you come with his consent?—No.

1979. What did he say when you were summoned?—I think I explained that before. He asked me if I was going to Ottawa to neglect his business, and I told him I was compelled to go.

1980. Did he suggest that you should come?—In the first place he did.

1981. Then what occurred?—He said if I went to Ottawa I might stay there. Those were the words he used, as near as I can remember.

1982. Did he discharge you from his employment then?—He did not say “you are discharged,” but I took it as a discharge.

By Mr. Wood :

1983. Are you going back to his employment when you return to Winnipeg?—No, Sir.

1984. Since this examination has been going on, I suppose it is a matter of fact, that you have been suggesting questions to gentlemen on the opposite side to ask Mr. Nixon?—(Question objected to, and objection sustained.)

By Mr. Bowell :

1985. You have heard the evidence of Mr. Nixon with reference to the statements made by yourself?—I have.

1986. In reference to the change of the tender—his appearance in Thornton & Sutherland’s store, and your change of that tender upon the instructions of Mr. Sutherland—you heard that?—I did.

1987. And do you still reiterate what you have stated?—I do ; and I say that Strang’s name was not heard on that occasion. Mr. Bannatyne’s name was always used there in connection with tenders for the Mounted Police or the Canadian Pacific Railway. When Mr. Strang tenders, it is the understanding, in Winnipeg, that it is for Mr. Bannatyne.

1988. You still state to the Committee that you are positive, of your own knowledge, that those tenders were changed, and that the old tender was returned, destroyed, a new one made out and sent to Mr. Nixon, and upon that Messrs Thornton & Sutherland received the contract—notwithstanding Mr. Nixon’s denial?—(Question objected to, and objection sustained.)

By Mr. Dymond :

1989. Mr. Scott, having heard the evidence of Mr. Nixon with regard to the tender of Messrs Thornton & Sutherland, do you still adhere to the statement you originally made before the Committee as to your recollection of the facts?—I do.

By Mr. Wood :

1990. How do you know that that was Mr. Bannatyne’s tender?—I answered the question this way : I stated that Mr. Nixon came into the office and asked us if we could not do better than or as low as Mr. Bannatyne.

1991. But you said that the tender was Mr. Bannatyne's?—Yes; I say so yet.

1992. Do you know; and how do you know?—I stated before, that he asked if we could do better than Bannatyne.

1993. Do you know this was Bannatyne's tender that Mr. Nixon had in his hand?—I knew Strang's handwriting.

1994. Then you only supposed it was Mr. Bannatyne's tender; as a matter of fact you did not know it?—Mr. Nixon spoke about Mr. Bannatyne's prices.

1995. Did he tell you it was Mr. Bannatyne's tender?—Not in so many words.

1996. Did he in any words? Did he use that expression?—He asked us if we could do better than Bannatyne.

1997. But I want a straightforward answer. How do you know that was Bannatyne's tender?—I cannot answer.

1998. Then, as a matter of fact, you do not know it was Mr. Bannatyne's tender?—Only in that way—that Mr. Strang's name was not used at all.

1999. You did not, as a matter of fact, know that it was Mr. Bannatyne's tender; you did not see the name?—I knew the handwriting.

By Mr. Mills :

2000. You supposed it was Mr. Bannatyne's name on the tender?—I supposed so.

By Mr. Wood :

2001. But you did not know, as a matter of fact?—I did not know further than as I have stated before.

By the Chairman :

2002. You did not see the name in the tender?—No.

By Mr. Mills :

2002a. When you were examined before, you supposed that this tender which he read out to be Mr. Strang's, was in Mr. Bannatyne's name?—I supposed it was in Mr. Bannatyne's name with "Andrew Strang" underneath. I did not look at the name.

2003. You did not know, until you came here, that this was Strang's tender?—The tender shown to both of us was in Strang's name. I always associated the one with the other, the same as everybody else did in Winnipeg. We all know that Strang is not in business. Bannatyne tendered a month previous for another department, and he may have come up and changed after that.

2004. You saw the tender?—I saw the tender.

2005. Did you see the tender that was destroyed?—I suppose I made it out.

2006. Then this tender of Mr. Bannatyne that you speak of—did you notice that it had Mr. Strang's name on at the time?—I do not remember noticing it.

By Mr. Wood :

2007. Then it is merely your own supposition?—(No answer.)

By Mr. McCarthy :

2008. Did you, or did you not, understand from Mr. Nixon whose tender it was?—He spoke of it as Strang's tender.

2009. Mr. Nixon did?—No; I made a mistake; he spoke of it as Mr. Bannatyne's tender.

2010. Did you look at the tender and see whose handwriting it was in?—I saw the handwriting.

2011. Did you know it?—I knew it.

2012. Whose handwriting was it?—Andrew Strang's.

2013. Then why did you say you thought it was Mr. Bannatyne's tender?—Mr. Strang did all Mr. Bannatyne's business, and most all his writing is in Mr. Strang's handwriting. I knew that handwriting; and while we were offering the prices, he gave us what we supposed were Mr. Bannatyne's prices.

By Mr. Mills :

2014. Is not the business carried on in Mr Bannatyne's name reputed to be Mr McDermott's business?—Not that I am aware of.

By Mr. Wood :

2015. Then, according to your theory, any communication in Mr. Strang's handwriting would come from Mr. Bannatyne?—I know that Mr. Strang is not in business.

2016. Do you know whether Mr. Strang has a brother in business there?—I know that.

2017. Then might he not have purchased those goods from his brother?—The principal part of the goods required were not kept by his brother. He did not keep bacon.

WM. G. SCOTT.

TELEGRAMS REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT.

“ OTTAWA, 11th March, 1878.

“ *To Peter Sutherland, Winnipeg.*

“ By order of the Public Accounts Committee, you are hereby summoned to appear before them forthwith, to give evidence respecting awarding of Government contracts in Winnipeg.—Answer.

“ E. P. HARTNEY,
“ *Clerk of Committee.*”

“ OTTAWA, 11th March, 1878.

“ *To Thomas Nixon, Winnipeg.*

“ The following Resolution passed Public Accounts Committee this morning:—
‘ That there have been very great irregularities in the awarding of Government contracts in Winnipeg, and that Mr. Peter Sutherland can give important testimony in relation thereto, that Mr. Peter Sutherland be summoned to appear before this Committee, that Mr. Thomas Nixon also be summoned and informed of the nature of the Resolution.’ You are accordingly summoned to appear before the Committee forthwith.—Answer.

“ E. P. HARTNEY,
“ *Clerk of Committee.*”

“ OTTAWA, 14th March.

“ *By Telegraph from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to E. P. Hartney, Clerk of Public Accounts Committee, Ottawa.*

“ Telegram did not reach till last night. Will leave to-night.

“ THOS. NIXON.”

“OTTAWA, 14th March, 1878.

“By Telegraph from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to E. P. Hartney, Clerk Committee Public Accounts, Ottawa.

“Your telegram of eleventh instant just received. Family and business reasons urgently forbid my leaving home unless absolutely necessary. My bookkeeper, Wm. G. Scott, knows all that I do, and, if summoned, can leave forthwith. Please reply.

“PETER SUTHERLAND.”

“Collect.”

“OTTAWA, 21st March, 1878.

“To Wm. G. Scott, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

“By order of the Public Accounts Committee you are summoned to appear before them forthwith, to give evidence regarding the awarding of Government contracts in Winnipeg.

“E. P. HARTNEY,
“Clerk of Committee.”

“OTTAWA, March 21st, 1878.

By Telegraph from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to E. P. Hartney, Clerk of Public Accounts Committee.

“Will go on first boat which leaves here on Saturday.

“W. G. SCOTT.

“Collect.”

“OTTAWA, March 22nd, 1878.

“By Telegraph from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Donald A. Smith, House of Commons, Ottawa.

“Neither myself nor W. G. Scott can give testimony against Mr. Nixon of a serious nature, and would ask to be relieved from going down. After mature consideration, object to Scott giving evidence in my behalf.

“PETER SUTHERLAND.

“\$3.93—Collect.”

“OTTAWA, March 21st, 1878.

“To Peter Sutherland, Esq., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

“Telegram received. Have no authority. Matter rests with Public Account Committee, Mr. Young, Chairman.

“DON. A. SMITH.”

“OTTAWA, 23rd March, 1878.

“*By Telegraph from Winnipeg to M^r. Young, Chairman Public Accounts Committee, Ottawa.*

“Neither myself nor W. G. Scott can give direct testimony implicating Mr. Nixon, and ask that summons to Scott be revoked. Answer.

“P. SUTHERLAND.”

“OTTAWA, 25th March, 1878.

“*To P. Sutherland, Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

“Have no power to revoke order of Committee without its sanction.

“J. YOUNG,
“*Chairman.*”

“OTTAWA, 28th March, 1878.

“*To W. G. Scott, Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

“By order of the Public Accounts Committee you are hereby peremptorily summoned to appear before them forthwith.

“E. P. HARTNEY,
“*Clerk of Committee.*”

“OTTAWA, 28th March, 1878.

“*To P. Sutherland, Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

“By Order of the Public Accounts Committee, you are hereby peremptorily summoned to appear before them forthwith.

“E. P. HARTNEY,
“*Clerk of Committee.*”

“March 29th, 1878.

“*By Telegraph from Toronto, to Jas. Young, M.P., Chairman Public Accounts Committee, House of Commons.*

“Just arrived here from Winnipeg. Do you want me at once? Answer immediately, care W. McNaught.

“W. G. SCOTT.”

“OTTAWA, 12th April, 1878.

“*To P. Sutherland, Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

“By Order of the Public Accounts Committee, you are hereby summoned to appear before them forthwith, and to bring your letter-book and account-books with you.

“E. P. HARTNEY,
“*Clerk of Committee.*”

“ OTTAWA, 13th April, 1878.

“ *By Telegraph from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Manager, Ottawa.*

“ Yours to-day to Sutherland, signed Hartney, delivered 4:30, P.M., to himself.

“ WINNIPEG.

“ Collect.”

“ OTTAWA, 15th April, 1878.

“ *To P. Sutherland, Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

“ Committee insist on your immediate attendance.—Answer yea or nay.

“ E. P. HARTNEY,
“ *Clerk of Committee.*”

“ OTTAWA, 16th April, 1878.

“ *By Telegraph from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to E. P. Hartney, Clerk, Public Accounts Committee.*

“ Have no wish to avoid examination; if compelled to go down, have to close my store. Will go if indemnified for loss.—Answer.

“ P. SUTHERLAND.”

“ OTTAWA, 17th April, 1878.

“ *To P. Sutherland, Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

“ Committee insist that you obey summons—Usual expenses will be allowed.

“ E. P. HARTNEY,
“ *Clerk of Committee.*”

“ 19th April, 1878.

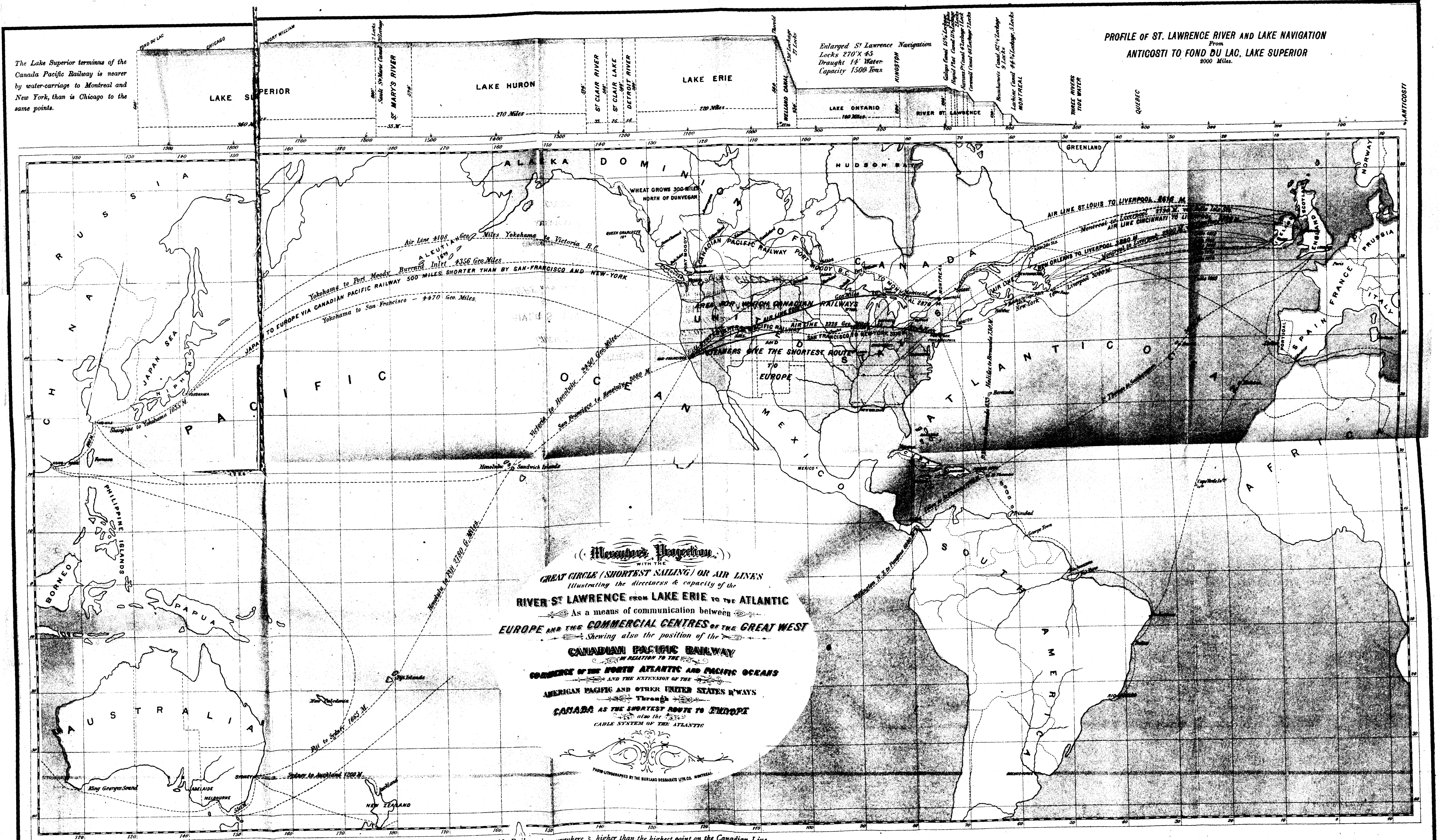
“ *By Telegraph from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to E. P. Hartney, Clerk of Committee Public Accounts.*

“ Order examination here. Will shield no one. Absence disastrous to my affairs. Cannot leave.

“ P. SUTHERLAND.”

The Lake Superior terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway is nearer by water-carriage to Montreal and New York, than is Chicago to the same points.

PROFILE OF ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND LAKE NAVIGATION
From ANTIGOSTI TO FOND DU LAC, LAKE SUPERIOR
8000 Miles.



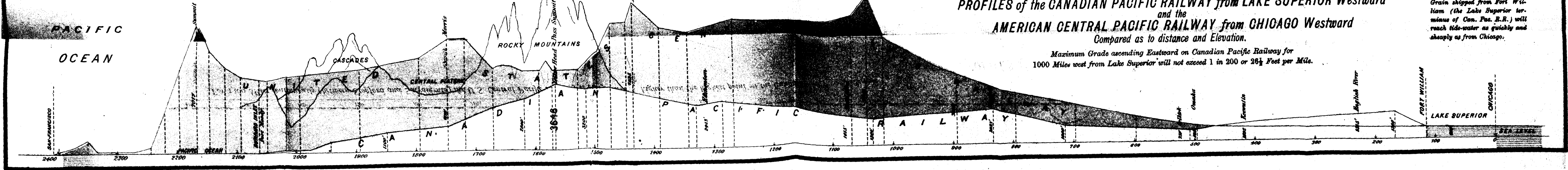
(Illustration of Navigation)
WITH THE
GREAT CIRCLE (SHORTEST SAILING) OR AIR LINES
Illustrating the directness & capacity of the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE FROM LAKE ERIE TO THE ATLANTIC
As a means of communication between
EUROPE AND THE COMMERCIAL CENTRES OF THE GREAT WEST
Showing also the position of the
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
IN RELATION TO THE
COMMERCE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS
AND THE EXTENSION OF THE
AMERICAN PACIFIC AND OTHER UNITED STATES R'WAYS
Through
CANADA AS THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO EUROPE
Also the
CABLE SYSTEM OF THE ATLANTIC

For 1300 Miles continuously (between Stopford and Sacramento) the U.S. Central Pacific Railway is everywhere higher than the highest point on the Canadian Line.

PROFILES of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY from LAKE SUPERIOR Westward
and the
AMERICAN CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILWAY from CHICAGO Westward
Compared as to distance and Elevation.

Maximum Grade ascending Eastward on Canadian Pacific Railway for 1000 Miles west from Lake Superior will not exceed 1 in 200 or 2 1/2 Feet per Mile.

Grain shipped from Port William (the Lake Superior terminus of Can. Pac. R.R.) will reach tide-water as quickly and cheaply as from Chicago.



REPORT

OF THE

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1878.

R E P O R T .

The Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization respectfully submit their First and Final Report.

The Committee made an examination at their several sittings during the Session into the following subjects:—

The Immigration into the Dominion and the means taken to promote it.

And in their several relations to Immigration into:

The Meat and Cattle Trade with the United Kingdom;

The manufacture of Beet Root Sugar;

The adaptability of British Columbia for settlement, and its timber interests;

The opening up of the Dawson Route for transportation of passengers and freight into Manitoba and the North-West;

The Forests of the Dominion;

The Manufacture of Peat; and,

The Navigation of Hudson's Bay.

On the subject of Immigration, and the system pursued, the Committee examined very fully the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, from whose evidence they find the following facts:—

The Commercial and Industrial depression which continued to prevail during the past year materially and unfavourably affected the Immigration from Europe to the Continent of America as compared with former years. It appears, however, that Canada has suffered less material loss, arising from the number of immigrants arriving, than the United States; the percentage of loss in the latter in 1877 as compared with 1876 being 18.63; while in the case of Canada there is an actual increase of 5.65 per cent., in a comparison of the same years. The following figures show the total Immigration to Canada and the United States from 1873 to 1877, inclusive:—

Immigration to Canada.

1873	50,050	<i>Decrease per cent.</i>
1874	39,373	21.33 from 1873
1875	27,382	30.20 from 1874
1876	25,633	6.38 from 1875
1877	27,082	<i>Increase per cent.</i>
		5.65 from 1876

Immigration to United States.

1873	.....	459,804	.....	<i>Decrease per cent.</i>
1874	.....	313,339	.....	31·84 from 1873
1875	.....	228,498	.....	27·07 from 1874
1876	.....	169,886	.....	25·65 from 1875
1877	.....	138,222	.....	18·63 from 1876

The following figures show the total movement of emigration from the United Kingdom for the same years including both foreigners and persons of British origin:—

Emigration from the United Kingdom.

1873	.....	310,612	.....	<i>Decrease per cent.</i>
1874	.....	241,014	.....	22·40 from 1873
1875	.....	173,809	.....	27·92 from 1874
1876	.....	138,222	.....	20·47 from 1875
1877	.....	119,971	.....	13·24 from 1876

The actual emigration of persons of British origin alone from the United Kingdom in 1877, was 95,195, while there was an immigration during the same year of persons of British origin of 63,890, showing that the net loss to the population was only 31,305.

It is, in the opinion of the Committee, proper to consider these general movements of population in any attempt to appreciate the immigration to Canada. The emigration from Great Britain last year touched the lowest point of any year since 1861, and is considered by the statist of the Board of Trade to be at its minimum. Even the emigration to Australasia received a slight check in 1877, the figures being 31,071 against 33,191, the previous year, notwithstanding the great exertions and very large expenditure of that group of colonies to promote it.

The Immigrants reported as having settled in Canada in 1877, entered at the following points:—

Quebec.....	4,201
Suspension Bridge....	6,453
Halifax, N.S.....	930
St. John, N.B.....	141
Portland, Me.....	1,513

- Manitoba from U.S... 2,084; and there were further reported with settlers, goods by frontier Custom Houses 11,759, making a total of 27,082 settlers. In addition to these a considerable number of passengers entered at our ports to go to the Western States. These swell the total number of immigrant arrivals in Canada during the year to 35,285.

The amount of money and value of effects ascertained to have been brought into the Dominion by immigrants during the last year was \$632,269; and the unascer-

tained values of effects and money brought would probably swell these figures to about a million dollars. This amount, however, would represent but a very small proportion of the value to the Dominion of the immigrant settlers during the year.

It is the immigrant himself who is the chief value. Every immigrant who successfully settles in the country, becomes at once, both a producer and a consumer; in the former capacity he contributes to the general wealth; in the latter to the general revenue, and so helps to place the Dominion in a better position to undertake those great public works, yet necessary for its full development. The actual money and value of effects brought into the country by immigrants was about nine fold greater last year, than the whole of the ordinary expenditure of the Dominion Government for the service of immigration; and this quite apart from the infinitely greater value of the immigrants themselves.

As regards the classes of immigrants induced to come by the Government Agents, these were entirely confined to female domestic servants and agriculturalists, *viz* :—

Tenant farmers with small means and agricultural labourers. Employment was found for all the agricultural labourers. In fact the demand was not in all cases fully satisfied; and there have been no reports of persons of this class, in the country parts, being out of employment during the winter. No inducements were held out to persons of the mechanic class to come to Canada, in view of the industrial depression which has prevailed. Persons of this class, however, received information from their respective trades; and those who came found employment. The persons out of employment have been residents of towns, but it is not believed the number is nearly so large as last year; and it is to be remarked that even in the most prosperous times there are always found some persons in towns out of employment.

The Expenditure for Immigration in 1877, shows a very marked reduction as compared with the previous year. The gross total expenditure as shown by the Department charged with Immigration, was, during that year, \$183,672, against \$284,065 for the previous year. But even this amount should be further reduced by refunds paid by the Provinces, partly on account of advances made for transport, and partly on account of the expenses of the London Office, to the amount of \$42,285; and still further by loans to Icelanders to be repaid to the amount of \$30,717, making the net ordinary expenditure for the year \$110 670, this being the smallest expenditure for Immigration since 1871. It includes the cost of the whole service and all the establishments both in Canada and in Europe. The net *per capita* cost of Immigrants was \$4.08. This *per capita* cost is calculated on the whole amount of the ordinary expenditure, and the whole number of Immigrant settlers. Any other mode would be sure to lead to error. All Immigrants who come to the country—even the Immigrant passengers who take advantage of Canadian routes to

go to the United States,—necessarily receive directing attention from the Agencies in Canada.

It appears to the Committee that the Immigration establishments have been reduced to as narrow limits as possible, if establishments are at all to be maintained. The number of Travelling or Lecturing Agents in the United Kingdom has been reduced to four, as, against the number of thirty-five employed for longer or shorter periods in 1873. The number of Stationary Agents in the United Kingdom is six, *viz.*:—at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin and Limerick; and on the Continent, three, *viz.*,—at Hamburg, Paris, and in Switzerland. An active propagandism appears to be made, and the service efficiently and economically conducted.

On the general subject of Immigration to Canada, and the best means of promoting it, from an English point of view, the Committee examined Mr. *Henry Simpson*, lately connected with the English Press. His evidence is published in the Appendix herewith. The Committee also took evidence on the same subject from Mr. *Peter O'Leary*, whose evidence is also contained in the Appendix.

The Department of Agriculture has, during the year, published several pamphlets and other valuable documents containing reliable information for intending settlers, regarding the great resources of Manitoba and the North-West and their adaptability for successful settlement. These respective documents have been distributed gratuitously throughout the older Provinces and also in Europe and parts of the United States with beneficial results.

The Immigration into the Province of Manitoba during the year 1877 was about 7,000, which is very considerable in view of the limited population of that Province, and the yet imperfectly developed means of access. It appears, however, from the most recent evidence that has been taken before the Committee, that the Immigration to that Province has commenced this spring on a much more extended scale, *viz.*: at the rate of about 200 a day, which would make the Immigration in one month nearly equal to the whole of that of last year. A very large proportion of these immigrants have moved from the old Provinces of the Dominion. There are also considerable numbers from the United States. And the (it may be almost called) unrivalled richness of the soil of that Province, and its special adaptation to the growth of wheat of the most valuable quality, have begun to attract attention in Europe.

On the subject of the adaptability of the Province of British Columbia for Colonization, the Committee examined Mr. *Henry J. Cambie*, District Engineer, in charge of Surveys for the Canadian Pacific Railway, from whom they obtained much valuable information, which was given by him with clearness and precision, and is published in the report of his evidence, appended hereto. Mr. *Cambie* showed that there are large tracts of land in the Province which, at comparatively moderate expense, can be made available. This is a fact of particular importance in view of the very great resources of that Province in mineral wealth, in fish and in forests. The evidence of

Mr. Peter O'Leary, who visited that Province as an observer in view of the interests of the emigrant classes in Great Britain, is in the same sense as that of Mr. Cambie, and the information given by him will be received with confidence by the classes for whom he more particularly obtained it.

The Committee are of opinion that this already serious movement of population towards the North-West Prairies of the Dominion will very soon grow to large dimensions, and this is a fact of grave importance, both for the Government and Parliament, in view of the necessity of providing adequate means of ingress and egress, both for immigrants and ordinary passenger traffic and freights. A large and sudden immigration into a new country will, at first, of course, put a strain on its resources, and probably upon those of the Immigration Department, to see that it is properly directed.

The Committee find that the Special Schemes of Colonization, in Manitoba and Keewatin, viz. : of the Mennonites, the Icelanders, and repatriated Canadians from the United States, have been fairly successful, and appear to be likely, in the future, to attract further additions without more aid from the Government.

The Committee find from the facts already established, that even with the present inferior facilities, wheat can be brought from Winnipeg and placed in connection with the Grand Trunk system at Sarnia for 30 cents a bushel ; and this fact, coupled with the large average production per acre on the prairies of the North-West, will probably, in the almost immediate future, severely test the wheat-growing capabilities of competition of Ontario, or the other older Provinces of the Dominion.

The Committee in view of this fact, and also of its relations to immigration, thought it advisable to examine witnesses on the subject of the Meat and Cattle Trade which is now springing up between Canada and the United Kingdom, and which, it may be here incidentally remarked, was in the first place advocated and set on foot by one of the Canadian Emigration Agents. The movement thus started spread to the United States.

It appears from the evidence of Mr. Thos. Cramp, a director of the Dominion Line of Steamships, that the vessels of this Line are specially fitted up for the carriage of Live Stock, to the exclusion of other freights from Canada. This line carried last year 3,513 oxen, 8,273 sheep and 1,233 swine ; together with 213 horses. The exports of all these animals are rapidly increasing and the steamers are engaged to their full capacity for some months in advance. Other lines, particularly, the Allan, the Beaver, and Temperley, have carried considerable numbers of these animals. The total number of Cattle carried in 1877 was 7,412 and of sheep 11,825, against about one third of these numbers the previous year. The extent of this trade for many years to come will probably be only limited by the capability of Canada to supply it.

Very strong representations were made to the Committee as to the crushing effect which the Bill of the Duke of Richmond, would have had on this trade by compelling the slaughter of all cattle at the port of debarkation. It has afforded them

great satisfaction to learn that the Bill is to be so amended as to permit the entry of Canadian Cattle alive. This favourable result is undoubtedly, in a very large measure, owing to the representations made to the Imperial authorities, by Order in Council of the Canadian Government; and by Sir *John Rose* and Mr. *Dyke*, the Canadian Immigration Agent, at Liverpool, to the Committee of the House of Lords, to whom the Bill was referred.

Many of the steamers, particularly, of the Allan Line, are fitted with cold and desiccated compartments to carry fresh meat from Canadian ports to England. This trade appears to be measurably successful although it has not hitherto extended so rapidly as that in live stock. It appears to be subject to certain draw-backs which, however, may be overcome, as they have reference to methods of refrigeration and desiccation and the adequate care of the meat at the several points after leaving the compartments of the Ocean Steamships.

The witnesses whose evidence may be particularly consulted with respect to these trades are Messrs. *Cramp*, *O'Leary* and *McShane*. The successful development of these trades will attract to Canada a class of immigrants with capital, which the country would not otherwise have obtained, besides inducing a very beneficial change in the farming of the older Provinces, where grain has been continuously grown to an extent of somewhat impoverishing the land.

The Committee examined Mr. *Edward A. Barnard*, Director of Agriculture, of the Province of Quebec, on the subject of the cultivation of the Sugar Beet, and its manufacture into sugar. The facts elicited, prove beyond question, that the soil and climate of the old Provinces of the Dominion are peculiarly adapted to the successful growth of the Sugar Beet, rich in saccharine matter; and notwithstanding the unsuccessful attempts which have been hitherto made to manufacture beet-root Sugar in the United States, this fact is sufficient to encourage an attempt to demonstrate the feasibility of its manufacture in Canada, especially in view of its very great importance. It is also well to bear in mind the long tentative efforts which were made in Europe, before the great success of the manufacture was fully established. Success in Canada would mean very considerable increase of wealth, besides a favourable adaptation of circumstances in view of the cattle trade now opening up. The Committee are, therefore, of opinion that this incipient or projected industry is worthy of any fostering care of Parliament that could be consistently bestowed upon it.

The evidence given by Mr. *Thayne* on the Forests of Canada, their products and the advisability of care to be taken for their preservation, will be found to contain a statement of facts and suggestions of great value for the whole Dominion. This question is one which affects both the climate and natural wealth of the whole country. It is, therefore, of especial interest in connection with immigration. All nations in Europe are now bestowing very particular care on forest preservation. The Committee are aware that in all the old Provinces of the Dominion, the forests

have been placed by the Act of Confederation, in charge of the Provincial Governments. The Committee are yet, however, of opinion, taking into consideration the general importance of the subject in view of every interest of the Dominion, that it may not be inopportune for them respectfully to call the attention of the Local Governments through the Parliament of Canada, to the necessity of measures for forest preservation in the interest of the general welfare of the country.

As cognate to the use of forest products for fuel may be mentioned the manufacture and use of Peat, of which there are large supplies in many parts of the Dominion. It is found in Manitoba where wood is scarce; and there it may become specially valuable. On this subject the Committee believe that the evidence of Lieutenant-Colonel *Thompson* will be found worthy of particular consideration. It contains a description of a new process of manufacture by artificial drying in a very much shorter time than the old methods, of much greater capacity with regard to the quantities that can be produced and of much greater certainty, when the chances of the weather for drying have to be taken into consideration. The great value of peat for fuel is undoubted, and this resource of the Dominion is one to be highly prized.

Professor *Hind* furnished to the Committee very elaborate evidence on the feasibility of the navigation of Hudson's Straits and Hudson's Bay, from the point of the mouth of Nelson River to Liverpool, as a means of outlet for the future trade of a large portion of the North West Territory. Port Nelson is less distant from Liverpool by about one hundred miles than New-York, and when there, on the westward trip, the traveller is more than half way across the continent. The statements made by Professor *Hind* in his exposition are certainly full of interest; and furnish reasons why more particular information on some points in doubt should be obtained. It is to be particularly borne in mind that a combination of physical facts renders the climate in the North Western portion of this continent much milder and more suitable for agricultural operations, and consequently for settlement, than corresponding latitudes on the Eastern or Atlantic side. These favourable circumstances seem to arise for one reason from the configuration of the continent and the depression of the Rocky Mountains allowing the prevalent Pacific winds charged with moisture to exercise their genial influence over that portion of the Territory in question. It is certain that degrees of latitudes over a very large portion of the American continent do not simply imply either heat or cold. Port Nelson in Hudson's Bay is about the latitude of Edinburgh. The corresponding latitude on the Labrador Coast implies a degree of cold which forbids agricultural colonization, while the same line carried due west into the Peace River Territory of the Dominion, would bring the traveller into conditions of climate and soil highly favourable for agriculture. Whatever the immediate interests may be attaching to the proposed navigation of Hudson's Bay, it appears certain that as population pushes itself into the territories north-west of Manitoba, if an outlet at the point of Port Nelson is at all feasible, it will surely be

developed and made available. It is for the Government to consider what steps may be deemed advisable to obtain further information on this subject.

On the subject of the Dawson Route from a consideration of facts stated in evidence by Mr. *Hugh Sutherland*, the Committee find that it would be advisable to utilize the portions of Railway being constructed and about to be finished by means of tramways around the portages between Port Savanne and Kettle Falls, the tramways being worked by light cars on a narrow gauge drawn by horses and towed on barges along the water stretches without breaking bulk. A transshipment to be made at Kettle Falls to steamers plying between that point and Rat Portage, whence the Railway would go directly to Winnipeg. Mr. *Sutherland* states that 50 tons per day of freight could be carried by this mode more rapidly than by the present routes through United States Territory, with much less vexation as regards bonding arrangements, at prices which can compete with the present rates, and with perfect immunity as regards immigrants from the systematic tampering with them that now takes place in their passage through American Territory. Mr. *Sutherland* states that the required work can be done during the present season at a cost not exceeding \$150,000. He is of opinion that the proposed improvements are necessary to, and would lead to the colonization of the cultivable lands along Rainy River and other parts of the Dawson Route; and moreover, a point which is of great importance, furnish the Province of Manitoba with increased facilities for obtaining lumber at a much cheaper rate than at present. For considerations of this nature the improvements in question will have permanent interest and value, after the Pacific Railway shall have been constructed all the way between Manitoba and Lake Superior. There is a further consideration, in view of the rapidity with which Manitoba and the adjacent Territory are now filling up, the proposed route would afford another outlet for their products of grain, and of ingress for their necessary supplies from the older Provinces of the Dominion, which would prove to be of great value to both.

The evidence herewith appended is submitted as a part of the Report of the Committee.

The Committee, before closing their Report, have great pleasure in stating that they have received very valuable information and assistance from Mr. *John Lowe*, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES TROW,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
OTTAWA, 4th May, 1878.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN.

[The following Report of Evidence is Classified in Order of Subjects, not of Dates.]

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

MR. LOWE'S EVIDENCE.

THURSDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1878.

The Committee met.—Mr. Trow in the Chair.

Mr. JOHN LOWE, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, was examined.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Can you inform the Committee how many immigrants entered Canada during 1877, and how many passed through as passengers for the United States?—The total number of immigrant settlers in Canada in 1877 was 27,082, and the number of immigrant passengers for the United States, 5,640, making the total number of all immigrants who entered Canada, 35,285.

Q. How does this immigration compare with former years?—The number of settlers in Canada, as compared with the previous year, shows a slight increase, the figures for that year being 25,633. But as compared with the immigration, I mean of settlers in Canada, of the years preceding, from 1872, it shows very great decline.

Q. Can you inform the Committee as to the emigration from Great Britain during the last year, showing how it compares with previous years?—This question may be most succinctly answered by the following table, which I have compiled from the Board of Trade returns, adding the percentage of decline:—

1873	.....	310,612	.....	Decrease per cent,
1874	.....	241,014	.....	22.40 from 1873
1875	.....	173,809	.....	27.92 from 1874
1876	.....	138,222	.....	20.47 from 1875
1877	.....	119,971	.....	13.24 from 1876

Q. Can you give similar information with respect to the United States?—I have prepared a corresponding table, with percentage of decline of immigration to the United States, which I submit:—

1873	.....	459,804	.....	Decrease per cent.
1874	.....	313,339	.....	31.84 from 1873
1875	.....	228,498	.....	27.07 from 1874
1876	.....	169,886	.....	25.65 from 1875
1877	.....	138,222	.....	18.63 from 1876

Q. Can you give the corresponding figures as respects Immigration to Canada?—Yes; the following are the figures and the percentages:—

1873	.....	50,050	.....	Decrease per cent.
1874	.....	39,373	.....	21.33 from 1873
1875	.....	27,382	.....	30.20 from 1874
1876	.....	25,633	.....	6.38 from 1875
				Increase per cent.
1877	.....	27,082	.....	5.65 from 1876

It will be noticed from the percentages of decline that Canada has suffered far less from diminution in the number of immigrants than the United States, and also

that the diminution of the immigration to Canada is much less than that of the emigration from Great Britain. This may be taken as a proof that we have obtained considerable numbers of immigrants from the United States.

Q. Have you the figures of the emigration from Great Britain to Australia, and do you know if there is any emigration from the United States to Australia?—The immigration to the Australasian Colonies, in view of the number of their population, is very much proportionately larger than the immigration to Canada. The fact arises from the very great exertions, and the very large expenditure they have made to induce it. Their propagandism is made on a scale superior to ours, and in many cases they pay the passages and ship's kit amounting to about \$100 per adult, besides a very considerable commission to agents. We could not at all stand before such efforts, were it not for proximity to the United Kingdom, with moderate rates of fare in fast sailing and comfortable steamships, as compared with three months voyage to the Antipodes. The actual emigration from the United Kingdom to Australasia for the years corresponding to those I have before given was—

1873	25,137
1874	52,581
1875	34,750
1876	32,196
1877	30,138

As respects the last part of the question I may say there is an emigration from the United States to Australia. Inducements are offered; and there is a regular passenger line from New York.

By Mr. Davis :—

Q. Have you any information as to the immigration to New Zealand, and its extent?—The immigration to New Zealand is grouped in the figures I have given of the total immigration to Australasia. In answer to a similar question last year, I showed the Committee that New Zealand was and is spending money by millions to attract immigrants, and I have among my papers here a copy of advertisements in which a free passage is offered to immigrants from the United Kingdom. In times of depression, with the means at our disposal, it is difficult to compete with the propagandism of the Australasian Colonies. New Zealand has made the greatest exertions of all those Colonies to obtain immigrants.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Do the figures of immigration to Canada which you have given, coincide with those given by the Board of Trade returns?—No; the Imperial Emigration Officers class emigrants by the ports to which they sail, without taking into account any ultimate destination; while it is well known that, Portland, for instance, is really a Canadian port in winter, and considerable numbers of immigrants, previous to the new arrangements by the Intercolonial last winter, came that way. The numerous lines of steamships plying to New York, also carry emigrants for Canada. And they take them at the same rate as the steamships plying direct to Canada,—at a uniform rate of fare, under an agreement entered into by what is called a conference or Steamship Trades Union, and those lines carry a large number of emigrants for Canada, which enter at the Suspension Bridge, and perhaps it may be as well that I should explain here that all those lines have numerous agents who are paid a *per capita* commission for obtaining emigrants. These agents have the advantage of the lectures and publications distributed by the Canadian agents. The business of the few agents employed by the Dominion is rather to lecture and diffuse information than to attempt to book emigrants themselves. The vast majority, in fact, I may say almost all the emigrants booked are by the steamship agents. These agents, therefore, from their great numbers, and the way in which they are brought in contact with the emigrating classes, have a potent influence over the

general result, and it is very highly important to consider them. I have thought it better to give this explanation in connection with this question, and I may add that if the figures of the Board of Trade are corrected by the immigrants who are known to come to Canada through United States ports, they substantially agree with our own.

Q. Have you any information as to the Immigration to the United Kingdom?—Yes. The Board of Trade returns give that, and it is very considerable as compared with the emigration. For instance, the total number of emigrants in 1877, of all nationalities, was 119,971, while the immigrants, of all nationalities, were 81,848, showing an excess of emigrants of only 38,123. The number of British and Irish emigrants during the same year was 95,195. While the number of immigrants of the same origin was 63,890, showing an excess of emigrants of 31,305. Mr. Giffen of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, states in his report that the emigration from the United Kingdom appears now to have reached its minimum. It is, at least, at a lower point than in any year since 1861. If a comparison is made as respects the emigration and immigration between Great Britain and the United States, of persons of British origin only, the figures are still more striking; the emigrants from Great Britain to the United States being 45,481; the immigrants from the United States to Great Britain being 44,878. Excess of emigrants, 603 only. The figures, as given for B. N. America are much more favourable for us, but they require to be corrected in the manner I have before stated, and then the percentages will agree with those I have before given.

Q. Can you give the Committee any reasons for these emigration movements, as compared with previous years? What exertions are made on behalf of Australia?—The decline of emigration to America, including Canada and the United States, commenced with the commercial and industrial depression in both countries. The fact of this depression has been the chief depressing influence. I have already stated that, as measured by the fact of emigration, we have suffered less than our neighbours. As respects the Australian Colonies, they have not suffered from depression in the same way, and they have made very great exertions to secure immigrants. They have spent immeasurably larger sums of money than Canada for this purpose. I have in my hand advertisements which I exhibit to the Committee, in which free passages are offered, these passages not costing less than one hundred dollars per adult. I have information that they pay larger commissions than we do, and we find the effects of their agency and publications at every step. Their publications are numerous, and many of them are elaborately expensive. I think as I have said that, if it were not for the proximity of Canada and certain special advantages it offers, we should scarcely be able to make any headway against the active propagandism of the Australasian Colonies.

Q. What exertions are made on behalf of the Western States?—These are found to be very active. They are not made directly by the Government at Washington, or by the Local Governments, although it is true that every U. S Consular Agent is also really an emigration propagandist for his country. They are made by railway and land companies, which make very large expenditures to procure settlement on their lands, which they sell at high prices, sometimes at five dollars per acre, and in some special cases as high as ten. They make advances very often, and take mortgages from the settlers for security, which are sure to be repaid if the settlers are successful.

What was the immigration expenditure in 1877? and how does it compare with previous years?—The total expenditure for the last calendar year, deducting refunds from the Provinces, was \$141,387, and these figures include an advance made to the Icelanders from the immigration vote, to be repaid, of \$30,717. If this advance is deducted, and it is not ordinary immigration expenditure, it would make the net expenditure of the year \$110,670. As respects comparison with previous years, the question would be best answered, by furnishing the Committee with the following statement, commencing with the calendar year in which an active immigration propagandism began to be made:—

Years.	Gross Immigration Expenditures.	Refunds for Provinces.	Total Ordinary Expenditure, less refunds.
1872.....	\$196,124	.....	\$196,124
1873.....	304,000	.....	296,617
1874.....	251,120	.....	208,475
1875.....	296,692	.....	241,600
1876.....	284,065	.....	252,013
1877.....	183,672	.....	110,670

In the last item I have made a further deduction of the Icelandic advance, to which I have referred, of \$30,717, which ought to be deducted in order to obtain a correct appreciation of the ordinary expenditure of the last year, which is much less than that of any other year since 1871.

Q. What do the refunds you have mentioned consist of?—They are in part repayments for advances for transport of emigrants by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and, in part, payment on account of the Provinces for the expenses of the London Office, as agreed at the conference of 1874. They are entered in the Public Accounts partly in deduction of Immigration expenditure, and partly under the head of Receipts, as casual revenue.

Q. Do the figures you have given include Quarantine and Public Health? and if not, how did the expenditure for these services compare with previous years?—No; Quarantine and Public Health are services quite distinct from Immigration. They are incident to trade and commerce and travel, as much as to immigration. Very large Quarantine establishments are maintained in countries to which there is no immigration. The expenses of last year were larger than in any of the previous years to which I have referred, in consequence of the breaking out of small-pox in Keewatin, and the cattle quarantine. The figures during the years I have named, were as follow:—

1872.....	\$21,192
1873.....	27,514
1874.....	30,292
1875.....	25,530
1876.....	25,473
1877.....	41,752

Q. How much was spent on the London office? How much for special agents? How much for passenger warrants and commissions? And how does the expenditure for these services compare with the previous years referred to?—I have with me a statement prepared, which is the exact answer to these questions. For London office:—

1872.....	\$ 9439
1873.....	14,246
1874.....	21,682
1875.....	48,538
1876.....	20,054
1877.....	19,374

These items for the London office are subject to a refund, commencing with 1875, of \$9,500 per annum, agreed to be paid by the Provinces, being for their shares of the expenses of the office:—

1872.....	\$40,428
1873.....	70,487
1874.....	60,453
1875.....	61,450
1876.....	51,935
1877.....	37,325

The Passenger warrants and Commissions during the same years were:—

1872.....	\$17,941
1873.....	53,286
1874.....	66,943
1875.....	67,026
1876.....	64,063
1877.....	6,690

The decline in expenditure in these three services as compared with the previous calendar year, amounts to \$72,663.

Q. What was the *per capita* cost of immigrants in 1877 upon the net ordinary expenditure? And how does this compare with the previous years referred to?—Taking the net ordinary expenditure with the deductions I have before given, and the total number of immigrants reported to have settled in the Dominion, the *per capita* cost in the years referred to would be as follows:—

1872.....	\$5 51
1873.....	5 90
1874.....	5 29
1875.....	8 82
1876.....	8 85
1877.....	4 08

I should explain that these figures differ from those which I supplied to the Committee last year in answer to a somewhat similar question. The difference is that the question last year referred to the gross expenditure, and this year to the net ordinary expenditure, less the refunds which I have previously mentioned, and, in 1877, the Icelandic advance. The two sets of calculations exactly coincide with this difference.

Q. What amount of money and property did immigrants bring to this country in 1877? And what relation have these to the value of the immigration?—The amount of money reported by agents to have been brought in by immigrants in 1877 was \$287,766. The value of settlers goods was \$344,503. There are, in addition to these, the unascertained amounts, comprising the whole of the tools and effects brought by immigrants on shipboard, which would very largely swell the amount. They would probably increase the ascertained total of \$632,269 to about a million. The value of money and effects brought by immigrants is, however, an item infinitely less important than the value of the immigrants themselves. Every immigrant family, which successfully settle in the country, become at once both consumers and producers, and thus directly contribute to the revenue and general wealth of the country, in the way that I explained to the Committee in my evidence last year. If the figures of the accretion of the wealth of Canada which has come directly from the immigration during the year to which I have referred could be stated, they would be found to be enormous.

Q. Did you visit the Mennonite and Icelandic colonies during last autumn, and can you give the Committee any information respecting them?—Yes; I accompanied the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of the Interior, on the occasion of a visit of inspection to those colonies after the harvest, in September last. The number of Mennonites now in Manitoba is about 7,000. The oldest of these colonies is on the east side of the Red River, and is commonly known as the Rat River Settlement. This settlement contains about 38 villages and 700 families. It had one steam mill and three windmills in operation. The villages are detached, and some of them contain as many as thirty-four houses with outbuildings. The houses are all substantially built, and some of them are of considerable size, say 26 by 40 feet. There are gardens around the homesteads, and a considerable number of trees have been planted. The domestic animals were numerous and apparently in good

condition. We were informed that the wheat harvest had proved very satisfactory, and that the colonists would have a surplus of about 30,000 bushels. The soil was found to be very rich, and to equal the fullest expectations. We were informed that they found the climate a little more rigorous than that of Berdiansk, but there was less snow. The whole colony exhibited signs of thrift and manifest prosperity. Certainly the facts before us were proofs of very great and persistent industry, when it is remembered that these people were put down on the naked prairie in the middle of the summer, barely three years ago, about 14 miles distant from any wood, and at a still greater distance and out of sight of any human habitation. They had to dig wells for water for their daily use on their arrival, and sleep, with their women and children, under the shelter of their waggons. They broke a little sod for the beginning of a crop the first year, and built temporary huts or houses to shelter themselves from the rigours of the first winter. They subsequently built the substantial houses and outbuildings of the villages we saw, and made the improvements for comfort and ornament to which I have referred; besides carrying on the large farming operations which gave the result I have mentioned with regard to the wheat yield; and besides furnishing the Winnipeg market with eggs, poultry and other farm produce to an extent which very much cheapened things for that city. The secret of this result I found to be that every man, woman and child in the settlement is a producer. We saw women ploughing in the fields, as we drove into the settlement. We next saw a woman thatching the roof of a building, the materials being handed up to her; and we next saw a girl plastering the outside of a house in apparently a very matter-of-fact way. I was informed that even their clergymen have to work for their living, receiving no pay for their ministrations, and that schoolmasters have to work in the fields for three of the busy months of the year. We saw very young children take out and bring in the cattle to be herded on the prairie; and it happened—as we had to break up our camp about 3 o'clock in the morning, in order to be at Winnipeg by noon, to enable one of the Ministers to keep an appointment—we saw men, women and children going out into the fields to work before the morning was grey. We also noticed these people working until it was dark in the evening. It is this persistent and combined industry that have produced the results we saw.

By a Member :—

Q. But does this kind of work improve the condition of the women, or tend to their refinement?—I think this is a point which must be judged relatively. Their social ideas are certainly, in many respects, very different from ours, and I was told this hard work was considered to be of the highest good to the women. Any finery in dress is rigorously discouraged. The communities appear to be simple minded and religious. They have no lawyers, and settle their disputes in accordance with Scripture maxims. It is reasonable to suppose that the industry which built these villages, will, in the immediate future, be bestowed upon the cultivation of the prairie, and the production will probably be very considerable.

Q. Did you visit the Pembina Mennonite Settlement?—I did; and I may say that it presented the same general features as the Rat River Settlement, except that it was newer. I found many substantial houses built, but many of the colonists had not yet got beyond the primitive structures they, in the first place, built to shelter them from the weather. I noticed a steam mill in process of construction, and, round one of the settlements, I noticed a quadrangular ditch dug to the depth of two or three feet and the width about the same. The earth was thrown on the inner side, and the sides of the ditch were perpendicular. I was informed that it would not cave in with the frost. Cattle would not attempt to cross an obstruction of this kind, and it would certainly be of enormous value, in the case of another grasshopper invasion. It was a work of considerable magnitude, each line being some miles in length. The Mennonites make their own fuel from straw and manure trodden under the feet of animals and cut into square bricks and dried. One of the Mennonites informed me that a comparatively small pile of this would warm a house during the

winter. The Russian stove, when once heated, will retain the warmth for hours. These stoves are built of large bricks made of unburnt clay and straw, and reach from the roof to the ceiling. They are so arranged as to present a small portion of stone wall to three rooms intended to be warmed. Some of the houses have boarded floors and some dried clay and sanded floors, such as are common in many parts of Europe. The Mennonites are quite independent of wood or coal for the purpose of warming their dwellings. They appear to be in every respect adapted for prairie settlers.

By the Chairman:—

You visited the Icelandic colony: can you inform the Committee what was its state?—I may say that the Icelandic colony extends about 30 miles north of Manitoba on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. The Quarantine restrictions had only been taken away about two months when we went to Gimli. The Icelanders complained that they had been cruel and oppressive and unnecessarily prolonged, having been kept up from November until the 18th of July, although the last case of small-pox occurred early in March. The Icelanders numbered, at the time of our visit, about 1,500, the deaths having been balanced by arrivals, but a portion of the community was absent from the colony, having found work in the Province of Manitoba. The colony was found in a much better state than expected from some discouraging reports which had been received. About 200 houses had been built of wood during the year, and some of these were large and commodious. Each colonist had cleared from two to ten acres, had cut good roads, made fences, and there were about 600 head of cattle in the colony. A good number of potatoes had been grown, but not much grain. Fish in the lake were plentiful. The Icelanders expressed themselves satisfied with their condition, and were writing letters to their friends in Iceland to join them. The soil, which is generally covered with wood, mostly poplar, appears to be a black alluvium of the same nature of that of Manitoba, and is very productive. There are numerous natural meadows from which they get both hay and pasturage; and the colony appeared altogether in a fair way to be successful.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. Was there any frost when you were in Manitoba in September?—No; I was in Winnipeg on the last day of September, and I noticed in the Hudson Bay Company's garden, and some others, that the tomatoes were green, and not touched by frost; while I had letters stating that the tomatoes in my own garden, at Ottawa, were cut down by the frost.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Have any Government roads been recently constructed from the old settled portions of Manitoba to the Icelandic settlements?—A winter road has been constructed.

By Mr. Bain:—

Q. They have, I suppose, a large supply of fish in their lake?—Yes; there are great numbers of white fish, and the colonists will probably open up a trade in them with Winnipeg.

By Mr. Farrow:—

Q. Is the land all timber?—It is almost all covered with poplar, but there are natural meadows here and there sufficient for the pasturage of their cows; also for hay for their cattle.

By Mr. Burke:—

Q. Have the Icelanders a practical knowledge of agriculture?—Not very practical. They have, as respects farming, to learn everything; but they are well educated and quick at learning. Every child in the colony can read and write, and every one of the adults can write very well. As respects their aptitude for ordinary labour, I may say I saw a number of them at work on the steamboats, and I am

told that a considerable number have gone to Manitoba to work on farms, and get \$20 a month from the farmers there. They will thus learn the modes of farming of the country and also the English language, which they pick up very rapidly.

By Mr. Bain :—

Q. Are any efforts being made to induce others of this class to come to the country?—Almost every settler in New Iceland appears to be an immigration agent. I am told that they send very good accounts to their own people. The Department has sent an agent to Iceland for three or four months to guide the expected immigration, and prevent people from coming who have not ample means to settle.

Q. Have any changes taken place in the London Office, and what was their nature?—Mr. Annand was in May last appointed Chief Immigration Agent.

By Mr. Burke :—

Q. How do the expenses of the London Office now compare with those in 1873?—The expenses of the London Office in the year 1873 were less than they have been since. But then we had only a very small establishment consisting of two rooms upstairs in Adam street. The expenditure in 1873, while Mr. Dixon was agent, was \$14,246, and that included some special charges that year. But the London Office is now established in a much larger and more commodious building in Queen Victoria street; and it is a general office of call, not only for Canadians visiting London, but for all persons desirous of obtaining information respecting Canada, including intending emigrants, capitalists seeking information respecting the country, and officers from the Public Departments. There is a newsroom attached to it, where Canadian newspapers are kept on file; also a library, in which all public documents pertaining to the Provinces and the Dominion, together with maps and reports, are carefully classified. In this way, it supplies a want that is very much required, and furnishes information that can nowhere else be obtained in the United Kingdom. The establishment, on its present scale, is much more modest than those of some of the sister Colonies.

Q. Then you mean to say that the London office is used for other purposes than simply promoting emigration?—Yes; in the sense I have stated. It is a general agency for all purposes as respects Canada. And it is a good deal used as such, seeing that we have no Consulates as the United States have.

Q. Then all the charge ought not to fall on the vote for Immigration?—All the expenses of the office are charged to the vote for Immigration, but there are the refunds from the Provinces to which I referred before, which go in reduction since the Immigration conference of 1874.

By Mr. Galbraith :—

Q. Is that paid direct to the Agency?—No; it is paid to the Government here, and makes part of the deductions I have named, in giving the Committee the accounts of Immigration expenditure.

By Mr. Jones (Leeds) :—

Q. Is any account kept of the immigrants returning to England, or the old countries, from Canada?—No; not by us. But the Imperial officers keep a record of immigrants into the United Kingdom, classifying the countries whence they came.

Q. Are you aware that some of those who go back, return? Are they then classed as new immigrants?—I am aware that some of those return who had gone back. We do not make any distinctions in the immigrants who come to the country. The figures given include some of those who had gone back to the United Kingdom. Immigrants who return to Canada, after having gone back to the United Kingdom, are men who have been successful. They are among the best propagandists and bring many others with them.

Q. Do they again obtain passenger warrants?—They may obtain the £4 15s. warrants, but not the special £2 5s. warrants. I do not think we suffer from any abuse of this kind; but, on the contrary, gain by the movement, so far as it goes.

By Mr. Galbraith:—

Q. Did I understand you to say a number of immigrants passed through our country to points in the United States?—Very large numbers of immigrants have always made use of our route to go to the Western United States. I have before given the numbers.

Q. Do these get the advantage of our passenger warrants?—No; I am sure not, at least, to any appreciable extent. I do not mean to say that no immigrant ever comes to Canada upon a passenger warrant, and afterwards goes to the United States. But the track is pretty well kept of all those immigrants who receive assistance either by the Government or the Provinces.

By a Member:—

Q. Do you mean to say, that if I were an intending emigrant, I could not get a passenger warrant, and then, after obtaining it, go to the United States?—I do not mean to say that such a kind fraud might not be committed, but then, to be successful, you would have first to make a formal solemn declaration of your intention to settle in Canada, giving particulars of your previous residence and occupation; so that inquiries about you might be made and furnishing also, a false certificate of some magistrate or clergyman, well known in your locality. The formalities required, are generally found to be sufficient protection against fraud.

By Mr. Bain:—

Q. The expense connected with warrants and commissions shows in 1877 a great shrinkage as compared with 1874, 1875 and 1876?—That I can explain. One reason for the expenses going up very largely in 1874 and 1875 and overlapping 1876, was the agreement made with Mr. Arch, when he was here in 1873, to greatly extend the class of warrants, which cost the Government a special sum of \$5 each. There was an exceedingly large demand for those warrants in 1874, 1875 and 1876. They were not given in 1877, and that fact will account for the shrinkage.

Q. Have we secured as large an influx of immigrants?—We have not so many of that class of immigrants by the St. Lawrence route. I mean the class of agricultural labourers. We should have had very few or no immigrants of that class in the years I have mentioned but for that assistance.

Q. Have you any means of ascertaining the extent of the exodus of our people to the United States, or elsewhere?—We have no means of obtaining a record of the emigration from the country. The statistical bureau of Washington give some figures, but I do not know how they obtain them. I do not think there is now any exodus of our people to the labour markets of the United States. It is clear from the reports published in the newspapers that there has been little demand for labour there since the depression commenced in 1873. I read in a newspaper only the other day, a report of a meeting of unemployed labourers in Boston, in which statements were made, giving a much worse account than anything we have had in Canada. There is besides the ascertained fact which I have already stated, of a very large emigration from the United States to Canada.

By Mr. Bain:—

Q. I suppose those are immigrants who have come into Canada by way of New York and the Suspension Bridge?—No; about 6,400 immigrants from Europe came by the Suspension Bridge. It is believed those from the United States are to a great extent returned Canadians.

Q. Then the 11,700 you mentioned, are parties who have passed the lines from the United States and have entered their goods as settlers?—Yes; and by a compilation of the entries we arrive at the figures.

Q. Has not the Canadian destination of the immigrants who enter at the Suspension Bridge been questioned?—There have been questions of this nature raised. I have before stated to the Committee, in answer to a question from the Chairman, why I think there are reasons to believe that over 6,000 immigrants entered Canada at that point. The agent at Hamilton gives certain specific returns, which we accept,

He gives the particular townships to which the immigrants have gone. I may say, further, as respects the probabilities of the numbers of immigrants who entered Hamilton, that this paper, which I received by the mail yesterday, is an advertisement and only one of a great many. It is an advertisement of the Guion line of steamers to the Port of New York. They advertise to take emigrants to Canada for £6, which is the conference or trades union rate of all the steamship companies. There are no less than five or six lines plying to New York from Great Britain, or touching at points of Great Britain, which are all advertising to take steerage passengers at this rate. Those lines have no less than five or six thousand agents, who are paid a commission of so much a head on all the emigrants they send to Canada. If everyone of those agents should only send one passenger it would account for all immigrants reported to enter Canada by the Suspension Bridge. Of course those agents have the advantage of all lectures delivered by our agents, and of our advertisements and pamphlets. I do not think it at all improbable that as many as 6,000 should enter the Dominion by the Suspension Bridge.

Q. Does the £6 include railway fare to some point in Canada, or does it simply mean passage to New York?—I think it does not include fare to any inland points. The fares are uniform to all the ocean ports—say, New York, Boston, Portland, Quebec, &c.,

Q. Still I can understand how certain inducements may make people prefer going by New York instead of by Quebec?—That may be. But there is the general fact that the agents of the steamship companies are the most influential and potent emigration agents. Three or four special agents of the Government can do nothing in comparison with five or six thousand steamship agents who are interested in a pecuniary sense in getting people to emigrate.

By Mr Jones:—

Q. Have you not changed the means of getting statistics within the last four or five years; are not your means of acquiring such information better than they were before?—There has been no change of system; and the figures obtained must always, to a certain extent, be accepted as approximate. In fact, I think it would be impossible to get exact figures either in this country or in the United States, of all the movements of immigration and emigration.

By Mr. Farrow:—

Q. Does the United States Government assist emigrants to come out?—The Government does not do so directly, but railway and land companies in the west do so much more largely than we do.

By Mr. Jones:—

Q. Was the Icelandic advance made as a special loan from the Immigration Department itself?—It was made by Order-in-Council on report from the Department.

By Mr. Davies:—

Q. Do you know the terms on which the money was loaned?—They were the same as the Mennonite loan as respects time and interest, and the recipients give mortgages on their improvements as security.

By a Member:—

Q. Are advances of this nature, secured by mortgages on improvements, used to promote settlement in the Western States?—Yes; the practice is very common in the Western States; and, in fact, I believe a very large portion of the lands belonging to railway or other companies are settled in this way. The system is very largely advertized, and it is not, therefore, difficult to obtain the facts. I have now in my hands an original letter, which I submit for the examination of any member of the Committee, from the agent for England of a Texan railway company, which is possessed of a large grant of land, or "princely endowment of land," as it is sometimes called, addressed to an agent successfully engaged in promoting emigration to Canada, with a view of enlisting his services in favour of the Texan land company. The offers made in this letter are certainly of an exceedingly liberal character. One of

them is that a party of eight who shall possess £20 each, and put it in a club, would receive free passage and other advantages. There are numerous other graded offers of similar character, together with an offer of 10 per cent. commission on the sale of lands to the agent. This letter was forwarded to me for the purpose of showing the great exertions made by this Texan land company, which is very profuse in its publications and pamphlets; all of which are of an attractive and glowing character, as may be seen from some specimens which I submit to the Committee. These publications must imply a very large expenditure, and I am informed that many thousand emigrants with means left for Texas by the steam line from Liverpool to New Orleans, and thence by the Galveston and San Antonio Railway, last year.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Where was the passage referred to in the letter paid from, and to what place?
—From Liverpool to the lands of the railway I have referred to.

Q. I suppose the intention is that the £20 each of the men should be laid out on the lands?—That may be taken for granted; but the letter to which I have referred makes no condition of that sort. It merely asks that each one of the party shall possess that amount of money.

By Mr. Perry :—

Q. I suppose they think that parties possessing so much money would be a little better than the common class of immigrants?—It means this. That the man having £20 in his possession will put the money on his farm, and then they will take a mortgage on his improvements, and get their own price for their lands.

*A Member—*That is it.

By Mr. Davis :—

Q. May not this be a bogus letter?—Not in the least. I know perfectly well the steamship agent to whom it was addressed.

Q. What is the name of the company making the offer?—The Galveston, Harrisburg, and St. Antonio Railway Co. I have communicated the facts to the Committee, simply to show the nature of the exertions put forth in the United States to attract emigrants; and I submit the letter for the inspection of any of the members.

By a Member :

Q. Have you any further facts regarding the inducements held out by Western Land Companies?—There are many schemes and devices for colonization, all of which are based on the sale of lands at a very high price, as compared with the Dominion Lands, say from \$3 to \$12 per acre, (an average of the reports of sales of some of the land Co.'s is \$5 and \$6 per acre), and from the settlement or sale of lands the Companies make their profit. I am credibly informed of one scheme by a Texan Company to furnish 160 acres of land, 1 house, 1 acre of garden ground fenced in, fencing for 160 acres, 2 cows, 2 oxen, 1 sow, and 1 boar, 2 sheep, 100 fruit trees, seed corn and potatoes, 12 ducks and 12 fowls, and free passage to Texas, the whole for £200 sterling; one-half to be paid down, and the remainder in instalments over five years. The value of all the articles furnished would probably be about £80 sterling or £100, leaving £100 for the land. This would be about \$3 per acre, and this particular offer might refer to land in some remote locality. It is found that many farmers' sons in England, with limited means, avail themselves of offers of this kind, of farms made to their hands, who would probably hesitate, or not possess the precise adaptation necessary for pitching their tents on the open prairie, and from that point making their way in the same way as I have informed the Committee the Mennonites did.

By a Member :—

Q. What other inducements have been held out to induce emigration to this continent?—I may mention that the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom published the fact that they have ascertained that, since the year 1848, the sum of nearly twenty and a half millions, sterling, has been remitted back by emigrants to their

friends. The unascertained sums doubtless amount to many millions more. A very large part of this great amount of money was employed in paying passages to enable the friends of the emigrants to join them. I believe that a very large part of all the immigration to this continent, since the Irish exodus begun, has been in one way or another assisted.

By Mr. Little :—

Q. To come back to the approximate cost of the Department for bringing out immigrants; you say that it cost about \$140,000 last year?—Yes; that was, in round figures, the total sum spent in maintaining all the permanent establishments and assisting immigration, after deducting refunds; but if the advances to the Icelanders are deducted, which they should be to get the net ordinary expenditure, we should have the figure of \$110,670 for the calendar year.

Q. But that does not include quarantine and other incidental expenses?—It does not include quarantine, which is a distinct service from immigration, but it includes all other expenses.

Q. How do you account for the statements in the Public Accounts that about \$353,000 was expended for the purpose of immigration and quarantine in 1876-7?—That is the round gross figure for the services of immigration and quarantine, and loans to Mennonites and Icelanders, as given in the Public Accounts. These figures do not really differ from those which I have given, if they are apportioned in the way that I have given them. They are the identical figures I have given except that they are grouped for the fiscal instead of for the calendar year. I did not bring a copy of the Public Accounts with me, or it would be easy to show from them that the grouping, last year at least, would make very little difference.

*Mr. Little :—*Here is a copy of the Public Accounts, and perhaps you will be good enough to show that.

Witness, taking the volume, stated—In the first place the items for Quarantine, Public Health and Cattle Quarantine must come off, as being services quite distinct from immigration. They amounted to \$44,598 during that year, which, as I have already explained, included the exceptional services of the Keewatin Small-pox Quarantine. In the next place the sum of \$79,700 should further come off for immigration loans to be repaid, in order to arrive at the ordinary immigration expenditure. This, with these deductions, gives a gross total of \$229,652.

*Mr. Little :—*Exactly—but how can you make that agree with the figures you have stated?

*Witness :—*This gross total is subject to further reductions to arrive at the net expenditure. For instance, at page 30 of the Public Accounts, under the head of Receipts, there will be found of \$21,239, which is simply a refund made by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec for advances by the Department of Agriculture for the transport of immigrants, and their portion of expense of London Office. The deduction of this sum would reduce the gross immigration expenditure to \$208,000 in round numbers. It will also be seen, from an examination of the figures, that they include \$55,524 as special expenses incurred for Icelandic and Mennonite colonization, the greater part of which amount was expended in the latter half of the previous calendar year, which makes the first half of the fiscal year. This was a special expenditure for special experiments of colonization, which are not repeated, and should, therefore, be deducted to appreciate the net ordinary expenditure. If this item is deducted, it would leave a net ordinary expenditure of \$152,600, in round numbers, which does not very widely differ from the corresponding figures which I gave for the calendar year.

By Mr. Little :—

Q. Then you infer that the return, as it appears on the face of the Public Accounts, is not strictly legitimate?—I did not say that. It is simply a question of reading separate groups of figures by the light of separate and different services, and this is necessary to understand their value, and especially their comparative value.

All the figures in the Public Accounts under the head of immigration, are simply an aggregate of warrants applied for from the Department of Agriculture, and they exactly coincide with the figures given by the Department, the apparent difference being the grouping of the latter by the calendar year.

By Mr. Davis:—

Q. How is it that the Department of Agriculture operates under the Calendar year, when the other Departments work under the Fiscal year?—The accounts of the Department of Agriculture, as kept by the Department of Finance, are made for the fiscal year, but all the Ministers of the Department of Agriculture have uniformly made their reports to Parliament for the Calendar year, and they have stated they have found this necessary owing to the special nature of the subjects reported upon. With regard to immigration I may state that it is certainly special to each Calendar year; or rather, more strictly speaking, to each season of open navigation, as respects the bulk of the immigrants. It may happen, for instance that during one season, which may be called for this purpose, a Calendar year, there might be an exceptionally large immigration of agricultural labourers under special warrants, as in 1874 and 1875. The expenditures, therefore, are special to the seasons; and it follows that the expenditure and the immigration can be most accurately appreciated and compared by taking the Calendar year.

By Mr. Little:—

Q. How are special agents paid, by fixed salary or by fees?—The agents of the Department are paid by fixed salaries; but in some cases a commission is allowed to steamship agents.

Q. How much is it?—In some cases 6s. 3d. per head; and in others there is a special bonus of \$2.

By a Member:—

Q. Are those new rates?—No; they were fixed when the passenger warrant agreements were made, in 1872; and they form one part of the conditions.

By Mr. Bain:—

Q. As respects the Duke of Richmond's Bill, do you know whether any representations have been made to the Imperial authorities to restrict its operations with relation to Canada?—Yes; I am authorized by the Minister of Agriculture to inform the Committee that an Order-in-Council has been passed, and representations have been made by telegraph, with a view to procure an exception in favour of Canadian cattle from the stringent provisions of the Bill, on the ground that there were never any of those diseases in Canada, which it is an object of the Bill to extirpate from the United Kingdom.

Q. Do you know if any other exertions have been used?—I believe the steamship companies interested in the Canadian trade are making strenuous exertions to have the Bill amended in the sense I have indicated. Sir John Rose will make representations on behalf of Canada to the Select Committee of the House of Lords, to which the Bill is referred, as will also Mr. John Dyke, the Liverpool agent of the Department of Agriculture, who, I may say, has not only taken special interest in the promotion of this trade, having in view its bearing on immigration to Canada, but was actually the first to cause it to be started, some three or four years ago, from which point and his writings respecting it, it was subsequently taken up by people in the United States, and has grown to its present large proportions from that country and Canada.

Q. Can you give the Committee any information respecting the meat and cattle trade?—The information that has reached the Department is not different from that I gave the Committee last year. The trade in meat carried in compartments of steamships, in which the air is desiccated and refrigerated, has continued and may increase. But the best and most economical modes of desiccation and refrigeration do not seem to be settled, and if this trade were to be largely extended, there would require

to be improved appliances for receiving the meat after disembarkation from the steamship. It is brought long distances by railway on this side with safety. But at present the greatest interest seems to attach to the trade in live cattle. This has grown to considerable proportions, with a prospect of immediate large increase. Some facts of interest in relation to both these trades may be gathered from a report of Mr. Dyke, which appears in the appendix to the last report of the Minister of Agriculture. There were about 7,412 live cattle exported from Canada last year, and 11,825 sheep, together with a considerable number of horses and swine, against about one-third of these numbers the previous year.

WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1878.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Can you give the Committee any information respecting an enquiry made by Mr. Stephenson, on the subject of a number of immigrants alleged to have been aided by the government to go to Hamilton, who went to the United States?—I took a note in writing of the question put by Mr. Stephenson, which was based on a newspaper paragraph to the effect that 52 immigrants landed at Halifax, by the Allan Steamer *Sarmatian*, and were booked to Hamilton; on each of whom the government had paid the sum of £2 13s.; that 15 of these only remained in Canada;—and that 37 went on to the Western States; leaving the government in a net loss of £108 13s. or \$540. In the first place I may explain that the government does not pay the sum of £2 13s. for assistance to any immigrants whatever. That essential part of the rumour or report in the newspaper paragraph, must therefore, be error. I may further inform the Committee that a departmental letter of enquiry was written to the Halifax Agent, respecting this matter. I have now in my hands his answer, and a copy of the passenger list, from which it appears, that only 6 of the passengers altogether were booked for Hamilton; and that only 3 of these received aid from the Agent—the other 3 paying their full fare, both on the ocean and railway.

FRIDAY, April 26, 1878.

MR. LOWE was recalled and examined :

By the Chairman :—

Q. Will you please inform the Committee what pamphlets were issued by the Department for circulation during the past year?—The pamphlets issued by the Department were: 46,000 by the London office on farming and stock-raising, especially adapted for the information of those parties who would be considered likely to engage in the cattle and meat trade of Canada; 20,000 leaflets on the same subject; and 10,000 copies of an address to tenant-farmers. These were circulated at the market towns, and by the Agents of the Department at meetings they held. In addition to the above, there were issued from the Department 20,000 "Hand-books of Information for intending Emigrants"; 2,500 Year-books; 50 Begg's Manitoba; together with some other publications of which I have not brought a list, and maps. There were also 15,000 copies of the illustrated pamphlet on Manitoba. We are about to issue 60,000 copies of a pamphlet on Manitoba; and also 10,000 copies of the pamphlet containing the letters of Mr. Trow.

By Mr Smith (Selkirk) :—

Q. What is the character of the pamphlet of 60,000 copies to be issued on Manitoba?—It is a compilation consisting of some notes written in the Department; of extracts from the Governor General's speeches during his visit last year; the evidence of Senator Sutherland, before the Committee last Session; some extracts from Professor Macoun's evidence; some questions and answers by Mr. Mackenzie, an Ontario farmer settled in Manitoba; a short extract from Mr. Shantz' narrative with reference to the cost of commencing farming in the North-West; together with a summary of the Dominion Land Laws and general information as to routes, fares, &c. We have found that this is a class of information generally asked for from the Department.

By Mr. Galbraith:—

Q. When will it be ready for distribution?—Almost immediately.

By the Chairman:—

Q. What other modes of distributing information are there?—One mode I may mention is: We have obtained permission from the Imperial Post Office authorities to put up hand-bills, advertising the Dominion in every post office in the United Kingdom. This is a special and particular permission, and it is one of very great value. In fact we could not purchase wall space over such a wide field, at an expense of less than many hundred pounds per annum. There has also been an arrangement made to display posters in a hundred market towns, principally for the information of farmers and people connected with agriculture, who visit those towns. That arrangement has been made with a house in England, which is engaged exclusively in that business. Then the lectures of our agents have been reported in numerous newspapers, and paragraphs respecting those lectures have also appeared. I think that is a valuable method of propagandism. I may also mention the work done by the steamship agents. The Allan line publish at their own expense, a large number of pamphlets, posters, hand-bills and advertisements—probably a great many more than the Department. Of course, all these publications are special to their line; but they give information with respect to Canada. I have no information of the numbers of these publications, but I understand they have about 1,200 agents in the United Kingdom; and each of those agents will circulate a large number of pamphlets and other publications. Those agents also circulate our publications. I have referred specially to the Allan line from some information I have received; but I may inform the Committee that efforts of a similar kind, in the shape of publications are made by the other lines trading to Canada, viz.: the Dominion, the Temperleys, the Anchor, and other steamship lines. There is another point connected with this subject I wish to draw attention to. I have noticed in the English papers of late a great many paragraphs and letters inimical to Canada. From the regularity with which they appear in the different newspapers I think they form part of a system in rival interests to divert emigration to other places at the expense of our interests.

Mr. Smith (Selkirk) suggested that samples of grain and soil from Manitoba should be exhibited at advertising stations in Great Britain and Canada, together with other products and attractive hand-bills, the same as issued in American interests. He asked if the Department could not do that?

*Witness:—*All that is a mode of propagandism, which undoubtedly has its merits. But it is expensive; and the question of undertaking it is one for the responsible Minister to consider. It is a fact that the railway and land companies of the Western States spend large sums of money in that way; and they continue the system. I have already stated that we have the Post Offices in the United Kingdom, and as respects the advertising space in the railway stations, it is let out to companies, who hold it at a high price, and a considerable expense would be involved in advertising in that way. As respects Manitoba, the kind of information which is now chiefly asked for is about routes, fares, &c.; and that is one result of the information, and which has already been largely diffused. Throughout the Dominion, I think no less than 100,000 or 150,000 pamphlets on Manitoba have been circulated, and immigrants from all parts are now very rapidly entering that Province. The agent at Winnipeg, Mr. Hespeler, telegraphed to the Department the other day that all the sheds were full, and that large numbers of people were still on the road to the Province. Application was made on this information to the Militia Department to get tents for the accommodation of the people arriving until they went off to their lands. I understand that immigrants are pouring into Manitoba at the rate of two hundred a day, that is twelve hundred per week. The whole immigration into Manitoba last year was between six and seven thousand, or equal to about one month at the present rate of ingress. But this may not be continued during the whole season.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. Do the people go from the older Provinces and from other places?—Yes; large numbers of persons from the older Provinces are going to Manitoba. There are also immigrants from the United Kingdom and the United States. In Canada there has been a considerable emigration from the Ottawa district. One farmer went from the Gatineau the year after the grasshopper plague, when things looked very gloomy; but he has recently written to his friends here, advising them to sell out all and go there.

By Mr. Farrow :—

Q. Do you not think the question of sample cases, which has been suggested to-day, would do good service?—I do not think there can be any question as to the effectiveness of such a mode of advertising. It is simply a question of expense. And there is the further point to consider: The efforts already made have excited great interest; and I doubt if a larger stream of immigration than is now entering Manitoba could, with the present appliances, be accommodated or provided for. It may be different in a few years. I may state to the Committee that some plaster casts of Manitoba roots have been sent to the Paris Exhibition. And the year before last there was a case of Manitoba roots and other productions taken to England and exhibited in London. It attracted a great deal of attention, and called forth many notices from the press.

By Mr. Galbraith;—

Q. Have you any idea of the number of people that go from the United States to Manitoba?—I think the number last year was in the neighborhood of 2,000. I cannot say what will be the number this year.

Q. Do the parties who go to Manitoba take land and settle there?—Many of them do. The agent at Winnipeg reports that those who have gone in this season are generally of a good class. But I may say it always happens in a large immigration there will be found some entirely unsuited to the work and the country, and with insufficient means, and they return.

By Mr. Farrow :—

Q. Are the lecturers in England, Ireland and Scotland furnished with sample cases of grain?—Some of them have had samples, but not generally. There are, however, now only four persons acting as lecturing agents in the United Kingdom.

By the Chairman :—

Q. How many travelling agents are now employed?—At present, there are only four in the United Kingdom, viz.: Messrs. Kingsmill, Potts, Graham and Capper. Mr. Krieger has a temporary employment for five months, especially to conduct an Icelandic immigration expected to arrive next summer.

Q. How many stationary agents are there in the United Kingdom?—Six; viz.: Messrs. Annand and Dyke in England, Mr. Nicholson in Scotland, and Messrs. Foy, Larkin and Murphy in Ireland.

Q. How many on the continent?—Three; Mr. Klotz at Hamburg, Mr. DeCazes in France, and Madame Von Koerber in Switzerland. These are all the salaried agents, and the total number is fourteen.

Q. Is that a much less number than that of those employed in 1873?—The total number of agents employed in 1873 was 42, of whom 35 were travelling agents, but their employment was not continuous.

Q. Are efforts made to attract immigrants with small capital to settle on land? Yes; the propagandism of the Department has been mainly directed to this end since the depression has checked the demand for the labouring class, and I believe they have been to a considerable extent successful. A considerable number of immigrants with capital came to Canada to settle on land last season, and I believe more may be expected next season. I believe immigrants of this class will be found both in the old Provinces and Manitoba. The immigrants of this class come out as cabin passengers, and are a valuable accession to the country.

By Mr. Smith (Selkirk) :—

Q. What is about the cost of Mr. Trow's pamphlet?—It will cost about 3½ cents for printing and about 1½ cents for paper. It is a pamphlet of 100 pages.

Q. And what is the cost of the other pamphlet of which you spoke?—This pamphlet is not quite so large. It is about one-fourth less in size, and the difference in cost would be in that proportion. These publications of the Department are obtained at the lowest possible price—just the naked cost of paper, setting and press-work, and these are well ascertained values.

*Mr. White (Renfrew) :—*Made enquiries respecting a pamphlet containing speeches delivered by His Excellency Lord Dufferin. He desired to know if these had been largely used in the publications of the Department?

*Mr. Lowe :—*Yes; very largely—both in the publications which have been made in Canada, and those which have been made in England. They have also been repeated by the steamship companies, particularly by the Allans, of Liverpool. They have further been repeated by many newspapers, from the *Times* downwards. In fact, I might say, they have been multiplied to an enormous extent.

By Mr. Bain :—

Q. Is there not an attempt being made in the old country to lessen the effect of those speeches?—In some newspapers there have appeared anonymous depreciatory letters, but these have not been of a character to deserve any consideration on their own merits—and the motive which has inspired these anonymous letters has been plainly a doubtful one.

Q. I suppose these attempts originate with American or rival agents?—Something of that sort.

By Mr. Cockburn :—

Q. You spoke about the cost of Mr. Trow's pamphlet. What number does the Department intend publishing?—The Department published a first edition of 10,000 copies, but there is to be, immediately, another edition of 20,000 copies.

Q. The editions are according to the demand?—That is the rule, limited by the amount appropriated for this service.

By Mr. Smith (Selkirk) :—

Q. Can you give any idea of the estimated immigration into Manitoba this year?—I have already stated that it has commenced at the rate of about 6,000 a month—a figure nearly equal to the whole of the immigration of last season.

Q. So that it may be expected that at the close of the year there will have been an accession to the population of the Province of some 30,000?—Probably in the latter months of the season, after June and July, the numbers who go there will not be so large; though, as a matter of fact, many people of means go then so as to be there in time to commence work in the following spring. The immigration is greatly limited by the capacity of the Red River boats, which are unable to carry any large numbers of immigrants with comfort. But I believe it is the desire of both the Company and officers to do all they can, and people will endure hardships to get to Manitoba.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. When does the principal immigration take place to that Province?—It has been diffused hitherto, but immigrants who get there by June are in time to put in some crop.

Q. How late can they sow grain there so that it will come to perfection?—Some of the Mennonites who went there in the early summer sowed some wheat on turning the sod, and I believe they got crops of about 15 bushels to the acre, but the custom is to sow immediately after the frost goes out. Ploughing begins then.

By Mr. Smith (Selkirk) :—

Q. We have had information from St. Paul, apparently of a reliable character, saying that 100,000 people had been added to the population of Northern Minnesota, and that the principal portion of them were people who had sold their farms at good prices and brought abundance of money with them?—There is no doubt that that movement is going on, and that it is especially stimulated with reference to the cultivation of wheat. It is found that wheat raised in that latitude is especially valuable.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. For what reason?—It is harder and more flinty, and besides it is the only wheat adapted to a new process of milling. The town of Minneapolis has been built up by this special interest, and it is now nearly as large as St. Paul. The millers of that place seem to have a monopoly of this kind of flour. They send it to all parts of the Union, and it brings large prices. It was this kind of flour which produced the quality of bread known at the Philadelphia Exhibition, as that from the Vienna bakery. In fact, those who have not tried it can scarcely believe the difference between it and the ordinary flour. Mr. Ogilvie, of Montreal, makes it, and its superiority over ordinary flour for the purpose of making bread is surprising. Mr. Ogilvie himself says it is without a rival, and in order to secure a sufficient supply, he is—as reported by the newspapers—himself going to farm several thousand acres this summer.

By Mr. Burke :—

Q. Does Manitoba produce the same quality?—Yes; it is said even better than Minnesota; but I fancy it is much the same.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. You were speaking of the emigration from the United States to Manitoba; do you know if they are of the same class that you spoke of as moving from the more easterly States to Minnesota?—They are both from the eastern and western States.

Q. But are they of that class?—Many of them are. There is a spirit of adventure among many of the American farmers, leading them to seek for the best farms. The United States Consul at Winnipeg, Mr. Taylor, has made several statements with regard to the capabilities of Manitoba for the growth of wheat, which have attracted attention in the United States, and probably excited the spirit of adventure to which I have referred. There is some property in the soil of Manitoba which seems to adapt it specially to the growth of wheat. In Mr. Trow's pamphlet there is published an analysis of it by a German chemist, who expresses his surprise at the extent to which that soil is adapted for wheat. This coincides with the popular facts we notice.

*Mr. Smith (Selkirk) :—*In the old Parish of Kildonan they have actually been growing wheat in the same fields from 1812, and they have had average crops without putting in a particle of manure.

Mr. White (Renfrew) said he had heard that 35 consecutive crops of wheat had been taken off some portions of Manitoba.

*Mr. Lowe :—*Said that along the banks of the river, between Winnipeg and Selkirk, there were settlements of some sixty years' standing, and the people stated that they had been growing grain on their farms for that length of time in succession. Last year, which was a very productive one, he had seen himself that they had large crops on their farms. He remarked that the enclosures in which this grain was grown were quite small, pasturage and hay being found on the open prairie. The difficulty seemed to be how to get rid of the manure. Along the banks of the river the alluvium was ten or twelve feet thick, though when they went back from the river it was not so deep; and, of course, would not stand the same cropping. In the places where the soil is shallower, there will probably be no difficulty in future in getting rid of the manure.

The Committee adjourned.

Mr. Lowe, was re-called :

FRIDAY, 3rd May.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Can you furnish the Committee with any information of any action respecting the meeting of unemployed labourers recently held in this city?—*Mr. Wills*, Dominion Immigration Agent, was requested by a letter from the secretary of the Immigration Department of the Government of Ontario, to obtain certain particulars respecting the unemployed in this city, with a view of furnishing facilities to remove to other parts of Ontario. He read this letter at the meeting, and stated that he would remain in his office to receive answers. He entered in a book the particulars of all applications made to him. Applications were made to him on behalf of 22 heads of families; or a total number of 111 souls. These were subdivided into the following nationalities :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
English.....	6	7	17
Irish.....	18	17	16
Scotch.....	5	3	4
Canadians.....	8	7	3
Total	37	34	40 = 111 souls.

The number of these available for work or to take service was 47, of whom there were 19 agricultural labourers; 12 common labourers; 10 servant maids; 1 clerk; 3 boys; 1 bricklayer; and 1 stonemason. Some of them had been in the country 34 years; some 28 years; some 20 years; some 19 years; some 8 and some 5 years; and 18 were born in Canada. There were really no immigrants properly speaking;—that is persons who had been less than 3 years in Canada, among the whole; and, as respects the 19 agricultural labourers, if they had gone to the country when they came, they would probably have been now in employment. There are great fluctuations in the labour market at Ottawa, arising from the circumstances of the building which has been going on.

ADVERTISING CANADIAN INDUCEMENTS TO EMIGRANTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

FRIDAY, 22nd March, 1878.

EVIDENCE OF MR. HENRY SIMPSON.

By the Chairman :—

Q. What is your name and occupation?—*Henry Simpson*. For the last twelve years I have been engaged on the English press. In January, of the present year, I came out to Canada, and connected myself with the Canadian press. I was for many years connected with the *Liverpool Daily Post*, and as correspondent of several London papers.

Q. Have you taken any interest in emigration matters, and to what extent, while you have been connected with the press, in respect to Canadian affairs?—*Yes*, since 1872, when I formed the acquaintance of *Mr. John Ennis*, of *Liverpool*, who was the principal emigration agent of the *Allan line* of steamships. Through his influence and suggestions I interested myself in Canadian affairs, and to a very great extent, got matter inserted in the English newspapers for the benefit of the Canadians. His suggestions were exceedingly valuable, considering that he had been ten or twelve years engaged in that particular business.

Q. Have you any acquaintance with the workings of Dominion agents in Britain, and at what points?—*Since I began to take an interest in the emigration question in England, Mr. Ennis used to pass all the agents, when they came to*

England, over to me, and I gave them advice with regard to getting their speeches, reports, and so forth, put in the papers. I have several letters to that effect, which, if they are of any use to the Committee, I can produce.

Q. What suggestions could you make, having a tendency to promote immigration?—Supposing that the Canadian Government wished to promote the emigration of small farmers, and people with money, I think it would be requisite to set before them something in the shape of a newspaper—something in fact, like what I proposed to the Government in 1873. Although the leading facts geographical and topographical, and facts relating to the nature of the different Provinces of the Dominion, are known, yet I consider that what the people of England need is a record of current events. For instance, if there is a demand for labour in any particular place, there should be some means of letting the English public know of it; and supposing lands are to be sold or put forward for colonization, there should be some easy means by which those who might be inclined to emigrate, or go into those matters, would obtain a knowledge of them.

Q. Could not this be reached through the English Press, or would it be necessary to make special efforts in that direction?—I think it should be made a specialty of. If I may be allowed, I will show the form in which I proposed to bring this matter forward some time ago in a communication to the Dominion Government.

Q. Would extensive advertising, and circulation of pamphlets bearing on the resources of the Dominion, reach those most desirable to emigrate, and through what channel would you think it advisable to publish colonial matters—that is, relative to the great resources of the Dominion?—I do not think that extensive advertising of the Dominion in the English newspapers would be any good, except in one respect,—and I speak as one who knows the workings of those things—that is, that when you have anything you wish to be published in the English newspapers, it enables you to put what we call “the screen” on.

Q. Would the circulation of pamphlets do any good?—Oh, yes; the circulation of pamphlets is exceedingly useful; but I cannot express any opinion as to what extent this is true. But I think the use of pamphlets would be greatly promoted by the circulation of living and current information as to what is going on in the Dominion.

Q. Do you think it advisable for the Dominion Government to employ one or two competent agents, who have access to the English press, to make proper selections from the papers and official documents of the Dominion, and co-operate with Dominion agents in respect to publication?—I certainly do, and I will give my experience on that point. When the Dominion agents come over to England to work, they have, of course, to resort to English agents, and they generally try—and I think properly—to ally themselves with pressmen; and it always results in this, that English pressmen have to take all the news and work it up for them. It would be well, I think, to have some one in England to receive all the official documents, Parliamentary Reports, Hansard Reports and Departmental Reports, to “boil them down,” as we call it, and prepare them for insertion in the English press. If such a man were appointed, and he had any influence at all, I think he would do a great deal of good.

Q. Would the establishment of a purely Canadian European paper, or an independent press agency, meet with approval, if the paper were issued free of charge?—I am merely giving my opinion from what I have seen and know, and I think it would be a very useful thing for the Canadian Government to have some one in England who would look after the speeches that might be of interest; and not only that, but who would send a fortnightly report on everything that might affect the interests of the Dominion to Ottawa here.

Q. Are you acquainted with the working of Trades Unions and other Associations organized for promoting emigration, and have you ever had any correspondence with Joseph Arch, Jno. Macdonald, the member for Stafford, Mr. Ennis, and other eminent men, who wield great influence over the labouring classes?—Yes; I have been acquainted with Mr. Joseph Arch since I got out his pamphlet, and also with

Mr. Macdonald, the member for Stafford, who is the leader of the miners' union, and I have discussed the question of emigration from Wales with that gentleman. Mr. Macdonald's idea is to get the miners of Wales to emigrate—if he can—in order to decrease the pressure on the labour market. There are more men in Wales than there is work to give them.

Q. Do you think that would be a good class to encourage to emigrate; they would not find much employment I am afraid?—Not as miners, but in Wales the miners are also small farmers; I would not attempt to encourage such a class unless they had a small capital.

By Mr. Stephenson:—

Q. Have they capital as a class?—Oh, yes; their deposits in the Savings Banks are very considerable.

Q. Deposits of this particular class?—Yes; when there was a strike in Wales, in 1875, there was hardly an application to the poor rates for nearly three months'.

Q. What was the occupation of those strikers?—They were miners; but, as I said before, they generally carry on, to a considerable extent, stock farming. When they are not at work in the mines, they are working on their little farms.

Q. Wales is not considered an agricultural part of England?—No; not of England but of Wales. The great difficulty there is about their leases. They are small tenants from year to year, and are liable to be upset at any moment, if it should suit the purpose of the land owners.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Do you think they would be a desirable class to encourage to emigrate?—I think you have only to take one fact in order to form an opinion on this point. There is a Welsh Colony in Patagonia which has been there for generations. That is a proof that this class I have alluded to are good colonists.

Q. As a rule, the Welsh are not an emigrating class of people?—Oh, I think they are.

Q. Very few come to the Dominion?—That is just one of the things I want to speak about. They go to the United States and send home letters which are published in Welsh newspapers. You know the Welsh are very clannish, and those letters describing the resources of Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois and the further Western States have a great effect.

Q. Are not efforts being made by the Dominion Government to induce that class of persons to remove to this country?—Not that I know of.

Q. Are there no agencies in Wales?—There are agents of steamship companies in Wales, but the local agent would be Mr. Potts, of Bristol. Shortly before I left England, while I was editing a paper called the *Western Mail*, Mr. Potts came over and went into the subject with me, and I advised him to get information that was likely to be useful, printed in Welsh. In this (exhibiting Report of 1877, issued by the Agricultural Department) is the report made on the subject.

Q. What part of Wales have you travelled in?—Chiefly in South Wales, Cardiff, where Lord Bute's docks are situated.

Q. There are large coal interests in Cardiff, are there not, on the hills?—Yes.

Q. Are those the class of miners you speak of?—Yes.

Q. They don't do much farming on those hills?—No; not on the hills, though farming may be carried on in the adjoining valleys. At Merthyn they have what they call sewage farming, an experiment carried on by the Corporation, which brings them in a good deal every year.

Q. When did you first visit Canada and have you made yourself sufficiently acquainted with Canadian affairs?—I first visited the country in 1873 when I saw several leading persons with the idea of getting information which would be useful to me in encouraging immigration when I went back. Among others I saw the Hon. Mr. Pope, late Minister of Agriculture. I saw him at Lennoxville. I made some suggestions to him with regard to encouraging Canadian immigration, and

generally as to press agency in the old country, and my suggestions seemed to recommend themselves to his mind. Of course, as the Committee knows, the Government of that day went out, and the plan never came to anything. At that time Mr. Pope told me that there were applications in the Department of Agriculture for a very considerable number of labourers, and, I think, it would be a good thing if the Department would issue and distribute gratuitously something which would be likely to fall into the hands of those whom they wished to encourage. For instance, if the Dominion agents and the steamship agents throughout the country—they number about twelve hundred, and most of them tradesmen, grocers, etc.—were provided with papers or something of that kind, they could keep them exposed on their counters, and when a man came in for any article he could take one with him. If it was full of current information, he would be likely to read it through, as it would be of greater interest to him than the pamphlets which are so profitably and properly distributed by the Dominion agents.

Q. What means are taken to circulate information among the tenant farming class of Great Britain? I understand it is comparatively easy to reach the manufacturing classes and the artisan; but what about the tenant farmers?—The only means that could be adopted are those which are employed at the present time by the agent; that is, going among the rural districts and making speeches, which they get inserted in the local papers.

By Mr. Stevenson :—

Q. Are their meetings well attended? Do the municipal bodies take an interest in them?—Yes; there is no doubt that anyone speaking of Canada can always get a large audience, more especially in the agricultural districts.

Q. Do you mean in Wales?—Mr. Capper held some meetings there; but I think Wales has been greatly neglected, for this reason: that there is no use sending a man there who cannot speak Welsh.

Q. Is the Welsh language generally spoken by the people?—Yes; in the hills, not two people out of ten understand English.

Q. The Welshmen we have in Canada generally speak English?—Well, you might walk five miles among the Glamorganshire hills and not meet a man who speaks English.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Have you any knowledge of the cattle and meat trade?—When I was in Liverpool I had some personal knowledge of the matter. I noticed that the American agents are very careful, if there is anything wrong with regard to their several articles of produce to have it labelled and sold as Canadian.

By Mr. Stevenson :—

Q. Is there no law in England to prohibit that?—No; I will give you an instance. There was a man in Liverpool who often sold butter at about half price of anyone else, and one day the borough analyst got hold of some of it. Evidence was given in the case, and it was stated that it was Canadian butter. I made inquiries and found it to be nothing of the kind; and I represented the facts to Mr. Jenkins, the Agent General in London.

Q. Were any steps taken by the Canadian agents to expose the fraud?—No; Mr. Jenkins took no steps that I am aware of.

By the Chairman :

Q. What did it prove to be?—A mixture of lard and other articles. Of course the crime was in labelling it as Canadian butter. This case was reported in all the English papers with the words "Canadian Butter" in conspicuous head lines.

By Mr. Stevenson :—

Q. Is that practice indulged in in reference to other commodities?—Yes; the American agents are only too active in that way.

By the Chairman :

Q. What effect has the United States and Canadian meat trade had upon the English market?—Well, the consumption is so large that it has not had a great effect in bringing down prices, but I have here some advertisements of American and Canadian beef, and other produce in which the prices are generally about twenty-five per cent. under the English prices. I have no doubt that if the trade were encouraged it would be a profitable one, and, of course, the prices would keep up until they were forced down by the lowering of the English prices.

Q. Are the present preventive measures sufficient to check the importation of diseased cattle into Great Britain?—Yes; I think so.

By Mr. Stephenson :—

Q. Are you aware that any diseased cattle have been imported from the United States or Canada?—No; I am not. I never heard of any.

Q. What means are taken to give publicity in the European prices to the arrivals of Canadian meat or stock?—The Dominion agents, and I speak particularly of Mr. Dyke, are very careful to let all these things be known. The worst of it is that the arrival of Canadian cattle is not generally registered by the newspapers, and the agents have to go begging at the newspaper offices unless they can get some influence in their favour.

Q. They don't take such things as a matter of news?—No; not necessarily. For a long series of years there has been a prejudice against Canada in the English press. This was exemplified in the *Times* always writing against Canada, especially since Lord Bury's speech at a meeting of the Colonization Society. However, since Lord Dufferin's speeches have been delivered, the *Times* has turned and become one of the first friends of Canada. During the city editorship of Mr. Sampson, Canada never got a good word in that paper, but since, matters have improved.

Q. What are the particular papers that would be likely to reach the tenant-farming class of Great Britain?—They would be the weekly agricultural papers published all over the country. I mean these as distinguished from the daily papers. The tenant-farmer is too busily engaged all the week to read the daily papers, and he gets a good review of the week in the weekly papers. The *Hereford Times*, for instance, a paper of sixteen pages—it would take a farmer a whole week to read it.

Q. Does the *Reynolds' Journal* circulate among the farming community?—It is a paper which has an immense circulation, but I think it goes mostly amongst the British workmen and Trades Unionists.

Q. There is no regular system of advertising in the large sheets that circulate throughout the country, similarly to our leading weekly papers here?—I really don't think the Dominion would do itself any good by going into an extensive system of advertising.

Q. How would you propose to distribute information, then?—I would do it by the proposition just made.

Q. But in the absence of that, how would you do it?—The real way of distributing information so as to induce immigrants to come out, is not by putting advertisements in the advertising columns of the paper. The person who wants the information circulated should go to the office and get the article published in the body of the paper.

By Mr. Stephenson :—

Q. Do you mean in the form of a communication, or an editorial article?—You can generally get an article inserted as a matter of favour or payment. In my own case I put in reams of Canadian articles as a matter of favour.

By Mr. Jones (Leeds) :—

Q. I suppose the different country papers would be the best ones to advertise in?—Yes; and such papers as are devoted specially to agricultural matters, as *The Field, Land & Water*, which is Frank Buckland's paper, and others of that kind.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR IMMIGRANTS.

FRIDAY, 22nd February, 1878.

EVIDENCE OF MR. PETER O'LEARY.

Mr. PETER O'LEARY appeared before the Committee and was examined.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Will you tell the Committee in what capacity and for what purpose you have lately been visiting this country?—In 1872 I was engaged by the National Agricultural Labourers Union, of which Joseph Arch was and still is President, to visit Ireland with the view of promoting in that country a Union similar to the one in England. I travelled for eight or nine months with that object in view as well as to make myself acquainted with the general status of the Irish farm labourers. The result was a very large labour convention held in the County of Cork in 1873. After this I returned to England, when I was requested to visit America on a mission similar to that performed by Mr. Arch for the English farm labourers. I did so in 1874, travelling from Quebec to 400 miles west of Fort Garry and also through eleven of the United States, including the north western and north eastern States. I then visited Ontario and returned to England in March, 1876. I published the results of my observations in the form of a book, which had a somewhat extended circulation. Last year I came to America again and visited the Centennial Exhibition, but in no representative capacity. Returning home, I resolved once again to visit this country, for as I had seen the eastern part of the continent I was desirous of seeing the western part. I have since visited California and part of Washington Territory, and British Columbia, whence I am now on my way home. About these different places I have written a great many letters which I have reason to believe have been extensively read.

Q. What is your opinion of Canada as a field for the settlement of Irish immigrants?—Canada, or any country governed as it is, would be most eligible for that class as well as for a certain class in England. There is a difference between the emigrating class in Ireland and in England. In England the farm labourer is as fine a specimen of a man as you will find in any country, but as a general rule from boyhood to old age he possesses no property of his own, except the cottage he lives in, and for that he pays a rent. The Irish labourer, on the other hand, has generally a small garden, or an acre or two of ground, on which he grows his potatoes and keeps his goats or sheep. This gives him a certain amount of confidence in himself which is not possessed by a man who has all his life been entirely subject to the will of another. Consequently for that class of immigrants a country like Canada has many inducements and advantages. The Englishman, with more fortitude, would probably settle down to hard work better than the Irishman. The latter has more book learning, but the former more industry. The Scotchman has more hard plodding perseverance than either, and would make a home for himself in a new country quicker.

Q. Can you state to the Committee the reasons why Irish emigrants have, as a rule, preferred the United States to Canada?—During the famine of 1847-48 and for two years immediately succeeding, about two millions of emigrants left Ireland for this continent. Several thousand arrived at Quebec, when a famine fever broke out and carried off five or six thousand there and at Montreal. A large number also arrived in the United States, which was then in a flourishing condition. These people followed various avocations, and succeeding well, became in their turn emigration agents, and advised others in their native country to come out also. There may also be political reasons why a large section of the Irish people prefer the United States. Besides this, all the large shipping companies advertise extensively, and their vessels with one or two exceptions, ply between the United States and the old country. Still another reason is; there are, in the United States, a great many land and railway companies having large grants of land from the Government, and these appoint men

to lecture in the United Kingdom and give information concerning the United States, and particularly the grants these companies hold. In many cases also the newspapers are inspired by these gentlemen to advocate their interests.

Q. Have you found the treatment of immigrants in the ocean steamships, and the care bestowed on them by Dominion agents after their arrival, to be satisfactory? —I have only had an opportunity of observing, so far as the Allan Line is concerned, but from what I have heard of the others, emigrants are well treated on them all. Certain laws are enacted by Great Britain, United States and Canada, relative to the treatment of emigrants, and so far as I can learn these laws are enforced at Castle Garden, Liverpool, Quebec and Portland. The treatment of emigrants in the Allan Line is good. The only thing I noticed was, that the food was served up in a careless manner, but where there are from 400 to 500 people on board ship it would be impossible to give them a very select table. To one class of people this would not be considered a very great injury, that is to most labourers, as they are accustomed to take their food under a hedge. I may add that there is a wider gulf between the upper and lower classes in England than in any other country, and from his experience the English labourer has no difficulty in conforming to the order of things on board of ship, and in this country, and I may say with the Irish labourer it is the same. But, there is another class, I mean those who have seen better days, and are obliged, through misfortune, to emigrate, and, of course, they often become aggrieved at the way food is served up to them in the steerage. I think it would be a great advantage to the emigrants on board ship if there was a mail box put on the steamers and also postage stamps kept for sale, so that in coming up the St. Lawrence they would have an opportunity of posting letters to their friends in the old country.

Q. Is the system adopted at Castle Garden for the reception of immigrants equal to, or better than that in Quebec?—I spent three days there and was received with the greatest courtesy by the authorities, and from what I can learn I should say that a State system such as they have in the United States for the reception of immigrants is not so good as a Federal system, whether Canadian or American. There is always a certain amount of political intrigue in a State system and the immigrant is usually the greatest sufferer. The principles upon which the institution at Castle Garden is founded are good, but I cannot say the same of the manner in which they have been carried out in its management, and the reasons are these: there are large capitalists in and around New York, and they have made it a place for the reception of immigrants to be employed at cheap labour. It often happens that if the immigrant had an opportunity of going out west, he would not only stand a chance of getting better wages, but of striking out for himself, whereas, under this State arrangement, and not knowing much of the country, he is kept around New York to do very hard work at wages which, though they may appear large to him, are far lower than he would be able to get if a Federal system prevailed. I remember that in 1873, Col. Starr, the Superintendent of Castle Garden, issued a circular which he sent round to employers of labour, saying that a large number of immigrants had just arrived and would be glad to take any wages. I look upon it as a great wrong that labour should be concentrated this way in a large country where there is such a difference in the rate of wages, and where it is considered that the capitalized value of each immigrant is \$1,200, with \$35 as the average value of the effects he brings with him, and considering too that he has children to become permanent settlers in the country. Castle Garden is a State institution, but if there was a Federal law in force there would be similar institutions at Philadelphia, Boston, and probably at Portland, so that immigrants would be diffused instead of being concentrated at one point. There are other reasons why Castle Garden is not as good as it has hitherto been represented, although I believe that lately it has undergone considerable modifications for the better. In Canada if a man lands at Quebec, he is sent into the interior by the Government which is much the best for him; and as regards the immigration agents in general, I think there are no public officers in the country more anxious to serve the people and gain their good opinion than they are. The reason is, perhaps, that they imagine the immigrant of to-day may be an employer

a few years hence, and if he received any ill-treatment he would be likely to keep it in mind until he became an important man in the community. I think that the agents, as a rule, not only observe the letter of the law, but even strain it in the direction of benefitting the immigrant. I believe, however, it would be well for the Government to do something in the way of enclosing the station at Quebec like Castle Garden, so as to prevent sailors and others from mixing with the immigrants. Of course they do not remain there long, but I think, for the good of the immigrants, the station should be closed.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the class of emigrants that have supplied this country—the principal parties who are moving, or are likely to move?—I have, and of the circumstances which induced them to move. As I said before, the famine in Ireland caused a large number to leave the country, and these have in turn become agents to induce their friends to emigrate. Seven or eight years ago, the farm labourers of England formed a Union under Joseph Arch, and the first step it took was to encourage emigration. A large number were sent out to the British colonies in the different parts of the world, and as in the case of the Irish emigrants, those who went out, became in turn emigrant agents. The classes that are now emigrating or contemplating moving, are chiefly small farmers and agricultural labourers. In Ireland Gladstones Land Act has had a tendency to induce a large number of people to leave the country, for its effect has been in the direction of consolidating a number of small holdings into large farms. The introduction of machinery into agriculture has had much the same effect, as it would not pay to use reaping and other machine of that kind on small holdings, so that there is continually a class of small farmers emigrating from both England and Ireland. Then there are men of slender means who try to seek their fortune by emigrating, because capital in the old country is not now so remunerative as it was a few years ago. Then, the disestablishment of the Irish Church has caused a good many people to leave, for some felt dissatisfied that the church had been disestablished and the church lands put under an ecclesiastical commission, which caused a good many of that class to leave. Then there are the mechanical classes, for the strikes which prevailed, along with the depression of trade, caused large numbers of them, also, to go away. I would not, however, advise that class to emigrate, and I have never done so, either in England, Ireland or Wales; on the contrary, I told them not to emigrate to any of these countries, particularly Canada. From what I have seen, I don't think they are wanted here, and judging by the pamphlets and letters from other colonies, with the exception, perhaps, of Queensland, they are not wanted in them either.

Q. What inducements are held out by Governments, other than the Canadian Governments to attract emigration?—Most of the Colonial Governments, such as Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, Victoria, and lately Western Australia, gave free passages, and in many instances they supplied a kit to English families or individuals—dishes, clothes, and things of that kind required on the voyage, and on an average computation the cost to these Governments for eligible immigrants from Great Britain is twenty pounds. I might mention, too, that the Government of New Zealand had two ladies in England, and one in Ireland, engaged in inducing young women to go out to that colony. These ladies visited the Institutions where young women are taken care of, and localities where there were parties of that class likely to make useful immigrants, and in that way they got many to go out to that colony.

Q. Are the resources of Canada, and its advantages as a field for emigration, known in the old countries?—Yes; they are now better known than they were a few years ago, because the letters of correspondents at the Philadelphia Exhibition, the efforts of immigration agencies during the last four or five years, and the letters which appeared from time to time in various old country newspapers, have had a tendency to make Canada as well known to the people of the United Kingdom as other colonies. But, prior to that, the other Colonial Governments had been more active. For instance: in many of the railway stations in England, large pictures and views of different places in New Zealand and Queensland were posted up; and in one or two

instances, panoramas passed through the country, from place to place, giving a series of views in these colonies, and the men who were with them giving descriptive lectures of the different places. The Governments I have referred to, took every possible step to place their respective countries before the people. But now I think Canada is becoming pretty well known, because men have visited Manitoba, and other parts of the Dominion, and brought back information with them. Brazil has also entered into competition for emigration, and is likely to become a keen competitor in the near future. Some three or four years ago a colony went out to that country from Gloucestershire, but it proved to be a failure. And there were circulars posted up by the Government in different places, advising the people not to go there, and telling them if they went, it would be on their own responsibility, for the greater portion of those I referred to, had to be sent home by the British Consul at Rio de Janeiro. Another colony went out from Ireland some years before, and I judge by letters I have seen in the newspapers, that it has been successful; but I think it did not settle in the same part of Brazil as the English. Probably a similarity in religion had something to do with it; but, anyway, their friends in Ireland have received large sums of money from those that went out, and so I think it has been a success.

Q. What would you advise in reference to supplying further information regarding Canada—the distribution of pamphlets, or what?—That would be one, and perhaps the principal means, correspondence in newspapers, is one of the best methods of promoting immigration, as generally speaking, there is more notice taken by the reading public, of letters in newspapers than of pamphlets, because they think that the latter are written for a purpose; while newspaper correspondents get more credit for giving the real state of affairs. I do not think I could suggest any better means than those you have adopted, to make Canada known in the old countries, except this, that you should act on the suggestion of Mr. Dyke, the emigration agent at Liverpool, and have the word "Canada" marked on every package of Canadian goods or products shipped to the old country. By this means the Customs authorities, the newspaper people, and the public in general, would be likely to take cognizance of the large importation from the Dominion.

Q. Do you understand the proportion of sexes in the population of the old country, and why it is that single women do not emigrate as much as other classes?—There are a great many more women in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, than men. The reason being that though the births of each sex are nearly equal, the male population are thinned out by service in the army, navy, police, and by accidents and other causes, leaving the average in England about five per cent. more women than men. The reason that women do not emigrate in larger numbers is because no exceptional facilities are held out, or special efforts made to induce them to emigrate, and, of course, women have not the same confidence in travelling that men have. Some of the Australian Governments sent female agents amongst the women of the old country to promote emigration, and they are placed in a special part of the ship under matrons when going out. The Canadian Government do not give any special facilities for the emigration of women. Of course, when they land here, they are taken care of by the agents; but what I mean is, that there are no special inducements held out in the workhouses of England and Ireland. There are many young women who would make eligible emigrants, though, of course, there would require to be a judicious selection. Girls of from ten to eleven years of age, who have been put in these places for want of their natural protectors, and have remained there until fifteen or sixteen, or even twenty, if brought out to this country would be found to make excellent domestic servants. They are not contaminated as if they had worked in the factories of the large towns and cities, but are kept in the workhouses, under the control of chaplains, masters, mistresses and overseers, who, as a rule, are very respectable people. I do not say, however, that young women from the workhouses, who are more than twenty years of age, and who have come in contact with the outside world, would be, as a rule, desirable immigrants, but I think that many of the younger class, especially those from ten to fifteen years of age, might well be encouraged to come out. But it would require some organization or

association on this side to take charge of them when they land. I would not advise that they should be sent in large numbers to any one neighbourhood; but say that three or four should be sent to one locality, and three or four to another, and if twenty were sent out now, and then twenty more might be sent in a week or in a month or as soon as the others were disposed of, and, from the demand which exists, I should think they would not be kept long on hand.

Q. What extra efforts are put forth by the United States to secure immigrants, in comparison to what is done by our Government?—I don't think the United States put forth any extra effort, except, as I said before, what is done by the Railway, Steamship and Land Companies. On two or three occasions I have been offered sums of money and a good position, to promote emigration to certain States; but I had reasons for not accepting them. They have all, more or less, agencies in different parts of the country, and several of them have offices in London, and the different Land Companies are continuously circulating pamphlets. One gentleman named Grant, who has an office in London, purchased a tract of land in Kansas, and within the last two years he brought out a large number of settlers to that State, and I was told that the scheme has been a great success. There are also Land Companies which circulate pamphlets, and send out people on their own account; besides, there are seven or eight different Steamship Companies trading between Liverpool and New York, and they likewise promote emigration.

Q. Are you aware of any large number of tenant farmers in England, Scotland or Ireland, who are likely to move if inducements are held out to them?—I am not aware of any, personally, but according to the order of things I should think a large number of that class would be coming out now. In these days education is more generally diffused in the old country than it was ten or twelve years ago, and the young men especially have a wider knowledge of the world. There is some newspaper reading and correspondence with friends, and this state of things has a tendency to make young people more enterprising. In Ireland a large number of these young fellows leave, not through the country being overcrowded, but because there are about two million acres of land lying waste and untitled, and for other reasons I need not mention here. I see that in Mr. Murphy's report from Limerick, he alludes to that fact and says that tenant farmers must go out for they have no hold on the soil. In some portions of England land is exceedingly dear, and there are always a large number of the younger sons of tenant farmers and other small capitalists who will be gradually leaving the country, and I think that a special effort might be made to direct their attention to Canada, by publishing and circulating small circulars or pamphlets, giving an account of the different kinds of farms, the class of soil, the country and its resources, as well as anything done by Canadian farmers in the way of gaining prizes or medals at the Centennial Exhibition. When I was in Philadelphia I wrote a letter on the Exhibition to one of our newspapers, and gave an account of the Canadian products there, and I think that such means as that would induce large numbers of tenant farmers in England and Ireland to emigrate. I cannot speak from personal experience of Scotland, but I think it would have the same effect there.

Q. Is there a desire on the part of property holders in Ireland to put holdings together to make large estates?—Yes. Land alone gives a man prestige in the old countries. A man may accumulate money from manufactures or trade, but he is not held in the same esteem as a less wealthy landed proprietor, consequently the general desire is to own land, and that creates a competition for it. The large farmers are very anxious to consolidate land into larger holdings, and the tendency of machinery is in the same direction, for a man on a small farm cannot purchase such machinery as steam ploughs, steam threshers, cultivators, and so on, and make them pay. In fact, the general tendency in England, Ireland, and Wales, is to centralize the land into large holdings, and the monied classes are always anxious to get hold of it, for it is a rare thing for a man to be appointed to the rural magistracy unless he has land.

Q. In what year did you pay your first visit to Canada?—In 1874.

Q. Did you visit the Province of Manitoba?—Yes.

Q. What is your general opinion as to the capabilities of that Province as a field for settlement?—My opinion is that the soil is the richest in America, and probably as rich as any on the globe, and I was astonished at the rapidity of the vegetation there. I attribute this to the fact that the frost penetrates into the ground for a considerable distance during the winter; the summer comes on suddenly, and the heat of the sun being very great, the moisture acting continually on the roots of the plant makes a forcing power which results in very rapid growth. I think, perhaps, it is the most fertile soil in the world. It is a deep black mould, in some places two feet six inches, in some four, and in other places perhaps a greater depth; the average is probably about two feet, and it retains its moisture in warm weather, so that there is little danger of losing a crop if the grasshoppers and other pests keep away. I also think the climate is exceedingly healthy, for I was there in November, and I saw that the people were active, energetic and robust, and there could be no stronger evidence wanted of the healthiness of a climate than the appearance of the inhabitants. I am not speaking now of recent immigrants, but of the native population—those who were there under the Hudson Bay Company, and of the half-breeds, and have no doubt that in the near future it is destined to be one of the wealthiest Provinces of the Confederation, when there are proper facilities for reaching it. I have expressed that opinion in several letters I have written, and in a great many public addresses, and particularly in one which I delivered in Brighton last year to a large meeting.

Q. What parts of the Province did you visit?—I visited the whole of the Red River valley; went along the Assiniboine about eighty miles, and up through the North-West about three hundred. I also went over the Dawson route, and think the best of the country is that lying between the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods and Fort Frances; in fact, I never saw finer land than that on the Rainy River.

Q. What about the timber of the Province?—I have no knowledge of that, except that I think there was a reckless waste of timber along the Red River valley and other places, and I think the timber supply could be preserved by means of a law similar to that which prevails in some of the United States; that is, each settler should be obliged to plant a certain number of trees. There should also be a law to prohibit the carelessness which often results in large prairie fires. The timber law should be made as easy as possible; but if each settler would plant, say fifty trees, in the course of four or five years they would make a vast difference in the look of the country.

Q. You have formed a high opinion of the agricultural resources of Manitoba?—I have; especially for wheat growing; for I think the soil is very well adapted for that, and I am of opinion that in the course of a few years, when there are better means of transit to that country, it will be the great wheat growing region of this Dominion, and, perhaps, I might say, of this continent. Professor Forbes said that the wheat growing and the wheat eating parts of the world always produce the best race of men, and that rule will certainly apply to Manitoba, for the people are strong and robust.

By Mr. Bain:—

Q. What do you think of it as a stock raising country?—The weather is too cold in winter for the raising of stock. The climate is not so well adapted for that purpose as that of Nebraska or Colorado, where a great deal of the stock now brought to Chicago is raised. When I was in Manitoba, it was November, then the ground was all covered with snow, and the stock had to be all driven in, and, of course, the surface remains frozen all winter; but on the plains of the North-West, where the buffalo feed out all winter, I should think stock could be raised, though there is no inducement, from the want of a market.

By Mr. Perry :—

Q. At what time does navigation close on the Red River?—I left Manitoba on the 20th of November, and that same day the boats on the Red River were laid up for the winter. When I got to Toronto I received a letter, written two or three days after I left Fort Garry—-which would be about the 22nd—stating that the Red River was frozen over, and of course it remained frozen till the summer. There was considerable frost, but from eight o'clock in the morning until the evening the weather was generally splendid, though the nights were cold. There are heavy rains at certain seasons, but the soil absorbs it so quickly that if it rained to-day, there would not be much mud or slush to-morrow. The soil is composed of such a rich oily substance that it would almost polish, like compressed peat, owing, no doubt, to the presence of vegetable oils retained in it after the decomposition of the vegetable matter of which it is formed.

Q. Is the country well provided with fuel?—No; that is one of the drawbacks; but I am told, and I read it in the reports of Prof. Dawson and Mr. Sandford Fleming, that coal is found in abundance in the Saskatchewan valley, and, to my own knowledge, it is found in abundance on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. The Union Pacific Railway now take coal a greater distance than that, for they carry it from Wyoming territory to San Francisco, a distance of thirteen hundred miles, and they also bring the same coal east to Chicago, so that, when your railway is built, there will not be the scarcity of fuel that exists now. There is peat, but I don't think it is extensively used, neither is it the same class of peat that we have in England, but which is so valuable compressed. It might be used for fuel.

By Mr. White (Benfrew.)

Q. Would not the lack of timber for building purposes be a great drawback?—Yes; but, of course, when there are better means of transit, the people will be able to bring timber along the Red River valley, and from the country to the east. There is good timber at Rainy River, as well as at Fort Francis, but it would now be difficult to take it to Fort Garry. There is also oak timber on the Pembina Mountain, about eighty-six miles south of Fort Garry.

By Mr. Stephenson :—

Q. Is the soil suitable for the manufacture of brick?—The subsoil is.

Q. In what part of the country?—I think anywhere; and I believe it is also adapted to the manufacture of fine pottery, as it is somewhat like the soil of Kent and Staffordshire.

Q. Are many of the buildings constructed of brick?—Yes; the Pacific House, a large hotel, was built of brick in Fort Garry, and many of the stores were of the same material. Stone suitable for building is also found in the neighbourhood of Fort Garry.

Q. Are the bricks red or white?—White, though they have red also.

Q. What is the price of these bricks?—I cannot say.

Mr. Trow—about \$15 per thousand.

Q. What makes the price so high?—The high price of labour.

By Mr. Stephenson :—

Q. What is the price of common stock brick?

Mr. Trow—About \$10.

By Mr. Penny :—

Q. Is the soil adapted for the cultivation of root crops?—Yes. Potatoes, onions and other root crops, are about as fine as I ever saw anywhere.

By Mr. Galbraith :—

Q. Is the soil suitable for timothy, clover and other grasses?—I could not say, as I was not there at the proper season to judge.

By Mr. Farrow :—

Q. Do you think the North-West the best field we have to offer for immigrants?—Yes; for small capitalists; but there are other fields, such, for instance, as British Columbia, the climate of which is, for some constitutions, better than the North-West.

*Mr. White (Renfrew) :—*Speaking of root crops, I might state that a farmer went from my own neighbourhood to Manitoba last year. He broke up the land in the spring and had an excellent crop of turnips from the virgin soil. The seed was sown early in May.

*Mr. O'Leary :—*When I was there I saw a field of turnips owned by a half-breed. The tops had been eaten off by the grasshoppers, but the roots were capital. From all I could learn, it is as well adapted to the growth of root crops generally, as, perhaps, any country in the world.

By Mr. Cockburn :

Q. Do you know anything about the Free Grant Lands of Canada?—I have never been in Muskoka. The great drawback in the Free Grant Lands is the timber. A poor man has to work for five or six years clearing his land before he can get a start. Whilst doing this he sees neighbours around him who are, comparatively speaking, wealthy, and this is apt to discourage him.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. Would that objection apply to the class of immigrants called tenant farmers?—Yes; and that is one of the reasons why so many immigrants congregate in towns during the winter. They cannot settle down on these lands, for they have no means of living, and they could not get any return from their farms until at least several acres have been cleared. It costs \$15 or \$16 per acre, I believe, to clear land; and if the Government could see fit to clear off a few acres on each farm, and taking a mortgage on the holding for the amount to be paid up in a number of years, it would be a great benefit to the settler.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. From your own knowledge of the two countries, do you think Manitoba compares with the Western States as a field for emigration?—I think Manitoba is far superior to Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming or any of those Western States, because these latter require irrigation more or less, and the soil of Manitoba is richer. Manitoba has this advantage, also, that it lies on a lower level than the ridge in which the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, and the Red River have their sources, so that the northern gales, whilst they strike Dacotah, Minnesota, and the whole territory from which the head waters of these rivers are derived, pass over the lower levels of Manitoba. In these places the winds are higher and the snows deeper than in the Province of Manitoba.

By Mr. White :—

Q. Did you find the quality of the soil 300 miles to the North-West quite as good?—It is a little more sandy, but it is nevertheless good, for a great deal of vegetable matter is mixed with it. Of course, there are small hills here and there where the soil was washed off and the surface left a little gravelly, but altogether the soil on the plain of Manitoba is good.

Q. Would the same thing apply to the North-Western section of the North-West Territories as you have stated applies to the North-Western States; that is, would that country require irrigation?—I do not think so; certainly no part I have seen would require irrigation, and my opinion is strengthened by what I have read in the reports of the different officials who have gone over the territory.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Does your remark about the frost in the winter and the effect of the summer sun give a reason for this?—Yes. The heat of the sun abstracts from the soil a warm moisture during the summer, and it forces vegetation just in the same manner as plants are forced in a hot-house.

By Mr. White :—

Q. Is the rainfall in our North-western Territories more regular than in the North-Western States?—No; I think not. But I have not paid special attention to that matter. The showers, however, are very frequent in Manitoba. I noticed one peculiarity about the thunder storms there. I saw two or three in the neighbourhood of Fort Francis, and the lightning seemed to come straight down from the clouds to the ground. I have never seen lightning come down so straight before. It may, perhaps, be attributed to the greater attraction owing to the country being nearer the pole. But I could not altogether account for this strange phenomenon.

By Mr. Hagar :

Q. Then you consider the soil of Manitoba well adapted for the growth of cereals?—Yes, particularly so.

Q. Would under draining be needed?—I think not. Under draining, excepting in the case of swamps, would be injurious.

Q. But I am speaking of the general aspects of the country?—The general aspect of the country is such that it does not require artificial drainage. Water can be struck anywhere at a depth of 40 feet to 50 feet by sinking a well. The soil contains sufficient moisture to drain into a well at that depth. The wells that I saw were simply supplied by the drainage of the subsoil into them, clearly showing it contains a great deal of moisture, but it would not do to take it away.

By Mr. Farrow :—

Q. Of course you agree that a railway is needed for the development of that country?—Yes. The construction of a railway from ocean to ocean is wanted and is the urgent necessity at present.

By Mr. White :—

Q. That is a commercial necessity?—Yes; a commercial as well as a political necessity. And if you want to make British Columbia a great and rich province, and develop the wonderful, extraordinary resources she possesses, you must tap her by a railway. You might begin that railway from the North-Western section of the Rocky Mountains and run it either to the head of navigation at Fort Yale or to tide water further down. I am not speaking of the route, but of the necessity of putting a railway in the country.

By Mr. Bain :—

Q. Do you think emigration from Ireland and England will cease in a year or two?—The circumstances which lead to emigration are different in England to what they are in Ireland. England is a manufacturing country; Ireland is not, and the proportion of emigration is greater from Ireland than from other parts of the British Isles. The proportion of emigration last year was: From England, seven to the thousand; from Scotland, six to the thousand; and from Ireland, thirteen. There is every reason to believe that this emigration will continue. Education is progressing, and there is a better knowledge of distant regions, more travelling, more inter-communication between peoples, and more enterprize in the growing population than there were in previous generations. All these facts lead me to believe that emigration is in no danger of being checked. Besides there is likely to be political commotion before long on account of the land. There is no doubt but that a bill will be brought in for England similar to the one in regard to Ireland. This will undoubtedly cause

a great deal of commotion. A bill affecting land in Scotland is before the Imperial Parliament now, and if it succeeds it will have the same effect. I have not the slightest doubt but that emigration will continue from Ireland as in the past. Indeed I think more will emigrate during the next ten years than during the last decade.

Q. Then you think, in the absence of manufactories, which are not likely to be established in Ireland at present, combined with the natural increase in the population and the increased intelligence, the supply of immigrants from Ireland is likely to be kept up?—Yes, Sir.

Q. And give us a better class of immigrants?—Yes, Sir; because of their greater intelligence.

Q. Will it be likely to give us a class with more means?—I cannot say as to that. It seems to me from what I have seen of the country, that the people are very poor. Of course, an exception must be made of the tenant farmers, who are likely to go out—indeed, must, and are going out of their farms. New Zealand, Queensland, and Australia have lately obtained a good many immigrants from the United Kingdom. Before sailing for this country, I saw a steamship in Queenstown harbour, with some two hundred men and forty women, bound for Queensland, being sent out by the agents of the Government of that colony, who furnished free passes.

Q. You can say that the probability is that there will be a change by legislation in the tenure of real estate in England before very long, and you said a while ago that the English labourer, as a rule, not having possessed any property, has not the same reliance upon himself as the tenant farmer. Supposing the change you referred to, takes place, what class of persons will it mainly induce to emigrate?—The tenant farmers more than any other class.

Q. Not those that are wealthy?—Of a larger size than the cottier. Then, again, the increased use of machinery will set free a larger number of labourers than hitherto. There is also another reason. The railways of England are all made, and during the last fifty years, a large number of labourers were employed on the railway work. When one was finished, they did not return to the soil, but went from one railway to another. There are no works in the country now to absorb that surplus labour population, known as navvies, and they will have to emigrate in the future.

Q. Will not that class be something like the mechanic?—No; something like the agricultural labourers, who were induced to start on the railway works by reason of the high rate of wages. It is work which simply requires bone and muscle, and the ability to wheel a barrow and handle a spade. That class of men must leave the country now. But I am not speaking of them as a class, but as surplus labourers.

By Mr. White:—

Q. Do you consider that the increased use of machinery in England and Ireland will compensate for the exodus of agricultural labourers, or will prevent an increase of wages to such an extent as will interfere with emigration?—I think so. Wages have risen in England during the last few years, but supplies have risen proportionately, and the labourer's condition is, therefore, little better than it was a few years ago. A 4lb. loaf, which could formerly be purchased for 6d., now costs 8d., and meat is now 10d., and sometimes 1s. a pound; indeed, I have seen it 1s. 2d. per lb. in London. The farm labourer's wages brings him very little more comfort now than ten or fifteen years ago.

By Mr. Galbraith:—

Q. Is there not a strong objection on the part of large farmers to the emigration of agricultural labourers?—There is, and also on the part of clergymen, professional men and others of that order. But I am glad to say that there are others who see the necessity for emigration, and throw in their influence to sustain it. The National Agricultural Labourers, Union of England would not live as an organization for carrying out its great objects were it not for the pecuniary assistance of such men as I now refer to. Some of them give thousands of pounds to promote emigration indirectly. But there are farmers and others who object to the better class of the young people leaving the country.

By Mr. Bain :—

Q. I suppose it is there just as it is anywhere else. A farmer will offer a good hand almost any inducement to stay, and he parts for the most part with the poorer class of his labourers?—No doubt there is a good deal in that, particularly in England, where the labourer works continually for his employer. In Ireland it is not so much the case; the labourer there has more responsibility, for he is a cottier, and generally has an acre or two to work for himself.

Q. I suppose he is more fertile of resource?—Yes, Sir.

Q. What effect will the introduction of machinery have upon the intelligent classes?—A good effect. I do not think the introduction of machinery is detrimental in the least. It increases the thinking faculties and inventive powers of the people, and I think it is on the whole a benefit, and has a civilizing influence.

By Mr. Stephenson :—

Q. You said you have published a book on your trip through America?—Yes.

Q. Have you a copy of it?—I have not now. I will forward you a copy.

Q. Were you sent out for the purpose of encouraging emigration from England, Ireland and Scotland?—In 1874 and 1875 I travelled here to enquire into emigration. Last year and this I came out entirely on my own responsibility. I have no representative capacity whatever now, except that my word is taken by a large number as to the character and prospects of the country I visit.

Q. What Association sent you out?—The Irish Farm Labourers' Union. At the same time I was always connected indirectly with the English Labourers' Association, and I now write for their paper. I have just received a copy with my seventeenth letter in.

Q. Where are the headquarters of the Irish Farm Labourer's Union?—They were then at Kanturk, Cork county, Ireland, but it has no existence at present. There is a large number of Tenant Farmers Associations, and as there is but little difference between the small farmer and labourer in Ireland, a Labourers Union would not exist. Unions were merged into a general union with the head offices at 19 Sackville street, Dublin. I wrote several letters last year to the Secretary of that Union.

Q. Then is the English Association to which you referred still in existence?—Yes; and it has a very large membership. It also publishes a newspaper, and has a number of officers and delegates travelling through the country keeping everything in order, and, I delivered two lectures for this Association last year.

Q. Has this Association any special agency in America?—No; but a man named Richardson was sent out to New Zealand last year in its interest. I was also asked two years ago by Dr. Featherstone, the then general agent, to go to New Zealand, but I declined. Mr. Henry Taylor, the Secretary, went to Australia and travelled all through the Australian colonies.

Q. Has anyone been in America for the Association since Mr. Arch was here?—No one; but they have been taking information from me with regard to America. I have written 22 letters for their newspaper since I have been out here this time. The paper has a weekly circulation of 40,000.

Q. What is the name of it?—*The Labourers' Union Chronicle.*

By the Chairman :

Q. Were those letters on British Columbia?—On the regions through which I passed.

By Mr. Stephenson :—

Q. Descriptive letters?—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. You spoke of newspaper correspondence as a means of reaching the class of emigrants you have referred to. To what extent does this reach them? To what

extent are the labouring classes a reading people?—They are a great deal more of a reading people now than they were a few years ago. The existence of those organizations proves that they have more intelligence. Indeed, the object of the Association—to give the English labourer a higher status than he has had before—has a tendency to educate the people. They are developing men of ability and higher faculties from the ranks of the working classes—such as Arch, Ball, Taylor, Collyer and others.

Q. Then you think the rising generation will be much in advance of the present in respect of education?—Yes; in England and Ireland particularly. I was reared in England and I was put to work on a farm when only nine years old; I was armed with a clapper and had to stand in the field frightening off crows. An Act of Parliament is now in operation which prohibits children being sent to work until they have reached the age of 13. They must also be kept at school up to that age, so that boys now start in life with some degree of education, often enough to inspire them with a desire to go ahead and acquire more. Then for the first twelve months a boy is at work he must attend a certain number of hours at school during the week. The Factory Operative Act also prevents children of tender years going to work in factories, and there is another law in operation which prevents women from working beyond a certain number of hours in factories. In Ireland the National System is in existence, and every child is sent to a National School. In England the child must be sent to school under Forster's Act, which went into operation a few years ago.

Q. One object of the Labourer's Association is the diffusion of knowledge among the people?—Yes, sir.

Q. As a class they are really not as able to subscribe to a newspaper as the labouring class of this country?—Well; they all take in the *Laborers' Union Chronicle*. It must be remembered that newspapers are cheap in England. The one I referred to is only a penny a week, and almost every man takes in his newspaper now-a-days.

Q. What I want to get at is this. Does the newspaper press reach this particular class, and to what extent?—It does reach them, and to a large extent.

By Mr. White:—

Q. Do the same conditions with respect to fuel and building exist in the North Western States as exist in the North-Western Territory?—They do with regard to timber, but not to the same extent with regard to fuel, because the North-Western States have better railway facilities. Coal is brought from Wyoming to Cheyenne; it is then sent by railway to Sioux City and to Colorado. There are also coal fields in Illinois.

Q. Then, if we had a railway running across the continent in such a way as to reach our coal fields, we would stand in a much better position than the North-Western States?—As far as the soil and its productive powers are concerned you would stand in a better position than anything I have seen in those States. The climate of Nebraska is very good, but the climate of Colorado is preferable to that of some of the North-Western States, because it is not so cold. But the soil is not so productive; in fact, it is sandy and arid as far as my observation goes, and I have seen a good deal of it.

By the Chairman:—

Q. They are much more exposed to storms. The altitude of Nebraska is several hundred feet higher than that of our Territory?—Yes; it rises from the Missouri River away to Cheyenne. The altitude is much higher than that of Manitoba.

Q. They are more subject to summer drouths?—Yes, and high winds, I noticed the power of the wind when I was passing through Nebraska the other day. On the Union Pacific Railway, between Omaha and Council Bluffs, a large bridge crosses the Missouri River. It stands 55 feet above high-water mark, and each span weighs 250 tons. The day I passed over it was struck by a cyclone, and two of those spans were lifted clean off the piers and thrown into the river.

Q. While you were in Manitoba did you travel far west on the Assiniboine or in that direction?—I went about 150 miles on the Assiniboine, towards Swan Lake.

Q. What is your opinion of that country?—It has the same general trait which applies to all the rest—the same class of soil and the same circumstances which apply to the other sections I have described. I think the Pembina Mountains have a beneficial effect, since it is generally warmer in the neighbourhood of mountains than on the plains.

The elevation of these mountains is small?—They call them mountains, but in reality they are merely elevations or ridges. Speaking of those mountains, I may state that I was told very large coal beds exist in the Swan Lake country, 200 miles further than I went; I also read this in one of Professor Dawson's geological works, and a gentleman formerly connected with the Hudson Bay service, told me he had seen coal in the region.

By Mr. Galbraith:—

Q. Do you know whether the soil deteriorates in quality and value as you proceed from the river into the country? I have heard it stated that it becomes sandy and gravelly?—I do not think there is much difference. As I said before, there appear to be hills where the soil was washed off and the surface left gravelly, but the soil is, on the whole, good. The black soil may be deeper just along the course of the river; but, if I were going to locate out there, I should get a distance from the river, because I would thereby secure better drainage. The fall is greater than it is along the Red River valley.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—ITS RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES FOR SETTLEMENT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878.

EVIDENCE OF MR. H. J. CAMBIE.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Please give your name and occupation?—Henry J. Cambie, District Engineer in charge of Surveys for the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia.

Q. Have you ever visited British Columbia?—For the last four seasons, I have spent eight months in each year in that Province.

Q. Is the climate of British Columbia conducive to health, and especially favourable in cases of pulmonary disease?—It is in the interior of the country; that is, to the east of the Coast range.

Q. Have you known of any fevers or epidemic diseases prevalent in the country? No; none whatever.

Q. What is the general description of the country; is the general surface irregular, or are there extensive prairies and table lands?—The country is generally mountainous, but between the two great ranges of mountains—the Coast range and the Rocky Mountains—there is a high plateau, which is deeply seamed with valleys. The high portions of that plateau have abundance of magnificent pasturage, and bunch grass.

Q. Can you describe that grass?—The bunch grass is peculiar to a dry climate. It grows in bunches, varying from four to eight inches in diameter, and attains sometimes two feet in height. Growing in that dry climate, the snow is not in sufficient quantities to lay it down or bend it over in the winter; and cattle can feed in the open air and keep fat on that grass all the year round, notwithstanding the fact that at that high elevation the cold in the winter is as intense as it is at Ottawa. Nearer the coast to the west of the Coast range, there is a great deal of rainfall, and there are no extensive pastures, excepting prairies subject to overflow, and artificial ones.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Does this bunch grass grow sparsely, or is it thick?—The upper parts of the bunches will touch each other.

Q. So that, looking at it from a distance, it will appear like a field of grass?—As you are riding at a distance of a few yards it looks like a meadow in this country.

Q. Supposing it was mown, what would it yield an acre?—I should say about half the quantity of an ordinary crop of timothy in this section.

Q. I understand that once it is eaten this grass is killed?—If it is eaten two years in succession, without being allowed to seed itself to some extent, it will die out. It is a biennial grass.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Is the country subject to fogs?—No.

Q. Are there heavy dews at night?—Not to any great extent.

By Mr. Smith (Peel) :—

Q. What proportion of the elevated plateau you have spoken of would be available for agricultural purposes?—A very small proportion; I am afraid to say how small. But in connection with this, I may state that a very small amount of arable land there represents more than it does here, because a farmer can have any number of cattle running on the hills, for which he neither requires a root crop nor hay. He can, therefore, use his arable land for vegetables and grain.

Q. I suppose the hills rising above the plateau are so cold as to be unfit for cultivation?—The plateau averages three thousand feet above the sea. The tops of the hills rising above it are covered with timber. The valleys are fit for cultivation; but the portion above that and below the timbered-tops of the hills not fit for agriculture would amount to two-thirds of the plateau.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. And that is adapted for pasturage?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Have you given the proportion, to the best of your knowledge?—I am afraid to offer any positive opinion on that point.

By Mr. Smith (Peel) :—

Q. Then there is a comparatively small proportion of land along the Coast range fit for grazing or agricultural purposes?—The mountains reach right to the sea coast, but in all the valleys the rivers at a former period have filled up the heads of the inlets to a height of a few feet above tide water; thus forming narrow valleys close to the sea coast, where there is good land fit for cultivation.

By a Member :—

Q. I suppose there are very few streams, with the exception of the Fraser, that have an extensive valley on either side?—Very few have a valley of more than a few square miles in extent.

By Mr. Galbraith :—

Q. I presume it is only stock raising that could be made profitable?—As far as the lands fit for agriculture are concerned they are most productive. In the interior of the country you have unlimited sun, and if you can bring a good supply of water on the soil wonderful crops can be produced.

By Mr Little :—

Q. In general is there much rain-fall?—Between the mountain ranges there is very little.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Is irrigation resorted to on the plateau you have spoken of?—In the valleys which intersect that plateau nothing is growing at present without irrigation.

Q. Is irrigation very expensive?—As a general rule it is, and it will be more so in the future; because wherever there is a nice piece of land with a creek alongside, some man has taken it up. New settlers going into the country will, therefore, have to bring water from a greater distance.

By Mr. Galbraith:—

Q. How wide are the valleys?—They are generally very narrow—perhaps half a mile wide at the bottom.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. On both sides of the river?—No; sometimes on one side and sometimes at the other.

By Mr. Galbraith:—

Q. Is there generally a stream passing down through those valleys?—In all cases. I should mention that there are also benches which require irrigation.

By the Chairman:—

Q. What do you mean by “benches”?—Steppes.

By Mr. Burke:—

Q. How wide are those steppes?—Some of them half-a-mile. Then, again, in some places the mountains slope down to the river. In no case in that country are ten miles like any other ten miles.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. Is the soil as good upon the upper steppes as it is on the lower?—In some cases it is very rich.

Q. Is it generally about the same quality, or is it poorer?—Perhaps it is a little poorer as you ascend, but not much so.

Q. I suppose the river bottoms would naturally be richer?—Those have been river bottoms at some former period.

Q. Th river has cut its way down below, then?—Yes.

By Mr. Galbraith:—

Q. Is there much stone in those valleys?—Not a great deal.

By the Chairman:—

Q. I should have supposed they would have been strewn over with boulders from the mountain top?—Not to a great extent.

Q. Can wheat, barley, oats and other cereals be successfully cultivated, and what is the usual yield per acre?—They are very successfully cultivated, and I have been told by a gentleman who is a farmer in that part of the country, that forty bushels of wheat to the acre is a common yield.

By Mr. Burke:—

Q. Is it winter or spring wheat?—I am not positive, but I think it is spring wheat.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Do you know the quantities per acre of the other cereals?—I do not.

Q. Have you ever seen Indian corn growing there?—Yes; I have.

Q. Good crops?—I have never seen a crop of it grown. In this connection I may mention that men are limited in their farming operations, owing to the small demand. The land at present under cultivation would raise more wheat in one season than the population of the country could consume in two years. They raise barley for feed for the horses, and so forth, because they cannot sell wheat.

By Mr. Burke :—

Q. Would a protective duty to keep out cereals, stimulate greater production of that class of grain?—I do not think so, because the difficulty is to get the products to market. They are shut up by the coast range of mountains, and cannot afford to pay the expense of teaming their produce to a point where it could be shipped.

By the Chairman :—

Q. On the whole do you consider British Columbia a favorable field for extensive settlement?—I do not.

Q. Are there only small isolated portions of the country that are fit for settlement?—That is all; though the country can support a farming population to a far greater extent than it does at present. Probably double or treble the present quantity could be brought under cultivation. A still greater area could be brought under cultivation if the Local Government, or some companies, could be induced to bring navigation canals from a distance, and rent the water to farmers through whose lands they passed.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Could all the high plateau where the bunch grass grows be made available for farming purposes, could it be irrigated?—It is too high.

Q. But might not the western slope of the Rocky mountains be irrigated?—It is too high for irrigation—indeed the frost would render it useless. Once you get out of the valleys it is a serious obstacle.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Can the different varieties of fruit be cultivated to any great extent?—Fruits succeed admirably, especially apples. Of course, I do not allude to berries.

Q. Have you seen pears, gooseberries, and strawberries?—I have seen magnificent pears and plumbs near the coast.

Q. Of different varieties?—Yes.

By Mr. Galbraith :—

Q. Could fruit, generally, be successfully grown on the plateau?—I think not; but apples are grown with great success there.

By Mr. Burke :—

Q. Have you seen much natural fruit—wild berries, &c.?—Yes; I have seen a great many wild cherries and crab apples, but that was nearer the coast. In the interior or bunch grass country, there is very little timber.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Have you noticed in your travels the wild pea and the vetch growing luxuriantly?—Yes; near the coast, in the rainy districts.

Q. But not on the plateau?—No, not where the bunch grass grows. The same climate would not grow both. I should have said that the portion of the interior plateau most suited for stock raising is south of the 53rd parallel.

Q. Be kind enough to inform the Committee what portions of the country you have travelled through?—I have travelled from New Westminster up the Fraser River to Yale, 100 miles; thence by waggon road 325 miles, to Quesnelle mouth. Eastward of that line I have crossed from Bridge Creek to the Clearwater River, and followed down that stream and the Thompson to Kamloops; thence by Nicola Lake to Hope, on the Lower Fraser. Westward of the waggon road, I have travelled from Soda Creek to Bute Inlet; from Quesnelle mouth to Dean's Canal; from the same place I made a trip by Francois Lake to within 30 miles of Gardiner's Inlet, making a detour to the southward in returning; and during summer of 1877, I travelled from the mouth of the Skeena River across to Quesnelle mouth.

Q. What distance would that be?—About three hundred miles in a straight line, but four hundred the way I travelled.

By Mr. Farrow :—

Q. Is there any farming land in that direction?—I saw some good farming land on the Skeena, north of latitude 55°, and some fine garden vegetables and magnificent oats, almost fit for cutting on the 31st of July.

Q. Was the weather very hot at that time?—The days were bright and hot in the afternoons; the nights were cool but not frosty. That part is only at an elevation of 700 feet above the sea. The country in the neighbourhood of Fort Fraser will grow all the hardier vegetables without irrigation, for there is some rainfall there.

By Mr. Smith (Peel) :—

Q. The high plateau you have spoken of would be south of that?—Yes; north of the 53rd parallel is not quite so elevated. There is some rainfall, and the hardier vegetables can be grown without difficulty. I think that rye could also be profitably grown, and possibly barley.

By Mr. Perry :—

Q. Has that country any resources besides agricultural?—Yes; gold mining. There are the Omineca and Cariboo mines, and there is placer mining all down the valleys of the various streams, which is no doubt capable of great development in the future.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Did you notice any wheat up there?—No.

Q. I suppose the land was adapted for wheat-growing?—Yes, just in the Skeena Valley.

Q. What distance is that north of Ottawa?—About 700 miles.

Q. Have you been across the Island of Vancouver?—Only at one point, from the Strait of Georgia to Alberni.

Q. Are the mining interests much developed on the Island?—Coal mining is, but gold mining only to a very limited extent, and principally by Chinamen.

By Mr. Burke :—

Q. Is there much arable land on the Island?—I have seen a considerable area in the neighbourhood of Nanaimo; but it would be considered a limited extent in Ontario.

Q. Small portions between the rocks?—No; not so bad as that. I have seen a tract of country adapted to agricultural purposes six or seven miles in length.

Q. Arable land?—Yes; I may remark that I am not as well informed in respect to Vancouver Island as I am with regard to the main land. There are some parts of the Valley of the Lower Frazer which are suited for settlement, but difficult to clear on account of the size of the timber.

By the Chairman :—

Q. What description of timber is it, principally?—It is called Douglas fir. There is nothing which exactly corresponds to it in Ontario. When small it looks like the balsam, but as it grows larger it attains some of the characteristics of the spruce.

Q. What size is it generally?—I cannot say what size it is at the ground. The trees are generally cut ten feet up where the diameter is sometimes eight feet.

Q. Have you seen trees with a larger diameter than that?—I do not think so.

Q. Are there many of that size?—Yes, there are a great many of that size; they vary from that, perhaps to four feet in diameter.

Q. Why do they cut them ten feet from the ground?—Because no ordinary axe would cut them at the ground, as their roots swell out to a considerable extent.

Q. What is the usual height of those trees?—The best trees are on the best land, and many of them grow from 60 feet to 100 feet, before the branches are reached. None of the timber is sawn until a vessel arrives, with a bill of the various sizes required. It is principally for export.

Q. To what point?—To Australia, principally.

By Mr. Burke:—

Q. Would they make it first into square timber, or into planks or boards?—They saw some of it into boards, and a large portion into scantlings, some of which are 12 by 18 or 18 by 24.

By Mr. Perry:—

Q. Are there any small trees mixed with the large ones?—There are not many small ones, as the large trees I have mentioned overshadow the undergrowth. On the Lower Frazer, there are ridges covered with smaller timber, which are not taken up as yet.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Of the same kind?—The same kind, of smaller size, and a mixture of poplar and other kinds.

Q. Is the timber interest much developed?—There are only two sawmills in British Columbia at the present time, both at Burrard Inlet.

By Mr. McNab:—

Q. What is their capacity?—Last October there were eleven vessels loading there at once, from these two mills, which were sawing and supplying the vessels as quickly as they could stow it.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. Is the timber accessible?—So far it has been cut within a short distance of the waters of Burrard Inlet, seldom more than a mile.

By Mr. Galbraith:—

Q. What kind of saws do they use?—Circular saws, one running above the other, each six feet in diameter, so as to make one cut, the saws running so as almost to touch.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. How do they manage to draw these immense trees?—Up to 1874 they were drawn by oxen over skids, a great many oxen being required, as there is no snow; but since that time they use a traction engine.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Have you been on the east side of the Rocky Mountain Range?—No.

Q. What is the farthest point east to which you have been?—On the North Thompson.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. I would like to ask about the timber on the Western slope of the Rocky Mountains?—The timber is of the same character as on the Cascades, but not large, still it is large enough for use in commercial purposes.

Q. Is there any quantity of it?—There is as much as the country will require for many years.

By Mr. McCraney:—

Q. That must be the same kind as that in California. Is the leaf long or short?—It is short.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Is the winter feeding of stock necessary, or do herds of cattle or horses roam at large during the year?—South of the 53rd parallel it is not necessary, out north of that it is.

Q. That would be about 700 miles north of this?—It would be about 550 miles north of this.

Q. Do they remain at large all the year round?—Yes.

By Mr. McCraney :—

Q. Without shelter?—Yes. Cattle crowd together in ravines or among clumps of trees during very severe weather.

By the Chairman :—

Q. In consequence of that a less number of acres would be necessary for a good farm than here?—Yes, as I said before, the agricultural land is only wanting for the raising of food. They don't require root crops or hay.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Are there herds of buffaloes west of the Rocky Mountains Range?—No.

Q. Do the general salubrity of the climate, and the fertility of the soil, present solid attractions for immigration on an extensive scale?—No. But for a limited number of men, with some capital, it does present attractions.

Q. In the event of the mining interests being developed, would there be an inducement there for farming to a great extent?—Yes; there would be a greater inducement for men with capital. It requires capital to irrigate the land.

Q. Can continuous settlements be made, or do mountains intervene and form impassable barriers between settlements?—The only place on the mainland where continuous settlements can be made to any extent is on the Lower Fraser.

Q. How are these obstructions or barriers between settlements overcome? Are there roads?—There is only one road through the Cascade Range of mountains. Were there better means of communication the farmers who are now in the interior would produce a very much larger amount of grain and raise larger herds of cattle.

Q. Have you noticed on these prairies a large growth of fern which we are not accustomed to here?—Only on the portion next to the sea; or on Vancouver's Island.

Q. Of large growth?—Sometimes very large.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Can you give a description of the nature of the soil. The valleys I suppose would be alluvial, and it would become lighter as you ascend, I presume?—Yes; it is lighter, but still very rich. I have seen crops grown there with irrigation for several years in succession without manure—good grain crops.

Q. Have you paid any attention to the coal mining interests then?—Not particularly.

Q. Do you know if it is developed to any great extent?—There are several mines in the neighbourhood of Nanaimo, that are working extensively. They load several ships every week.

Q. For what place?—For San Francisco. I have been told that it is the best coal on the west coast of North America.

Q. Of what description is it?—Bituminous. There is also a very fine deposit on Nicola Lake.

Q. Can you describe the seams? Are they thick?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with that to say.

By Mr. Blain :—

Q. They have not been much developed?—No; not on Nicola Lake.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. How far inland is Nicola Lake?—180 or 200 miles from the sea coast.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Have you paid any attention to the mining of the precious metals, gold and silver?—Not very much; though one cannot be in that country without seeing something of it.

Q. Where are the principal deposits that you have visited?—All the way up the Fraser River and the Lower Thompson gold is to be found in small quantities. Although these rivers were mined over in 1858, 1859 and 1860, the miners at that time were not satisfied without very large profits, and they are now being mined over again by Chinaman and a few whites who make wages varying from \$2 to \$3 a day, and that class of mining is susceptible of great development. The white men in British Columbia, at present, are not, however, satisfied with these profits.

By Mr. Galbraith :—

Q. When the Pacific Railway is built, will it pass near or through any of those coal fields?—That would be a matter of route.

Q. It is not decided on yet?—No; whatever route may be adopted, the line would not fail to pass either near some good coal deposits, or deposits of lignite.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Can you describe the principal rivers,—the Columbia, Fraser, Thompson, and Peace Rivers,—and inform the Committee to what extent they can be navigated?—The Fraser River can be navigated for 100 miles from the mouth.

Q. Uninterrupted navigation?—Yes. Above that point there are a few detached stretches which could be navigated, the longest of which is about 60 miles from Loda Creek to Quesnelle mouth. The Thompson River is navigable from Lavona's Ferry up to Kamloops; and from that point, 75 or 80 miles up the North Thompson, and perhaps 100 miles up the South Thompson.

By the Chairman :—

Q. What about the Fraser River and the Peace River?—I have not visited the Peace River and the Fraser. I have already mentioned I never visited the Columbia.

Q. Are these rivers subject to floods?—Yes; extreme floods, such as we never see in Ontario.

Q. From the melting of snow on the mountains, I suppose they are sudden floods?—No; not very sudden. They last from the end of May to the beginning of July.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. What is the greatest difference between high and low water marks?—That is a difficult question to answer. In the mountains it would be different from the country fit for cultivation for agriculture. On the Lower Fraser below Yale, a great proportion of the valley is subject to inundations.

Q. So as to impede the settlement?—A large proportion of the valley below Yale is subject to inundations; but in such places there are some fine tracts of swamp grass.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. You cannot raise anything in those places?—No; not without dyking out the water at great expense.

By the Chairman :—

Q. That could be done?—Yes. There is, of course, a large portion of the valley above that level which is not subject to these inundations.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. How many feet difference is there between high and low water mark?—On the average the rise is about twelve feet, but in 1876 it was about nineteen feet.

Q. That was an exceptional year?—Yes; I think it was seven feet higher than ever known before.

By the Chairman :—

Q. The settlers make their calculations for these annual floods; they are prepared for them?—No one attempts to cultivate lands subject to these floods, though in 1876 some farms were submerged.

Q. What is the average climatic temperature in winter and summer?—I believe the temperature of the interior plateau is very similar to that of Ontario.

Q. But a great deal milder in winter, is it not?—No; quite as cold in winter. Near the coast the frost is not severe, but the rainfall is very great in winter.

Q. Do you know anything about the fish interest in British Columbia?—I have seen the salmon going up the river in such shoals as to almost surpass belief.

By Mr. Burke :—

Q. Are they as good as ours?—I think they are. There are several kinds of them in one "run," which goes up the rivers in May, and they are equal to those on the Atlantic coast. Some of those which enter the rivers in September are not quite so good.

Q. Are they different shaped fish?—Yes; different shape and size. Those which "run" in the fall have a sort of hooked nose.

Q. Are there many varieties?—Five, I think.

By the Chairman :—

Q. What about other kinds of fish?—There is the oolakin, which comes down the coast from the northward in April. They are about the size of sardines and very rich. They come in such shoals that for miles up from the coast the shores of the rivers are covered with their dead bodies, until the whole country stinks. They are so fat that when dried for one day in the sun you can take hold of them by the tail, set fire to the head, and they will burn like a candle from one end to the other. The fish itself does not taste very oily, but rather gelatinous. The Indians are the only people who fish for them; they take a pole, drive nails into it like a rake, and drag it through the water, bringing out half a dozen or so every time.

By Mr. Perry :—

Q. How much do the salmon weigh?—35 pounds is a large salmon, but those are not the best fish. The best are in May, and weigh 10 or 15 pounds.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Have you any knowledge of the quartz mining?—No.

By Mr. Burke :—

Q. What is the general price of labour there per day?—On the survey, we pay, \$45 per month and board; but farmers, who only engage men for a couple of months' in harvest time, pay \$60 a month and upwards, with board.

By Mr. McNab :—

Q. What would the wages be during the remainder of the season?—The men attempt to keep up the wages during other parts of the season, and, for that reason, farmers employ them very little, if at all, trusting to doing their own work. This tends to keep the country back.

Q. What might a man reasonably expect to get if he went there with a view of getting steady employment in the country?—I think, a man going there, now, if he obtained labour at all, would probably get from 25 to 30 dollars a month all the year round.

By Mr Galbraith :—

Q. From farmers?—Yes, but, of course, only a limited number could be accommodated at the present time.

By Mr. Little :—

Q. What sort of labour?—General farming labour.

Q. What is the general occupation of the people. I understood that farming was little attended to?—Mining and farming are the two principal occupations.

Q. When you talk of farming you allude principally to stock farming?—No, that engages but a very limited number of men.

By Mr. Farrow :—

Q. From what I have learned the Fraser Valley seems to be the best; You have been up that valley?—Yes.

Q. At New Westminster?—Yes.

Q. How far would a person have to go up from New Westminster before they could get good land?—Not more than about 15 miles at present.

Q. Do boats run up to this point?—Yes.

Q. Is this land principally wood land or prairie?—It would be altogether woodland, though there are some marsh meadows in the neighborhood, at which they might obtain a supply of hay.

Q. At what price per acre?—I am not positive, but I think the sum paid is merely nominal.

*Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) :—*They can get 160 acres free, and can purchase more at \$1 per acre.

By Mr. Farrow :—

Q. How much are they allowed to purchase?—They get 160 acres on the bottom lands near the coast and 320 on the other side of the Cascade range. They have to perform settlement duties. The prairie on the Lower Fraser is subject to overflow at the time of freshets, and therefore farmers cannot settle on it (though they can cut hay there) unless they go to great expense in the way of dyking.

By Mr. McNab :—

Q. Can they generally rely on a good crop of hay on the bottom lands?—I think so. I should say that the clearing of the land I referred to a moment ago would cost quite as much as the clearing of land in Ontario, with this disadvantage, that they cannot sell cordwood to any extent.

Q. Do you think a person with means could buy out farms that are improved?—Not at such a rate as men going from the east would expect to pay.

By Mr. Bain :—

Q. I wish to inquire with reference to the facilities for sheep farming. What wild beasts would interfere with the grazing of sheep on the fields?—There are coyotes or prairie wolves all over that country, so that sheep can never be left without attendance.

Q. That is a serious drawback to sheep farming all over that country, is it?—No; I don't think so, as the animal is naturally a coward, and easily driven off. The drawback at present is that the price of wool will not pay after deducting the cost of conveying it to the coast.

Q. It strikes me that the fact that wool having so large a value in comparison with its weight, it would have an advantage in the matter of conveyance as compared with the articles of shipment?—At present I think it is almost the only article of produce that is carried. Cattle are driven to the coast and shipped to Victoria.

Q. But there is this difficulty, that the market for cattle must be comparatively limited, whereas if you can get wool to the coast you can ship it to the consuming points. Have you seen flocks to any extent?—I have seen flocks of a few hundred near Kamloops and also on the waggon road about two hundred miles above Yale.

Q. Then you consider that there are natural difficulties in so far as getting the wool to market and protecting the sheep from wolves?—Yes, but I think the northern portions up towards Fort Fraser are particularly suitable for sheep raising, there being a great rain-fall in that neighbourhood, and the grass growing in a firm sod is not so liable to be pulled up by the roots as the bunch grass is. The coyote is plentiful there also.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Successful agriculture in that part of the country will depend materially upon the development of the mines?—Yes, and an outlet to markets of all kinds.

By Mr. McCraney:—

Q. You say that on the lower part of the Fraser River there is a heavy timber and that the cost of clearing is about the same as in Ontario. What is that timber composed of, and is it accessible to the rivers so that it can be got out?—You are now speaking of the Lower Fraser, a little above New Westminster. Those ridges which I allude to as being elevated above the overflow of the river, are covered in portions by very heavy timber it would be expensive to clear, but those portions in which fire has been are covered with a smaller growth of the same kind of timber, and also with some soft maple and birch.

Q. But the timber is mostly fir?—Yes.

Q. Do you know if there is a regular commerce between British Columbia and the South American ports apart from cases in which orders have been received from those ports?—I have never seen any.

Q. Then a person buying those lands and going into the manufacture of lumber would not be likely to have a profitable trade unless he received orders?—No. They bring the logs into booms, and keep them lying until they receive an order and then saw them.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. Do they not ship spars?—I have seen one ship load of spars which went to the Admiralty.

Q. I understand that the Admiralty got all their spars from the Pacific coast?—I think they get one load each year. There is also some very fine timber on Vancouver Island of the same class.

Q. That is the red-wood of California?—No; it is more like the balsam of this country, but gummy and very hard.

By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo):—

Q. Have you been on the Skeena River?—Yes.

Q. Have you seen the cedar that grows there?—Yes; on the northern part of the coast, there is a wood of very close fibre and durable, but is very limited in quantity.

By Mr. Little:—

Q. You talk of clearing the land for agricultural purposes. Can all the timber be utilized? Is there a demand for all sorts of timber?—No; only for large timber. In clearing his land the farmer could not make use of his timber, because he could not get it out in long enough logs to be of value at the mills as they saw at present. He would not be able to load it on skids, so as to get it to the water. The cost would be greater than its value.

Q. Do they make potash of the hardwood ashes?—There is no hardwood proper west of the Rocky Mountains, that I know of. The only deciduous trees are a limited quantity of soft maple, and some small birch.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Is that birch white or yellow?—There are both kinds. There is also an alder tree, which reaches a diameter of eighteen inches. It is the only wood that makes a pleasant hardwood fire. There is also a scrubby kind of red oak, which grows in Vancouver Island, but it is of no particular value.

By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) :—

Q. Have you seen the arbutus tree of Vancouver Island?—Yes; it grows to a large size, but I am not aware of its possessing any commercial value.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ITS RESOURCES.

TUESDAY, 26th February, 1878.

MR. O'LEARY—FURTHER EVIDENCE.

By the Chairman :—

MR. PETER O'LEARY re-called:—

Q. Have you visited British Columbia, and when?—I have visited British Columbia. I arrived in Victoria about the latter end of August; remained there three or four days, and then left by the Hudson Bay steamer for New Westminster. From that place I proceeded by steamer on the Frazer to Yale, and from there by stage on the Great Trunk Road to Cariboo. I may here say that the stage is one of the best appointed in America, and kept in excellent order.

Q. What are the principle attractions of British Columbia? Are its soil and climate favourable for extensive settlements along the main line of communication?—Yes; the country is wonderfully rich in mining and minerals. On the Frazer and along the coast line there is the finest pine timber I have ever seen, and, perhaps, in the world, for the trees are all large and good, and the best coal on the Pacific coast, and a great deal of it is found there also, and the supply is almost unlimited. There is a fine healthy climate, and a naturally intelligent population. The country, I believe, is 800 miles one way, and 440 the other, and having nearly every kind of soil. Outside the Cascades, and along the front of the sea dividing Vancouver and the mainland, the soil is loamy, and the climate humid, something like that of Devonshire or the South of Ireland. Inside, on the high table lands, the air is more dry, and the soil more gravelly, having, in many places, to be irrigated. There is a deal of prairie which is considered by settlers as very desirable locations. There are bottom lands and beaver dam lands, which are lands that are blocked up on the valleys by the beavers. On the whole, there is a deal of good land for settlement, but, of course, nothing near so much as in Manitoba, because there are those broken hills and mountains. The land on the Island is to the extent of about 400,000 acres. I am speaking of land eligible for cultivation; but the Committee must consider that, when the timber gets cleared away, more land will come into use, just as it does in Ontario. The tendency of the timber is to impoverish the land, because it is an evergreen, and, of course, the land will enrich when the timber is taken off, for the humidity of the air, which the trees now attract and causes to rain on the mountains, will promote fertility.

Q. Is the climate favourable to health; or are settlers subject to ague, fevers, or epidemics; and how does the thermometer range in the shade during the summer months?—I believe there are no epidemics; at least I did not hear of any. All the people I saw—and I saw a great many—are very much like the people of the old countries in appearance; that is, there is a ruddiness in their features, owing to the humidity of the air and the sea ozone which comes with it, and which the people of South America have not. I will not say, however, that the people of South America are not robust, but they lack a healthy appearance. I heard of no epidemics

excepting rheumatism, and that is owing, I think, to the ill usage the miners accustom themselves to; and indulging, perhaps, in a little excessive drinking, and all that sort of thing; at all events, that is the only form of disease I heard of. The climate inside the Cascades is different from that outside, for the Cascades are about one hundred or one hundred and twenty miles through from the coast, and the clouds blowing over them, through attraction condense a deal of their vapour into rain, and the result is that the interior of the country is rather dry. There are often heavy showers, but on the whole the inside of the country is not so humid as the outside. Still, the people are very healthy and robust. I believe the thermometer on Vancouver's Island on an average may come up to 80 or 85 in the summer, and I do not think it ever descends lower than 20 below freezing in the winter. I think that is about the average of the summer and winter Island climate, or, perhaps, we may strike a mean of from 50 to 60.

Q. Are summer frosts prevalent along the river flats to such an extent as to injure the growth of grain and vegetables; and are the bottom lands more subject to frosts than the slopes bordering the valleys?—There are summer frosts just as there are everywhere else, but they are more or less dependent on local circumstances, hills and trees having an effect on the temperature; and, no doubt, on the high plateaus and other elevated lands, wheat would not mature. But the same may be said of places in other countries; within a few miles from where wheat will grow in abundance, there may be summer frosts. For instance, on Carpenter's Mountain, I was told wheat would not mature, but at Quesnel and a few miles further, it will grow abundantly, and that is an evidence that local circumstances modify the climate more than anything else. Along the valley of the Frazer, outside the Cascades and on Vancouver's Island, I don't think the summer frosts injure the crop at all, and last year they had an abundance of wheat in the Kamloops country.

Q. Is British Columbia, as a rule, a wooded country, or are there large tracts of prairie and bottom lands?—Yes; outside the Cascades, and on the Cascades, it is very wooded, in fact is one great forest along the sea shore for some hundreds of miles, Vancouver's Island is heavily wooded, but the timber is not so large as that on the main land. Still it is covered with timber, and a good deal of the Island is yet unexplored. There is a lot of timber land along the Frazer, particularly at its mouth at Kamloops and on both the Thompson rivers there is a deal of land yet to be taken up, all of which is, on the whole, good.

Q. Is the formation of the country such that continuous settlement can be made; or is it interrupted by mountains crossing valleys and creating impassable barriers between them?—No the Frazer valley the country is, on the whole, even. The interior is more or less broken. The hills along the sea coast are numerous and high, but between them there are a few valleys. The interior is not more broken than Ireland Scotland or Wales and even England which countries have hills and valleys and it is the same in British Columbia. There are valleys between the mountains, and occasional ravines in places where a great convulsion of nature must have broken up the formation at some period of the world's history. But the Government is very active in constructing roads and bridges so as to facilitate settlement in eligible places. The Government is anxious to promote settlement and every facility and inducement is offered for people to go into the various localities.

Q. Are wheat and other cereal and culinary vegetables cultivated to any great extent, and in sufficient quantities to meet local demands?—Yes, now. Hitherto gold mining was the great attraction, and people paid very little attention to gardening or horticulture, or anything of that kind, for gold mining was the great idea. Now, there is more desire to settle on the land, and more desire to cultivate it in a better way than has been hitherto done. In the summer, when I went up to Westminster and Yale, there were a number of apple trees and plants on the steamer to be planted by settlers, and I never saw better apples than on Vancouver's Island, particularly round Esquimalt and Victoria. I may say that hops grow luxuriantly in the woods, and, as a rule, in any country where hops flourish fruit will grow abundantly. You take the counties in England where hops are raised, and there is the best fruit. Kent,

Herefordshire and Worcestershire are great hop-growing counties; they are also great fruit-raising districts. Hops grow wild in the woods in British Columbia as do currants, gooseberries and raspberries, and, of course, under cultivation, they would do a great deal better. So that, in my opinion, outside the Cascades and Vancouver are very eligible for cultivating both fruit and vegetables. I have no doubt they would grow in the interior, although, as yet, it has not been tried to any extent, owing to the gold excitement and want of stability in the settlers.

Q. Do you know the usual winter temperature of British Columbia? How do the winters compare with those of Ontario? Will horses and cattle live and thrive upon the natural grasses without being housed?—Taking the winter as a whole, it is, I think, much milder than the Canadian winter in either Ontario or Quebec, while on the higher latitudes it is much colder than it is in Ontario. For instance, on the Cariboo range of mountains, it will go down to 30 or 40 below zero. But outside the Cascades, and from the Cascades to Vancouver the winter is a great deal milder than the Canadian winter. Some cattle feed out all the winter; but, of course, it is necessary that some little attention should be paid to them in the way of erecting sheds for refuge during a storm, as in exceptionally cold weather, but they feed out all the winter.

By Mr. Little:—

Q. Are the mountain ranges settled?—No, Sir; the mountain ranges are not settled. You could not settle on the mountain ranges, because they are all rock, and very high. In between them, of course, there are valleys.

Q. But what sort of temperature have the lands fitted for settlement?—The temperature on the lands fitted for settlement is lower in summer and higher in winter than in Ontario, making the climate more genial. Excessive rains fall on mountains, the and they, no doubt, attract the cold also, because some of their peaks are in the perpetual snow line.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Do the ordinary varieties of fruit grow, such as apples, pears, plums, cherries, currants, and gooseberries; and are they cultivated to any extent?—Yes.

Q. Has the Government an Homestead Act; if so, what are its provisions?—Yes; the Government has a Homestead Act. I do not know its details, but I know the general purport. It is to protect farm buildings and effects, under certain conditions, from being seized for debt. It also provides that inside the Cascades a settler, after four years' settlement, can get 320 acres free, the only payment being certain Government dues, and outside the Cascades 160 acres, by paying their small dues. Land can likewise be purchased from the Government at \$1 per acre. That is the upset price, and, I believe, it is occasionally put under the hammer, and sold in large parcels at what it will bring. There is a Pre-emption Act also, whereby a settler can pre-empt and claim certain quantities of land in his own immediate neighbourhood. That law is intended to facilitate the raising of cattle, more than anything else, because it gives a man control over surrounding field ranges, and he can raise cattle without having them on his own farm; and I may say that there are no very stringent conditions about paying this money, for the Government allow it to run over a number of years. In fact, they give every facility for the settling of the country.

Q. Can you mention any tracts of good arable land open for settlement? Are bottom lands so-called desirable to settle upon?—Yes, sir. Bottom lands are desirable, but some of them require dyking. The bottom lands, as a rule, are the best lands, and that will apply to nearly all countries, as well as British Columbia, where there are mountain ranges, for the disintegration of rock, and the decomposition of its various constituent parts, makes very fertile land. Consequently bottom lands are eligible for settlement. There are a great many of these bottom lands, and some of them may require irrigation, such as those at Kamloops Valley, Cache Creek, and other places, but it is not at all a misfortune, because in the soil west of the Rocky

Mountains there is more or less alkali, and I am given to understand, by those who know it chemically, that the influence of the water on the alkali dissolves it into its constituent parts, and the result is that it fertilizes the soil, and is really a benefit instead of an evil. The cost of irrigation would be \$1 or a little more an acre: but I have seen irrigation done that would not cost that sum, for there often may be a lakelet or river running near the land, and by ditching, little rivelets are let over the soil, but it is not required continually. Irrigation is a certain advantage, because a man can always make sure of a crop, for he is not so dependent upon the season as the farmer who has no irrigation.

Q. Do the irregularities of surface and the altitude of various sections render the country unsuitable for agriculture?—In many places, no doubt, they do, for the altitude of certain ranges in every country prevent those places being settled. For instance, in Manitoba, the Pembina mountains, or anywhere that there is a level country, the higher altitudes are useful for settlements. They may be very well as sheep walks or ranges, but they are useful to settle upon. There is a deal of this high land in the interior, but when settlers come in, and roads are made, and the timber felled, there will be climatic changes which will be beneficial to the land. There are also ravines, and places washed away by floods, and so on; but I noticed the British Columbia Government is very active, indeed, in bridging these places, making roads and otherwise opening up the whole of the interior for settlement.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. You do not compare the Pembina mountains to any of the mountains in British Columbia?—I do not. The conformation of the country is not the same; but the Pembina mountains are not eligible for settlement,—that is, the tops of them—any more than the mountains of British Columbia, and the former are not nearly so high as the latter.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Is it essential and necessary, in many sections of British Columbia, to construct dykes, trenches and reservoirs for the purposes of irrigation? Are the works generally expensive, and is irrigation generally necessary?—Not anywhere along the Frazer is irrigation necessary, for they have too much water there now, but above Yale and Clinton in most places it is necessary to irrigate towards the Columbia River; in the Okanaga country, and along the South Thompson, irrigation is not wanted; but in the Lower Kamloops Valley, where the Thompson falls into the Kamloops Lake, and about Cache Creek, it is necessary; and it is also necessary in the high plateau of the Frazer River; but, as I said before, it is not an unmixed evil.

Q. Are the grasses plentiful and nutritious? Do you consider the country offers inducements for extensive stock raising? Will cattle fatten rapidly on bunch and sage grasses?—Yes. I do consider the country very eligible for stock raising; the bunch grass will fatten, and so will the sage, but there is no such thing as a sage grass. There are different kinds of sage, and as you cross the continent you will see the varieties; first a small sage, then a blue sage, then a large sage, and a thorny sage. In British Columbia there is another species—a long sprouting sage about twelve inches high, standing by itself. I believe it is very nutritious, and the cattle like it after it has been touched by frost. The bunch grass will die out, because it grows from a seed, and not from a root, and when the grass is eaten the seed is lost. A great many of the bunch grasses are dying off, and as they do the sage, succeeds them, and sage is as good for feed, I was told, as the grasses. There are thousands of cattle in British Columbia, and splendid cattle. They are not the long legged cattle of the plains, but capital stock, short horns and other good breeds. In the district of Clinton alone, it is computed there are 12,000 head of cattle and 5,000 sheep, and that is an immense quantity. But there are vast herds all over the country of the finest cattle I have ever seen; and as to the beef, it cannot be excelled, and I think it is even superior to that of England,

because it is fed on the plains on bunch grass and sage, and the animals breathe the pure air. While beef in England is stall fed on oil cakes, turnips, and so on, and the animals breathe the impure air of the stall. In British Columbia the beef is cheap, for I believe it is about seven or eight cents a pound in Clinton. But when bought wholesale for parties in the interior, and for the supply of the Indians, I believe it can be purchased much cheaper. On the Island there are not a great many cattle, as there is not the room for them that there is on the mainland. The cattle of the interior have to be sent across the Gulf of Georgia to Victoria, either dead or alive, and are sometimes driven across the plains to San Francisco, and I was told that an immense herd was driven all the way to Chicago, across the Rocky Mountains. Consequently, there is no doubt it is a stock-raising country.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. With reference to the bunch grass, it would take a large area to support a herd of cattle, would it not?—Yes, it would. Every bunch stands distinct by itself. It grows from a seed just like a bunch of wheat growing from a grain, and when once the seed is eaten off, it is dead, for it does not grow from a root.

By the Chairman :—

Q. What is the proportion of arable lands compared with the whole area of the country?—That I could not tell you; but I think, taking it as a whole, and generally roughly, perhaps, one quarter of the whole country would be arable land. I have not the least knowledge of how much it would be in proportion to the whole extent of the country, but, as I said at the onset, if the timber was cleared off the land now growing, it would be fit for settlement. On the slopes of hills and the bottom lands along the Fraser there are thousands of acres growing timber, but as the lumber trade increases, the ground will be cleared, and the land will go into the market.

Q. Do the winds blowing inland from the Pacific Ocean greatly modify the climate and carry far north the balmy influences of a moist and warm climate?—Yes, Sir. Wherever there are openings, such as that of the Fraser River, through the Cascades, the wind blows in and carries with it moisture far into the interior. Where the winds blow over the summits of mountains, any snow or rain they contain will be condensed, which makes them more arid and dry as they approach the interior. Everywhere I have been, and of every place I heard of, the air and winds are exceedingly healthy, and I do not know, on the whole, that I have ever seen a more robust or rugged race than the miners and others living there.

By Mr. Price :—

Q. In what direction do the most prevalent winds blow?—I believe they blow from the south and west.

Q. That would be, of course, inland?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Are these extensive table lands adapted for agriculture? And are such lands denuded of timber or diversified with little groves or copse of timber?—Yes, there is inside a great deal of land denuded of timber. It would appear that at some period or other the timber was wasted away, because on the hill tops there is still much large timber, whereas along the sides of the mountains and in the valleys there is none. On the plateaus there is a deal of land without timber, but on the whole the country is well covered along Cache Creek towards the Fraser River. At Cariboo, and along the great Trunk Road, there are different varieties of timber, but I think little of it would be fit for commerce. Still there are occasionally good qualities. In between the hills, where the timber grows larger, there are little rivulets and rivers which find their way to the Fraser, and along their banks the land is very eligible for settlement.

Q. Is game and fish abundant—and of what kind and species? Are the fishing elements developed to any extent?—Game is abundant; in fact, exceedingly so, perhaps as abundant as in any other part of the American Continent. There are different

kinds of game. In the interior there are bears, and there is no great difficulty in catching them. There are also deer in abundance—black deer—and a kind of elk, not so large as the elk of Manitoba, but still an elk, and there are a great many of them. There are likewise partridges, and clouds of wild duck and geese, in fact they are to be seen in shoals along the lakes and waterways. And, as for fish, the Fraser and other rivers are swarmed with salmon and other species, and the lakes of the interior are full of fresh water fish. There is also a fish which is called the oolican, something like the English sprat or French sardine, but more palatable than either, and manufacture from it of an oil for medicinal purposes is contemplated. The oil is like cod-liver oil, but a medical gentleman told me it was better for chest complaints and the taste not so objectionable, and the fish can be taken in boat loads along the coast. There is a considerable trade done in dog fish, a species of shark, out of which they make an oil that is largely used to light up large places, but it was not purified; it being simply melted down from the fish, and I do not know whether it would be an article of commerce. The men at present engaged in the business are principally Italians and half-breed Indians, and the oil is used in the mills, cannaries, and mines. The fish are exceedingly abundant, and there is no difficulty in catching them.

Q. Are the coal fields extensive and profitably developed, and are the areas distributed over many districts? Do you know anything of its chemical composition? —It is considered that the greater portion of Vancouver Island is one coal bed. I was down in two of the mines, the Nanaimo and Chase River, both of which are worked on the same plan; that is, the opening of the veins from the outcrop, columns of coal being left to carry the roof. I have been down in several mines in England, and I must say I never saw a finer roof anywhere than I saw in the Chase River mine, the formation being of sandstone of a hard nature, and holding itself up, with nothing except columns of coal to support it. The coal is the best on the Pacific coast, and it brings the highest price in the San Francisco market. There are several mines on the American shore, but the coal from them is not so good as the Nanaimo coal. In fact, it is not developed into a coal, it being only a high order of lignite. The Vancouver coal, I was told, is the only coal on the coast that will burn into coke. Vancouver coal is also used by the British Pacific navy, and taken from the Wellington mines, and I believe is of excellent quality for steam, and as to its abundance, it is practically inexhaustible. The Vancouver Coal Mining Companies works were visited by me, and while there, the men went over to another place, where they were boring with the diamond drill for another bed of coal, which is thought to underlie the present workings. There is coal found in the Nicola Valley, which would be about 200 miles in the interior from New Westminster, and it is supposed to be a large field, for a gentleman told me that the vein was about six feet thick, but I may say that I read in Professor Dawson's report it is only five feet thick. I was also told that it was being taken up in small quantities for blacksmiths as it was the only coal on the coast that will answer for forge purposes, as all the coal used by blacksmiths had to be brought from England. There is also lignite coal at Quesnelle and other places, but I have no doubt when the Nicola Valley is reached by a railway, the coal there will be as valuable to the line as the Wyoming coal is to the Union Pacific. On the whole, I do not think there is any difficulty in finding coal, either on the Island or mainland, for you must remember that the coal mining of the Province is only now being developed.

Q. Will sheep thrive and increase rapidly, and become a profitable investment? —I could not say much about sheep. I must confess I do not understand sheep farming thoroughly. While I know the various breeds I do not know their peculiarities, nor the eligibility of different climates for them. I saw some splendid South Downs on Vancouver's Island, and I also saw a good many Leicesters and Cotswolds around Kamloops, and I have no doubt that they do very well. Before I left Victoria there were some gentlemen speculating about putting up a woollen mill and manufactory there, or wherever in the Province they could get an eligible site, but I believe they wanted a bonus from the authorities to assist them to start, and I think it was in contemplation to give it them; and taking that fact into consideration, I

would say the Province was very eligible for sheep growing, and the climate well suited, for they appear to grow well there, and especially in the high lands. On the Island of San Juan, which was some years ago awarded by the Emperor of Germany to the United States, there are flocks of sheep which do well, as the island is entirely limestone. On the islands in the Gulf of Georgia there are also large numbers of sheep, and on some islands there are houses in which the proprietors dwell; but as a rule, however, the sheep belong to people on the mainland, as on Vancouver's.

Q. What wages can farm servants procure per month, and for how many months in the year can they rely upon continuous employment? Can female domestic servants find ready employment?—Generally speaking, I would say yes. There is no difficulty at present in finding employment. And I may say that I have not been to any place in Canada, the United States, or Europe, where there is less destitution and less centralized wealth than in British Columbia; but probably that is owing to the country being new, and the rapidity with which money circulated. At the mines a white man will get \$5 a day, gold, and a Chinaman \$3. There is very little paper in circulation, the money being generally gold or silver. The farm labourer will get, with board, for regular work, \$25 to \$35 per month, according to merits; for a man for a few months the wages would be \$35 to \$45, according to qualification. Of girls there are not many who go as servants, and it would be a good thing if some were imported into the country. Girls get from \$20 to \$30 per month, with board. Most of the female servants are on Vancouver's Island, as it is the largest settled and most accessible. Domestic work in the interior is done by Chinese, for Chinamen cooks and Chinese waiters are in nearly every house. Indeed it is looked upon as the proper thing. But the people would have white women if they could get them, but they cannot, because, as soon as a man sends home for his daughter or his sister, on arrival she gets married, and sets up housekeeping on her own account.

Q. Have you visited the Island of Vancouver? Are agricultural lands on the Island a secondary consideration?—I have been over a great deal of the explored portion of the Island. The land, now, is not a secondary consideration; it is a primary consideration. The people begin to understand the value of the soil, and, now that they have a desire for settlement, it is getting very valuable, particularly in the better sections. I do not know about the Pacific front of the Island, but, on the east side, I believe there are a good many settlers. The interior is comparatively unexplored, but I heard that miners had been prospecting, and they reported large valleys eligible for settlement. During the time I was in Victoria, there was considerable excitement on account of somebody saying that gold had been discovered in very large quantities on the Island. The gentlemen of the Committee cannot understand the excitement it creates when there is a report of gold being discovered in any locality. Men then pack their blankets and effects on their backs, and away they go for the new field. However, now, land is not a secondary consideration anywhere in the Province; it is a primary consideration, and its value is well understood.

Q. Is the timber interest extensive on the island, and also on the mainland? Is it much developed for export purposes? and what description of timber have you noticed?—I noticed more on the mainland than on the island. The principal timber is pine. Douglas pine, I believe, is the technical name of it. It is, in every way, the finest timber I have ever seen. The trees are 230, 240, and 250 feet high, and the trunks from five to seven and eight feet across. When I was at Burrard Inlet mills, an order came for a certain number of sticks of timber, three feet square, and there was no difficulty in getting them. The logs were brought down from the forest, pushed through the saws, and away they went to fulfil the order. While I was at Raymer's mill, and Wilson's mill, at Burrard Inlet, there were ten ships waiting for cargoes. Some were going to Honolulu, some to Mexico, others to Australia and China, and some to the South American Republic, for these countries do not grow pine timber of the quality of that of British Columbia. The timber exports of the island, I do not think, are great. Although there is some splendid timber, yet it is not worked to any very large extent. The arbutus tree grows plentifully on

Vancouver Island, but I do not think it is turned to any account. As a timber it is not of much use, but as a wood for ornamental purposes, it is valuable; at least, that grown on the island. There is oak, but it is of inferior quality; and there is also elm; but I think the timber on the island is not so good as that on the mainland, and the supply is, comparatively speaking, inexhaustible, there being thousands of acres untouched. There is a smart trade from Burrard Inlet in spars and masts, several being cut away during my three or four days' visit. Those spars and masts are exported for different ship-building places, so that, on the whole, the timber interest is extensive.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. Does the pine timber extend far inland?—Yes, it does; I could not say at the mountain limits, but through the valleys and up the Frazer for two hundred miles, the pine timber is good.

Q. Has it been worked to any extent?—Not to any extent, except in Burrard Inlet.

Q. From your observation, are there facilities for bringing the timber from the interior to the sea coast?—Yes, down the Fraser River and its tributaries. The way they do in the mountains is to have slides and send the timber down them to the water ways below.

Q. That is after it is manufactured?—No; in its rough state. It is sent down and floated away on the water to the mills. They also float it away in flooms where they have not water running direct to the mill. I do not think there is much need for that, however, in British Columbia, because the Fraser and its tributaries are pretty extensive.

Q. Into what class of marketable timber is the timber converted that is shipped from these mills?—Deal. A great quantity of it is exported in the shape of plank, and more shipped as spars and masts and cut into different sizes as required by the buyers.

Q. I understand that the navy gets whatever spars and masts are required from British Columbia?—During my stay in Victoria, there were two vessels being fitted with timber from the coast, but I may say, it was for some-time thought the timber was not eligible for ship building; however, a vessel coming down from Queen Charlotte Sound got wrecked and they could not take her to a ship-building yard until put in repair. They got her into Burrard Inlet and repaired her there, and the American workmen gave it, as their testimony, that the British Columbia timber was, for ship building purposes, superior to that grown at Puget Sound, because it was less knotty.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to the cost of carrying timber from British Columbia to Liverpool?—I have not.

Q. The principal trade is with Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, is it not?—All the countries on the Pacific.

Q. And the United States?—And with the United States, because there is a great deal of the timber sent to San Francisco.

Q. I suppose the differential duties give the lumberers of Oregon Territory an advantage in this respect?—Yes; and with respect to coal too. The British Columbia coal entering San Francisco is taxed seventy-five cents a ton, but, notwithstanding that, it being a better coal, they are competing very successfully, and it brings a higher price in that market. One of the mills is principally owned in San Francisco; another is owned in London, England. From what I could understand, the lumber is as good, if not better than that on the Sound, because the British Columbia lumberers compete successfully with other lumberers at San Francisco, but their principal trade is with the countries across the Pacific, China, Japan, Australia, &c.

Q. How are the public schools supported; are they strictly non-sectarian; what encouragement does education receive from the Province?—All the schools are non-sectarian by law, and are managed by trustees. Any locality or district can appoint its own trustees. Then the Government grants are awarded. I do not know

exactly the conditions under which it is granted, but I believe it is according to the number of pupils or scholars certified to by the Inspector. In every little town or village there is a school house, and teachers receive from \$40 to \$70, \$80 to \$100 per month, according to merit or classification.

By Mr. Biggar :—

Q. Is that male teachers?—Yes, male teachers. The school system, from what I could see, is liberal, wise and just. I do not think there are any separate schools by law, for probably there are not sufficient Catholics or other denominations to require them. If there are separate schools I could not say whether the Government gives them a grant, but I think not. Anyway the schools are liberally supported and well kept, considering a young country and isolated from the other Provinces of the Confederation.

Q. Are the principal rivers navigable far inland, or is navigation interrupted by falls and rapids, and are the rivers used for conveyance of saw logs?—Yes; the Fraser is navigable for vessels of average class I believe to Westminster, or some few miles further. A stern wheel steamer runs from Westminster to Yale, three times a week, and with a little enterprise and engineering activity the Fraser might be made navigable for large class vessels up or near to Fort Yale. There are also boats running from Vancouver to New Westminster and to the settlements along the east shore of the Island, such as Nanaimo and other places. As I said before, gold digging was hitherto the great excitement, and, consequently, not much attention paid to other industries. River bank has a number of Chinese washing for gold, but they do not come as much in contact with white labour as in California. I do not think that at present Chinamen in British Columbia are much of an injury to the country, because the gold they wash out, a white man would pay no attention to. They are satisfied with \$1.25 or \$1.50 per day, and if the white people replace them at this particular work they would have to be satisfied with those rates of wages. A large quantity of the precious metal is taken out and sent away, which, probably, never comes under the cognizance of the authorities, but, of course, this is more less of an injury to the Province. The Chinaman is very mysterious in some of his ways, and one of his prominent traits is the hoarding up of money and sending it to China, where sooner or later he will go himself, either dead or alive. The mountain ranges of the country are difficult to explore, for the reason that there is a good deal of timber, and as in most northern climates lichens and moss cover the hills. The exploration has hitherto been carried on by private enterprise, excepting of course, that in connection with the Pacific Railway Survey, and private exploration is, I think, the best, for the miner proceeds to where he expects to find a good claim, and he brings back the news of what he saw in the country, and whether it is fit for agriculture or mining purposes. Quartz is found in abundance on the hills, in the Cascade and the interior ranges, the Selkirk and the Cariboo; but up to three years ago, the placer mining was rich in California and British Columbia, and men did not pay that attention to quartz they are now beginning to do. The capitalists of San Francisco developed quartz in Nevada, and miners who went to Cariboo from that State, report that the quartz is as rich as that in Nevada. The Government sent a four-stamp test mill to Cariboo to see whether the quartz was worth working, and the expert appointed to make the experiment, reported that it is as rich as any in California or Nevada. I have been on two or three of these ledges, in company with men acquainted with quartz mining, and they seemed to think that quartz-bearing gold was there in unlimited quantities, and go where you will, you hear of the discovery of ledges, containing gold and silver. In the neighbourhood of Victoria, stone of a good quality has been found—granite, marble, lime and sandstone. There is also clay in the Cariboo and other mining districts; which, if I am not mistaken, would make a good fire clay. I think it is of the same kind as that I have seen in Kent and Staffordshire, in England. The formation of the gold country is a kind of a black, hard, slaty stone, and in other places a white decomposed granite, and, judging from appearances, I think there is fire-bearing properties in the clay.

Q. Do you know what proportion of the population is engaged in mining?—Giving a rough estimate, I should say about one-third. But the greatest proportion of the actual mining population consists of unmarried men—about perhaps 80 per cent.; and many of them are getting no younger. Most of them went into the country in 1858 or 1859, during the great gold excitement, and they have remained ever since. Many have made money and spent it in speculation or prospecting other claims, and more have succeeded and amassed a large amount of wealth. I have met a number of gold miners in my travels, and I never, in all my life, have seen a more intelligent body of men, simply because, as a rule, it is the best that leave home. I have come to the conclusion that Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Artemus Ward and others, who have written stories about the miners, drew pretty extensively on their imaginations, for there is as much order, decorum and civilization in the mining towns of Barkerville or Stanley, as there is in Ottawa. Of course, certain conditions exist in the former which do not exist in the latter, and *vice versa*, and there is not the refinement in Cariboo that there may be in other places, which will be explained in a great measure by the absence of women; but law and order prevail, and the people live quietly and harmoniously.

By Mr. Little :—

Q. Is Chinese labour used to any great extent?—Not to a great extent. In some of the claims it is used, but the Chinamen have claims of their own, and although they are not enterprising they are exceedingly industrious. If a white man goes to a claim 30 or 40 miles away, and gets what is called the colour of gold—say gold which will pay him \$2 a day—he throws it up in disgust; but the Chinaman then goes into it, works patiently and industriously, and realizes all the gold there is in the claim.

Q. Are the Chinamen who live in British Columbia, as a rule, married?—No; there are very few Chinese women in the Province, and for the well being of the community, it is a good thing that they are not numerous.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Have you seen much of the Indian character, and are the Indians peaceably inclined?—I have seen a great many Indians of different tribes. They are all peaceably inclined, more particularly now that the difference between the Government and themselves has been adjusted. The Indians in the Kamloops country (the Shuswaps) own large herds of cattle. Those Indians are principally Catholic, and there are three large missions, which have a civilizing influence—one on the Fraser River, one at Williams Lake, and the other at Okanaga. They have also sub-missions in outlying districts, and the missionaries are continually with the Indians, showing them how to irrigate the land, build houses, raise stock, &c., and endeavouring in every possible way to bring them into the ways of civilization. There are likewise Church of England missionaries, and Methodist missionaries, who are working earnestly among the aborigines; and, on the whole, the Indian element is not a troublesome one. The Indian population of the Province numbers about 30,000, and those on the Fraser River are semi-civilized, and do considerable work on the boats and wharves, and so forth. As a race, however, I do not think they are ever able, instinctively, to come up to the status of the white man; and all the influences which can be brought to bear upon them will never make them a highly civilized people, for they seem to be naturally a nomadic race. I had the pleasure of spending a day with the Indian Superintendent, and he told me that the Indians had improved considerably during the last few years, and last summer he made an extensive tour among them, and found the tribes more or less civilized, and peaceably inclined; but as a people they are immoral, more especially when they come into contact with the whites. A great many white men in the interior are married or living with Indian women, and the tendency is for the women to bring the men down to their own level; and for that reason it is not considered, by political economists and others, an advantage to the country that the races should be intermixed, and I am rather

inclined to that opinion myself, from what I have seen of the Mexicans and others in California; for it is very seldom a man lifts a woman to his standard, when he looks on her as inferior.

By Mr. Perry:—

Q. Are there different races of Indians in the Province?—There are different tribes, speaking different dialects, I suppose, of an original language; but from their customs and physique, I am inclined to think they are of one race. There are Flat Heads on the Sound, who have curious heads; nevertheless, the distinctions are local, and, in my opinion, they were originally one people. The Government have been very cautious in dealing with them, so as to avoid the animosities and internecine wars which formerly prevailed among the tribes, but which is now a thing of the past.

Q. Have they missionaries?—Yes, nearly all of them; Catholic, Church of England and Methodist.

Q. Then no civilized people need apprehend any danger from going into the country?—Not in the least; the strong arm of the law reaches the Indian as well as the white man, and he knows it.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. How do the Indians compare as a race with those of the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains?—Timber Indians, as a rule, are not so tall or so fierce as Plain Indians. The latter live by hunting and by fishing; the former are more pastoral in their habits, and live a great deal on fruit. The Indians on the Fraser cure a great quantity of fish for winter use. I have seen a thing stuck on a pine tree, something like a pigeon-box. This is filled with fish, which are caught during the summer, and put into this apparatus for safety, and it keeps there without any further care. I suppose the fish is dried before being put in the contrivance, or treated in the same manner as the codling is in Newfoundland, but hundreds of those cages are to be seen on the trees along the banks of the Fraser. The Fraser Indians do considerable work; and, on the whole, they are a fine race, stout and robust, but not so tall as the Blackfeet of Manitoba.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Are life and property sufficiently protected and respected in British Columbia?—Yes, Sir, in every part of British Columbia life is safe, not one man in fifty carries arms or weapons of defence, not even on the gold field; and whatever violations of law are committed, the police officer arrests the culprit and takes him before the Justice just as in any other civilized community. I was present at the Sessions at Nanaimo, which were presided over by Chief Justice Begsby. Two or three Indians were tried for minor offences, and then two white men were up for breaking into a house, and were given five years imprisonment each. There is a difference of opinion among the inhabitants of the Province in regard to the sentences on criminals. Some take the ground that they are too severe, and are more vindictive than just; while others contend that it is necessary to be severe in order to keep down crime. But any way the criminal is looked sharply after, and gets his due punishment for his crimes.

By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo):—

Q. How many police officers did you see in proportion to the inhabitants?—Only one in each little town I visited.

Q. How many towns were you in?—About half a dozen altogether, but there is a small staff of police in Victoria.

By the Chairman:—

Q. There is or was an impression that life and property were not safe in the Province?—I should like to give an illustration of the real facts of the case. A stage wagon comes down from Cariboo every week, and, by the way, it is one of the

best appointed that I have seen, and a gentleman, who travelled a great deal in Montana, and other states by stages, and with whom I conversed in British Columbia, was of the same opinion. Large quantities of gold, perhaps \$10,000 worth at once, was brought down from Cariboo by the stage, which is in charge of only one man. When a stoppage is made the man takes the box that contains the treasure into his room and brings it back to the stage, when he resumes his journey on the next. Although the one man acts as guard as well as driver, I understand that the stage has never been robbed of a dollar.

Q. Do you consider the construction of railways connecting British Columbia with other Provinces as an absolute necessity?—Well, sir, I do.

Q. At an early date my question has reference to?—I think it should be built as soon as possible; both for a political and commercial reason. I think that this Dominion requires to be consolidated and united together by a railway, and I believe it is a commercial necessity, for it would open up valuable lands in Manitoba and the North-West, and it would enable people to settle in the interior of British Columbia. It would, if the route is judiciously selected, open up the gold fields, facilitate settlement, and would shorten the distance across the Pacific Ocean. A great port would spring up at Esquimaux and an immense Pacific trade might be done. The great necessity is, in fact, a railroad, because in this day settlers don't care to locate in a country difficult of access. I am not prepared to speak as to the question of route, because some are for a route this way, and some for another way; but it would be for the Government to decide this question, and then the people of the Province, no doubt, would acquiesce in the decision.

Q. Do you think British Columbia is likely to become a great manufacturing country?—Yes, sir; particularly ship-building; and I will give my reasons for this opinion. I saw two vessels in San Francisco harbour which were going to China and Japan. They were the *Oceanic* and the *Celtic*, of the White Star Line, and they were both built at Belfast, in Ireland. Population is increasing very rapidly on the Pacific slope. The South American Republics are getting more consolidated and united than they were, and railways are springing up in various directions. China and Japan are also developing an extensive commerce. The Sandwich Islands are becoming highly civilized, and the whole Pacific trade is on the increase. Now, the deductions I draw from these facts are, that the Pacific Ocean must have a navy of its own, and it will not do to build it on the Clyde, at Birkenhead, or at Belfast, and send it to San Francisco in a round-about way. The Pacific Ocean must have a navy of its own, and the ships must be built in a convenient quarter, and sooner or later British Columbia will be the country for this trade. There is coal close at hand, and it is an excellent coke-coal; next, there is lime for flux, and thirdly, there is the iron ore to be manufactured for the purposes of ship-building. There is an island in the Gulf of Georgia—I do not know the dimensions, but it is pretty large—and I understand it is one huge mass of iron stone. This island is close to the Nanaimo coal mines. Then, again, there are good ports, and there is abundance of excellent timber suitable for ship-building, and there is a hardy, intelligent and active people, with a good country behind, having large agricultural resources; and, looking at all these facts, I have no hesitation in saying that sooner or later British Columbia will be a ship-building country. I cannot say as to when that may be, but if an industry of the kind springs up, other manufactures would follow immediately, and I have not a doubt that there are resources in the interior yet to be discovered, which will tend to this result, and probably the Province will become a wool-spinning and cotton-manufacturing one, for in the oceanic islands the cotton might be grown, and brought to British Columbia to be manufactured, for the humidity of the climate I think, would make such an industry a success. Hitherto people were attracted to the Province by the discovery of gold, but when the facilities for manufacturing became better known all classes of people will be attracted.

By Mr. Galbraith :—

Q. If the Pacific Railway were built do you think the business of the North-West would find an outlet by the Pacific or Atlantic Oceans?—A portion of it would undoubtedly find its way out by the Pacific Ocean, for on the coast, things are much dearer than in the east. Labour is higher, and consequently a good many of the manufactures of the east now find their way to the Pacific coast by the Union Pacific Railway, and I have not a doubt that a portion of the products of the North-West will also go out in that way. But the great market is Europe, and, of course, the greater portion of the products of the North-West will have to go out by the St. Lawrence.

By Mr. Little :—

Q. You are well conversant with the country to the far west. Which do you prefer, or which do you advise as a field for agricultural enterprise, the Province of Manitoba, or British Columbia?—That is a peculiar question to answer, but as it is a question which concerns myself personally, I may give my opinion. If I were going to settle in the Dominion of Canada, I would go to British Columbia. As an agricultural country, however, it will not bear comparison with the Province of Manitoba.

Q. What are your reasons?—First, because I am not an agriculturist, and I would like to be in a more stirring community than that which will occupy the North-West plains. I also like the climate of British Columbia better than that of Manitoba; I do not like the heat and cold of the latter. The climate of British Columbia is more genial—that is, outside the Cascades.

Q. You think British Columbia possesses greater facilities for enterprise than the other Province?—Yes; there are great resources close at hand—minerals, iron, copper, wood and fisheries—which are not to be found in Manitoba. The latter Province is simply and solely an agricultural country, and a magnificent one it is.

By Mr. Farrow :—

Q. Can you give us any idea of the probable cost of a family, say of eight, father, mother, and six children, going from Toronto or any part of Ontario to British Columbia?—Yes; I can. The emigrant, 3rd class fare, from Ottawa to San Francisco, is \$70 per adult—that would apply to the parents, but for a family of that sort, I believe special arrangements could be made. From Omaha, the eastern terminus of the Central Pacific Railway, the 3rd class emigrant fare is \$45. Travelling by the emigrant train is not at all bad. The express takes five days from Omaha to make the run, and the emigrant train ten. From San Francisco to Victoria the fare is \$20, 1st class, and \$10 steerage. The Union Pacific Mail Steamship Company's boats leave for Victoria on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, and the voyage takes four days.

By Mr. Little :—

Q. You have no particular interest in British Columbia more than in Manitoba?—Not to the value of that (holding up a piece of paper).

Q. You are quite a disinterested party?—Yes; I have no representative capacity, and I am free to speak the truth, just as I see it, from my own particular standpoint. I may not always be correct, but I endeavor to be.

 THE MEAT TRADE—EXPORTATION OF CATTLE.

FRIDAY, March 15th, 1878.

EVIDENCE OF MR. THOS. CRAMP.

By the Chairman :—

Q. What is your name, place of residence, and occupation?—Thos Cramp. I am a merchant in Montreal; but, among other vocations, I am one of the managers, and the Canadian Director of the Dominion Steamship Line. In that sense I have been engaged in the trade to which you have made reference. I have been engaged in it in that sense only, and not as the owner of cattle or anything of that kind. The Company with which I am connected, perhaps more largely than any other engaged in the steamship service between Great Britain and Canada, follow up the business of transshipping these animals.

Q. Are you interested in the shipment of Canadian horses and cattle to Great Britain, and have you made any special fittings in your vessels for that purpose?—We are largely interested as the carriers of cattle, and I think I might say, more largely than any other service. We have fitted our ships specially, at large expense, for this business, by making such arrangements and appointments as experience has led us to know we require for its economical and satisfactory management.

By Mr. Hagar :

Q. Do these include the latest improvements in the form of stalls and so on?—Although we have permanent fittings in our steamers, we find that owners of cattle prefer, in many cases—as where they are exporting very valuable animals—to make their own fittings of a special character, with a view to the greater comfort of the animals, under possible circumstances of difficulty at sea. Our ships are made as conveniently arranged as possible for our ordinary business, though, as I have said, there are extraordinary cases in which the owners of stock wish to make special arrangements.

By Mr. Borron :

Q. Are your ships adapted for carrying frozen meat—have you refrigerators?—The carrying of frozen or unfrozen meat by means of a refrigerating compartment is largely carried on now. The system is so simple in its management that we can convert a steamer, or half a steamer, or any other desired portion into a refrigerator within twenty-four hours. The demand for that business is not however so large as for the other; and we find it more profitable to devote ourselves almost exclusively to the carriage of live cattle.

By the Chairman :—

Q. To what extent has this trade been developed, and what are its future prospects?—The trade has now reached large proportions; I think in our service last year we carried over three thousand oxen, and eight thousand sheep from Montreal. The greater proportion of them were Canadian animals, and I should say that not more than twenty-five per cent came from the West. Fully seventy-five per cent were Canadian cattle. I find, on referring to the return, that the exact figures of our trade are these: 3,513 oxen, 8,273 sheep, 1,233 swine.

By Mr. Borron.

Q. What are the rates for transportation?—They are £6 sterling each for animals, and ten shilling, each for sheep, we also took over 213 horses.

By Mr. Burke:—

Q. In what condition are they on arrival?—Generally in excellent condition. Cattle, as a rule, improve on the voyage.

Q. And swine?—I cannot speak as to them, as they do not fall within my branch of the business. Oxen notably arrive in good condition. Sometimes, of course, there are losses, but as a whole, the business has been carried on successfully.

By Mr Hagar :

Q. What percentage of loss has there been?—I cannot say as to that, as it does not come particularly under my notice. The freight has to be paid whether the animals are lost or not. It is the space, in reality, that is let. Owners of cattle can make any arrangements they please, subject, of course, to the ordinary provisions of the Imperial Act, with regard to the stowing of cattle. That Act defines the proportion of space to be allowed; and this space can be enforced, as it was based on the question, that it was necessary for the safety and health of the animals. Our ships have been prepared with a special view to this trade; and, on their upper decks, we have a large house covered with boiler plate iron, and other permanent fittings. This affords them entire shelter from the weather, and, besides, the upper deck is the most comfortable position in moderate weather. Through the centre of the ship is a passage way, for the purpose of enabling their attendants to look after the cattle as well as to afford ventilation.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. There has been a great deal of improvement since the trade has sprung up, in provisions made for the comfort and security of the animals?—Every month progress is made and something new developed. We find that all kinds of little devices are invented to secure what we most desire—that is the perfect comfort and safety of the animals; because, in fact, the business rests entirely on these conditions being carried out.

Q. I think you said that cattle improved on the voyage if properly attended to?—Yes, that is the rule. Cattle should not be exposed to a long railway journey, and then instantly put on board ship. They should have a day or two's rest before commencing the voyage, as they will thus be made more comfortable and more able to endure such casual occurrences as a long continued series of storms, which often incapacitates their attendants from giving them proper attention. They often suffer in that way: but in ordinary weather they will improve by a sea voyage just as men and women will.

By Mr Borron:—

Q. Do the owners provide provender and attendants?—Yes; we make special arrangements, and provide lots of water. The food is carried without additional charge, except, of course, in cases where they might wish to ship more than was necessary for the animals.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Are you aware that cattle shipped by the St. Lawrence stand the voyage better than those shipped by the American lines?—That is my impression.

Q. What is the reason. For my own part, I fancy it is owing to the gradual initiation of the animals into the weather they experience at sea, by coming down the St. Lawrence River?—There is, no doubt, something in that; but I think there is more, perhaps, in the shorter internal journey they take. At Montreal we are nearer the points from which Canadian cattle are sent, than New York and other American ports are to the far West. They are sent from Montreal through the Gulf under circumstances of comparative comfort, and I think that fact has a good deal to do with it.

By Mr. Burke :—

Q. Do the people who embark in the trade, continue it for any length of time?—The trade has not been very long established, and there is a great variation in the experience of those who have engaged in it. Lately almost all of those who went out of the trade are coming back to it, owing to many of the difficulties and peculiarities of the business having been mastered, as well as to the revival in trade on the other side of the Atlantic. A great deal depends, too, in shipping at the proper season, that is, from the middle of August or the first of September, to about Christmas, when the English market gets fully supplied with beef. At the origin of the business, exporters thought they could follow it up all the time, but experience has shown that to be a mistake.

By Mr. Burke :—

Q. Then you regard the trade, not merely as an experimental one, but as an accomplished business fact?—I might mention as a matter of fact that one of the earliest shippers in connection with this business, has just decided to go into it again, though he went out for a period. With regard to the demand, we have actually, at the present moment engaged the whole capacity of our ships to carry cattle, up to August next. We are now engaged in negotiations for the purpose of carrying out a contract for shipping one thousand head in the month of May, for which we will require additional steamers.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Those are from Canada?—Yes; those I speak of are all from Canada. It sometimes happens in making engagements for the shipment of cattle, we do not care where they come from; but in other cases we have had occasion to watch where they come from, as their arrival is a matter of interest to us, so that we may get our ships ready. Cattle must sometimes be got together in a hurry, and buyers will, therefore, take them from those places where they can get them the cheapest and quickest. The larger proportion, I know, are Canadian stock.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Do you know if interested parties sometimes palm off Texan cattle on the English market, calling them Canadian?—I am not aware of that; but I do know that Texan cattle are far inferior to Canadian; and I should think it would be hard to palm off the one for the other. We have been led to understand by dealers that they do not fear the competition of Texan cattle, as the Canadian cattle are far superior.

By Mr Borron :—

Q. How many cattle can you take in one trip?—In one case we had 337 oxen, 15 horses, 114 sheep, and 20 swine. In another case, 302 oxen and 336 sheep.

By the Chairman :—

Q. I suppose you have heard of the agitation in England in regard to the Duke of Richmond's Bill? What effect will it have upon this trade?—That is a serious subject. Last year a motion was made on that subject to which we drew the attention of the Government here; and, in fact, an Order-in-Council was threatened to be issued without reference to legislation, but it was given over. Now, however, we are threatened with legislation in the shape of a Bill to the same effect, viz., to provide for the compulsory slaughter of cattle at the port of arrival. That would be almost a fatal blow to the trade, as we hear from the statements of those who are engaged in the business. I had occasion to be in Ottawa last week—though not with the expectation of being called before your Committee—and I made a special point of seeing the Premier on this matter; and I know the Government have taken active measures to deal with the matter immediately in England before the Bill is advanced many stages. Since then, however, I have received a cable message saying that some progress has been made. Those who are concerned with us in England

as co-directors, have been actively engaged in attending the meetings which have been got up, as you are probably aware, in Liverpool, Sheffield and other towns, all of them having in view opposition to this measure which would prove very injurious if not quite fatal to the export of live stock from this country. The measure would not be of the slightest value so far as its ostensible object is concerned—that is to prevent the spread of disease. There is absolutely no disease among our Canadian herds; and supposing it possible that a diseased animal would be shipped, it is well understood that it would never reach its destination. It would not live 48 hours after it had been shipped. There is no necessity for taking such steps so far as the Canadian cattle are concerned. Of course in the case of cattle imported from such a short distance as France or Belgium it is different. Here we have no diseased herds; and as I said, even if we had, the disease would be entirely stamped out before the animals reached the English shore.

Q. Do you think that the Bill is being promoted in the interests of the farming population of Great Britain?—The proposed action must be taken for different objects than those which are shown to the public; it must be in the interest of the land-owners and farmers of Great Britain, and I need not tell you that the interest of the consumer is in another direction.

Q. What is the number of horses shipped by your line?—Last year the number was 213, and it is a business which is constantly increasing. When I was in England, last year, the attention of the authorities was being directed to Canada as a source of supply for artillery horses which are required in large numbers. I found that officers who had been out here were drawing attention to the fact of there being large reserves here for the supply of the artillery.

Q. What kinds are in demand?—Hitherto the higher classes of horses—carriage horses more than others. I know that we send over every year, high class horses. The price of standard artillery horses in Great Britain has been raised to £50 for the sake of getting a good quality of animals. About £10 might be allowed for freight and contingencies.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. I suppose many of our Canadian horses would not be strong enough to suit them?—When I was in England I met a Colonel there who had charge of the purchase of horses for the artillery, and who spent some time in Canada. He told me he was satisfied that a large number of Canadian horses would be suitable for that service.

Q. In the event of the passage of the Duke of Richmond's Bill, could not the dead meat trade be carried on profitably?—Yes, the dead meat trade could, of course, be carried on profitably, though it will always be a small trade compared with the live stock trade. It is a trade subject to many casualties, though, no doubt, there will continue to be a fair market.

Q. Is the meat delivered in good condition when carried in these refrigerators?—Yes; as a rule it is delivered in good condition, but there are various circumstances which would produce an unfavourable result, such as an unusually long voyage, for instance. Then when a vessel arrives in port three or four days after time, extra precautions are necessary in order to keep the meat in good condition. The live stock trade proper is growing in importance. The farmers in this country are going out of wheat-growing to a great extent, especially in the old Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and going into the raising of stock, and that forms a trade by itself. But it has happened during the last two years at certain periods that the shipping interests of the country were brought to a low ebb (that is in the way of affording employment to shippers), owing to the bad harvests and the general depression. This shipping of cattle came in as a resource, which led to the business being restrained, to the development of other trades and to an increased number of vessels being employed, and in fact to a greater general result to all concerned.

Q. Can you give the Committee any information in reference to the trade in poultry, game and so on?—Of course that is a trade which is carried on by means of

the refrigerators which I have mentioned. Large quantities of poultry, game and eggs are shipped from the Lower Provinces in that way. These refrigeratory compartments are being constantly improved and simplified, so that now in a few hours a portion of a ship can be made for use for that purpose.

By Mr. Borron:—

Q. I suppose that ice is the material used in these refrigerators?—Yes; but we are now experimenting with a view of cooling the air without the aid of ice. Experiments are going on in various places, notably in France, with a view of improving refrigeration, and so far without any important results in the way of economy. I look forward to an enormous trade of every description of farm produce that requires taking care of in that way. At present that trade is large; for our line is only one of several engaged in that business. It is not an unusual thing for sailing ships to be converted into carriers of cattle.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Have you any idea of the proportion of loss incident to the carriage of cattle in that way?—I cannot give you distinct information about that; but I think in the majority of cases the cattle arrive without casualty. In some cases there may have been considerable loss, but in an ordinary voyage, as I have said, I think the cattle improved in condition.

By Mr. Borron:—

Q. Are there any companies who will insure cattle?—Yes; there are. You can get cattle insured at a low price against total loss, but you cannot insure them against death, disease or injury, at a low price. But I think they can be insured against total loss for about one-half per cent.

By Mr. McGregor:—

Q. Is not the percentage of loss much less in the case of domesticated cattle than with regard to those taken from the prairies of the far west?—I cannot speak accurately as to that.

By Mr. Lowe (Secretary of the Department of Agriculture):—

Q. The horses are suspended during the voyage, are they not?—Yes; rings are made so that they are lifted entirely off their feet, though they are let down to rest. In heavy weather cattle are slung up by bands.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Are they comfortable in that position?—Yes; they are very comfortable. They do not show any injury whatever from being so treated.

By Mr. McGregor:—

Q. Have you any idea of the profits of the trade?—I think they are exceedingly various, and no doubt there have been considerable losses, as the business is one which has to be experimented upon and followed out. The gentleman of whom I spoke, Mr. Davis, of Toronto, who has a very extensive establishment in that city, and who engaged very extensively in the business, concluded, last October or November, to go out of the trade; but since that time he has arranged, under an old contract with the Allan Line, to ship from Halifax, and I may add that he has done so, not from any obligation to keep the contract, for the Messrs. Allan had released him from it. He thought, however, from his experience, that he would again engage in the trade. He has also made arrangements with another company, running to Portland, for more space, and they are fitting up space for him.

Mr. Lowe—I suppose he will pay the freight to Halifax over the Intercolonial?—I do not know as to that. The distance is much longer,

By Mr. McGregor :—

Q. You sell your space by the cubic foot or yard?—We charge £6 for a given recognized space for an ordinary sized animal. We sometimes let an entire deck on that principle; and then, if these animals are of a smaller size, the price can, perhaps, be reduced to about £5 per head. The man who gets this space can in that case arrange it to suit himself. In the case of a refrigerator, the space is invariably let by the ton measurement—according to the tonnage of displacement.

By Mr. Burke :—

Q. What is the charge in that case?—I think by the arrangements hitherto, the charge amounts to about thirty shillings per ton. Some people who have valuable animals are extravagant in their ideas about space.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Have you any figures which you can give us as to the total exportation?—No; I have not. We carry, probably, as many cattle as any other line, but there are several lines engaged in this business.

By Mr. Paterson :—

Q. Do you know how the price of our cattle, in England, compare with English cattle?—I cannot give you any accurate information upon that point. I did ask Mr. Davis in Toronto, and he told me that a certain proportion of Canadian cattle made beef equal to any in England. He said that, of course, there were many inferior cattle. The effect of this trade will be to improve Canadian cattle, in order to meet the English market.

Q. You said that the shipments of Canadian cattle had been continuous. Is that also true with regard to horses?—Yes. The fact that we are having an increasing demand for space, is, perhaps, the best evidence.

By Mr. Borron :—

Q. You ship all kinds of Canadian produce?—Certainly.

Q. And your vessels bring out miscellaneous manufactures?—Yes, we are engaged in the general commerce of the country. We carry a cargo both ways every week. If the Committee will allow me, I would say, with regard to the Duke of Richmonds Bill, that I cannot imagine anything more important than urging upon the Government to bring their influence to bear on the other side of the Atlantic, with regard to that measure, and its effects upon the cattle trade. I think, it will be a more serious drawback in the way of legislation than we have had to contend with for many years. The trade is at present a hopeful one—one that I do not hesitate to say should be supported. This measure, if carried, will prove a death blow to it; and, I think, you should take the strongest ground and make extreme exertions to prevent what would be a national calamity. I cannot speak too strongly on that subject. Of course, you may say that I am interested in it, but I am also a Canadian. I have been in the country for thirty years, and feel that the country wants an increase of business in every direction. This is a promising trade; it is increasing, and, at present, it is in signal danger. I am sure that any representations against the measure would have the strong support of the masses of the English people, but the farming and landed interest of England will be all against you; and they are powerful and extremely well organized. Of course too, the Conservative instincts of the people are very great, and you have no light task in endeavouring to counteract the influences I speak of. But the matter should not be left to anything in the shape of mere chance. It will require vigorous and earnest effort.

Mr. Lowe—Upon a reference to him, said, that he might repeat what he had already stated in his evidence, he was authorized to inform the Committee, that the Minister of Agriculture had made a report for an Order-in-Council which was passed remonstrating against the passage of this Act.

By Mr. Borron :—

Q. Do you not think that if a veterinary surgeon would examine the cattle before going on board ship, that they might be allowed to escape the provisions of the Act, if it was passed?—I cannot form an opinion as to what the English authorities might regard as sufficient. But I do not think the Act would have the slightest value, so far as Canadian cattle are concerned, as no cattle could reach England in a diseased state. We would not allow them to be shipped in that state. No drover would be foolish enough to allow an animal to be shipped across the Atlantic in a state of ill-health.

By Mr. Paterson :—

Q. You do not consider that the prevention of the disease is the real object which inspires the promoters of the Bill? You think that antagonism to the trade is at the bottom of it?—Yes; I do.

By Mr. Borron :—

Q. Do you not think that the disease might be carried across, by one animal giving it to another, and the contagion thus spreading from one to another in succession, until the vessel arrived?—I do not think if you consulted a veterinary surgeon, he would support that view. The animals are all examined on landing, and there has not been a single instance of anything like condemnation of Canadian cattle. There is no such thing as disease among the the Canadian breeds.

THE MEAT AND CATTLE TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, 28th February, 1878.

MR. O'LEARY—FURTHER EVIDENCE.

MR. O'LEARY recalled.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Have you any information respecting the trade in meat, which has recently arisen between Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom?—Yes, in a general way I have a fair knowledge of it. I have never been engaged in it as a business, but as I took more or less interest in questions of that kind, and more especially those pertaining to the welfare of the people, I naturally took some interest in that one. While in America, I collected a good deal of information, which I elicited in the various places through which I travelled.

Q. Can you inform the Committee in what light, beef sent in quarters from Canada, is regarded in Great Britain? And the same with respect to mutton? Are they considered equal to English, Scotch, or Irish?—A good deal of the trade in dead meat is from the United States. The New York, Philadelphia, and nearly all the other steamship lines are fitted up with refrigerators, and a good deal of the meat is sent by these routes. If refrigerators were placed on most of the English railways, they would be of great value to the dead meat interest. When I left this country, their railways were not fitted up with refrigerators, so that when the meat was shipped from Liverpool, or other ports, to London, Birmingham, and such other large centres, it generally became flabby, owing to the little attention paid to it on the railways, and in transit from the ships. Some of the Canadian and American meat was landed in most excellent condition, while other specimens were inferior, the difference being, doubtless, due to the breed of the cattle, for there is more difference in the breeds here than at home. Here you have some of the best meat stock in the world; while the meat of the Texan cattle, and others from the pampas of the South, is coarse. The consumer at home does not draw the distinction you do here, but calls it all Canadian or American. Besides these two classes, there are the cattle

that comes by way of Chicago. They are driven from Florida, Texas, and other Southern States, along the prairies to Omaha, Cheyenne, and other stations in the Union Pacific, where they are kept in corrals, some of them two or three acres in size. They are kept in these corrals, sometimes, for several days, without much attention. This is a great evil; and I think there should be some means to compel buyers of cattle, or those who have charge of them in transit, to take better care of them, because this state of things has a very detrimental effect upon the meat trade in England.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the extent of the market for meat in Great Britain, or the quantities that could be used?—I think there is an almost unlimited market. Practically, that is the case. The population is increasing; the country is wealthy; generally speaking, the mechanics earn good wages, and I suppose there are no greater meat-eating people in the world than the English, unless, indeed, the Americans, and of them I do not know so much. The English, therefore, require, I say, large supplies. These supplies have, hitherto, come from Spain, Schleswig-Holstein, Holland, while the best qualities of meat from Scotland and Ireland. For many years America has supplied a great deal of salt meat for the navy—which, I believe, is generally considered good by the sailors and others in the navy. Foreign cattle coming into London have to be slaughtered immediately, at Deptford, and if they could be brought straight from the American ports to that city it would be better than landing them at Liverpool. They would then be taken straight through from the ship and slaughtered at once. I think, the only lines now trading through the Thames are the Temperley Line, from the St. Lawrence, and the National Line from New York. I do not know whether the latter carries cattle or not; but the former took several loads last year, and it was considered, by some people, the best plan of taking them. There was a company formed in London before I left. It was promoted by Mr. Tallarman, the great Australian importer, who, seeing the necessity of having something to meet the requirements of the times in this respect, organized the American Meat and Cold Cellar Company, and leased commodious premises, under Cannon street Hotel. These premises were very cold; and, on that account, the meat was stored there, and then sent down to the general market places. The enterprise was very successful up to the time I left London, but, as I said before, I think it would be well for the authorities to pass some law to prevent the cattle from being over crowded. I have seen cattle so crowded, both on the Union Pacific and the Burlington and Quincy, that they could not lie down, and could scarcely breathe. I made inquiries at the different stations, and found that little attention was paid to the poor beasts; and, as the animals were mostly taken off pasture, the effect was to make the meat very hard and fibrous, besides the cruelty of the thing.

Q. Are the butchers and traders in that article imposed on in Liverpool with regard to those cattle from the West?—Well, I could not say; but I should suppose that the butcher understands the nature of the meat.

Q. Are the cattle represented as Canadian or American?—All cattle coming by the St. Lawrence are put down as Canadian; but the consumer calls them American cattle, as, generally speaking, he does not understand anything about Canadian cattle; but the butcher buys them according to what he finds them worth. A good deal of the trade will come by the St. Lawrence now, as it is the natural outlet for the great west.

By Mr. Bain:—

Q. Do you know the proportion of the St. Lawrence to the other?—There were seven thousand from Canada last year by the St. Lawrence route. I could not give the exact number by the American lines, but I do not think there are many live cattle that come by that route.

Q. Do you know the amount of dead meat that comes by way of the St. Lawrence?—No, I do not; but I believe that, on the whole, there were landed about ten million pounds per month from America last year.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Have you any knowledge of the importation of live cattle and horses from Canada into Great Britain?—I have already answered that question in a measure. There were over seven thousand cattle, three hundred horses, and nearly seven thousand sheep, imported last year from Canada. The horse trade in England is an exceedingly important one. Last year there were imported into England over 40,000 horses. Two years ago, when I was in Ireland (which is one of the greatest horse-raising countries of Europe) I met two agents of the French Government travelling around and attending all the fairs, making purchases of horses for the French cavalry. There were a great many horses exported to France after the war, and the price went up considerably. Ireland sends a great many to England, and Belgium also exports to that country. They are of different breeds. Irish horses are fit for cavalry and other work of that kind, while the Belgian horses are used for cart horses, though they are not so good for that purpose as the English. There is an immense export from Belgium in funeral horses, as the black horses of that country are the kind wanted for that trade. The General Omnibus Co., of London, alone, has 1,700 horses running, nearly all of which come from Ireland, or a great many of them at all events. Wales sends over a considerable number, particularly ponies and hacks, as they are considered a very hardy breed. With regard to the Canadian horses, they are not heavy enough for English cart horses, and I would recommend exporters to study the kind more than they have done heretofore. In order to be fit for carriages or omnibuses, or for the army, so as to compete with the English or Belgian horses, they would require to be from 15½ to 16 hands high. There was also a great demand for horses in France, and that country sent agents to England and Ireland, and, as I said before, they made large purchases.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. You speak of the Irish horses being adapted to the English market; what is their average height and weight?—The English cart horse is not bred at all in Ireland. The characteristic of the Irish horses are that they stand about 15½ or 16 hands high, and are well built. They are extremely suited for the English army.

Q. And the weight?—1,200 or 1,300 pounds.

Q. Any thoroughbred blood in them?—No; in very few of them, I believe. However, I do not understand the breeding of horses, but I know that generally speaking, the Irish horse is considered a good animal in the European market, because the breeding of horses is made a speciality in Ireland.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Could you give the Committee any information respecting the importation of poultry into the United Kingdom from Canada?—I could not say as to what sale it would have, for the difficulty hitherto has been in preserving it. If a plan was invented whereby it could be preserved independently of ice, it would cheapen the transit very much, as ice in bulk is of considerable weight. With regard to the tinned meat trade hitherto Australia has had that trade, though lately I noticed that some is sent from South America. I am of opinion, however, that branch of the meat trade is still in its infancy, owing a good deal to the way in which the meat is put up. Take, for instance, a large factory, say at Birmingham, where 2,000 men are employed, and if the meat was put up in packages of such a size that a man could make his dinner of it, it would have a large sale. The tins in which it is now put up hold from one to six pounds; and I think it would be better to put it up in small parcels and in the same way as marmalade—not in tin, but in glass, so that it would not be liable to oxidize, and the buyer could see exactly what he was purchasing. Marmalade manufacturers know the value of this plan, and put the article up in small glasses like a tumbler, so that the purchaser might see it.

By Mr. Bain :—

Q. Perhaps, Mr. O'Leary, you have some statistics regarding the meat trade, which you could give the Committee?—I have none with me, but when I return to London, which will be before long, I shall be happy to send your Chairman the Board of Trade returns, and any other facts and figures which I can obtain regarding the whole question.

Q. Is it not a fact with regard to what you said of direct shipments to London, that that market is not open to us—that the feeling is hostile to opening the markets to the delivery of live stock?—There were many cargoes sent last year from the St. Lawrence to London direct by the Temperley Line. I know, as a matter of fact, that there are a great many cattle landed in London and slaughtered immediately at Deptford market. This market belongs to the Corporation of London, and it is, of course, their interest to induce cattle to be landed there, because it brings money to their coffers and an advantage to the people.

Q. But, of course they are bound by Imperial Legislature?—Of course, I do not know what regulations with regard to the landing of cattle, the Privy Council has laid down, for the foot and mouth disease was, some time ago, very prevalent.

Q. Have you personally inspected the arrangements on board vessels either of the St. Lawrence or New York lines, for the shipment of slaughtered meat?—No, I have not. I know that Quebec is the best port in America by which to export live cattle, because from the St. Lawrence they have two or three days of fair weather and fresh water, before they reach the ocean, thus they become accustomed to the rattle of the machinery, and are not so liable to suffer from sea-sickness, as if they went immediately upon rough water. Quebec is undoubtedly the best port on the Atlantic seaboard for shipping cattle, because the still water of the St. Lawrence and the Gulf makes the difference between that and the ocean.

Mr. Lowe, in answer to a question of Mr. Bain, said: that cattle are allowed to be landed, coming from countries in which there is no foot and mouth disease, and against which there is no prohibition, but they are subject to a very close inspection by the Imperial authorities on landing.

Mr. Bain :—My impression from memory was that they were not allowed to transport them; that the cattle must be slaughtered. I notice that a deputation waited on the Duke of Richmond the other day, complaining of the restrictions placed on the cattle trade, and stating that if proposed legislation were carried out, the result would be detrimental. Do you know the nature of that legislation?

Mr. Lowe :—I am sure as I have already stated that cattle are now allowed to land. One complaint of the exporters is that they are kept too long penned in the dockyards after landing waiting for inspection. The Bill of the Duke of Richmond, which proposes to make the slaughter of all cattle compulsory on landing, is yet in its early stages.

MR. O'LEARY :—There is a party in England—and I suppose they were more or less interested—strongly opposed to the importation of American meat or cattle. One effect of the importation of cattle will be to give more labour to the agricultural and working classes of the population. England, I may say, pays nearly £100,000,000 every year, to foreign countries, for food supplies. I know that numbers of farms have recently been turned from pasturage to tillage, as they would not pay, owing to these importations, and landlords have had to reduce their rents for that reason.

By Mr. Bain :—

Q. Then the price of meat has been affected by these importations?—Well, the price has not gone down much, but has been prevented from rising. I remember when from 10d. to 14d. was paid for meat, while last summer I could get good meat for 8d. or 9d., which shows that at all events it was kept at a stand still.

Mr. Lowe :—The question of quality comes in, in connection with price; and the state in which the meat is taken to market. There have been reports of inferior meats having been offered for sale, under the general name of American meat. It is a fact that meat from Canada has been demonstrated to be equal in quality to what is called Scotch prime, which is the highest standard of meat in the English markets.

By Mr. Perry :—

Q. Can eggs be sent from Canada to England?—I could not say as to the keeping of them. I know that large quantities are imported from France and other countries, and that there is a good market, and, consequently, the importation of eggs from America would be simply a question of preservation.

By Mr. Stevenson :—

Q. I would like to ask a question in reference to the exportation of pork. Is it better to send the pork as dry salted sides, hams or shoulders, and put it in packing boxes, or to put it up in ordinary barrels with pickle?—If it is to be sold as pickled pork it would be better to send it in barrels, but if to be cured for bacon, it had better be sent in dry sides.

Q. A person in my neighbourhood has shipped a great deal, and he sends it in square packing boxes?—I don't think the Americans and Canadians are equal to the English as bacon manufacturers. The dryer the meat can be sent consistent with purity, for bacon manufacturing purposes, the better.

Q. Have you had mutton sent over packed in boxes?—I cannot say how the mutton was shipped.

Q. Is there any prejudice against the use of Western lands salt, as compared with sea salt?—I don't think so.

Q. Some prefer the Liverpool salt?—I have heard no complaints on that point. I know that Canadian pork is considered much better than the western pork brought into Chicago, as it is firmer and less oily, but I suppose the difference arises from the kind of food with which the animals are fed, the Canadian pigs being fed on pease, and the Western on corn.

By Mr. Perry :—

Q. What about the sale for fish?—There is an ample market for it in England. Trains run regularly into London and other large cities, with fish from the coasts of Holland, the north of Scotland and Ireland. In London, alone, there is a population of four and one-half millions within a circle of seventy miles circumference, of which the centre would be the General Post Office, and you may believe they require a large quantity of food. Trains come in with fresh fish about five o'clock in the morning, and the fish is sent for sale to the large fish markets, such as Billingsgate and Columbia markets.

By Mr. Stephenson :

Q. What about the demand for fruit, and particularly apples?—There is a splendid demand; and I should think it would pay well to ship them if there were good regulations as to packing and handling them.

Q. What would be the best style of packing?—In the English markets apples are packed in sieves, but, I think, a square or tub shaped packing box would be the best for apples imported from America.

Q. How many in a package?—I think it would be best to pack them in bushels; at all events it would be most convenient for the consumers, as large quantities of apples are sold by hawkers on the street, who generally put them in quantities of a bushel or a bushel and a half, at a time.

Q. Is there a preference for a large or small apple?—A medium sized apple generally. There is a great apple trade between England and France, Jersey, Guernsey, and the other channel islands, though the French apples are not equal to the Canadian winter apple.

Q. What varieties have the preference?—The russet is brought in large quantities from France and considered good. There are other varieties and selections, the pippin is regarded as the best, the Ribstone pippin, particularly.

Q. Are you aware that if scions are taken from the Ribstone pippin in England—which is a fall apple there—and brought here, they produce a winter apple which is about one-third larger?—I do not know as to that, but I should think that the winter apples would be better adapted for keeping; and that the best way of sending them would be square boxes holding a bushel or a bushel and a half, by exact measurement.

By Mr. White (Hastings):—

Q. Is there not a large quantity of apples shipped from this country to England at present?—There are a great many being shipped, but I do not know as to the quantity. They are packed in large barrels, but I think that is a mistake. I know there is a large trade in apples between the Lower Provinces and England.

By Mr. Bain.—

Q. Would not the cost of packing and handling the different articles you speak of, have a great effect in determining the question of profitable trade. For instance: you alluded to glass receptacles for prepared meat. Would not the cost of these practically defeat the end in view?—No; I do not think so. The marmalade manufacturers used tins at one time, but they put the article up in glasses now, which cost only a fraction over a farthing or a half-penny for each glass.

Q. But a man would not consume a glass of marmalade for dinner?—But he would consume a glass of meat of the size I mean.

Q. But the cost would be relatively much greater?—No. Considering the two manufactures, I should think the glass would be cheaper.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. With reference to the great question of the great exportation of meat and cattle from this country and the United States to England, and the probable increase of that exportation, is it not a question how long that market will prove remunerative? Is there not a danger of glutting it?—No; I do not think so, although I found from enquiries of cattle dealers, when I was in Omaha, that they are preparing for a large trade next season. Some of these dealers in Omaha, Denver, and Cheyenne, own as many as fifteen or sixteen thousand cattle each. And they will be sending them to Chicago, either for sale or for direct shipment to England. I do not think there need be much fear for want of a market. ✓

By Mr. Stephenson:—

Q. Is there not a disposition on the part of raisers of cattle in the Western States to improve the breed?—There is already a fine class of cattle there, but the Texan cattle, which are of a lower breed, will turn out an inferior quality of meat.

By Mr. McNab:—

Q. Is there a desire on the part of the Western breeders to send their stock to England?—Yes. They either send them to Chicago for slaughter, or send them away alive. I might say that I know a butcher in England, a Jewish gentleman—Mr. Nathan, of Whitechapel market—who asked me to collect all the information I could about this cattle trade, and I have accordingly made enquiries on his behalf. I believe it is his intention to come out for the purpose of purchasing largely and

selling to his people, as they do not care to buy from any but those of their own religious denomination.

Q. Your impression is then that there will be a much larger trade from the Western prairies in a short time than there ever has been as yet?—Yes; I think so.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Are not the Texan cattle being improved by crossing with Durhams and other breeds?—Yes. I had a talk on the train between Chicago and Omaha with a gentleman engaged in the trade, and he told me that there was a great deal of Texan beef salted down now for direct transmission, and he said it was of a much better class than formerly. He told me also that cattle taken from the grass and sent through to England, their meat becomes dry and fibrous by the time they reach that market. It was not so tender as dead meat shipped direct, but seemed to have a prejudice against the shipment of live cattle.

Q. I should think the butchers in England would have no difficulty in knowing the difference between Texan cattle beef, and that sent from Canada and the Northern States?—I do not think they would have any difficulty in telling the difference, but the consumer, who gets it all under the name of American or Canadian beef, if he found that some of it was very inferior, would not be likely to purchase it again.

By Mr. White (Hastings):

Q. But the parties in England, who deal in cattle from this country, know the character of the beef before the vessel leaves port?—Yes; by the bill of consignment.

By Mr. Orton :—

Q. You told us that the price of good beef had been considerably reduced. If the amount shipped from this country was increased, would it not reduce the price lower than would prove profitable?—I could not say. For the last three or four years, England has been under the strict regulations imposed on account of the foot and mouth disease on the continent, particularly in Schleswig-Holstein and Holland. This caused the price of meat to go up, but now whether it will be reduced in price or not I cannot say.

By Mr. White (Hastings):—

Q. Are there not one half more cattle raised in Ireland now than there were six or eight years ago?—I do not think there has been any increase during the last two or three years. I should judge so from the speech of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the other day, in which he referred to this matter. I know of farmers who are now tilling lands formerly held for pasturage.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Can you give us any information as to the kind of horses we should raise here for the old country market?—Horses from 15 to 16 hands high,—strong horses, fit for the cavalry, or for the London omnibus trade. These are the two principal sources of demand.

Q. You think our Canadian horses are too small?—The average Canadian horse is too small.

Q. We have two or three different kinds—among them the Clydes or heavy horses, and those of a medium size with some blood in them?—As English carrying horses the latter might do very well.

Q. And what about our heavy draught horses?—They are not heavy enough for draught purposes in England, while they are too heavy for the other purposes I have mentioned. I think the English draught horse is the largest in Europe; but with a little attention a good horse trade might spring up between Canada and Europe.

Q. About what weight?—About 1,200 or 1,300 pounds, more or less.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. You think there would be a large market?—Yes, Sir. Taking into consideration the number imported last year from the three countries I spoke of, there must be a good demand. I cannot say exactly how many were imported, but there were over 38,000.

Q. You do not know how many were sent from Ireland?—I know a large proportion were sent from there, because they make it a speciality to rear horses and the Irish steeple-chaser has a universal reputation.

FRIDAY, 19th March, 1878.

EVIDENCE OF MR. JAMES MC SHANE.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Will you please give the Committee your name, occupation and residence?—James McShane, junior, Montreal, merchant.

Q. Have you been engaged in the cattle trade between Canada and Great Britain?—Yes.

Q. To what extent?—I began the shipping and exportation of cattle from the City of Montreal. I was the first Canadian who sent cattle from this country to England. I commenced the business in 1874, when I chartered several of Mr. Torrance's steamers. The first lot, some 92, were sent by the S.S. "Vicksburg," and lost.

By Mr. Smith (Peel):—

Q. Did you lose the whole cargo?—Yes; the steamer was lost. The cattle were insured for \$14,000. About a month afterwards I sent another large lot by a steamer of the same line.

Q. I am told they are superior to English fed cattle?—Yes. They are liked in England because the fat and lean are mixed.

By Mr. Farrow:—

Q. Are they large cattle you ship?—Yes; there is no use in any exporter sending anything but the first quality. The average weight of those I sent was from 1,400 lbs. to 1,800 lbs.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. I suppose they are mostly grade Durhams?—Various breeds.

By the Chairman:—

Q. What proportion of American and Canadian cattle have been shipped?—About five-eighths of Canadian and three-eighths of American. The distillery cattle that I sent were mostly cattle fed by Mr. Wiser, of Prescott; and I may say that he turns out the best fed cattle in this country. He purchases the very best stock in the fall, and takes great care of them and feeds them well. He has now 900 very superior cattle in his sheds, which are sold to Messrs. Samuel and John Price, of Montreal, for shipment to Europe.

Q. To what port do you principally ship?—The greater portion of my cattle have gone to London, which is the best market for good cattle. Liverpool is the best market for rough or young cattle.

By a Member:—

Q. Were you engaged in the business last season?—Yes.

Q. What number did you ship?—Nearly 2,000 head. There were one or two gentlemen connected with me at times; sometimes I gave them an interest in the trade. Mr. Hopper and Mr. Price, of Montreal, were sometimes with me last year.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Is the trade increasing rapidly?—Since I introduced the trade a gentleman came out from Liverpool (Mr. Roderick) to engage in it. He was really the first man who shipped cattle to the old country, but I bought them for him. Since then the trade has become enormous. Americans are shipping cattle from all ports in the United States where steamers leave for Great Britain.

Q. Do any of the shippers butcher their cattle when they arrive in port?—Our Canadian cattle are sold alive, except those which have been hurt on the voyage, which are slaughtered and sold on arrival. While on this point, I wish to call the attention of the Committee to the way that our cattle are treated when they land in Liverpool, London, or any other port in England. After they arrive in Liverpool, after standing a long and hard voyage, they are placed in the sheds and kept standing on the slippery stones for twelve or fourteen hours, until they are examined by the inspector and the veterinary surgeon. The knocking about, and the slipping and horning of each other reduces their value. There ought to be some remedy for this state of things. I myself made a representation on this subject last year, and I think if the attention of the Home Government was called to the matter in a proper way steps would be taken to remove the grievance. In September 300 cattle of mine arrived at five in the evening. It was three hours later before they were discharged, and it was six or seven o'clock in the morning before they got off. Liverpool, Manchester, London and other places abound with nice pasture, and I think if the people of England knew of the treatment of the cattle they would not tolerate it, but insist upon their being placed in pasture on arrival.

Q. But are not those pastures private property?—Yes; but they could easily be rented.

By Mr. Lowe:—

Q. Does that practice continue now?—Yes.

By Mr. Galbraith:—

Q. Could not cattle be inspected on the vessel before landing?—No; that would be impossible from the dirty state of the vessel, on account of manure and so forth. All cattle coming in from Wales, Spain, from all parts of Ireland and Scotland, are allowed to go free on landing.

By Mr. Burke:—

Q. Do they come in free from the Continent?—Not from all parts, but from Spain and all parts of the United Kingdom.

By Mr. Galbraith:—

Q. Has no reason been given for making an exception of our stock?—The reason given is that they want to guard against disease. The authorities are very careful lest any cattle disease is brought into the country.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Are you aware that an Order in Council has been passed remonstrating against that restriction, and imposing upon the Imperial authorities the necessity for doing away with it?—Yes; I saw that in the papers, and I had the honour to receive a letter from the Hon. Mr. Pelletier, stating that an Order in Council had been passed asking for the removal of this restriction.

Q. Do you think there is any reason for such a restriction—more particularly in regard to Canadian cattle after such a long voyage?—None whatever. I have never known Canadian cattle to have any disease, and I have handled a great many.

Q. There might be some reason for placing cattle coming from France under quarantine for a certain length of time?—Certainly

Q. But a diseased animal could not stand the voyage from Canada?—Not at all. It would die on the passage.

Q. Then there is really no danger of contagion from our cattle?—None whatever. I lost some on the steamer "Scotland." I had a splendid lot of 100 head, but the man whom I sent over with them did not pay proper attention to them, and 20 or 30 died for the want of water.

By Mr. Jones (Leeds):—

Q. Is not our climate colder, and does it not interfere with the quality of the cattle?—I do not think the climate interferes with them at all.

Q. Have you sent many cattle from Western Canada. from Guelph, Wellington and that direction?—I have bought for 20 years the very best of cattle that could be obtained in all parts of Western Canada.

Q. Well, they are considered very superior cattle, are they not?—They are. You must send only the best, as the English people are very choice. They will pay for a good article, and they have already plenty of inferior cattle there. I took over 100 grazers in August last, from Western Canada. I took them to a large and well attended yard near London; but, unfortunately for me, the graziers, who had a terrible dislike to any cattle brought in from another country, took a dislike to them. They spread the report that my cattle would not eat grass. I was about selling the lot to one man at £16 a head, which would have paid me well, because I got them cheap. But, just at that moment a gentleman came up and said: 'I want to see you,' and he then asked me if my cattle would eat grass. I asked, 'Why do you put that question?' He said: 'I am told they will not eat grass.' The consequence was I had to sell those cattle at £12 10s., a piece, while there were inferior English, Irish and Scotch beasts selling for from £15 to £16 a head. The prejudices of the people are very strong: the graziers are a very influential body of men, and are doing everything in the world to prevent this trade, and I think that our Government should do something to counteract their efforts. Great Britain is the only outlet Canada has now. Cattle are nothing in our own markets; and it will be a serious thing if this trade is injured. The graziers have a Bill before Parliament now; if passed, its effect will be to have our cattle slaughtered at the port of landing, and if that is done it will kill the trade at once.

By the Chairman:

Q. In the event of the Duke of Richmond's Bill becoming law, what effect will it have?—That any person sending live cattle will have to have them slaughtered at the port of landing.

Q. Is there any provision now for a certain number of days quarantine?—No; only, as I stated at first, the twelve hours delay on account of inspection.

By Mr. Galbraith:—

Q. Is that done with a view of preventing contagion?—That is the plea.

Q. Is there any provision in the Bill that would permit you to turn the cattle out on the pasture grounds?—They would not allow that.

Q. It is prohibitory then?—Every foreign beast, if this Bill is passed, must be slaughtered at once, on landing. There is a place called Deptford, where all foreign cattle are slaughtered. This includes French, German, Dutch, Russian, &c. Up to the present they have made an exception in favour of Spain and Canada, and now they want to place us on the same footing as other countries.

By Mr. Farrow:—

Q. I suppose this Bill has been formed through the influence of the English farmers?—Yes; the Graziers, who are wealthy men, are responsible for it.

Q. It is a species of Protection?—I think so.

By Mr. Smith (Peel):—

Q. Have you taken any sheep over to England?—Yes; I have taken a large number.

Q. Can you give any approximate idea as to the the number of sheep and cattle taken across from Canadian ports, during the past year?—I suppose that from the port of Montreal there would be about 4,600 cattle shipped during the winter, and from the 5th of last May, up to the 25th of February, there must have been at least 25,000 sheep.

By a Member :—

Q. Are any sheep exported alive from the United States to England?—Yes.

Q. How do our sheep compare with the American sheep?—The sheep we send over are of the very best ; in fact, they are better than the American sheep.

Q. Then there is no advantage in going to the United States for sheep?—No ; our sheep are good in comparison with theirs.

Q. What is the freight?—The freight last summer was seven shillings a head ; shipowners raised it last winter, from eight to twelve shillings a head.

By Mr. Jones (Leeds) :—

Q. Then our sheep are decidedly superior?—Yes ; I would say our sheep are better.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. What is the average value of sheep now, in the English market?—Those that I have sent over ranged from £2 to £3 10s. per head.

Q. What would be the average weight of those sheep?—From 130 to 150 pounds each, live weight.

Q. What is the average value of cattle?—They range from £20 to £40 sterling money.

By Mr. Farrow :—

Q. Are they sold by weight?—No, by the beast ; they ask : “ How much is your beast ? ” and we fix the price.

By Mr. Paterson :

Q. Cannot you give a common average as to the price?—I have just given you the figures at which they range, according to weight and quality.

Q. But there is a large distance between those figures?—Well, I have sold a great many at £25, £30, £35, £36 and £40.

Q. What would all the sales average?—About £28 or £30. There is one thing I should like to call attention to. Cattle are very dear in England, and if any exporter could manage to get our cattle into the country without their knowing it, and then keep them for a few weeks on pasture, selling them for English or Scotch cattle, they would make a fortune.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Then you do not get for Canadian cattle a price in proportion to their real intrinsic value, as compared with the price the English and Irish cattle bring?—No ; and it is just on account of prejudice.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Would it pay to take over store cattle and sell them to the farmers?—Yes ; it would pay immensely.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Have you ever tried that?—In the case of those graziers I have told you about, I did so. The freight was £5 10s. sterling per head, and I took 115 to 120, which would have paid me very well had it not been for that cry about them not eating grass. The man who bought them from me drove them back into the country and sold them at the fairs within ten days. I met him afterwards and asked him how he had done, but his reply was : “ Have you got any more coming in ? ” “ But,”

said I, "how did you make out with them?" He said: "I did very well, but couldn't you bring me some more over?" I was told afterwards that he made £16 per head, having sold them for English cattle.

By Mr. Galbraith :—

Q. If the Duke of Richmond's Bill becomes law, you will not be able to take cattle over and sell them in that way?—No; the English traders will sell cattle for you on consignment, but they will not take any very great interest in the trade.

By Mr. Burke :—

Q. Can we do anything here to remove that prejudice?—Most assuredly you can. The people themselves, all over England, are delighted since this trade begun, because meat has become cheaper. When I sent my first lot over in 1874, roasting pieces of beef were selling for 1s. 6d. per lb. The large exportation from Canada and the United States has tended to bring down prices a great deal. If you send good men with your cattle who will take proper care of them, the trade is a good and profitable one.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. It is, I suppose, as good as any other trade you can embark in?—It is just the same as any other business. My uncle crossed three times last year with cattle, taking altogether about 500 head, and he never lost one. The way you lose cattle is when it is a little stormy; they fall over one another, and, perhaps, break their necks and get strangled. But, if they are well watched and well cared for, you will hardly ever lose an animal. But it is impossible, almost, to get men to take that trouble with them.

By Mr. Smith (Peel) :—

Q. How do you manage to bring your cattle from Chicago through Canada?—I entered them in bond; they passed through in bond, and the bond was cancelled in England.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Have you ever shipped any horses to England?—Yes.

Q. Are they a source of profit?—Yes; if you send good horses.

Q. What class would you recommend for export?—You should send thick set, well got up horses. They like them; with good action, too.

Q. About fifteen hands?—From fifteen to sixteen hands.

By Mr. Farrow :—

Q. What age do they like them best?—From five to eight years old.

By the Chairman :—

Q. What are they worth in England?—A good horse will bring £100 sterling. The freight for horses is \$50, and then there is the attendance and insurance; and it is of no use sending anything but of the best kind, or all the profits will be swallowed up.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Are there many of that class of horses to be had in Quebec?—They are not so numerous in Quebec as they are in Western Canada.

By the Chairman :—

Q. What are they used for in Great Britain?—For driving purposes. The best time to sell horses is in May. I saw a gentleman from Boston sell a pair of horses at a sale at Liverpool for £650. They were a splendid pair of animals, and fast roadsters.

Q. Were they sold at Grant's?—No; not at Grant's. They were sold at an auction mart, but I forget the name of the owner of the place.

By Mr. Farrow :—

Q. Is there any restriction on horses, as there is on cattle?—No; you can take horses right away on landing.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. What about swine; have you done anything with them?—Yes; they paid very well.

Q. Did you find any difference between the hogs of the Western States and those of Canada?—The hogs I sent were our own western hogs. I do not think the Chicago hogs would stand the journey.

Q. Can they be shipped safely, without much percentage of loss?—Yes; in summer time, from May to September.

By Mr. Galbraith :—

Q. Then there is no restriction on hogs, horses or sheep?—There is on sheep and hogs, but none on horses. Another thing which sells well in England is a good milch cow. I bought two cows in Montreal for \$105. I sent them over there, and they brought £25 a piece sterling.

By Mr. Farrow :—

Q. Were they thoroughbred?—They were fine cows. It must be perfectly understood that everything sent across to Great Britain must be good. There is no use sending an inferior article, because you will lose money on it.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Then there is no danger of a glut in the market?—No; they can swallow up anything.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Do you know if there is anything being done in the way of shipping cows?—I do not know of any who go into that branch; but any person taking from 25 to 30 good cows to England, with their calves by their side, or before they have calved, will make money on them. Any kind of a cow that is good, sells there at from £20 to £40 sterling. I do not mean any little Canadian cows, but a good cow.

By Mr. Galbraith :—

Q. If those restrictions you have spoken of in England were removed, the trade might extend itself indefinitely?—Most undoubtedly; if the owners of steamers would not charge such heavy freight.

By the Chairman :—

Q. In the event of this Bill not becoming law, you consider it would be profitable for shippers to take any kind of Canadian stock to Great Britain?—No; not any kind.

Q. I mean good selected stocks of cattle and sheep?—Certainly. All my sheep paid me, except when I met with a disaster and had 20 washed overboard. I presented a claim to the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, which they will have to pay. They were washed overboard by the opening of the port holes to let the water out to prevent the vessel from sinking.

By Mr. Biggar :—

Q. I suppose the rates of insurance are not excessive?—No; not for ordinary insurance; but if you insure against mortality and accidents it would be great.

Q. Then you can do that?—Yes; but it is better to run the risk.

By Mr. Lowe:—

Q. What is the rate of insurance for mortality?—About forty per cent.

By Mr. Hayer:—

Q. What is the ordinary insurance?—It depends on the time of year. In May, June, July and August it is three-eighths to one-half per cent.

BEE T ROOT SUGAR.

FRIDAY, March 22, 1878.

EVIDENCE OF MR. EDWARD A. BARNARD.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Please give your name, place of residence and occupation.—Edward A. Barnard, farmer in Varennes, County of Verchères, and for the last eighteen months, Director of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, at Quebec. I am also editor of the *Journal d'Agriculture*.

Q. Are you acquainted with the manufacturing of beet root into sugar?—In 1870 I was chosen by the Provincial Government of Quebec to go to Europe in order to bring out immigrants suitable for our purpose, especially from the agricultural population; and, also, to look into the question of introducing into this country the manufacture of beet sugar. When I returned, which was after a few months, I made a report which I sent to Ottawa, and though I was not acquainted with any of the gentlemen belonging to the Department of Agriculture, they requested me to return to Europe as a special immigration agent, and also to complete my report on the beet sugar question. I accepted, after a few months, and proceeded to study up the beet sugar question especially. I was told in Europe, after I had given the specialists there all the information I could in regard to the soil, climate, etc., that if what I had stated was correct, there was only one question left, which was as to the production of rich sugar beets. I had stated that wherever barley could be grown, mangold wurtzels could be produced, and that we could grow much larger crops of them than in Europe. As to sugar beets I could not tell then as to whether they were so rich. I was told that our season was so short in the Province of Quebec that it was a question whether sugar beets could be successfully grown, and that experiments carefully made were absolutely necessary in order to establish the fact. When in Europe the Department of Agriculture asked me some questions with reference to the establishment of a beet root sugar factory in Manitoba. Immediately on receiving this letter I replied, sending the beet seed which they had asked me for, and informing the Government that, so far as I could see, it would be imprudent to start a factory without the proper knowledge of the manufacture, the more so as Manitoba having mostly a virgin soil, it would be likely that beets could not be grown successfully at first; that is, with the proper requirements so far as producing beet sugar is concerned. That letter will be found in the Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1872. A report was published on my return a few months afterwards, regarding the question of emigration from Europe, and also a report with respect to beet-root sugar (in General Reports, Department of Agriculture, 1872 and 1873). Since my return the Government of Quebec have imported each year a pretty large quantity of the best beet seeds they could get, which were distributed through the various counties, by their respective representatives in the Legislatures. The results were very satisfactory; and I have with me here, statements from Mr. Walkhoff and others, amongst the very best authorities in Europe, which show that our beets, on the average, are richer than those of France or Belgium, and that the returns per acre are so extraordinary that if our statements were not official, the best authorities in Europe would hardly believe it. The return,

was from soil that was not very well cultivated—for, unfortunately, many of our farmers are not very good agriculturalists; yet the yield was from 20 to 25 tons per acre of sugar beets, while in Europe the average is from 10 to 15 tons. It would, however, take a long time to explain why the beet fields in Europe are not so productive as they are here. The best beets in Europe are generally produced in Germany; but so far as I could learn, during the short time I spent in that country, the soil there is far from being so good at the general average of our soil. I am convinced that wherever barley can be matured, there sugar-beets can be produced fully as rich as the best in Europe. The scientific explanation of this fact appeared in a French beet-root sugar journal, the *Journal des Fabricants de Sucre*, on the 6th February last. It gives a careful record of the atmospheric changes during the last season in the Province of Quebec, and said it was exactly the climate suitable for the production of the best sugar-beet. It so happens that we have that climate every year in Canada. One special advantage we have here—they could hardly believe it in Europe—is, that in the Province of Quebec our beets were in as good a state of preservation, on the 17th May last, though the season was an exceptionally early one, as those in Europe usually, on the 15th of December.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. How were they kept?—In root-houses properly ventilated.

By Mr. MacNab :—

Q. Are they more difficult to keep than turnips?—No; they are easier to keep than Swedish turnips, or mangold wurtzels. The riper the beet, the more sugar it contains in proportion to water, the longer it will keep, provided the temperature keeps between 33° and 45° Fahrenheit.

By the Chairman :—

Q. What is the general consumption of sugar in the Dominion, and from what parts of the globe are the supplies principally brought?—I would prefer giving the official figures upon that point.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Do you consider that twenty or twenty-five tons per acre could be raised generally?—Yes; I believe so; provided they are cultivated in rich soil and close enough together. This is essential, not only as to quantity, but also to quality. When I was in Europe I had to study the production of good sugar-beets, because I was told that there was a very great difference in the profits of a factory, if the beets were inferior. The same price would generally have to be paid to the farmer who raises the beets, whether they were good or bad, for, as a rule, he does not see any difference. In France, the average proportion of sugar produced from the beets, is about five per cent., while in Germany, where they have the best system of beet cultivation, and good implements, the quantity obtained ranges from 8 to 10½ per cent. of refined sugar. That explains the fact that though there are a great many factories in France, those of Germany give much larger dividends. They have all to look to a foreign market for their surplus of sugar, to the extent, in fact, of nearly one-half the total production. Austria and Russia also export, on the average, nearly one-half the sugar they manufacture. England is the principal market for this surplus production. However, the United States import annually about \$6,000,000 of European beet-sugar.

Q. To what do you attribute the difference in the percentage of sugar produced in Germany and in France?—A. To bad cultivation in France and to an excellent system in Germany. At first France was eminently successful with this cultivation, making enormous profits, averaging fully thirty-three per cent. every year. In fact the amount of profit was so great that it was kept a secret for a long time. In Germany, last year, one factory made a net profit of 56½ per cent.; this fact was well ascertained. In France the manufacturers, whilst making such large profits, could pay the farmers good

prices, even for very poor beets; and it was only when the competition of other countries came in that the prices of sugar were lowered. In time, however, the French found out that they could not compete with the Germans. The Free-trade policy became pretty general in France, all protection on raw beet sugar was removed, and the price of sugar fell, whilst the cost of production remained the same, farmers being disinclined to produce richer beets, which required more care and gave fewer tons per acre. In Germany, on the contrary, the sugar makers, who are also the owners of the soil, produced the richest beets. The consequence was that manufacturers in France found that they could not compete, under the circumstances, with foreign sugars, that they were paying the farmers too much for their beets, which are still very large and very poor. In fact, in France, the whole cry for the last few years has been that the farmers are ruining manufacturers by the production of nothing but poor beets, which cost more to manufacture than rich beets, ton for ton, and only give about one half of the returns obtained in Germany.

Q. Did the manufacturers in France put down the prices according to the value of the beet?—Yes, they tried to, but then the farmers refused to grow the beets, and many manufacturers had to close for a while. In Germany, on the contrary, they studied the subject thoroughly; they brought in the best men at any price; the soil was under-drained, artificial manures were applied, and every effort was made in order to raise as much sugar as possible per acre of beets, by cultivating the land upon scientific principles. They also went on improving the process of manufacture, and even the seed they saved was greatly improved from most careful selection, year after year. Though some advancement has been made in France, the difficulty remains that the farmer not being interested in the manufacture, the product in sugar is still much less in proportion to the quantity of beets used. It is computed that in Germany the manufacturer raises 77 per cent. of the beets he requires. In France, the territory covered by manufactories is so very small that, in fact, it hardly extends over a territory equal to three large counties in the Province of Quebec. Yet they have about 600 factories, and, in 1875, the production was 463,000 tons, of which nearly 280,000 tons were exported to England and other countries. Fully seven-eighths of the whole products of beet sugar in France are obtained in five small departments in the north, so that competition for the beets is too keen, and tells against the sugar makers.

By the Chairman—

Q. Do you consider the climate and soil of the Dominion favourable to the growth of the beet root, and would its manufacture into sugar be a profitable investment for capitalists?—I do, most positively; the more so since one of the best authorities in the world, Mr. Walkhoff, a gentleman living in Russia, who has written an important work on the manufacturing of beet sugar, which will be found in the Library, has stated that the yield of beets in Canada, in quantity and in quality, was something extraordinary. The yield, he stated, was so enormous, that, if such result were generally realized, the production of beet sugar in Canada would be more to that country than the finding of a rich mine of any precious metal; similar encouragement comes from several specialists in Europe.

Q. Can you distinguish properly refined beet root sugar from that of sugar cane, either as regards taste or appearance?—No; I cannot, nor can the best judge of sugar, I believe. (A fine specimen of pure white German sugar was here shown, and left with the Committee). This sugar was produced directly from the beet, and is unrefined, although very white and pure.

By Mr. McCraney—

Q. The average production of sugar beets, you say, in Germany, is ten tons per acre, and the percentage of sugar twelve and a half. You think we can produce here twenty tons to the acre; but will it give as high a percentage of sugar?—I have produced for the last three years, under ordinary cultivation, and without such deep ploughing as is required in Europe, from twenty to twenty-four tons. I have,

this year, produced at the rate of twenty tons, from some of the poorest soil in Quebec, in a part of the Governor's garden, which is a shaly soil, and very poor. When I speak of a yield of from twenty to twenty-five tons, I refer especially to experiments made for seven years back by one of the members of the Council of Agriculture, Mr. Ant. Casavant, of St. Dominique, who has been cultivating several acres every year. He would generally manure very heavily for cabbages one year, and the next year without additional manure he would grow beets. These beets have been analyzed in our department every year, and also sent to France and to Belgium. They were considered excellent, and produced over 12½ per cent of sugar.

By Mr. McNab :—

Q. Did he use any manure other than barn-yard manure?—Nothing whatever. Last fall Mr. Gennest saw the beets in the field; he saw they were far from being as well cultivated as in Europe, but he was quite sure they would yield 25 tons to the acre.

By Mr. Bain :—

Q. Is it not true that the head of the beet coming above the surface is depreciated in quality?—Yes; it is best to grow them entirely below ground.

Q. How far apart, on an average, did the beets stand in the rows?—Not further apart than eighteen inches between the rows and seven inches between the beets. I advised our farmers to sow from 15 to 16 pounds of seed to the acre, in order that the plants might grow quick and thick, and save all risks of large blanks, requiring transplantation.

By Mr. McCraney :—

Q. You say that on several occasions beets were sent to France for analysis what was the percentage in each case?—I here produce an extract of the reports received.

TABLE showing results of various Analysis made in the United States, in France, in Belgium and in Canada from samples of Canadian Sugar Beets.

Where analyzed.	Year.	Number of beets analyzed.	Number of analysis.	Density of the juice brix.	Percentage of sugar in the juice.	Degree of purity of the juice.	By whom analyzed.	Where grown.
Amherst, United States.....	1873	.....	.....	15.04	11.38	74	Professor Goessmann.....	Montreal, P. Q.
Cobourg, Ontario.....	1873	.....	.....	16.00	11.66	73	Octave Cuisset.....	Cobourg, Ontario.
Brussels, Belgium.....	1875	.....	2	16.00	12.89	74	Julien de Puydt.....	Province of Quebec.
Brussels, Belgium.....	1876	14	14	17.04	12.45	72	do	do
Paris, France.....	1876	12	12	17.03	12.50	76	Louis Desiré L'Hôte.....	do
Quebec.....	1876	1,000	236	16.25	12.78	83	Octave Cuisset.....	do
Montreal.....	1877	14	1	.....	12.33	84	Dr. Baumgarten.....	do
Montreal.....	1877	14	1	.....	12.88	.....	do	Wellesley, Ontario.
Quebec.....	1877	14	1	.....	12.26	.....	Octave Cuisset.....	Province of Quebec.
Quebec.....	1877	14	1	.....	13.22	.....	do	Wellesley, Ontario.
Quebec.....	1877	81	8	15.85	12.22	83	do	Province of Quebec.
Quebec.....	1877	14	4	15.25	12.86	84	do	St. Dominique, P. Q.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Have recent improvements in machinery reduced the price of producing the article, and removed the unpleasant odor which prejudiced the public mind when first beet sugar was introduced?—Yes; so much so that for many years back the German manufacturers have found it more profitable to engage in the direct production of pure white or refined sugars. When I say refined sugar, I must add that it would not be called so in Europe. Such sugars are called melis. You can see by the sample now on the table that it is equal to what is here termed refined sugar.

Q. Is the refuse or pulp nutritious for stock? And what is the value per ton to the farmer?—The pulp is very nutritious, and enables the farmer to fatten stock with nothing but pulp and straw. The value of the pulp depends, however, on the system followed to extract the juice. Pulp from hydraulic pressure contains but little water and is worth as much again as the same weight of beets. The pulp from centrifugal machines, or that obtained from the diffusion and maceration of beets, is worth about as much for cattle food as the fresh beets. The former gives from 18 to 20 per cent. of pulp; the latter from 28 to 70 per cent. of pulp. Sixty lbs. of sugar beets give as much food as 100 lbs. of mangold wurtzels.

Q. Do you know anything about the cost of production?—In well managed factories the white sugar costs about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents on an average. However, that depends entirely on the system followed. The methods of thirty years ago would be so expensive that it would not be profitable to employ them now, in view of the keen competition that exists. It is important to employ the proper kind of machinery, in order to reduce the labour as much as possible. The force of this remark is at once apparent when it is considered that, with machinery improved as it now is, three persons will suffice for the work of extracting the juice, where formerly no less a number than fifty-six were employed.

Q. Would this branch of industry, if developed, give employment to a large number of the labouring classes, and that during a season of the year when there is little labour to perform?—There is no question about it. When 110 tons of beets daily have to be handled in an ordinary sized factory, you can judge of the number of persons employed in such a business, whatever system be used. I have calculated that the quantity of sugar necessary, for the consumption of this country, would employ at least 15,000 hands daily throughout the whole winter with the best machinery.

By Mr. Farrow :—

Q. What do you estimate to be the consumption of sugar in this country?—The invoice cost of sugar imported into Canada is about \$6,000,000; and if duty, freight, &c., were calculated, I estimate it to be worth about \$10,000,000 wholesale. (See official figures further on.)

By the Chairman :—

Q. What could the manufacturer pay per ton for beets and allow himself a reasonable profit on the capital invested?—We can get beets for \$4 a ton and allow a fair profit to the farmer. In Germany, where the soil is not so rich, they cost about \$6 per ton to produce; but, as I have said, the production per acre is much larger in Canada than in Europe. In Germany, 77 per cent. of the sugar produced is manufactured by large landed proprietors, who themselves grow the beets. The balance of 23 per cent. is purchased from the farmers, and, according to the crop, the price varies. In France the average is about 22 francs; \$4.20 for poor beets; some manufacturers pay as much as \$6 per ton for the best quality, for beets as rich as those produced in Germany or in Canada.

By Mr. Farrow :—

Q. Would the farmer who sold the beets at \$4 per ton get the pulp back?—He should in Canada, because in my calculation the profit to the manufacturer would be

very large indeed. A company is being organised in the Province of Quebec which promises to supply the seed gratuitously, and to give back the pulp obtained from the quantity of beets delivered at \$4 per ton.

By the Chairman:—

Q. What are the effects upon the soil of the cultivation of beets? Is the land enriched or impoverished?—With a proper system of cultivation the effects are such that the production of wheat has been more than doubled on a whole district where beets had been raised—I might also say trebled. Official statements which have been published show that the effect of the cultivation of beet root has also been to increase the food of cattle to such an extent that in one particular district where only 400 head of horned cattle were raised before, 10,000 head have been fattened since the establishment of this industry. With the addition of beet root pulp, straw has become an excellent element of food.

Q. What number of months are required to bring the beet to maturity?—That depends on the climate. Beets sown in Quebec in the month of June, and pulled in October, were found to be quite rich; but such late sowing would require a warm summer, not too dry, and a not unusually severe fall.

By Mr. Bain:—

Q. On what date would you sow beets in Quebec?—That depends on circumstances, the best time is when the soil is sufficiently dry to harrow. In some years it may be April and some June. The average is about the 15th May, the season is always long enough to produce the best beets. Our experiments for the last seven years have proved that.

By Mr. Hagar:

Q. Have any enemies to the crop, in the shape of insects, developed themselves at present?—No; I know of no crop so sure against enemies, especially if you can cultivate it thoroughly.

By Mr. Bain:—

Q. What is the cost of the seed?—In France the seed costs about eight cents per pound, the reason so much is paid here for sugar beet seed is that we do not cultivate enough. The freight would cost much less if the seed were imported in large quantities. Seed need not cost much over fifteen cents to the Canadian importer in large quantities.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Has chemical analysis demonstrated that the beet root grown in the Dominion contains as much saccharine properties as that of France and Germany?—Yes, most positively.

Q. What capital is found necessary to establish a first-class beet root sugar refinery?—I will be prepared to-morrow to give some statistics upon that point. Meanwhile, with the permission of the Committee, I would like to call attention to a statement which appeared in an article in the *Toronto Globe* lately, which is likely to mislead, unless my studies have gone for nothing, or unless some entirely new inventions have been made very lately, which have not come to my knowledge. Mr. Gennest, whose name is mentioned in connection with this article in the *Globe*, and with whom I have been working for months, and whose special knowledge I respect very highly, writes in the *American Cultivator*, published in Boston. About the end of January or the beginning of February he wrote from Waghausel in Germany, stating that he was then visiting the only factory in Europe which worked on the dried beets system advocated in the *Globe's* article. That factory was now working without any profit, and though a large number of factories had been worked on that system before, that at Waghausel was the only one that remained. This establishment had cost millions and was paying no dividend whatever. I was, therefore, somewhat surprised to read the article in the *Globe*, in which that system

was advocated, and I certainly require some explanation from Mr. Gennest, before I can agree with him. I have looked into the question carefully. There is another point stated in the article which astonishes me. It is said that the pulp, by this process, would be better than by the others, while the best authorities in Europe, as far as I can learn, show that the pulp from the Waghausel factory is so worthless for feeding purposes that it cannot be sold as food at any price, and is only used for manure. You can see by reading the article in the *Globe* that it mentions phosphate of lime as being used, but generally it is pure lime. Putting it with the dried beets it seems to become combined with the *albumen* of the beet, and remains in the pulp, whilst by the other processes it is all extracted. The large percentage of lime in the pulp would be very injurious to cattle. Mr. Gennest, however, is a man of considerable experience, and if you would like to call him here, I should be delighted to find myself mistaken; for having read his articles carefully, as published in the United States, I was thunderstruck when I saw the statements attributed to him in the *Globe*. I think that either the editor of the *Globe* must have made a complete mistake with regard to Mr. Gennest's opinions, or else that gentleman has made quite opposite statements to those which he made in the United States not long ago.

By Mr. Hagar :

Q. You would say, then, that this system advocated in the article is not extending itself?—It did extend itself at one time, but its extension has landed such factories into bankruptcy.

Q. Does the cultivation of the beet require much extra manure, deep ploughing, or anything of that kind?—The great advantage of cultivating the sugar-beet is that, for the first crop, you require but little manure. As I mentioned just now, after a cabbage crop or a heavy turnip crop, you can obtain a good crop of beets, without any additional manuring, if you cultivate them properly. Of course, if you remove the beet crop entirely from the land, by so much is the soil impoverished. However, the best authorities state that if you take from the beets all the sugar, and feed cattle with the refuse, adding to it straw properly prepared, you are enabled to liberally manure and improve the ground, and produce three times the quantity of wheat, without any additional cost, that you would have obtained had the land been under an ordinary system of cropping. The plant takes its sugar elements from the atmosphere; therefore, as long as the other elements in the beets are returned to the soil, in the shape of manure, obtained by feeding pulp and straw, the land loses nothing. On the contrary, it is improved by the numerous workings which are necessary for the proper cultivation of the beet crop. The fact is, that the farmer gets a large return from the sale of his beets, and obtains, moreover, a large quantity of pulp, which actually costs him nothing; and, having fed it to his cattle, he obtains much richer and more manure than by any other system of farming. But the deeper the ploughing the better, as long as the soil can be thoroughly drained, and that the rich mould is not covered up by the poorer subsoil.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Can a ton of pulp be so reduced by pressure that it can be taken a long distance?—Yes; to any reasonable distance. It is more valuable than the beets, because the beets contain a much larger quantity of water. Another advantage is, that you can keep it for many years, and, in fact, for an indefinite period, by excluding the air from it by putting it under ground in a proper receptacle, something like a root cellar. It is packed down nicely, tramped and then covered with earth; but, in this country, where boards are cheap, it would be best to cover it first with boards, and then with earth, so as to make it air-tight. Experiments have shown that it will keep for at least five years. It ferments, of course, to a certain extent, but the exclusion of air prevents excessive fermentation.

By Mr. Bain :—

Q. What would be the effect when it is exposed to the air?—At first it sours to a certain but not to an unpleasant degree; then, of course, it would decompose, if you allowed the fermentation to go on, and would rot completely.

By the Chairman:—

Q. What is the effect of frost upon the beet root?—The sugar beet being denser than mangold wurtzel will stand a little more frost. If completely frozen, they will make just as good sugar, though, of course, more power will be required to reduce them into pulp.

By Mr. Bain:—

Q. What would be the effect if you allow them to thaw?—No harm will result if you do not allow fermentation. If you treat them when frozen it is all right, but immediately after thawing, fermentation is likely to set in. Therefore they should be worked into sugar without delay.

Q. I suppose speed is essential to the process, so that no change may take place in the saccharine matter?—Yes, that is an important matter. The least possible quantity of air in the juice will promote fermentation. However, beets worked in the morning are turned into sugar a few hours later.

Q. You say that the cultivation of this crop costs no more than the cultivation of turnips?—It would really cost less; the amount of manure required would be less than for turnips, but in the case of beets, it is sufficient to apply manure to the previous crop. Thus the one spreading and manuring may produce two hoed crops, besides a heavy crop of wheat followed by grass.

Q. But does it not practically amount to the same thing? If you do not put on manure in one year you do in another?—This system gives you more and better manure. It increases the crops in the rotation, and does not add to the cost of cultivation in proportion to the results obtained.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. Does the sugar-beet absorb largely from the atmosphere?—I am not a chemist, and I could not, perhaps, go into that question accurately, but it is generally stated that the sugar comes entirely from the atmosphere and not from the ground.

By Mr. McCraney:—

Q. What is the best soil for the cultivation of the beet?—Rich barley soil.

Q. That would be a loamy soil?—In any soil, either naturally or artificially prepared for a good crop of barley, you can get a good crop of beets. If you can get that without artificial means the cost is so much the less.

By Mr. Farrow:—

Q. Is that the reason you cannot raise beets in the Western States?—One reason is the frequent droughts, and another is from the quantity of salts contained in the soil. With moisture and *humus* the beets will attain the largest proportions, but they will contain the greatest quantity of salts. It makes an enormous difference whether the beets contain more or less salts. It has been ascertained that the same weight of the latter will prevent about five times as much sugar from crystalizing. Every effort, therefore, should be made in order to produce beets containing the smallest percentage possible of salts.

By the Chairman:—

Q. A question was asked with reference to a part of the root ascending. Is there not a peculiar kind of seed which has a tendency to grow downwards, provided the soil is properly prepared?—Yes, the best sugar-beet is now entirely different from the original root, the mangold wurtzel. It was improved by degrees and now it is made to grow entirely in the soil, whilst the mangold wurtzel grows principally out of the soil. The sugar beets which grow partly out of the soil are inferior kinds, as that part exposed to the atmosphere contains a large proportion of salts, is more expensive to work into sugar and gives much smaller returns.

BEET ROOT SUGAR.

SATURDAY, March 23rd, 1878.

MR. BARNARD'S EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

By the Chairman:—

Q. What is the annual consumption of sugar in the Dominion, and from what part of the globe are supplies brought?—The following statement is official, being taken from the Dominion Reports on Trade and Commerce.

SUGARS entered for consumption in Canada in 1875-6 and 1876-7.

ABOVE No. 13 DUTCH STANDARD.

Countries.	Quantity.		Value.		Duty.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Great Britain.....	30,442,099	47,316,877	1,393,290	2,469,731	652,742 90	1,090,576 57
United States	33,340,919	28,845,766	1,745,869	1,845,830	769,876 22	749,933 30
France	1,250		75		31 25	
Holland	9,811	8,052	704	489	274 11	202 77
China	2,543	28,175	69	1,158	42 68	571 25
Peru	22,200	73,496	1,183	3,548	517 75	1,621 96
British West Indies.....	3,370,013	2,194,853	142,338	103,312	69,284 67	47,776 53
Spanish do	5,971,966	5,285,682	240,135	233,025	119,753 41	111,113 07
French do	227,545	67,631	9,633	2,630	4,683 70	1,333 81
Danish do	144,232		5,557		2,831 57	
Dutch do	16,917	6,338	1,139	264	453 92	129 38
British Guiana.....	1,211,542	1,166,438	58,141	60,772	26,650 67	26,857 17
Dutch East Indies.....	11,133		760		301 33	
Sandwich Island	671,447	621,072	41,427	40,632	17,071 32	16,368 72
St. Pierre et Miquelon	22	2,131	2	177	0 72	65 56
Newfoundland	15	17,618	1	1,088	0 40	448 18
Germany.....		22,071		1,341		555 96
	75,443,654	85,656,200	3,640,323	4,767,997	1,664,516 62	2,047,554 23

EQUAL TO No. 9 AND NOT ABOVE No. 13 DUTCH STANDARD.

Great Britain.....	1,415,810	2,487,430	56,045	117,960	24,630 31	48,145 71
United States	8,664,758	2,116,173	359,099	95,819	154,769 00	39,826 18
British West Indies.....	6,650,964	2,142,143	240,397	84,561	109,226 55	37,506 80
French do	28,381	2,653	1,052	109	475 78	47 04
Spanish do	2,590,292	1,300,558	86,137	52,042	40,961 48	22,764 70
Danish do	69,972	47,405	2,543	2,220	1,160 54	910 63
Dutch East Indies.....	467,738	7,600	19,771	371	8,450 80	149 75
British Guiana	14,745	37,909	555	2,011	249 33	780 32
Sandwich Islands.....	52,676	178,308	2,676	7,880	1,064 66	3,307 41
	19,855,326	8,359,279	768,277	362,973	340,988 45	153,438 44

SUGARS entered for consumption in Canada in 1875-6 and 1876-7—*Continued.*

BELOW No. 9 DUTCH STANDARD.

Countries.	Quantity.		Value.		Duty.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
United States.....	51,200	27,433	1,924	1,060	737 11	402 11
Great Britain.....		39,533		1,340		487 61
Brazil.....	9,744,023		286,234		120,278 63	
British Guiana.....	5,222		140		61 11	
British West Indies.....	58,586	246,545	2,310	10,885	870 77	3,954 27
Spanish do.....	175,544	189,019	6,094	7,457	2,551 40	2,809 37
Dutch do.....	1,581,692		51,197		20,707 71	
French do.....	1,000		40		15 00	
Dutch East Indies.....	2,216,411		95,545		36,468 31	
Sandwich Islands.....	13,121		426		172 21	
	14,146,798	493,530	444,510	20,742	181,862 25	7,653 42

MELADO.

United States.....	2,492,569	51,914	82,629	901	30,004 03	419 91
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CANE JUICE, SYRUPS, &c.

Great Britain.....	4,908	48,802	150	1,334	68 08	638 27
United States.....	2,106,209	3,254,047	69,008	105,218	30,417 91	46,644 95
British West Indies.....	1,502		34		17 95	
Newfoundland.....	210		8		4 32	
	2,112,829	3,302,849	69,200	106,552	30 508 26	47,283 22

SUGAR CANDY AND CONFECTIONERY.

Great Britain.....	167,410	159,205	27,149	28,434	8,461 31	8,600 27
United States.....	275,805	287,019	20,230	42,501	12,815 55	13,597 07
France.....	922	1,027	291	442	81 97	120 77
Germany.....	550		20		10 50	
Holland.....	2,304		117		67 30	
Belgium.....	6,881	1,600	532	120	201 81	46 00
Italy.....	4,648	1,116	553	118	184 73	40 66
China.....	256	452	11	21	5 31	9 77
British West Indies.....	219	209	55	36	15 94	11 09
Spanish do.....	25	545	4	41	1 25	15 70
Newfoundland.....	15		4		1 15	
	459,035	451,173	69,026	71,713	21,846 82	22,441 33

SUGARS entered for consumption in Canada in 1875-6 and 1876-7—*Concluded.*

MOLASSES, OTHER THAN FOR REFINING PURPOSES.

Countries.	Quantity.		Value.		Duty.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Great Britain.....	131,732	209,405	2,963	2,578	740 98	644 42
United States.....	18,496,159	10,895,921	300,824	162,555	75,205 85	40,638 75
British West Indies.....	17,209,574	17,569,359	374,003	360,335	93,500 83	90,083 45
Spanish do	11,101,510	8,797,502	308,113	172,299	52,028 24	43,074 75
French do	234,799	45,751	5,988	1,316	1,497 00	329 00
Danish do	7,735	.....	398	.....	99 50	.....
British Guiana.....	1,458,564	2,517,804	29,904	49,431	7,476 00	13,357 50
China.....	9,020	16,280	68	126	17 00	31 50
Sandwich Islands.....	506,261	118,284	5,904	1,451	1,476 14	362 75
Newfoundland.....	315,953	1,201,261	7,663	27,898	1,915 75	6,974 49
Dutch West Indies.....	.....	24,871	.....	503	.....	125 90
St. Pierre et Miquelon .....	.....	17,531	.....	190	.....	47 50
	49,471,307	41,413,969	935,828	778,682	233,957 29	194,670 01

RECAPITULATION.

Sugar above No. 13.....	75,443,654	85,656,200	3,640,323	4,767,967	1,664,516 62	2,047,554 23
do from No. 9 to No. 13...	19,855,326	8,359,279	768,277	362,973	340,988 45	153,438 44
do below No. 9.....	14,146,798	493,530	444,510	20,712	181,862 25	7,653 42
do Candy.....	459,035	451,173	69,026	71,713	21,846 82	22,441 33
	109,904,813	94,860,182	4,922,136	5,223,425	2,209,214 14	2,231,087 42
Melado.....	2,492,569	51,914	82,629	901	30,004 03	419 91
Cane Juice, Syrups, &c.....	2,112,829	3,302,849	69,200	106,552	30,508 26	47,283 22
Molasses.....	49,471,307	41,413,969	825,828	778,682	233,957 29	149,670 01
	51,584,136	44,716,818	1,005,028	885,234	264,565 55	196,953 23

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Crystallized Sugar.....	109,904,813	94,860,182	4,922,136	5,223,425	2,209,214 14	2,231,087 42
Melado.....	2,492,569	51,914	82,629	901	30,004 03	419 91
Molasses, Syrups, &c.....	51,664,136	44,716,818	1,005,028	885,234	264,565 55	196,953 23
	163,981,518	139,628,914	6,009,793	5,109,560	2,503,783 72	2,428,460 56

N.B.—It will be observed that, although the quantity imported during the last year has decreased considerably, it is due to the enhanced cost, the total of which remains about the same.

Q. Can you inform the Committee to what extent beet-root sugar is manufactured in France, Germany and Belgium, and do those countries export large quantities?—
Yes; the following table, taken from *Le Journal des Fabricants de Sucre* of the 15th instant, may be considered reliable.

Table shewing the quantities of beet-root sugar produced in the following countries in Europe from 1873-74 to 1877-78. In tons (2,240 lbs.)

	1877-78	1876-77	1875-76	1874-73	1873-74
Germany.....	370,000	291,203	346,645	250,708	289,243
France	370,000	243,295	462,259	450,877	396,578
Russia.....	220,000	250,000	245,000	222,500	202,851
Austria-Hungary..	245,000	205,266	180,138	140,191	167,058
Belgium.....	65,000	44,467	79,796	71,079	73,516
Holland.. .	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	36,000
	1,295,000	1,059,231	1,343,838	1,165,355	1,159,246

Speaking generally, I would say that one-half of the whole production of beet-sugar in Europe is exported to England, and competes through Free Trade, as you are aware, with cane-sugar. The total production of sugar, both beet and cane, for the years 1876-7, which was a very bad year for beets, was 3,410,000 tons, out of which there was a production of 1,270,000 tons of beet-root sugar. From this you will see that the production of beet-root sugar amounts to nearer one-half than one-third of the whole production of the world. It should be remembered in this connection, that beet-root sugar has only been successfully brought into the market since about 1840, and you will therefore see the immense stride that beet-root sugar, under Free-Trade, is making in the world. If you are interested, gentlemen, I will state further that, as far as my information goes, cane-sugar takes eighteen months on an average to give a crop, and it leaves the soil poorer than it was before. It leaves no *detritus* whatever to improve the soil, except what ashes might be brought back from the factory after the *bagasse* has been burned. So that the soil must be exceptionally rich to produce cane, and must necessarily lose a part of its mineral wealth, every year, in the production of this cane, whilst sugar-beets secure higher farming and larger agricultural returns from year to year.

By Mr. Stephenson :—

Q. Then you anticipate that in the course of time cane-producing countries will become exhausted and have to rely upon beet root sugar?—As far as I can see, the opinion of Europe—of course it is a one-sided opinion—is, that if things continue as they have been going on for the last 38 years or so, the time will come when beet root sugar will displace cane sugar, unless they find in the cane districts some new mode of obtaining larger returns in sugar from the cane than they now do.

Q. But this does not apply to Canada, because it is not a cane-producing country?—It applies to Canada as well as to Europe. I have been in correspondence with several important authorities on the subject in France, Belgium, Germany and Russia, and they all agreed that Canada offers more advantages for the production of beet sugar than the most favoured countries in Europe. The ordinary beet-producing countries of Europe are now competing with the cane countries on free-trade principles. They are putting one-half of their production of beet sugar on the free-trade markets and obtaining a considerable profit. Well managed factories in Germany, as I have before shown, actually pay from 50 to 60 per cent. annually.

Q. Is it not a fact that in France the production of beet root sugar is protected?—I will tell you to what extent.

Q. But is it not a fact?—Very slightly. I will give you the official figures, which will, perhaps, satisfy you better than any other statement. I have here the laws of France, Germany, Prussia and Austria on this subject.

Q. Give us the amount of protection in each of these countries from the inception of this industry down to the present time?—A statement of that kind would take some months to prepare.

Q. Under what system was the production of beet root sugar encouraged in France?—I would have to look that matter up in order to give an answer. In France, in 1829, the whole production of beet sugar was 4,000 tons, and it is now, or was in 1875, 463,000.

Q. But what means did France take to encourage the production?—There was considerable protection at first, but I cannot state now the exact amount. You are aware that during the Napoleon wars England would not allow sugar or anything else to go into France, and that was the best protection in the world to this industry.

Q. England was protecting her cane sugar then?—I suppose so, but to come to the practical point the question as to the amount of protection in France at this moment.

Q. Can you give us what it was ten or fifteen years back, and what it is now?—Yes; I think I can.

By Mr. Bain:—

Q. Can you give us the excise duty as well?—I will give it to you officially. I wish to avoid making any wild statements, since figures are troublesome things. I will read from a French authority and translate: "Sugar legislation in France: duties on 100 kilos (about 219 lbs.) by the law of 30th December, 1873. Raw sugar coming from all parts, No. 13, 65f., 52c. (about 6c. per lb): from No. 13 to No. 20, 68f., 64c. (about 6½c. per lb.): above No. 20, 70f., 20c. (about 6½c. per lb., the sample exhibited is sugar equal to refined white powder.)" That is for sugar coming from all parts. Sugar is only worth from 45f. to 65f. per hundred kilos: that is the wholesale net selling price in France, and you have to pay a duty on all the sugar consumed in France of from 100 to 125 per cent. That is since the last German war, and might be called a war duty.

Q. That is the excise duty?—Yes, sir, but the import duty is exactly the same. This high duty has been placed on sugar since the Prussian war, and the people stood it.

By Mr. White:—

Q. Did I understand you to say that the import duty on sugar under No. 13 was 65f. per 100 kilos?—Yes, sir.

Q. That would be 6c. per lb.?—Yes, about 6c. That is the duty on sugar produced in France and on that imported. It is the amount of duty paid by the consumers. There is no protection at all to the sugar manufacturing interest, but there is a considerable protection to the refiners. The refining interest in France is far from being in the same position as the refining interest of Canada. The refiners have been represented in the Government for the last hundred years. The cry of the great majority of sugar makers is that the fiscal laws of France protect the refiners to such an extent that the sugar makers are obliged to pass through their hands to export refined sugar. The advantage realized by refiners is through the fiscal laws, by which a drawback is allowed on refined sugar larger than the proportion of duty paid on the raw material. There is more protection in Germany than there is in France. In France and Belgium the trade in raw sugar is free and even worse. I will explain what I mean by "worse." The French raw sugar maker has to pay the same amount of excise duty as the German maker pays of import duty for the sugar he sends to France. Then the difference between the French and German producer is also important. The German manufacturer pays the duty on the washed beets; if he has the most improved machinery he will turn out 10½ per cent. of sugar from the beets, while for exportation the Government gives a drawback on the basis of 8 per cent. of sugar obtained from the beets. Until a few years ago they generally only obtained 8 per cent. of sugar, but since then, through a system which they call *elution*, and another system which they call *osmose*, they obtain a greater yield. The new system may briefly be described as follows: They extract mostly all the sugar from the molasses, which contains fully one-third of the whole quantity of sugar in the beet, and this molasses cannot be turned into sugar except through this new process. That is how they obtain 10½ per

cent. where they only got 8 per cent. before. Well then, when the German maker exports his sugar, he gets a drawback from the Government which may amount to 25 per cent. more than the excise duty he had to pay on the beets. In Austria they have several modes of producing the sugar. They have adopted during the last ten years, what is known as the "diffusion process;" first, because this process is equal to the best of the other systems, and secondly, because the Government charges its excise duty on the supposed contents of the diffusion vessels. Those vessels are supposed to contain and to work so many beets in a day, and the Austrians are enabled by the improvement of their system to put through just double the quantity of beets they pay duty on. Whenever they exported the sugar they claimed from the Government double the duty they have paid and they got it as a drawback; thus could the German and Austrian beet sugar makers compete successfully in France with the raw beet sugar makers who have to pay equal duties, but who get no drawback.

By Mr. Stephenson :—

Q. Then the Austrian Government fixed the standard of protection?—Yes, Sir. The statement is going the round of the technical papers that Austria, last year, found that although she had received one million francs on the sugar produced, the Government had to pay one million five hundred francs in drawbacks on the sugar exported, so that really there was no duty obtained at all on the home consumption. Of course the Government changed the law at once.

By Mr. Chairman :—

Q. Can you describe to the Committee the system of kiln-drying and the advantages to be derived from that process?—Yes. The system of kiln-drying tends to produce in the vicinity of the farm a beet from which the water has been mostly all extracted, which reduces the cost of cartage by four-fifths. Beets contain 96 per cent. of juice.

Q. And what percentage of water?—The percentage of water would depend upon the quality of the beet, but it can be estimated at over 80 per cent. The drying process, when well carried out, removes 80 per cent. of water from the beet. The beets are cut up in slices and then dried, and the statement is that they can be kept for several years. But the authorities I have before quoted state that although this may be good in theory it is not quite so correct in practice. Then it does not insure against rats and mice and many other causes of loss. They say that taking the whole matter into consideration, and bearing in mind the fact that dried beets have to be soaked to the extent of the water which was extracted from them before the juice can be obtained, then evaporated a second time, there are difficulties in the process which make it cost a great deal more to manufacture sugar from dried beets than it does from beets which have not been dried. So that, according to those authorities, and even according to Mr. Gennest, who has just returned from Germany, and who has reported upon the only factory which is run on the dried beet process in Europe, it is not a paying process. He states that the owners of the factory in question have lost millions in the process, and that it is only kept up by a few rich men who are interested in keeping it up. No dividends have been paid for a few years, and it is now only working the smallest possible percentage of dried beets—indeed it is manufacturing nearly wholly from green beets. Therefore, in my opinion, the dried beet process is an exploded one. It is a very old process, dating back in Germany to 50 years ago. Several factories were started on this plan, but the one to which I have just referred is the only one now in operation. It is stated that that factory, at one time, paid enormous dividends; it is now paying nothing, but rather losing large sums of money. That is the statement of Mr. Gennest, and it is corroborated by the testimony of other competent authorities. Mr. Gennest's letter on the subject is to be found in the *Boston American Cultivator* of three or four weeks ago, and it appears to me in complete contradiction with the late statement in the *Globe*.

By Mr. White:—

Q. The beets, I suppose, would have to be raised in the vicinity of the factory?—Yes, Sir. I will show you that when beet root sugar making begins to be successful in a country, that the manufacture grows very fast. I stated, yesterday, that, in France, out of 86 departments, five only, all touching each other, produce seven-eighths of all the sugar manufactured in the country. Those five departments are close to Belgium. One, the *Department du Nord*, has 150 factories which are so close to each other that they are running each other to the ground.

By the Chairman:—

Q. That department is only about the size of a county, is it not?—No; I think it is a great deal smaller than a county. It is about 90 miles long, by not quite 30 miles broad. The *Department de L'Aisne*, which touches the other, and is about the same size, has less factories but it produces more sugar. In the year 1876-77, *Le Nord* produced 50,000 tons of sugar, whereas *L'Aisne*, with only 91 factories, produced 60,000 tons. The *Department du Pas de Calais*, which is badly situated, being close to the sea shore, has 91 factories, and only produces 31,000 tons. The *Department du Somme*, which touches *Pas de Calais*, with 65 factories, produced 24,000 tons; and the fifth department, *L'Oise*, with 40 factories, produced 24,000 tons. So that those five departments produced 189,000 tons, out of a total of 230,000 tons for the whole of France that year. In those departments, where the beet root sugar was begun and carried through to this day with great success, they can only manufacture with certainty, for 60 days, because the climate is such that the beets will not keep. They vegetate rapidly, and I have seen them more advanced in vegetation on the first of January there than they would be on the first of June in Quebec.

By Mr. Bain:—

Q. Does the vegetation destroy the saccharine matter?—Yes, in a very short time. The sugar goes to nourish the sprouts.—Those departments which are near the sea, are not so favourable for the production of sugar, as the beets are more loaded with salts than those grown further inland. You can manufacture sugar from beets loaded with salts, but the question is whether you can sell the sugar at a price which would cover the cost of manufacture. In the five departments I have mentioned, the sugar factories are very close to each other. There are five hundred factories, which, in a good year, produce about 300,000 tons of sugar. You can see from this how much beets must be grown in this limited territory. The reason why they are worked to that extent is because there were enormous profits at first. They, moreover, contend with another difficulty which does not exist in Germany, *viz*: that in those departments the farms are exceedingly small, the owners of the soil having no interest in the factories.

By Mr. Davies:—

Q. Would it be more favorable for the growth of beets if the farms were large?—I will explain. Those small farmers are intelligent to a certain extent, but they are not manufacturers. When the latter class started the beet root sugar industry, they had to supply their own funds, and they were not owners of the soil. They could afford to pay the farmers the full value for their beets. In the beginning they made enormous profits—30 per cent. and more a year, on an average, and they allowed the farmers to grow as many beets as they liked. They obtained 5½ per cent. of sugar from the beets (but I do not say this is all they contained—such beets should contain from 9 to 10 per cent. of sugar.) The farmers having great latitude, they grew careless as to the quality of the beets, which they allowed to come out of the ground like mangold wurtzels. Such beets contained so many salts that most of the sugar could not be got out of them, for the reason that I explained yesterday, *viz*: that if there is one per cent. of salts in a beet, it will neutralize five times its weight of sugar, prevent it from being crystallized, and leave it in the molasses. Now, after 40 years' experience in those departments, they only get 5 per cent. of

sugar from their beets, instead of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which they formerly obtained. The farmers found out that they could grow large beets, and get so much a ton for them, whether they contained 5 per cent. of crystallized sugar or only 4 per cent. They went on putting more manure on their fields, guano and nitrates especially. They would put this at three or four different periods on the growing crop, and take to the factories beets that were not ripe. Then came the difficulties, the manufacturers said: "You are not acting according to our contract; you have not even sown the seed we gave you. You threw our seed away and purchased another and an inferior kind." Then came law suits and difficulties.—Whilst these difficulties were going on, Germany, under an entirely different system, was perfecting her machinery and improving the quality of its sugar beets. The German Princes especially, and the large landowners—men who owned, perhaps, several thousands of acres—went into the business. They sent to France, and procured, at any price, the best chemists and sugar engineers they could get. They asked those men what was the best means of improving the land and producing the best sugar beets, so that they could compete in the world's market after supplying their own country with what was required for home consumption. They went to work, and from $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which is the best average that they can get in France at this day, they obtained 8 per cent. of sugar from their beets ten years ago, and now they are obtaining $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of course, being gentlemen of means, they can adopt every scientific mode of improving their land, of bringing their beets to perfection, and bringing their machinery to still greater perfection. I suppose that that is the satisfactory explanation to those who have studied the question, why there have been several bankruptcies in France among the sugar producers, whereas in Germany there have been no failures to speak of. It explains why several sugar factories in Germany are paying from 50 to 60 per cent., while many in France are going to the wall.

By Mr. Davies:—

Q. What is the difference between the excise duty on sugar made in France and that made in the French colonies?—None at all. Sugars come in from Germany and Austria at the same rate also. They have no protection, as far as sugars under No. 20 are concerned, but there is an entire prohibition on refined sugars. This system favours the refiners greatly, as the French people want loaf sugars, and nothing else but the highest grades. They use either broken lumps, or, what is still finer, a sugar which is put up in small squares, and well known to travellers in France.

Q. Then the coarse grades of West India sugars are prohibited?—I did not say that. I understood you to speak of refined sugars. Very little refined sugars are entered into France from the French colonies; and all grades over No. 20, from all foreign ports, are prohibited.

Q. Then the sugar producers have a monopoly?—Yes; but merely for the production of refined sugar, which is principally consumed in France.

By Mr. Bain:—

Q. Then they do not consume the ordinary grades?—No, Sir; not to any extent.

Q. Does that apply to the ordinary population of the country?—Yes; very little coffee, and no tea, especially, are taken by the poor in France, except as medicine. As to coffee, only those who can afford it, take it. Their main beverage is wine, in the south, and beer or cider in the north.

Q. Then the consumption, per capita, is very much less than that of the higher class of society?—Yes; those of the better class go to the cafés and restaurants, and drink coffee, and use much sugar with it.

Q. Then that accounts for the fine grade being exclusively used?—Yes; and it accounts also for the small percentage of consumption in France, as compared with the consumption in England. It is estimated that in England the consumption is $62\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per head, while in France it is only $16\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

By the Chairman :—

Q. What amount of capital would be requisite to put up a sugar refinery, including all the drying kilns, in connection with it in this country?—The author of this work, (holding up a book) L. Walkhoff, which is the standard authority in Europe, gives some interesting particulars on that score. I think he is a German, but he was taken to Russia by a Russian Prince, residing near Kiew, to establish factories on the best principle. He wrote in German, and his work has been translated into different languages. After communicating with a great many authorities in Europe, I sent Mr. Walkhoff all our official statements for several years back, and asked him if he would be so kind as to give me further information, as to the best process to be adopted for the manufacture of sugar in Canada, taking into consideration the special features of our climate, and the difficulties, on account of the very high latitude; also his estimates as to the cost of erecting a factory. Mr. Walkhoff answered me in a very kind manner, and sent us plans and documents which must have cost him over one hundred dollars at least. He has written several times, and after a lengthened correspondence he has come to the conclusion that in Canada we are situated about in the same way as they are in Kiew. He said we would have to import most of our machinery as they did, and he advised me not to fall into the trap, set by a good many constructors of machinery in Europe, who pretend that unless all the sugar producing machinery was procured from the same firm, a great mistake would be made. Mr. Walkhoff said that on the contrary, one house could not manufacture all the different kinds of machinery which are required in a large sugar factory, and that those constructors purchased from other houses what they wanted to make up the complement, and had their stamp put on them. He gave me the address of the best houses in England, Germany, Belgium and France, which manufactured the very best machinery, and he sent me the catalogues of those different houses, from which I could see that we could obtain in each the special implements of their manufacture, which were required for a large sugar factory. We could not manufacture a great deal of this machinery here; but the boilers, tanks and such things could be made here at just about the price it would cost to bring them out from the continent, and pay duty on them, at all events we would save the duty and the freight. Mr. Walkhoff was of my opinion upon this point. The factory we propose would work 120 tons, but would be disposed in such a way that when the profits became sufficiently large to enable us to increase its capacity, we should only have to add a certain amount of machinery to come up to the standard of 240 tons. Gentlemen who are interested will find in this other book (exhibiting a book of illustrations) the internal arrangements of those factories. Mr. Walkhoff stated that in his opinion, as far as he could judge, the very best machinery to produce sugar, at the lowest possible price, would cost for 120 tons capacity daily, \$80,000 laid down and put up ready for work. The buildings on the photograph I have already exhibited, are of brick, of the most solid character, and in fact, everything was done to secure the least possible expense in the subsequent working of the factory. Those buildings, including the cost of the land, are estimated at \$40,000 in Russia.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. Are the prices of labour as much the same in the two countries as to make the cost of building in Canada equal to that in Russia?—Mr. Walkhoff could not judge, nor I either.

Q. Did he give you any estimates upon which you could base an opinion yourself?—From what I understand, the buildings would cost less here. The figures I have named as to the total cost of erecting a factory ready for working, near a railway, or water communication, and ten acres of land attached would be sufficient. The working capital in Russia (that is, money to buy the beets with, pay working expenses and have a liberal margin) would be \$60,000 more for contingencies. That would make \$200,000 in all, which would be a capital amply sufficient to cover all the expenses that I can see.

Q. What would the quantity of land required for producing the requisite number of beets be?—I can give a statement of that. I am afraid I should frighten you if I gave you an official statement which I made some months ago at the request of a gentleman who wished to form a Company in Quebec. I was asked what the sugar would cost to produce and what would be the returns.

Q. Is that statement printed?—No Sir. I told Mr. J. G. Ross, of Quebec, the gentleman in question, that, in my opinion, after the factory had been working two or three years, and we had brought from Europe the best men that we could get, who would take an interest in it and agree to work it on shares, I was convinced we could produce sugar here at the same price as it is produced in Germany. That is, of course, after two or three years' experience. He asked me how much it cost to produce sugar in Germany, and I told him that the net cost was from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on average years.

Q. For what standard?—For the standard you have before you (above No. 20.) that sugar is worth, I suppose, about twenty-five shillings per hundred weight in England. I think that sugar would be worth nine cents a pound on an average, here. There is no excise duty here, and there can be none until the year 1883 or 1884, and it is to be hoped that the Government will see the advantage of enabling the different Provinces to erect one factory as a test, and see whether we can produce sugar or not before the present system is changed. Here is the statement alluded to :—

TABLE showing profits from a Beet Sugar Factory working 110 tons of beets per diem,—supposing the sugar to cost five cents per pound and to sell at eight cents—with a paid-up capital of \$200,000.

Number of days worked.	Beets required in tons or acres.		Quantity and value of sugar obtained from beets producing respectively 8, 9 and 10 per cent. of sugar (refined).						Net profit and dividend to be obtained from—					
	No. of Tons.	Acres, at 15 tons per acre.	At 8 per cent.		At 9 per cent.		At 10 per cent.		8 per cent. of sugår.		9 per cent. of sugår.		10 per cent. of sugår.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Dividend.	Total.	Dividend.	Total.	Dividend.
			Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.
100	11,000	733	1,760,000	140,800	1,980,000	158,400	176,000	2,200,000	52,800	26.4	59,400	29.7	66,000	33.0
150	16,500	1,100	2,640,000	211,200	2,970,000	237,600	264,000	3,300,000	79,200	39.6	89,100	44.55	99,000	49.5
200	22,000	1,466	3,520,000	281,600	3,690,000	316,800	352,000	4,400,000	105,600	52.8	118,800	59.4	132,000	68.0

NOTE.—Refined sugar is manufactured in Europe, in the best managed factories, at a net cost of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, on an average (free from internal revenue taxes). In Canada such sugar sells wholesale at from nine cents upwards.

By Mr. Bain :—

Q. Is it essential to sink that much capital—to put all that machinery in operation? Could it not be done on a limited scale?—No, Sir. It would be best to put in that much capital; then one man would superintend a machine which would replace many hands, and thus a large quantity of sugar could be produced with economy, whilst, with a smaller capital, sugar might not be produced at a profit. It is a very complicated process.

Q. Then what you have told us is the result of European experience?—Yes, Sir. If you have the means to purchase improved machinery, where it would require fifty-six men under the old system, it would only require three or four to work now. In seven-eighths of the factories in France that proportionate number of men is still employed for the pressing of the beets; whilst, with improved machinery, the work is now done by three with the same labour.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. You spoke of the exhausting effect upon the soil in producing beet, in your evidence of yesterday?—I did. All good chemists say that sugar is given to the beet by atmospheric action, but the beets contain not only sugar but a great many minerals. If you do not return all those minerals to the ground it will be impoverished. On the other hand, when a factory is well conducted, nothing is lost, the land is greatly improved, and the pulp enables the farmer to fatten ten head of cattle where he could feed but one before. As I stated yesterday, they raised four hundred oxen in the district of Valenciennes. Ten years after the erection of the first factory in that limited district, they fed and fattened 10,000. A statement having been made in the French Legislature that, through beet culture, the land became so exhausted that it would not produce wheat, and that if this state of things continued they would have to import most of the wheat required for home consumption, an enquiry was ordered, and it was found that although they had put one-third of the whole land into beet cultivation, they yet produced double the quantity of wheat annually produced before.

Q. What would be the quantity of land required to supply a factory having a capacity of 120 tons daily?—The answer will be found partly in the statement given above. It would, however, depend upon the number of days that we could keep our factory at work. I have consulted the best authorities in Europe on that point. At first they were exceedingly shy of my statement that beets could be kept in Quebec until June. I know Ontario, to a certain extent, around Niagara especially, which is as warm a place as you have in Canada, beets could be kept just as well as in Quebec, until the 15th April, provided you had good root-houses well protected from atmospheric changes and thoroughly ventilated only at nights, when cool, and kept closed in the day-time. Colonel Rhodes took me into his root-house, at Quebec, last year, which was an exceptionally warm spring. This was on the 17th May, and the beets actually looked as well as beets which had been kept only ten days in the soils of Europe. The whole difficulty is in preventing crystallizable sugar from turning into grape sugar. I sent Mr. Walkhoff our official reports, and showed him the state of the weather all the year round, and pointed out that we had a climate much different from that of France or Germany. He admitted that our climate was exceptionally favourable to the long keeping of the beets. However, he advised us not to attempt making sugar later than April, until we have acquired such experience as may guide us surely.

By Mr. Lowe :—

Q. Have you any assurance that the farmers would grow the beets? The Redpath sugar refinery, in Montreal, intended to go into the beet-root sugar business, but they could not get the beets?—The Messrs. Redpath advertised, some twenty years ago, that they would pay \$4 a ton for beets brought into the factory, on the canal, in Montreal. No efforts had then been made to cultivate sugar beets; and it was a new thing to the farmers. Several statements were published at that time, and the German

authorities were cited, in which it was stated that ten tons of sugar-beets per acre were an average crop. Careful farmers around Montreal reasoned as follows: "It is very good of you to offer ten pounds for ten tons of beets delivered at your factory, but we can make twenty and twenty-five pounds out of every acre of green crops we produce for market, and sometimes fifty pounds; we are in no hurry to come to your place with the beets, driving for miles through the crowded streets of Montreal and pay tolls, for the sum you have offered." From Montreal it already takes three or four miles drive to reach the country, and it is quite well known that a factory must be supplied with beets within four or five miles, because, otherwise, the carting would be too expensive. Within a radius of ten miles in Germany, France or Belgium, there are sometimes as many as ten or twelve factories; or sometimes a *Fabrique centrale*, that is, a refinery with tubes going through the earth a distance of twenty or thirty miles. In connection with those pipes there are several pressing establishments, where the beets are pressed and the juice is pumped up to the factory. Although this invention only dates from 1869, it has taken such hold in France and Belgium, that the largest concerns in Europe are following that process. One of those factories has fourteen establishments where the beets are pressed in each to the same extent that an ordinary factory would press them.

Q. What guarantee have you that the farmers would give you a sufficient supply of beets?—There is the whole difficulty. Mr. James G. Ross in Quebec, has stated several times, that, if he could only secure the beets, he would erect a factory himself; and on being asked what profit there would be, I answered fifty per cent. He said "I do not think you are very far wrong, if you can get beets at \$4 a ton, with the understanding to return the pulp to the farmers."

By Mr. Davies :—

Q. That would not pay the farmers?—I beg pardon; that would pay them very highly. It would be from \$60 an acre, for fifteen tons, to \$100 for twenty-five tons and that after a crop of turnips. If they put a little artificial manure on their land, which need not cost them more than \$6, they could grow from fifteen to twenty tons, of beets to the acre. The experiment I mentioned yesterday, of five acres where twenty-five tons of weighed beets were produced to the acre, was made on ordinary cabbage land, not over well cultivated. It had been highly manured in 1875, and in 1877, without putting any more manure on whatever—artificial or otherwise—it produced twenty-five tons to the acre. But I must explain that those beets were sown with seed to the extent of twenty pounds to the acre. They were drilled on the flat as you sow wheat at fourteen inches between the drills. They were worked with some difficulty by means of a horse hoe, the distance between the beets averaging seven inches. If you calculate these distances and average one pound for each beet, you will find that twenty-five tons would be a small yield per acre, and they weigh, on an average, nearly two pounds apiece.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. Your theory is contrary to the generally accepted theory of producing roots?—Entirely. If you wish to produce beet root sugar you must have sugar beets. But if you want mangold wurtzel that is an entirely different thing. Farmers should understand that from the beginning, or it is ruin to the enterprise. The mode which has been so successful in Germany has been adopted even among the small farmers. They produced the best kind of beets and brought them to their own factory. Thus could beet sugar be produced at the lowest figure. I believe, that, unless we can start factories on that principle we shall likely meet with great difficulties. The system I would advise is that which is now being tried in St. Hyacinthe. The company was only organized fourteen days ago, and I was told by the President that he was sure of getting a thousand acres from farmers who would take \$100,000 in stock, that is \$100 for each acre of beets grown. He offers them very great inducements. The farmers will pay their stock in beets—\$25 annually in beets at \$4 per ton, the company only paying dividends or interest from the date they bring their

beets, and in proportion to what they have paid. The company supplies the seed gratuitously and returns the pulp. Those are the conditions on which the factory is to be established, and I shall be very much surprised if they do not obtain 2,000 acres of beets; but 1,000 acres will be sufficient for the first year, and, perhaps, for the second. The President informs me they will obtain a thousand acres in a fortnight's time. Then remains the question of finding \$100,000 of cash capital. The Government in Quebec grants \$70,000 in annual payments. They are sure of \$50,000 between this and a fortnight, and they have to count on public support to find the balance. If they cannot obtain the whole capital in the district I think they would have no difficulty in getting it outside. But they hope to get more than \$50,000 in the neighbourhood of the factory.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Would it be necessary, in order to encourage manufacturers to invest their capital, to promise that no excise duties would be levied for a term of years, and if so, for what term?—In 1873 the Dominion Government passed a resolution which was agreed to in the House by both parties, that no change would be made in the present tariff against the Canadian beet root sugar manufacturers for ten years. This leaves the Tariff in about *statu quo*, but if the Government decided to change it, they could give advantages in the same proportion as the Tariff might be changed. That is all that French capitalists asked, to erect factories in Canada.

Q. What term would this guarantee?—Ten years.

By Mr. Lowe:—

Q. From the starting of the factory?—That would be better. If it was ten years from the starting of the factory in each Province it would be a direct encouragement to all sections.

By the Chairman:—

Q. What effect would this branch of industry, if thoroughly developed, have upon immigration?—It would have this effect at first. For each factory you will require to bring at least ten families with some capital, as superintendents, who would take part of their payments in the net profits of the factory. Besides that, our farmers do not understand the thorough working of the sugar beets; we might offer inducements to agriculturists from France and Germany to come here. We could tell them beforehand all about the price of the land, and its fertility; that they could grow beets and work in the factory in the winter. I spent two years in Europe as an emigration agent, and I know that if things were represented in a proper light, we could induce hundreds of excellent farmers, who would be useful in the manufacture of beet root sugar, to come to Canada.

Q. In what part of Europe were you?—I went all over. I had a general commission to examine into emigration affairs in Great Britain and on the Continent.

Q. For the Province of Quebec?—I went to Europe first for that Province, and when I returned, the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa insisted so much, that I had to promise to go back for a few months more. I did so, and made a general report which was published in 1873. In Belgium I saw families living on three acres of land on an average. This land is worth \$1,000 an acre. The taxes are enormous, and those families are pretty hard pushed to get along. I think this class could be induced to come here. They used to say "The moment you tell us exactly what we can get for the produce of our land, and what are the prospects for labour, we will go to your country."

Q. This was in Germany and Belgium, I suppose?—Yes; and this class is the very best that we can have. I have seen them work for one franc a day in their own country rather than remain idle.

Q. There is one point I should like to have understood, that is with regard to the immunity from taxation. Do I understand that it should apply to all factories, or only to the first?—That is a question for the Government to decide. Supposing that in ten years we established sugar manufacturing to the extent of \$10,000,000 a year. That is nearly an impossible thing, but supposing it did happen, what would be the result? We could have kept in the country \$10,000,000, most of which is annually exported, and we would be producing raw material and making the country richer by that amount. Then there would be additional benefits from the improved system of farming and from the additional number of cattle which would be fattened by this trade. Those would probably amount to \$10,000,000 more, and, therefore, we would be producing \$20,000,000 which we are not producing now; and the money must necessarily go into trade and bring from 15 to 20 per cent. to the Government in another way. But that supposes an extraordinary development of this sugar producing industry. It is equivalent to erecting sixty factories in ten years, which would be impossible. But supposing it did, what would we have to do to get additional revenue? We could increase the duty on foreign sugar, and put an excise duty on our own production which might give a return of two and a half millions per annum as we have now. That is what they did in Europe. The duty on imported sugar in Germany, Austria and Russia is still a great deal higher than the excise duty. I think about 25 per cent.

Q. But is the demand for the exemption of one factory or of all the factories?—It may be merely for one test factory now, for the whole of Canada. But that would not be fair to the different Provinces. If we, in Quebec, should erect one factory, the question would be asked. “Why should not Ontario have one with equal privileges?”

Q. Would it not be better to have one in each Province?—Yes, Sir, I think it would. If you take my argument as a good one; the country would be getting richer through this and the revenue need not be altered.

Q. I understood you to say that you had acted in the capacity of emigration agent. What would you advise with a view to attracting the agricultural classes to this country?—As far as I remember, my report on this subject was to this effect: In Great Britain the different lines of transport to Canada and the United States, which make it a business to bring emigrants here, are so active that we can count their agents by thousands. Each agent is anxious, in order to secure commissions, to put before the public all the information he can, and, of course, as he advertises, he has great influence with the local journals, and whenever he has an article which is interesting to the local population, he can get the editor to publish it for nothing. The only difficulty would be, therefore, in preventing a great many dishonest agents acting for Canada. You might thus select hundreds of agents in Europe, for the mere honorary title of emigration agent for the Dominion Government of Canada, who would not cost the Government a single cent. The only cost would be that of making sure on the spot that they were honest men, and would not send out a class of persons we do not want. If they did so, the removal of their honorary title of Dominion emigration agent would be a severe punishment to them; and you can ask Mr. Bossange, of Paris, and Mr. Berns, of Antwerp, whom I got appointed on that system, if they are anxious to lose that title. But you would want two or three special agents. I should say three in Great Britain, one for England, one for Ireland, and one for Scotland. The duty of those special agents would be to go round among the agents of the steamship lines and select men to act as Dominion Government agents, such men of honesty and respectability, that you may safely give them the honorary title of Canadian emigration agent. The special agents would keep those men supplied with information concerning Canada, which should be printed and sent to each country according to the wants of that country. That would be the principal duty, as far as I can understand it, of our own special agents; they would

superintend those unpaid agents, and keep them posted. Then I think it would be necessary to publish now and then, once in three months or oftener, a paper containing entirely Canadian affairs, and supply copies for distribution. I think if you adopted this plan, you would then have more immigrants than you want.

Q. But would that system reach the agricultural classes?—Yes; that would be the mode of reaching them, because those steamship agents are to be found everywhere, and they would keep the population well-informed on Canadian affairs. Then the second mode for attracting immigration would be by introducing agricultural improvements into the country. Perhaps you will allow me to suggest something which is going through my mind. In France, and on the continent, about 70 per cent. of all the alcohol which is manufactured, is made from roots—from sugar-beets principally, and from potatoes. When you have improved an acre of ground, and grown roots for the alcohol, you can produce wheat on that ground where you could not produce it before, besides fattening large quantities of stock from the refuse. But you not only improve the land in that way, but you can give employment to hundreds of hands during the winter, on that principle. The Governments of Europe find that a convenient way of getting large revenue returns, whilst improving vastly their agricultural resources. But you must remember that those agricultural distilleries do not all produce the marketable article. They often produce a raw article, which is of no use to any body as a beverage. It cannot be drunk. It must go to the rectifier's, and there the Government has its employés and collects its revenue. The machinery for distillation and rectifying, now in use in Canada, would merely require a little change, in order to work with roots instead of grain. I understand, from good authority, that all the implements used in making whiskey from corn can be used in the production of whiskey from roots; there is only some slight difference in the process. Since that system has been introduced in France and Germany, the production of alcohol from grain has been decreasing, and the production from roots has been increasing annually in the same proportion. I am under the impression that a great deal of the grain used in the manufacture of alcohol in Canada is imported, therefore the Canadian farmers get no benefit from the trade. Now, this would be changed, if what I have suggested were acted upon. No money for corn would go out of the country, and the land would be improving all the while; we could then produce our own supply of wheat, from the improved system of cultivation, instead of importing so much of that also.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Could you suggest anything with reference to the accommodation on board the vessels that bring over the immigrants?—I have not made the matter a subject of special investigation; but I can only say, with reference to the arrangements on board the steamers of the Allan line they were extremely satisfactory and I heard no complaint whatever. I have no personal experience of the other lines, but so far as my experience with the immigration agents of Quebec is concerned, I never heard any complaints as to the other lines either.

THE TIMBER INTERESTS.

EVIDENCE OF MR. STEWART THAYNE.

TUESDAY, 16th April, 1878.

The *Chairman* stated that several members of the Committee had expressed the desire to obtain information respecting the condition of the forests of the country, and the extent, value, and prospects of the lumber trade. He (the *Chairman*) felt that the actual position of the timber supply of the Dominion, was a subject of the utmost importance, and one that deserved the special attention of the Committee. It involved not merely the prosperity of the greatest of the manufacturing industries

of the country, and the main staple of its foreign commerce, but exercised also, a controlling influence in regulating the extent of future settlements, inasmuch as the forests tempered the climate by rendering it more equable, maintained the regular flow in rivers, by preventing inundations, and furnished new settlements with the cheapest building material and fuel. There was a gentleman in attendance who had spent many years in studying the various bearings of this question, and who had consented to be examined before the Committee.

Mr. Stewart Thayne, having been introduced to the meeting, stated that he was an English Journalist of some years standing, and that during the last five years he had been engaged on papers representing the lumber interest. He then proceeded to give the following evidence:—

By the Chairman:—

Q. Are you acquainted with the timber trade of Great Britain, its extent, and its sources of supply?—I have been specially engaged in collecting information concerning this trade for a number of years.

Q. How long have you been in Canada?—Two years and six months.

Q. During your stay in this country have you made yourself familiar with its timber resources, and of their value to Great Britain as a source of supply?—I have devoted my attention exclusively to this subject since my arrival in Canada.

Q. What advantages, in your opinion, does Great Britain derive from the Canadian supply of timber?—They are numerous. The principal, I should set down as follows:—1st. The best quality of Canadian pine is the most valued of the soft woods used in the United Kingdom. 2. The dimensions of the soft woods shipped from Canada are larger than those that can be procured from the timber-producing countries of Europe. 3. The Colonial supply maintains a healthy competition in the trade, decidedly favourable to the interests of the British consumers. 4. This trade affords employment for a large amount of British and Colonial tonnage.

Q. What kinds of woods produced in the Dominion are exported to Great Britain and other countries?—Among hard-woods, oak, elm, ash, birch &c., and soft-woods, pine, white and red, and spruce.

Q. Are our products of the present day equal to those of former years?—Not in the same proportion. Thus, as regards size, it was quite usual for the square timber, shipped from the St. Lawrence about thirty years ago, to average from 70 to 75 cubic feet per log, whereas, at the present day, the average of the seasons's log crop does not range beyond 55 cubic feet. Then, in regard to quality, it was no unusual thing at the period just referred to for the pine rafts to yield from 70 to 80 per cent. of first quality of wood. I think it would be within the mark to state that the pine at present sent to the Quebec market does not furnish 20 per cent. of first quality. About two years ago I took the trouble to ascertain the qualities of the stock wintering at Quebec, and the estimate, I then found, was lower than the one just quoted; indeed, the deals, in my opinion, did not show 15 per cent. Perhaps, however, some slight allowance should be made for the fact that this stock was that which was left after the season's shipments.

By Mr Cockburn:—

Q. All the first quality goes down the St. Lawrence, having passed through the lakes?—The quantity that passes through the lakes is comparatively small; and I am not of opinion that it is all of the first quality.

By the Chairman:—

Q. What is the value of our exports of wood goods to Great Britain?—The British Board of Trade Returns estimate the value of the Canadian wood imported during the year 1877 at something like \$26,000,000.

Q. What proportion in value and quantity does the import of wood goods from Canada to Great Britain bear to the imports of similar goods from all other countries?—The total imports of hewn timber during last year amounted to

103 980,650 cubic feet, of which quantity British North America furnished 24,286,000 cubic feet, or a little less, therefore, than one-fourth [Mr. White, Renfrew: "You speak of all kinds of timber]. Yes; every description of wood not sawn or split. Of sawn wood there was imported during the same period, 228,637,400 feet of which the Dominion supplied 62,810,600 cubic feet. So that in rough numbers it may be said that Canada supplied the United Kingdom with one-fourth of its timber imports. The total estimated value of these imports, exclusive of furniture woods, is set down at £19,705,447, and the value of the Canadian goods at £5,500,000 sterling. It may be gathered from these figures that a higher value is given to the Canadian produce than to that received from other countries.

Q. How does the present timber trade of Canada with Great Britain compare with that of say 30 or 40 years ago?—There is a very great difference in the proportion which the Canadian imports bear to the general trade. For instance in the year 1831 the total importation of hewn wood into Great Britain amounted to 28,109,950 cubic feet, and of this quantity, 20,943,950 cubic feet were sent from British North America. In 1832, 1833, 1834, indeed up to 1840, Canadian shipments held their position; the total quantity imported by Great Britain is gradually increasing, but the exports from this country do not bear the same ratio to the general trade. Thus, in the latter year, the total importation of hewn wood reached 40,858,150 cubic feet. Canada contributing 32,497,650 cubic feet.

By Mr. White:—

Q. We are to understand that the square timber trade of Canada held its position in the English market up to 1840?—Yes; up to the change in the tariff during Sir Robert Peel's Administration. The immediate result of the reduction of the duty on foreign wood was to increase the importation of the latter very considerably during the years 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848. During these years the exports from Canada increased also, but not in the same ratio as the foreign. In 1850 the figures representing the then volume of trade are as follows: Total imports of hewn wood, 43,408,950 cubic feet—from Canada, 30,901,950 cubic feet; sawn wood, total, 39,708,900 cubic feet; from Canada, 21,740,900 cubic feet.

Q. You say Canada, in your last answer? What do you mean or include by that word?—British North America. The following table shows the expansion of the trade since 1850:—

HEWN WOOD.	SAWN WOOD.
1872.	1872.
Total imports, 89,131,650 cubic feet.....	154,167,450 cubic feet.
From B. N. America, 22,174,200 cubic feet...	39,414,400 " "
1873.	1873.
Total Imports, 103,569,500 cubic feet.....	170,786,150 " "
From B. N. America, 18,293,750 cubic feet...	47,717,800 " "
1874.	1874.
Total imports, 122,369,700 cubic feet.....	190,262,350 " "
From B. N. America, 23,818,750 cubic feet...	53,809,400 " "
1875.	1875.
Total imports, 84,396,950 cubic feet.....	164,891,500 " "
From B. N. America, 16,843,350 cubic feet...	47,661,400 " "
1876.	1876.
Total imports, 107,914,750 cubic feet.....	205,130,900 " "
From B. N. America, 23,527,450 cubic feet...	55,367,350 " "
1877.	1877.
Total imports, 103,980,650 cubic feet.....	228,637,400 " "
From B. N. America, 24,286,000 cubic feet...	62,810,600 " "

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. From what country did this large increase come?—All the timber-producing countries of Europe have participated in furnishing these immense supplies of wood, but the most notable increase apparent, during the past few years, has taken place in the quantities of pitch pine imported.

Q. From the Southern States this pitch pine came?—Yes. A few years back the demand for this wood, in England, was limited, being used only for a few special purposes. Immense quantities have been shipped to Europe during the last few years, and having been sent on speculation it was sold frequently at very low prices, in some cases at rates that did not cover the freight and expenses, hence it has been introduced into many districts where it was formerly unknown, and competes with the lower grades of Canadian pine, but more particularly with the red pine.

By Mr. Perry :—

Q. Are there any statistics showing the quantity and quality of the imports into England from Sweden with which the Canadian supplies have to compete?—Sweden and Norway supplied the United Kingdom with from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 cubic feet of hewn wood during the last few years more than Canada. But a very large proportion of the goods under this heading consists of pit-props, spars and other small wood of little value. In the matter of sawn wood those countries furnish Great Britain with some 20 or 25,000,000 cubic feet more than the Dominion. The best Swedish deals do not compete with the best quality of Canadian pine, but find a readier sale than the second and third qualities of the latter.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Is this trade of much value to the shipping interest of Canada and Great Britain?—It must be of great value. I have no means of ascertaining the exact number and tonnage of the vessels engaged in this trade during the last few years, but the quantities of timber shipped to the British Islands alone must require a carrying capacity of something like 1,500,000 tons. The timber carrying of Europe is almost exclusively confined to foreign bottoms, and though these latter figure largely also in the colonial trade still British shipping finds in it a source of profit, particularly since the construction of so many new iron vessels has deprived the wooden ones of the carriage of much valuable freight over long sea voyages. Another advantage the shipping interest derives from this trade is the fact that the vessels can be employed in it for a longer period than in almost any other.

Q. Is there any timber imported into Great Britain that can compete with the best quality of Canadian yellow pine?—As a matter of fact, there is no other soft wood imported there that finds more favour or that can command a higher price than your first quality pine.

Q. Is the consumption of timber in Great Britain increasing or diminishing?—Well, I think the figures I have quoted prove that the consumption has increased at a rapid rate. In 1831 the import of hewn timber amounted to 28,000,000 cubic feet, while in 1877 it exceeded 100,000,000 cubic feet. The increase in the import of sawn wood is still more extraordinary.

By Mr. McNab :—

Q. It increased from 28,000,000 to 100,000,000 cubic feet?—Yes; the trade has never ceased to expand. No doubt the annual returns show occasionally very serious reductions in the quantities imported. The timber trade has experienced seasons of depression, but they have always followed periods of inflation. Such vicissitudes are inevitable in any branch of commerce where the speculative element has full play. The averages for any given series of years prove, however, that the consumption has advanced with remarkable regularity.

By the Chairman:—

Q. For what purposes are Canadian woods used in England?—The common pine and spruce are used for general purposes, but the best quality of pine is now extensively employed in the finishing work of the higher class of dwelling-houses. This wood also, when very clean and soft, commands a high price among engineers, metal founders, &c.

By Mr. White:—

Q. What advantages does it possess over other woods for these latter purposes?—It is easy to obtain a remarkably smooth surface, and the wood is susceptible of being worked to the highest degree of finish, and to the finest edge, without the risk of chipping or breaking like other woods.

Q. It is then very useful to moulders?—Yes; I understand that the quantity purchased by them for their purposes is very considerable.

Q. You spoke of this pine being used in the best houses for finishing purposes. Do you think that it is more in favour than other kinds of wood for such work?—Judging from its frequent appearance in architect's specifications, I should consider it a favourite wood with the profession, but its merits are so transparent, that I do not consider this surprising. No doubt, very strong prejudices existed against Canadian wood in England at one time. A constructor of the Royal Navy stated before a Parliamentary Committee, that a ship constructed of colonial timber could not be depended on for more than twelve months, on account of its partiality to the dry rot. Builders came forward on the same occasion to allege that a house having a covered beam of Canadian pine was dangerous to human life, because it might cave in at any moment, while there were some who did not hesitate to maintain that a building containing any portion of this despised wood would speedily become uninhabitable, owing to its tendency to breed bugs. One gentleman who boasted of his experience, said that the pine in its native woods harboured myriads of these insects; that they might be seen swarming the logs at Quebec; that they infested the ships that brought this kind of timber to Europe; and, finally, thronged the wood yards of Liverpool. (Laughter.)

By Mr. Cockburn:—

Q. What is the quantity of first quality white pine now in Quebec compared with that of former years?—I saw only a small proportion of the stock that could be considered first quality, and should imagine, therefore, that it must be much less than in former years.

Q. What do you mean by quality—quality in size or in the nature of the wood?—I do not judge of quality by size. I go by the texture of the wood.

*Mr. Cockburn:—*I must join issue with you on this point, as the quality we are getting now is very fine. In fact I believe that the soft pine now is of better quality than that formerly dealt with. The pine growing in the free grant lands, or in northern Ontario, meets with very ready sale. The quality is found by experience to be very fine. At one time it was supposed to be very inferior, but, happily, experience has shown it is of a very superior quality, although not so large. Though smaller, it can take its place beside the larger Michigan pine.

*Mr. White said on this point:—*A few years ago the difference between first quality and fair average was very little, in money not more than three pence a foot; now it is more than five pence a foot. Formerly they looked for large logs, now they do not care so much about size if they get good quality, and small size if of good quality would sell at much better prices than larger logs if of inferior quality. (Expressions of Assent.)

By Mr. McCraney:—

Q. Why has the importation of timber into England from this country fallen off—is it that the quality is not so good, or that we cannot produce it so cheaply?—I

imagine that the reason why the export of square timber from Canada has not kept pace with the home demand, is your inability to supply the description of it that is most particularly wanted. I think also that your profits have diminished because so much of your timber is of poor quality.

By Mr. White:—

Q. Then you consider that there is a sufficient market for all the pine of first quality that we can produce in this country?—Yes; I think it safe to contend that the reason why more of your best pine is not purchased is that it cannot be had, and I fear that your power of producing it is not likely to flood the home markets.

*Mr. Cockburn:—*Large pines come from Michigan—up to 22 inches. We get good pines from our Laurentian range region in Ontario of a size that only goes to 18 or 19 inches, strong and clean, which sells as fast or faster than the Michigan, though smaller.

*Mr. White:—*The texture of Canadian wood is not so open as the American—it is closer in grain. But you should bear in mind that these woods, although competing favourably with Michigan timber of the present day, do not compare with the larger timber we used to produce some years ago; we produced as good a quality of a larger size fifteen years back.

By Mr Cockburn:—

Q. The fact I want to bring out or desire information upon is this: Our own timber, though not of the size of a few years ago, which is being disposed of now, is of pretty good quality?—No doubt there is still some excellent timber in Canada. What I have been attempting to explain is that, however good the produce of certain sections of the country may be, or however well some portion of the present supply may compare with that of former years, still the total quantity of such wood brought to market is small when compared with that of former years, perhaps not one-fifth of a season's manufacture.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Are you engaged in preparing a work on the forest resources and lumber trade of this country?—Yes; I have been collecting information and statistics for the purpose during the last two years.

Q. Can you give the Committee an outline of the subject-matter of the proposed work?—To be as brief as possible, I will give the heads of the six sections into which the volume will be divided: 1st. Origin and Growth of the Timber Trade between Canada and the United Kingdom, 2nd. Development of the Trade in Canada; 3rd. The Forests of Canada and their Produce; 4th. Process of Manufacture in the Woods; 5th. Process of Manufacture in the Mills; 6th. The Lumber Markets and Shipping Ports. I wish to show the past and present conditions of the timber lands along with the past and present condition of the Lumber Trade, so that the manufacturer, shipper and dealer may have, within reach, information affecting their interests.

Q. Can you form an estimate of how long the present supply of timber is likely to last, supposing the present consumption, exportation and waste continues?—I should not like to commit myself to a definite opinion on such a subject. 1st. Because I cannot find any data sufficiently reliable to guide me to a safe conclusion on so important a matter; 2nd. Any calculation that would ignore the quantity of young timber standing in the woods, but which may become available in the course of twenty or thirty years, would rest on an unsound basis; and 3rd. Because there are so many sections of timber-producing land in these Provinces, which, though not extensive when considered separately, still form in the aggregate no mean source of supply, and which, though now lost sight of, would soon be opened up, provided a profitable demand should spring up. Having made this statement to show why I decline to draw any hard and fast line as to the extent of the supply, I feel bound to say that every test I have applied to ascertain the quantity of merchantable timber

actually standing in any section of the country has convinced me that the resources available are much smaller than public opinion supposes them, particularly of those woods adapted to the export trade.

In reply to a member :—

The witness said :—No doubt the duration of the timber supply of the United States is a point of much interest to this country. Any interruption of the supplies now drawn by the Eastern States from the West, would at once compel the former to resort to your markets. Under such circumstances it is easy to foresee that Canadian lumbermen would seek an outlet nearer home for their produce. It would, moreover, be easy for the New England dealer to compete with the English buyer, burdened, as the latter will always be, by a heavy ocean freight.

By the Chairman :—

Q. What are the principal lumbering districts of the Dominion?—We happen to be in the centre of the principal lumbering district of the Dominion. So far as the export lumber trade is concerned, the Ottawa Valley is by far the most productive source. The area drained by the Ottawa and its tributaries covers about 8,000 square miles. Over four-fifths of the square white pine shipped to the United Kingdom is manufactured in this valley,

The *Chairman* :—I think altogether, the average area of timber lands in the Dominion is about 280,000 square miles. The rivers Saguenay and St. Maurice drain large regions extensively timbered.

By Mr. Hagar :

Q. Do you know anything of the quality of the timber on the Western slope of the Dominion—the Pacific slope?

The *Chairman* :—I have not estimated that region in my statement of the timbered tracts which have been given, as covering 287,000 square miles.

The *Witness* :—I may say that Great Britain imports masts and spars from Puget Sound, and I have seen some splendid pine boards from British Columbia in the workshops of furniture manufactories in London; but the cost of freight will effectually preclude importation from that quarter on a large scale. There is not sufficient freight outward to occupy a small fleet, and the journey is too long and costly to entice vessels merely for a return cargo.

By Mr. White :—

Q. Does France import much soft wood?—During the five years preceding the late war she imported from 30 to 35 millions' worth, annually.

Q. A very small proportion of those imports is obtained from this country?—Very small, indeed; a few cargoes of spruce and red pine. The French do not seem to value the white pine. This may arise from the fact that the native hardwoods are used very extensively in household construction.

By the Chairman :—

Q. The wood work of the principal public buildings is such wood as oak?—Yes; and in the best class of private houses.

By Mr. Cockburn :—

Q. Is birch used largely in England?—Yes; there is a very fair quantity that enters into consumption. The Maritime Provinces send pretty large shipments.

Q. This is a very important matter to some parts of the country, as birch is largely produced in some parts of the newer portions. There is an immense quantity of birch between here and Lake Huron?—I am of opinion that every species of timber should be carefully preserved. In many parts of Ontario the hard woods have been wantonly destroyed, where, at present, they would be of great value for local purposes.

By the Chairman :—

Q. How many men are employed in the manufacture of lumber; in the woods, in the mills and in transporting the timber and lumber to market?—I have made some notes on the subject; but, unfortunately, I have not got them by me, and cannot, therefore, give a direct answer to your question. It has been computed that the lumber trade of the Ottawa Valley alone affords employment to upwards of 25,000 men.

By Mr McCraney :—

Q. How long will the supply of timber in the north of Europe last?—I regret that it is not in my power to answer satisfactorily such a question. I might hazard a conjecture; but I prefer to deal with well-established facts. Russia is credited with a large forest area that might be made available by railroad. Austria, likewise, possesses some magnificent forests in the centre of Europe, which can only be reached by similar means. Whether so bulky an article as timber can bear the expense which such a means of transport in Europe would involve, can only be decided by experience. As for the Baltic provinces that furnish timber, they all use more annually than the annual growth of their forests would warrant—in fact, are living on their capital. How long the process can be carried on, is one of those questions which cannot be settled without careful examination. It is true that the European Governments are beginning to show a great deal of interest in protecting the forests; but this newly-awakened feeling does not owe its existence entirely through any desire to promote the exportation of timber products, but rather to the fact that they are alarmed at the injuries sustained by the arable land, consequent on stripping the hills and river banks of their wood.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Do lumbermen, as a rule, under the present system of leasing limits, waste valuable timber by selecting the best logs and allowing a large portion of the tree to rot in the woods?—I believe such practices were pretty general formerly; but at present the tenure of the limits is looked upon as so secure that no apprehension of arbitrary interference with their rights, on the part of the Government, seems to be entertained. There is, of course, great waste caused by the manufacture of square timber, as one-fourth of the best part of the tree has to be left in the woods in the shape of chips.

Q. Does the system of imposing dues encourage the lumbermen to take large logs, on which there is greater profit, and encourage improvident waste?—I am not aware that, under the present system, the lumberman has any inducement to waste the timber. There was a time, however, when there was a sort of premium paid to him for cutting only the largest size of timber, because he had as heavy a due on the smallest stick he brought out, as on the largest.

By Mr. White :—

Q. That was the time when the dues were computed at so much a stick; red pine at 30 feet average, and white at 70 feet, and the object of the lumbermen was, consequently to cut sticks as large as he could?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Would you consider it advisable that some means should be devised whereby large tracts of lands unfit for cultivation and denuded of timber should be replanted or reserved if still retaining young timber?—It is difficult to understand how some steps in this direction have not been taken. In the provinces of Ontario and Quebec the Local Governments derive a handsome revenue from the timber lands, and yet they seem to regard their disappearance with perfect indifference. Every tree that is felled contributes to their exchequers, still millions have been destroyed by fire without exciting the least effort to prevent such wholesale destruction. These provinces are spoken of as the future home of millions of people, and yet there is no foresight displayed in reserving for their use such indispensable necessities as cheap

building material and fuel. In these two provinces there exists an immense area that will never be fit for settlement, but, which, if judiciously managed, would place Canada in the front rank as a timber-producing country, thereby affording constant employment to a large section of the population, and supporting both commercial and shipping interests. To attain these results it is neither necessary to injure or disturb such vested rights as have been acquired, nor to adopt very extraordinary or costly expedients. Either to leave such lands for long terms on condition of keeping up the growth and restricting the cut according to the growth and species of timber on the limit, or by resuming possession of those lands which have been cleared of their pine, and placing them under the charge of practical foresters, replace the pine by essences that would repay the cost of culture. I am aware that the mere mention of forest-culture seems something far-fetched and impracticable to Canadian ears, but that does not alter the fact that of all descriptions of cultivation it is the most profitable. When, further, in a country like this, it becomes a question of utilizing a territory not adapted to any other purpose, and which otherwise must remain barren and unproductive, there should be no hesitation respecting the course to be pursued. It is no doubt, very unfortunate that a line of policy which is calculated to stir up some grumbling and opposition, and of which the advantages can scarcely be fully appreciated for one or two generations, is not likely to enlist the sympathy of politicians, but this very reason should decide a patriotic statesman to undertake it with determination.

By Mr. Galbraith:—

Q. In what way can white pine be replaced?—I think that white pine, valuable a wood as it is, would scarcely pay to cultivate. By preserving the young trees it may still last for a number of years, particularly as there is not much likelihood that the soil which it occupies will be required for other purposes.

By Mr. Cockburn:—

Q. Pine is of too slow growth?—Yes; I believe that it requires something near 150 years to attain maturity. While on the subject, I may add that of late years, experiments made in various countries having widely different climates, have established the fact that trees may be successfully grown in regions far removed from their original *habitat*, and can already compare favorably with those of mature growth. There is, therefore, no reason why similar results should not be attained in this country.

By Mr. Thompson (British Columbia):—

Q. The eucalyptus, an Australian gum tree, has been successfully imported into California, I would like to know whether it would stand our climate?—I have read that plantations of this tree have thriven remarkably well in the south of France, in Algeria, Hindostan and California. A few specimens have been planted in England, and some of them have survived the hardships of several winters. From this I infer that the tree might succeed in certain parts of British Columbia, but I fear it could not stand the severity of the winter in this section of the Dominion.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Would you recommend the appointment of competent inspectors of forests who could report on the timber in the districts assigned to them, and enforce the laws affecting the prevention of forest fires?—The appointment of such a staff would supply one of the most urgent needs of the country—the prevention of forest fires. If it were generally understood that the *lowest* estimate of the average annual loss through the forest fires places it at \$5,000,000 in the Ottawa Valley alone, it appears some that public opinion would soon interfere to prevent such a fearful waste of the national wealth—for it should be remembered that in the great majority of cases these fires originate in causes that could be easily controlled. But that the country should derive the fullest benefit from the services of such a corps it is necessary that these inspectors should be practical foresters of high education and ample experience.

in the best training schools of Europe. It would be comparatively easy to secure the services of such a class, who, when once established in the country, could train their assistants. Officers of this stamp would, in the course of a few years, be in a position to furnish the Governments employing them with such information as would render the inauguration of a sound forest policy comparatively easy. It may be objected that this plan would involve considerable expense, but what would the heaviest outlay under this head amount to after all but an infinitesimal premium of insurance against the average annual loss sustained through these fires, leaving all other considerations out of sight.

Q. Do you think it would be arbitrary on the part of a Government to make it imperative upon the settlers to plant a certain number of trees on their homesteads?—I would consider such a provision one suggested by ordinary prudence. In the treeless districts these plantations would ensure a continual supply of fuel, and afford shelter to the land. And here, again, the necessity of practical foresters in a district makes itself apparent. In order that the settler may derive the fullest benefit of such woodlands, the trees should be planted in positions where they would be of real service to the arable land. I would go even further, in suggesting that where new town lands were laid out for settlement, the position to be occupied by the plantations should be selected in such manner as to afford protection to the more exposed districts. The new comer should also be advised as to the description of timber best adapted to the soil, &c.

By Mr. White:—

Q. You spoke of the difficulty of growing white pine so as to maintain a constant supply; but I think I understood you to say that spruce was very quick of growth. Would it not, therefore, be an advantage to replant this section of the country, or, say for instance, New Brunswick, and the country drained by the Lower St. Lawrence. Those districts being specially adapted for spruce growing, would it not be advantageous to have those sections replanted?—Most decidedly. I imagine, however, that it would be only in rare instances where it would be necessary to incur the expense of planting; regulations providing for the proper protection of the young trees would answer the purpose in view. At the same time the Government should offer inducements either to farmers or limit holders to devote a small portion of their lands to the cultivation of both native and foreign trees, and ascertain, from time to time, the rate of growth, &c. The Government should provide either the seeds or saplings upon which the experiments were to be made.

*Mr. Ferris:—*In the spruce country, by ten or fifteen years, you would get quite a good crop; but it would take a long time to grow trees from the seed. When 8 or 10 inches in diameter, let them stand ten or fifteen years, and they will yield good cutting timber.

By Mr. White:—

Q. Spruce is largely used in England?—Yes; very large quantities of it enter into consumption. The Maritime Provinces, the Gulf Ports, and the Lower St. Lawrence ship a very considerable amount. Norway is the principal source of the European supply of this wood, but it is of very small size, battens $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and boards as narrow as 5 inches.

Q. A considerable portion of the trade between the North of Europe and Great Britain is in the shape of manufactured goods, flooring boards, window sashes, doors, mouldings, frames, etc.?—A large quantity of such goods is imported.

Q. In your opinion, could a trade of that kind be successfully carried on by this country?—There are many obstacles in the way. In the first place the manufactured goods imported from the North of Europe are used principally in the construction of the inferior class of houses, and of factories, warehouses, etc. These manufactures are cheap, orders for them can be speedily executed and can be forwarded with despatch at a moderate rate of freight, to all the principal ports of Great Britain; such as are consigned for sale are also sold at very low prices, labour being cheap

in those countries, and the mills close to the seaboard. On the other hand, the builders of first-class houses in which Canadian pine is probably used, have their orders carried out under their own supervision, and were it otherwise the time necessary to forward orders, the delay that might attend their expedition to any but one or two ports, and, above all, the short season of open navigation, are so many obstacles in the path of the Canadian manufacturer. I might have added to the foregoing, that English dwellings of the best class are not constructed with so much uniformity of style as they are on this side of the Atlantic. An enterprising firm might, no doubt, surmount some of these difficulties by establishing a depot for the sale of his goods and forwarding a plentiful supply of stock during the summer season, or, better still, appoint as agents in Europe firms of high standing in the trade likely to be able to dispose of large consignments. But to succeed it would be necessary to possess enterprise, capital, and an intimate acquaintance with the details of English building operations.

By Mr. Cockburn :—

Q. What about hemlock?—It is probable that when pine becomes more scarce and costly it will come into demand. I am sure that if its peculiar qualities were as well known in Europe as in the United States it would be generally used there, also for the flooring of large warehouses, particularly where grain is stored.

Q. There is a great quantity cut down for the bark?—Yes. I understand that the trees stripped in the Eastern Townships have proved destructive to an enormous amount of timber.

By Mr. White :—

Q. What precautions are taken in Europe to prevent fires?—The forests in Europe are not in such unbroken stretches as they are here. Except in parts of Russia and the north of Sweden there are numerous villages scattered through them. Most of the inhabitants of those villages are employed in the forests, either as charcoal-burners or otherwise. Every forest of any extent has its regular staff of officers and rangers whose special duty it is to watch over its safety. Open spaces and broad belts of cleared land are kept up on purpose to prevent fire from spreading. The ground is not encumbered with such a quantity of *débris* as is usual in this country. I find there are no inexperienced settlers, no reckless workmen, and no careless hunters, at hand to court the ravages of this destructive element. The people employed in the forests are interested in their preservation, and stringent police regulations control all others. Of course, notwithstanding all these precautions, fires do occur occasionally, but of late years they are becoming more rare and on a smaller scale.

By Mr. Lowe :—

Q. Does not lightning cause fire sometimes?—Yes, occasionally.

*Mr. White :—*My opinion is that very few of our fires are caused by lightning; it is almost invariably accompanied by heavy rain storms, and if a fire should occur from lightning, the rain would almost invariably put it out. I have never been able to trace fires to lightning; I have been able to trace them, however, to almost every other cause.

*The Witness :—*In the inquiries which I have made regarding this subject, I found that at least two great fires in the Ottawa Valley have been traced to lightning, but they occurred some time ago.

By Mr. Lowe :—

Q. There is one other point on which a question might be asked with regard to the effect upon the climate, consequent upon the denudation of the forests. Has our climate already appreciably changed from that cause, or is it in process of change?—I have endeavoured to obtain information on this point, but without results that would enable me to form a definite opinion. Unfortunately, such

meteorological observations as have been registered, were made at points too far removed from the influence of forests to be able to denote any but the most trivial changes during the comparatively short period that the subject has received attention. These observations, to be of real use for the purpose referred to, should be made at many points scattered over a wide area. It may be of interest to Canadians to know that the reports issued by the United States Government prove that a most notable change has taken place in the climate of the New England States and of the States of New York and New Jersey since the depletion of the forests.

Q. We have had in this district for the last few years very dry seasons just before reaping time—almost unusually so—the question is, have these droughts been caused by the clearings in the forests?—There can be little doubt that the clearings made by the settlers, and more particularly by the forest fires, must already begin to exercise a certain amount of influence on the climate of this portion of the Ottawa Valley. Still, the total absence of any observations at or above this point render it impossible to express any opinion on the subject. As the matter is one having an important bearing on the future of the agricultural interest throughout the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, it appears to me that the Department should lose no time in collecting *data* on the subject. This, I consider, might easily be effected by enlisting the services, at various points, either of clergymen, medical men, surveyors or others, who, if provided with approved instruments, would co-operate willingly in such a work at very small expense to the Government. The immediate result of such observations may not be apparent, but their ultimate value cannot be too strongly insisted upon, as it will be necessary to possess the records of many years before satisfactory deductions can be drawn from them.

Mr. McCraney:—In Western Ontario, that is much further west than Ottawa, there appears a great change in our climate. I do not pretend to know the cause, but scientific men say it is the cutting away of our forests. I can recollect when we had no such droughts as we have now.

By Mr. Lowe:—

Q. There is one further point with reference to tree planting on the prairies—what effect would it be likely to have on the climate there?—In the various accounts I have read of the prairie lands of the North-West, I find frequent mention of the sudden changes of temperature. Severe frosts occur sometimes after the crops have been sown, and again before they have been reaped, or the temperature of the night is often much lower than that of the day. Then these plains are exposed to violent tempests, through the cold currents of the Arctic regions coming into contact with the heated ones of the plains. To ameliorate a climate presenting such contrasts, there is only one method—that of planting wherever the nature of soil will permit it, and forming the first settlements under the shelter of these plantations.

Q. This matter is one of very great importance to us in relation to our Western country?—So great, in my opinion, that upon its solution depends whether that region will realize the sanguine anticipations now entertained of its being able to support an immense population, or whether, after many sore disappointments, perhaps, it will deserve the name of the "Lone Land." If some of the most fertile regions of the earth have been reduced to the condition of sterile wastes through the destruction of their wooded lands, I think it not unreasonable to infer that a country exposed to a severe climate, cannot continue to be productive, when, instead of being vigorously planted, its already scant stock of timber is further encroached upon by the new settlers.

By Mr. McCraney:—

Q. Can you offer any suggestion as to how the lumbermen of this country can utilize their present supply of timber, so as to secure improved prices?—The only advice I can give is to keep your timber standing until it will pay to cut it.

By Mr. White :—

Q. Is it your opinion that any material effect could be produced on prices in the markets of Great Britain by a reduction say of ten or twenty per cent. of our exports. Thus, if the first quality be in favour, would a reduction of it to the extent mentioned have any effect upon the English market?—I am inclined to think that any further reduction in the export of your first quality pine would make it so scarce an article that its sale would be restricted to a few markets in England, and a substitute would have to be found for it in many quarters where it is now used. To my mind, the plan to adopt in order to obviate the great fluctuations in price which constantly occur, would be to ship no more to the United Kingdom than that quantity which experience has proven to be a fair average demand. So long as the lumbermen of this country manufacture in defiance of every law that should regulate the rate of supply, they must take their chances as to the prices which their goods will fetch in the foreign markets.

By Mr. McCraney :—

Q. How long is the supply likely to last in Michigan and Wisconsin?—I have no opinion to offer that would be of the least value. The estimates formed by those who know those districts are so divergent, and having no personal experience of those States, I have never attempted to arrive at a conclusion that I would venture to pronounce.

Q. The *Lumberman's Gazette* says the supply is likely to last fifteen to twenty years?—It may be correct, though I think it very difficult to estimate what the demand might be if the United States were to witness a few years of commercial prosperity, and the tide of emigration came to set in vigorously towards the Western or Central States of the Union. The Secretary of the Interior stated, in a recent report, that from all the information he could obtain there was not enough timber in the whole of the States to last thirty years.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Will not the ordinary increase of population in the Western States, where timber is scarce, absorb a large proportion of American timber, and leave little for shipment to the Eastern States?—I think it safe to assume that in the course of a few years very little of the Michigan and Wisconsin lumber will find its way to the Eastern States.

*Mr. McCraney :—*Hundreds of millions of feet are now shipped to Nebraska, Kansas and other States, which did not receive one foot from the North-West a few years ago.

By Mr. Haggart :—

Q. Can you give any information as to wooden ships? Are they now coming into favour instead of iron?—I believe there are some people who believe that wooden ships will regain the place they once held in the marine, but I can see no signs of such a change. So far as I can judge, sailing ships are being gradually superseded by steamers in the carriage of all the costlier and finer classes of merchandize. It may happen that when all the leading ports of the world are connected by steamship lines, sailing vessels of wood may be generally employed in carrying bulky freight, but this is a point upon which one at present can do little more than speculate.

In reference to some remarks on the lumber and ship-building trade of Prince Edward Island,

*Mr. Yeo, of P.E.I., stated :—*We import some of our large beams used in ship-building for keelsoms, &c., from Quebec; they are of pine and tamarack. We build our vessels of a class just about the same as our juniper vessels formerly. We can

class from 7 to 9 years. We own vessels in P. E. Island, and can produce them cheaper than in Quebec. We find that wooden ships are taking the place of iron ships, and derive a great deal of advantage from the fact.

Mr. White now moved that the Committee do adjourn, and that the thanks of the meeting be given to *Mr. Thayne* for his kindness in appearing and furnishing so much information.

Mr. Cockburn said he had very great pleasure in seconding the motion, as a great deal of information had been given by the gentleman.—Carried unanimously.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PEAT.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, 1878.

Lieut.-Col. JOSHUA THOMPSON, was called and examined as follows:—

By the Chairman :—

Q. I am informed, *Mr. Thompson*, that you have taken an interest in the development and manufacture of peat?—I have.

Q. Where?—In this city. But, as the subject of enquiry pertains more particularly to the Province of Manitoba, I may state, when travelling in that section, in 1874, I observed a very large peat-bog, immediately on leaving the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods. In extent, I think, some two miles. I cannot say what its width is. The next I saw was at Point Duchesne. Some persons there had attempted to sink a well, but after getting to a depth of 29 feet the water which came up was brackish.

Q. Is there any extent of peat lands in that section?—I should say there is. At that time, however, I did not take any particular interest in the question. My attention was drawn to the well by an immigrant who had been detained a day or two at that point. He was an Irishman, and he expressed surprise at the fine bog of the country. About a mile from Little Point Duchesne, within 12 miles of Winnipeg, I saw another large peat bog, but I am unable to give an opinion as to its extent.

Q. Are there many good peat-bogs in the Dominion, and if so where are they located?—The principal places where peat is to be found in the Dominion are: Cumberland and Gloucester, in the County of Carleton; the bog here is called *Mer Bleu*, and contain 2,500 acres; Beckwith and Westmeath, 3,000 acres; Evansville, 2,500 acres; L'Assomption and St. Sulpice, 1,200 acres; Grande Savanne, 15 square miles; Champlain, $1\frac{3}{4}$ square mile; Longueuil and St. Dominique, 20 square miles; Sherrington and Hemmingford, 15 to 20 square miles; Rivière Ouelle, 4,000 acres; Rivière du Loup, 6,000 acres; on the Welland Canal, I think there is a bog of seven or eight miles in extent through which the feeder of the canal passes, it is called *Cranberry Marsh*. There are also bogs near Toronto, Belleville and Brockville, but the largest peat-bog is on the Island of Anticosti. This bog, has an area of 160 square miles. There are several other small areas of peat throughout the Provinces.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Are there not large deposits in the County of Prescott, near Caledonia Springs?—Yes; I omitted those. They are very large, having an area of several miles.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Are the peat-bogs of the Dominion equal to the bogs of Ireland and Scotland?—That can only be decided by analysis. The bog of Allan is considered to be one of the best bogs in Ireland. A foreman working for us, who had conducted an experiment of the *Mer Bleu* bog, says that it is superior to the bog in Ireland. From the description he gave of the latter, I am inclined to think so too.

Q. Can peat be manufactured at such a price and in such quantities as to compete with coal and wood?—I am positive it can.

Q. Please give your reasons?—My opinion is based, in the first place, on the immense beds of peat we have in this country. Then by the process recently discovered by Mr. Wright, we can manufacture peat at from 75c. to \$1 per ton, and in any quantity. We can manufacture 100 tons per day by machinery and building, which would cost between \$11,000 and \$12,000.

Q. What is the relative value of peat compared with coal and wood, say the best maple wood?—Do you mean in Manitoba?

Q. No; here or in Quebec?—The present price of the best maple in Ottawa is \$4 a cord; coal, both hard and soft, is \$7 per ton. Last year coal was \$9 a ton, but owing to the breaking up of the coal ring in the United States, the price was reduced. The peat would cost \$1 per ton to manufacture. Until the railway is completed it would cost us \$1 a ton to bring it in, which would make \$2 per ton. A ton of peat is equal to a cord and a quarter of maple, and to the same weight of bituminous coal.

By Mr. Burke:—

Q. You mean in heat-giving power?—Yes.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Will peat give as much heat as bituminous coal?—It will give out more.

Q. In similar quantities?—Yes. The qualification of peat as a standard fuel was recently tested by the New York Central Railway. An account of the test was given as follows: "By the politeness of Mr. H. H. Watkey, the practical manager of the mechanical department at Syracuse, an experimental trial at the splendid engine room of the company, under the supervision of Mr. George Collins, who endeavoured to give it an honest test in firing the 60 horse boiler for running all the machinery, and besides the great steam hammer, requiring extra steam. Mr. Collins reports that he considers peat fuel equal, ton for ton, in generating steam, to any bituminous coal he has used. It produced very little ash, no cinders, clinkers or dust, and a very great flame, and is particularly adapted for stationary engines." Then the *Utica Herald* had the following in relation to the experiments of W. E. Wright, of Rome, in producing illuminating gas from condensed peat: "A short time since trials were made at the gas works in this city by using condensed peat, both separately and in connection with coal. The general yield of gas from coal is $4\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per pound of coal, but from the extra quality used at these works, a yield of five feet is obtained. From the use of 100 pounds of peat alone a yield of nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet per pound was produced. The coke remaining weighed 36 pounds. A second trial for twelve hours was made, using 75 per cent. of the extra quality of coal mixed with 25 per cent. of peat, resulting (after deducting the ratio of five feet from the coal) in a yield of six and six-tenths cubic feet as the product of the peat, although, measured with the use of coal alone for twelve hours longer, had the proportion of peat been continued, the yield would have been largely increased. The illuminating power was judged (there being no photometer) to be equal to that procured from the extra quality of coal, mixed with 15 per cent. of cannel coal, and it was estimated that by constant use, the coke remaining would be sufficient to operate the works." Then, again, Mr. Francis E. Engelhardt, chemist for the Salt Co. of Syracuse, states: "It is a well-known fact that wood charcoal is best adapted for almost every metallurgical operation, especially for the production of iron and steel. Hence it follows that a fuel, such as peat charcoal, if possessing the sufficient strength, may be substituted for the furnace with advantage; the more so since bulk for bulk, the peat charcoal is double as heavy, and must, consequently, contain almost double the amount of caloric or ordinary charcoal. However, peat charcoal is usually free from sulphur, which makes it a superior fuel in all metallurgical operations of iron. There are many peat beds in which the ash does not exceed two or three per cent., as in the bog of Allan, Ireland, yielding a peat charcoal with less than double the amount of ash contained in ordinary charcoal. In regard to the absorption of moisture, it

should be less in peat charcoal than wood charcoal, on account of its greater density. If it can be produced from good charcoal at a low price, I have no hesitation in saying that it will, at no distant day, be employed, not alone for many metallurgical operations, but also by refiners, tin, copper, and blacksmiths."

Q. Can peat be used in the ordinary coal stove and chimney grate?—Burning peat in an ordinary coal stove, unless great precaution is taken, is very apt to injure the stove. Our foreman took some peat home with him, dried it in the sun, and thought he would show his neighbours what could be done with it. He partially filled the stove, but to his astonishment, shortly after it had become thoroughly ignited, the stove collapsed, and that was the end of his experiment.

Q. I suppose it was owing to the dense heat?—Yes; it destroyed the stove. To use peat in stoves you want them bricked or lined with soap stone.

Q. Can peat be used in box stoves?—Yes; by using precaution.

Q. Does it foul the pipes?—No; it does not.

Q. Does any noxious gases escape from it?—None whatever. Mr. Blodgett Britton, a chemist of some celebrity, states: "The peat was tested in a good 12-inch wind-assay furnace, and it burned with a roar, and gave flame enough to heat the pipe red-hot for some distance, which I never found anthracite to do in the same furnace." It is a well-known fact that coal stoves emit very little heat; indeed, at a radius of four feet from the stove you cannot feel the heat. Nor does coal heat the pipes. You can almost place your hand upon the second or third pipe from the stove; whereas, an experiment has been tried with peat, and it was found that at a distance of forty feet from the stove, the pipe was so hot as to render it unpleasant to the hand.

Q. Do you think that peat will ultimately supersede coal and wood for fuel in localities where those articles are scarce?—I do.

Q. What effect would the manufacture of peat have upon the iron interests of the Dominion?—It will, by its cheapness and adaptability to the manufacture of iron and steel, develop and utilize the immense deposits of iron ore, now lying waste throughout the Dominion, open up an immense trade in the manufacture of iron, competing favourably with that imported from England and the United States, thereby keeping within the country large sums of money yearly paid for iron of all kinds, employ a large amount of capital, and give employment to thousands of mechanics and labourers, now out of employment and in want of actual necessities of life. And with regard to Manitoba, it will prove to immigrants that fuel can be had as cheap, and of as good a quality, as can be got in any part of the Dominion, thereby removing any doubt, now existing, as to a scarcity of fuel in that country. Wood charcoal cannot be manufactured at less than \$5.55 per ton, whilst peat charcoal can be made at \$3.50 per ton.

Q. But is it as well adapted for the manufacture of iron?—It is superior. Mr. E. Wright, of Rome, says on this point: "A few weeks since, about half a ton of 'foundry' pig iron was puddled into wrought iron and rolled into bars at the Rome Merchant Iron Mill, using condensed peat only for the puddling, thereby producing a quality of iron not before equalled there (and cannot be anywhere by the use of coal), and is well adapted to the making of horse rails, or any other purpose which requires an extra quality of iron; thereby showing that peat can be substituted for charcoal for iron production. A bar of said iron was sent, with one of the same size of the best quality made with coal, to a testing scale, by which the tensile strength of each was proved, shewing the peat iron to be thirteen per cent the strongest. The peat used was not carbonized, but dried by my system to less than 15 per cent. of moisture; by the atmosphere alone 25 to 30 per cent. will always remain." The iron is tougher and more malleable where peat is used.

P. Is peat of any value for agricultural purposes as a manure?—Mixed with barn-yard manure it would be valuable. Owing to its weight, of course, it would not be generally used at a distance from the bogs, unless dried and ground.

Q. Is it more valuable than barn-yard manure?—Yes. Dr. Bap-
tie, Professor of Chemistry, here, told me that using it in the way I have mentioned would make it an invaluable manure.

Q. Is it not bulky for transportation?—It is; but we hope to make it less so by the new process. You can judge of the density of the peat from the specimen which I have brought here. I tried to get specimens of Dodge's and English peats, but was unable to do so in time for this meeting. I shall probably succeed in producing those specimens before your Committee rises.

Q. Can you explain how this (specimen before the Committee) is manufactured?—It is manufactured by the hand, and dried by the heat of the sun.

Q. In moulds?—No; just as you see it there.

Q. The other specimen is charcoal?—Yes. That is made by carbonization. We put it up in stacks as you do wood.

Q. It undergoes the same process as wood?—Yes; only it takes a shorter time to carbonize than wood.

Q. What are the chemical results?—I will give you the result of an investigation made by Professor Sullivan and Sir Robert Kane, in the town of Atley, County Kildare, Ireland. I shall take the facts from Dr. Muspratt's work on "Chemistry as applied to Arts and Manufactures." The experiment was made to ascertain what would be the products of 35,000 tons of peat, which cost 2 shillings per ton to manufacture.

Q. Can you manufacture as cheaply in Manitoba and the Northwest?—Not quite. Labour is more expensive in that country and the cost of building is considerably higher. If the factory was erected, I think peat could be manufactured there within \$1 a ton. The result of the investigation I referred to is summed up as follows:—

Expenditure.

36,000 tons peat at 2s. per ton.....	£3,650
455 tons sulphuric acid at 7s.....	3,186
Wear and tear of apparatus, &c	700
Wages, labour, &c.....	2,000
Freight and incidental charges	2,182
Total.....	£11,717

Produce.

365 tons sulphate of ammonia at £12 per ton.....	£4,380
255 tons acetate of lime at £14.....	3,570
19,000 gallons of naphtha at 5s.....	4,750
109,500 lbs. of paraffin at 1s.....	5,475
73,000 gallons of volatile oil at 1s.....	3,650
36,000 gallons of fixed oil at 1s.....	1,800
Total.....	£23,525
Leaving a net profit of.....	11,908

By Mr. Smith (Selkirk):—

Q. Is this manufacture still carried on?—Yes; and profitably.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Would it not be more profitable after the first year?—Yes; much more profitable.

By Mr. Smith (Selkirk):—

Q. Under what particular process do you propose to manufacture peat?—Our process is very simple.

Q. Is it different from that being followed in Lower Canada?—Altogether. The principle on which peat factories have hitherto been carried on are as follows: The peat was reduced to a liquid, then pumped into moulds. Those moulds were exposed to

the air and allowed to evaporate. When of a sufficient consistency to be handled, the blocks were taken out of the moulds and put upon edge, and changed about backwards and forwards from time to time until the peat became dry. This process of manufacture occupied from four to six weeks. Our process is altogether different. We propose, in the first place, to drain the bog, either by natural or artificial means or both, and bring the peat to such consistency that when it is passed through the disintegrating machine and forced into the moulds it will retain its shape. It will be then carried on cars (on tracks laid for the purpose) into a large covered shed, the four sides of which are open, to allow of a constant current of air to pass through, so as to partially dry the peat. It is then run into the drying-house and subjected to artificial heat, which is generated from the boilers, and which we save and utilize by a process invented by Mr. Wright. It is forced into the drying-room by fan blowers in such quantities and regulated in such a manner as not to dry the peat too rapidly. If peat is dried too quickly it breaks and crumbles. That is, in brief, the process by which we intend to manufacture the peat. The peat which we have cut at a distance of 15 feet from the surface was about the consistency of soft putty and of a dark brown colour.

Q. Has it any fibre?—I could not discover any by the naked eye. It is sticky and oleaginous, but without smell. You can form it into any shape, like putty. Hence the foreman, I have previously mentioned, came to the conclusion that it was much more valuable than the peat of the Irish bogs. I may state in this connection that by experiments made, this bog is over 30 feet in depth. The bog of Allen is said to be 40 feet in depth. In Germany, Holland and France, the bogs are not so deep as ours. In Holland, very few are deeper than about six feet. It is a well-known fact that the older the material the more valuable it is.

Q. Can peat be compressed until its specific gravity is nearly equal to coal?—No; it is almost impossible to compress it, owing to its elasticity. You can only reduce it by atmospheric pressure or artificial heat.

By Mr Galbraith:—

Q. Is peat at the bottom of a bog of much more value than that at the surface?—Yes, it is older and much more valuable. In fact I consider there would be no necessity of placing it in the mill. We could take it out, place it in the moulds, and thereby save grinding, and thus manufacture it at a cheaper rate.

By the Chairman:—

Q. You have visited Manitoba?—Yes.

Q. How often?—Three times.

Q. Will you describe the various bogs there?—I cannot give them all, but there are some very large ones.

Q. As a rule, are these bogs rich?—Yes; extremely rich.

By Mr. Smith (Selkirk):—

Q. That is in the direction of the Broken Head River?—Yes

By the Chairman:—

Q. There is a large one at Point Duchesne?—Yes; and one at Little Point Duchesne. There is another large one in the rear of St. Boniface, but when I speak of them I wish to say that I did not, at the time I saw them, take so much interest in the question as I do now. I am convinced that bogs are to be found throughout Manitoba. I know they are to be found to a great extent near the mouth of Red River.

Q. Do you know of any large bogs in the North-West?—Of course; in the interior there are many in addition to those I have spoken of. In the low parts of the country there are plenty of them.

Q. Is not peat generally found in localities where the climate is moist, and the subsoil impervious to water?—Yes; it is found in such places, but it is also found on the mountains.

By Mr. Smith (Selkirk) :—

Q. In some portions of Scotland are not large tracts of country originally high and hilly, changed from bogs to grain-producing areas by draining?—Yes; that is a fact, which I had intended to have referred to. Dr. Muskratt in his work, speaks of the nature of some countries being changed in that way.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Which kind of peat do you consider best for fuel—that freest from vegetable matter, compact and pitchy, or the light fibrous kind?—The compact and pitchy.

Q. Have you been in Ireland or Scotland?—I have not.

Q. The peat there contains more fibre than the peat here?—I think so from the samples seen.

Q. It is cut out in a certain shape, and dried and put in stacks. You could not use ours in that way?—No; for want of fibre. You might do so with the surface peat, but after going two and one-half feet down you come to this fibrous matter, and when six feet you meet with very little fibre.

By Mr. Smith (Selkirk) :—

Q. In course of time this fibrous matter turns into a finer substance; it becomes decomposed?—Yes; completely so.

Q. The fibres are larger and tougher on the surface?—Yes; and get less and less so as you go down.

Q. In Ireland and Scotland the inferior class of peat is distinguished from the better quality by being called turf?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Is the pulp dried and moulded by artificial means?—It is exposed to the atmosphere in the first place to remove the outside moisture. It is then placed in a machine and ground. The machine then delivers it in eight continuous streams, of four inches diameter, to the moulds. The moulds are placed on cars on trucks, which are moved into the large building or shed which I spoke of. They are allowed to remain there for a short time, and then moved into the drying-house, where the drying is completed by a current of hot air forced into the room by means of fan-blowers. The whole of this process takes from three to four days to complete, instead of from four to six weeks, as were required by the old process.

By Mr. Smith (Selkirk) :—

Q. What would be the cost of a ton manufactured by that process?—I will undertake to manufacture it for 75 cts. per ton, or in Winnipeg at \$1 per ton.

Q. That calculation is based upon what you know of the price of labour, &c.?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

Q. What would be the probable cost of the building and machinery?—It takes a very large building, as it has to contain engine, boilers and four drying rooms adjoining each other, so that they can be heated at the same time, or separately, as may be desired. A building of that description would require to be at least 60 feet in width, by 175 to 200 feet in length, one story high. A building of this kind would cost from \$3,500 to \$4,000.

By the Chairman :—

Q. What would be the capacity—how many tons per day?—With such a building as I propose, we could manufacture one hundred tons a day.

By Mr. Smith Selkirk :—

Q. What would be the cost of wood at Point Duchesne?—I could not say. I presume that it would be about \$1.50 per cord.

Q. To what extent do you think that peat could be made a substitute for coal?—Peat is equal to bituminous coal. I cannot say with regard to anthracite.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Equal ton for ton, do you mean?—Yes, ton for ton. For domestic purposes it is superior, as it can be handled without soiling the hands. You can also regulate the heat much better, while at the same time it does not foul your pipes.

Q. Does it emit a noxious gas?—No; nothing but a bright clear flame.

By Mr. Smith (Selkirk) :—

Q. The combustion is more complete than that of bituminous coal, but no more so than anthracite?—I find that the authority I have quoted from before says that if it is old it emits a greater heat than anthracite coal—it draws out the heat to a greater radius.

Q. You think it would answer for the purpose of heating furnaces equally as well as anthracite; that there would not be the same objection to it that there is to bituminous coal, which is suited for open fires, but not for furnaces?—Yes, I do. I have sent over to Rome to get some specimens, so that by burning it in one of your grates I could give you an idea of what it is, but it has not arrived. The volume of heat emitted by peat is greater, and it is felt at a greater distance from the grate or stoves—in fact, it permeates the whole house.

Q. Can peat be used successfully on locomotives? Has it been tested?—Yes.

Q. But it has not been found to be economical?—So far it has been a failure; but I think the failure was owing to the peat used being of an inferior quality. I omitted to say that poplar wood is from \$4 to \$5 a cord in Winnipeg. Oak, which, I believe, is floated down Red River from Minnesota, costs from \$7.50 to \$8 a cord. Bituminous coal is about \$22 per ton and anthracite \$25.

Q. It has been got for, I think, \$18 or \$19?—Probably so. That figure, I presume, was the price during the summer.

Q. I should suppose that this year they ought to be able to get it for \$14 or \$15, which would be only \$3 more than is paid for it at St. Paul?—I was going to say that, when the Pacific Railroad is completed between Winnipeg and the coal beds of the Saskatchewan—a distance of, I believe, between 800 and 900 miles—the coal might be carried from there; but to get some idea of the cost of transportation, I spoke to Mr. Reynolds, the manager of the Canada Central Railway, here, and he told me that coal could not be moved this distance at less than a cent per ton per mile. That would be \$8 or \$9 per ton for that distance.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Well, 800 miles would be \$8 for transporting it. It would be worth, I suppose, about \$1 at the pit?—Well, I should think it would be worth about \$1.50 at the pit, owing to the increased price of labour.

Q. I understand that at some of the American coal fields, it can be mined for 75c. a ton?—I do not know. But say you sold the peat for \$4 a ton, you could make an immense profit. A ton of peat is equal to one and a quarter cords of maple, or two cords of poplar, or one ton of bituminous coal.

By Mr. Smith (Selkirk) :—

Q. Would you propose to manufacture all those other matters produced in Ireland and Scotland, such as stearine and the oils?—Had we the capital we might do so.

Q. What would be the horse power of an engine requisite for the manufacture?—We propose having one of 60 horse power.

Q. What other machinery?—An engine with boilers, two fan blowers, machines for disintegrating the peat, a large pump, cars, frames and moulds.

Q. What would be the cost here in Ontario of such a building as you would require?—From \$6,000 to \$8,000.

Q. And in Manitoba?—I cannot say; because the price of material is so different. For instance: we can get lumber here of the kind we would require, for \$8 a thousand, which would cost us \$25 in Manitoba. Lumber there ranges from \$25 to \$60 a thousand feet. Nails and hardware of every description are very expensive.

NAVIGATION OF HUDSON BAY.

PORT NELSON, April 17th, 1878.

Professor HENRY YOULE HIND appeared before the Committee, and in answer to a question by the Chairman stated that, his profession was that of Geologist.

By the Chairman:—

1 Q. Has your attention ever been specially directed to the establishment of a communication by sea with the North-West Territories, *via* Hudson Strait and Bay? If so will you state to the Committee in general terms, the conclusions at which you have arrived?

A. Some time after my return from the "Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition," in 1858, I read a paper on "Central British America" before the "Statistical Society of London," a copy of which is herewith submitted. In that paper I made reference⁽¹⁾ to the communication between Hudson Bay and the valley of the Saskatchewan, noticing particularly the altered conditions which the general employment of steam had introduced in the navigation of ice-encumbered seas. The subject excited some discussion, generally of a favorable character to the plan proposed. Subsequently in 1876, when in Newfoundland and on the coasts of Northern Labrador, I embraced the opportunity of making enquiries respecting the operations of sealing steamers, the extent and nature of the ice on the northern Labrador shores, and at the entrance to Hudson Bay, &c., &c., the result of these enquiries satisfied me that the objections urged against the ice in Hudson Straits and Bay, as forbidding the idea of continuous communication with the Atlantic Ocean for more than six weeks in the year, were quite overcome by the experience gained during the past few years, in the construction and management of the modern sealing Steamer, combined with the use of the magneto-electric light. On the 18th of this month I received from Colonel Dennis, Surveyor-General, a note of enquiry asking me to state briefly the nature of the conclusions at which I had arrived on the subject generally. I submit herewith a copy of my reply.

(1) "In contemplating the future of Central British America one important feature appears to be neglected, if not entirely overlooked. While Lake Winnipeg is 2,500 miles from the sea board of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and lies exactly in the centre of the American continent under the 51st parallel, its northern extremity is only 380 miles from the tide waters of Hudson's Bay."

"The mouth of the Saskatchewan is as near to the open sea as Fort Garry is to the western extremity of Lake Superior. The passage from Norway House, at the northern extremity of Lake Winnipeg, to Hudson's Bay is made in nine days with loaded boats. It is not unreasonable to suppose that by the introduction of tramways over the portages the journey may be made in four days, thus bringing Lake Winnipeg within four days of the sea, yet the nature of the communication now followed is such that it would not admit of vessels much larger than freighters' boats being employed. The navigation of Hudson's Bay for sailing vessels is safe for a period not exceeding six weeks—for steamers it may be double that time. Hitherto the mode of communication adopted by the fur traders between Norway House and Hudson's Bay has been sufficient for the exigencies of the fur trade; it is not at all improbable that more easy means of communication with the sea board exists than those which are now pursued. Under any circumstances it is a fact of the highest importance that Lake Winnipeg is actually within a week's journey of the ocean, over a natural road by which troops have already entered and departed from Central British America. It is more than probable that whenever the necessity arises, the communication between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay, and thence to the Atlantic, by the aid of steamers, will be made easy and speedy for at least three months in the year."

"The outlet by which the waters of the Saskatchewan and Lake Winnipeg reach the sea is Nelson River. The chief reason which induces the Hudson's Bay Company to send their cargoes of furs to York Factory by Hayes River is stated to be the difficulties and dangers of the tracking ground on the banks of Nelson River, arising from impending masses of ice on the precipitous banks. The head of tide-water in Nelson River may yet become the seat of the Archangel of Central British America, and the great and ancient Russian northern port—at one time the sole outlet of that vast empire—find its parallel in Hudson's Bay." *

* "Hind on the Commercial Progress and Resources of Central British America. Statistical Society's Journal, March 1864.

“ WINDSOR, N.S., 22nd March, 1878.

“ DEAR COLONEL DENNIS,—Your very interesting letter of the 18th inst, is just received, and I hasten to reply to the enquiry as to whether I have any information to communicate, gathered on the Labrador coast, or elsewhere, as to the facilities for effecting commercial communication with the North West Territories *via* Hudson’s Bay.

“ The subject is one to which I adverted in a paper read May, 1864, or 14 years ago, before the Statistical Society in London, a copy of which I now send. You will find the reference at page 101. I still consider that York Factory will become ‘the Archangel of the West.’

“ During the past three years my views on the subject have undergone a progressive change, all tending towards confirming the opinion of the adoption ultimately of the Hudson Bay Route as a great commercial highway between Central British America and Europe. The facts which have led to this decided opinion are briefly as follows:—

“ 1st. The general and successful employment of large steamers properly constructed for ice encounter, by the Newfoundland, British and Norwegian sealers. The safety of these vessels, and the experience acquired in the management of a steamer in ice-encumbered seas.

“ 2nd. The present cheapness and easy management on board a steamer of the magneto-electric light, for use on such steamers, and for temporary powerful light-house purposes.

“ 3rd. The alleged discovery, on high authority, of Lignite Coal over wide areas from Cape Walsingham to Frobisher Bay, just north of Hudson Straits, as well as on the West Greenland Coast.

“ 4th. The better knowledge now possessed of the proper mode and time for navigating Davis Straits in approaching Hudson Straits.

“ 5th. The great fishing resources of Davis Straits in and towards Frobisher Bay.

“ 6th. The sources of the ice drift on the Labrador coast, its course in Hudson Straits, and the mode of avoiding it in summer and autumn, or crossing it where it is narrowest.

“ 7th. From all I have gathered respecting the navigation of Hudson Straits and its approaches from the East, there appears to be no difficulty in navigating them from July to October with a *sealing steamer*, especially if provided with a magneto-electric light for use in September and October.

“ When we consider that York Factory is actually nearer to Liverpool than New York, it surely becomes a question of the greatest moment to determine how far existing information would warrant minute enquiry into this very important subject. As the result of a prolonged but desultory study of the question, I have no doubt that continuous and safe navigation by steamers constructed as *sealing steamers* are, can be carried on between Port Nelson and Liverpool for at least four months in the year—that is, from Liverpool to Liverpool again, leaving three months or perhaps a little more for Hudson Bay.

“ Such a navigation would in effect bring a thousand miles of sea coast line, now included in Ontario and Keewatin, into direct water communication with the outer world, and develop new interests for the North-west, apart from the outlet it would afford to its grain. The lignite coal on the west side of Davis Strait is of importance in this connection.

“ I enclose a tracing of a map prepared some time since, showing the alleged position of some of the coal beds, and the two routes to Liverpool.

"It is needless to say that the proper amplification of the points advanced in preceding paragraphs would occupy considerable time. I have marked in pencil Back's drift in H. M. S. Terror, imbedded in ice, from Cape Comfort, Southampton Island, past Nottingham Island, and into Hudson's Straits, from the 1st September, 1836, to July 17th, 1837. The literature on the physics of these waters is not condensed, and must be collected and arranged from many different but available sources.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) HENRY Y. HIND.

Colonel DENNIS,
Surveyor General
Ottawa.

2 Q. Where would be your point of departure in Hudson Bay, and what are the objects proposed to be gained by the route you contemplate?

A. On the 15th August, 1612, Captain Thomas Button, seeking for a harbour on the west coast of Hudson Bay in which he might repair damages incurred during a severe storm, discovered the mouth of a large river which he designated Port Nelson, "from the name of the master of his ship, whom he buried there." (1.)

Port Nelson River, or as now termed Nelson River, is the outlet through which drains the whole of the rivers and lakes included within the basin of Lake Winnipeg, extending from the Rocky Mountains on the west to within one hundred miles of the shores of Lake Superior on the east, and covering a drainage area of about 360,000 square miles.

Port Nelson is about eighty miles nearer to Liverpool, *viâ* Hudson Straits, than is New York. It is at the mouth of a river of the first class, carrying a body of water double that of the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan combined, and it reaches the sea through a narrow depression in the Laurentides, having a descent of about twenty inches in a mile, or, in round numbers, seven hundred feet in a little more than four hundred statute miles from the spot where it debouches from Lake Winnipeg.

Port Nelson, moreover, is about the same distance from the edge of a vast fertile region in the North-West, exceeding two hundred millions of acres in area, as Quebec is from Toronto.

For more than two hundred years from two to five sailing vessels, on an average, frequently with war ships convoying them, have sailed annually from Europe and America to Port Nelson, or other ports in Hudson Bay, and returned with cargoes the same season *viâ* the only available route, Hudson Straits.

In view of the growing interests of the North-West, from whatever point these may be regarded, the time for enquiry has arrived, whether communication with the Atlantic Ocean, with Port Nelson as a starting point, may not be made safe, speedy and economical. The enquiry has become a natural consequence of the extended knowledge now made public respecting the vast area in the North-West, suitable for grain growing and for pasturage, which the Government surveys have supplied. It is also encouraged by the great changes which have taken place during the last ten years in the prosecution of the sealing industry, which have established the fact that properly constructed vessels of large capacity are, in skilful hands, perfectly adapted to push their way through ice-encumbered seas. It has been pressed forward by the new industry, so rapidly rising into importance, which gives additional wealth to the prairies of the west and south-west in the United States, by the European demand for their live products as well as for their grain.

The establishment of a cheap and speedy means of communication between the North-West and the open Atlantic *viâ* Hudson Straits, would not only secure the

(1.) A voyage to Hudson's Bay by the "Dobbs Galley" and "California," in the years 1746 and 1747. By Henry Ellis. London, 1768.

rapid settlement of Manitoba, but open to successful immigration a fertile area twenty times as large as that Province. The proximity of this vast extent of country to its own seaboard would, under such conditions, also secure the carrying trade of its own productions under one and the same flag.

The following abstract reviews in succession the leading points in this enquiry, namely:—

- I. The geography of Hudson Straits.
- II. The character of the navigation in Hudson Straits.
- III. The ice in Hudson Straits and Bay, and on the Labrador.
- IV. Nelson River.
- V. Port Nelson as an objective point.
- VI. The natural marine resources of Hudson Straits and Bay.
- VII. Manitoba and the North-West.

HUDSON STRAITS AND BAY.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF HUDSON STRAITS.

3 Q. Will you give the Committee a general description of the geography of Hudson's Straits, and of the obstructions which ice is stated to offer to its navigation?

A. The most recent Admiralty map of Hudson Straits exhibits a want of full information regarding the coast lines on both sides of the Strait. The remark made by Lieut. Chappell in 1814, that the southern shore has never been explored, is true at the present day. This officer states that "all this coast, as well as the northern shore is fringed with islands; the principal of which are King George, Prince of Wales, Maiden Pass and Mannils Islands; and they doubtless afford shelter to many fine harbours." (1.) The latest charts still show a disconnected coast line here and there for three hundred miles, and the fringe of islands, noticed by Chappell, is not recorded on any published chart. This officer asserts, that the "Rosamond," conveying the Hudson's Bay Cos. ships, in 1814, was piloted through Hudson Straits by the means of a private chart supplied by the chief mate of the "Prince of Wales," one of the ships under convoy. No copy of this chart could be obtained, and Chappell found it impossible to procure access to valuable geographical information in the possession of the officer of the H. B. Co's. ship. But it is to be observed that he expresses the opinion that the chief motive for this concealment was of a personal character, and did not emanate from any disposition on the part of the Company to withhold information. The knowledge obtained by experience, and, in some instances, probably conveyed for a consideration from one to another, by the officers in charge of the Company's ships, was the means by which they preserved lucrative situations, and was, naturally, jealously guarded.

Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N., brought under the notice of the Royal Geographical Society of London, in 1863, a curious instance of the valuable information possessed by the captains of whalers in Davis Straits, Baffin's Bay and the Northern Seas generally. He was assured, by one of these whaling captains, that everyone of the so-called Sounds in a certain part of Davis Straits and Baffin's Bay, were Bays, not Sounds. Upon being asked why he did not make the truth known, his answer was "my knowledge is money." (2.)

An Admiralty chart of 1853, corrected up to December 1872, retains all the errors connected with the *Meta Incognita* of Queen Elizabeth and the so-called Frobisher Strait, now known to be a bay. The chart published in 1875 has not expunged the *Meta Incognita*, but it has transformed Frobisher Strait into a bay.

(1.) Narrative of a voyage to Hudson Bay in H.M.S. "Rosamond," by Lieut. Ed. Chappell, R.N., London, 1817.

(2.) Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, April 13th, 1863.

Commander Becher states that the western entrance to the strait is not more than 15 leagues, or 45 miles in width; but this must include only the open water between Cape Best and Button's Islands, which are at least ten miles from the mainland of Labrador, making the entire width of the main entrance to the Straits, 55 miles. Between Button's Islands and the mainland there is a group of eleven islands, two of which are large, and the channels between these are four in number. Cape Chidleigh, or Chudleigh, is represented to be on Chudleigh Island, and of the nature of the passage between this Archipelago and the coast of Labrador, no reliable information appears to be published.

Cape Best, which forms the northern limit of the main entrance to the Straits, is on Resolution Island; but between this island and the mainland, or Terra Nivea, on the north side of the Strait, there is a wide passage represented on the chart to be about 10 miles in breadth. There are, therefore, no less than three entrances into Hudson Straits, the first and the most northerly lying between Resolution Island and the East Bluff, styled on Captain Becher's chart, "Gabriel Strait," (1.) about ten miles in breadth; the second or the main entrance, between Cape Best, forming the southern extremity of Resolution Island and the Button Islands, 45 miles in breadth; and, lastly, the several channels lying between the islands on the coast of Labrador, of which four are marked within a breadth of 10 miles. It will be shown subsequently that the east entrance to the Strait once passed, the navigation is comparatively easy to the westward; and as the difficulty of effecting an entrance in the summer with sailing vessels, arises from drifting floe ice, the establishment of a signal station on Resolution Island, and one on one of Button's Islands, to indicate the position of the open channels, is of the first importance in the navigation of these waters early in the season. Winds may press the floe ice on the south or north shore, according to their direction, and while the north passage may be closed by westerly winds driving the ice on to the north-easterly coast, the south or Labrador shore may be free from ice and open water exist early in June. On the other hand, northerly winds will drive the ice to the southern or Labrador shore, and the channels on the north side, or near Cape Best, or through Gabriel Straits, be open. Once within the entrance, the navigation becomes comparatively easy.

Lieut. Chappell states as a reason for selecting the northern passage close to Resolution Island, that "entering Hudson Strait, it is a necessary precaution to keep close in with the northern shore, as the currents out of Hudson and Davis Straits meet on the south side of the entrance, and carry the ice with great velocity to the southward, along the Coast of Labrador." (2) It is well known, however, that the direction of the ice drift is much affected by prevailing winds, and that meteorological conditions have much influence in determining the position of the floe ice. Icebergs which can be avoided by a steamer are not much affected by winds, being directed by deep seated currents, which, in Hudson Straits, according to Sir Edward Parry, carry the bergs to and fro twice as fast as the floe ice.

The narrowest part of the Strait is opposite North Bluff, near the upper Savage Islands, where Parry estimated it to be 14 leagues or 42 miles across.

The length of the Strait is about 500 miles from Cape Best on Resolution Island, to the Islands at the entrance to Hudson Bay. The depth of water, as far as ascertained, is considerable, particularly on the North Shore. In the centre it often exceeds three hundred fathoms. The North Shore is bold, with little appearance of vegetation; the South Shore is undescribed. The leading geographical outlines of Hudson Strait will be seen in the accompanying chart, which is taken from Captain Sir Edward Parry's "Journal of a second voyage for the discovery of a North-West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

(1.) See chart accompanying Captain Becher's paper, published in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society for 1842.

(2) Narrative of a Voyage to Hudson's Bay, page 41.

The centre of the eastern passage into Hudson Strait is in latitude 61 degrees, or about one degree north of Christiana in Sweden or St. Petersburg in Russia. It lies under the 65th meridian. The latitude of the western entrance, between Charles and Salisbury Islands, is in 63 degrees north, and in latitude 76 degrees west.

THE CHARACTER OF THE NAVIGATION IN HUDSON STRAITS.

Q Describe to the Committee the character of the navigation in Hudson Straits and be pleased to refer to the authorities in full, so that if necessary, further reference may be made to them?

A. Commander A. B. Becher, R.N., of the Hydrographical Office, Admiralty, read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society, in 1842, entitled "The Voyages of Martin Frobisher." Among much interesting matter relating to the discoveries of Frobisher, the following important passage occurs, which has a practical bearing upon the character of the navigation of Hudson Straits, sustained by such an eminent authority as Captain Sir Edward Parry.

"George Best has given in his narrative of the voyage a formal dissertation on the general features of the mistaken Strait of Frobisher, in which the proof that it was no other than Hudson Strait must be looked for. We have already accounted for the ship's having drifted down to the entrance of Hudson Strait, and it appears that, once within that entrance, the progress to the westward was comparatively easy—a circumstance also observed by Sir Edward Parry. He says, (p. 19): "We continue to gain a great deal of ground, the *ebb-tides obstructing us very little*. Indeed, from the very entrance of Hudson Strait, but more especially to the westward of the Lower Savage Islands, it was a matter of constant surprise to find our dull sailing ships make so much progress when beating against a fresh wind from the westward." (1).

Commander Becher, commenting on this passage from Sir Edward Parry's work, says: "Doubtless this facility of getting to the westward induced Frobisher to stand on."

The tides rise within the Straits to a height of about thirty feet during neaps, according to Sir Edward Parry; during springs they must have at least from eight to ten feet greater range. It is this feature of high tides and the resulting strong currents which have great influence upon the formation of ice in the Straits and prevents them from freezing across.

In 1814 Lieut. Edward Chappell, R.N. of H.M.S. "Rosamond," visited Hudson Bay, and in the narrative of his voyage, published in 1817, he pointedly adverts to the advisability of merchants sending a strongly built brig into Hudson Straits *early in the month of June*, so as to reach Cape Saddleback before the Company's ships arrive, with a view to trade with the Esquimaux of those coasts. He also states that a vessel intended for this trade should not remain later than the beginning of October in the Straits.* The period included between "early in June" and the "beginning of October" within the limits of Hudson Straits, sufficiently establishes the fact that, in the opinion of Lieut. Chappell, as derived from practical observation in the "Rosamond," and a careful study of the subject, the navigation of the Straits is safe for a "strong brig" for a period of about four months, or during June, July, August and September—say from the 10th June to the 5th October, or four lunar months. If for a "strong brig" we substitute a strong steamer like a Newfoundland sealing steamer, and fit her with modern and really inexpensive magneto-electric lights for night work, the difficulties Lieut. Chappell encountered would be vastly diminished, and very probably, an additional ten days added thereby to the season for navigation in October, making the period exceed four calendar months, if not longer, for Lieut. Chappell states that *it is not to be expected that ships, during their*

(1) Becher on the Voyage of Martin Frobisher. Royal Geographical Society, 1842, page 12.
* Narrative of a voyage to Hudson Bay on His Majesty's ship "Rosamond."—By Lieut. Edward Chappell, R.N., London, 1817.

return to Europe from Hudson Bay, will ever meet with loose ice ; that, is with floe or pan ice. He is writing of the Hudson Bay Company's ships, which are stated to start from York Factory homewards by the 20th September, and so exact is he in his statements that ice is not to be expected to be met with by sailing vessels on their homeward voyage, that he enumerates the different kinds of work done on arrival at York Factory close to Port Nelson in the following words:—

“It is not to be expected that ships, during their return to Europe, will ever meet with loose ice ; (1) therefore, as soon as our ship anchored on York Flats, *undid* all the preparations which had been made for manœuvring whilst amongst the ice ; such as re-stowing our anchors, and putting below ice-ropes, ice-anchors, ice-axes, &c. ; and we rejoiced in being rid of them.”

This is a most important consideration in relation to the navigation of the Hudson Straits in the fall of the year. In fact, it reduces ice precautions to the early or summer voyages only, and besides conferring unexpected safety upon the homeward voyage, it prolongs the season of navigation, so that steamers may remain at York Factory or Port Nelson until the new ice begins to be formed about the harbor or mouth of Nelson River. The use of the magneto-electric light, on approaching either entrance to the straits, or the establishment of land signal stations there, provided with powerful magneto-electric lights, would greatly assist in promoting safe and speedy navigation during the long nights of the fall of the year. In June and part of July there is little or no night.

Once within the eastern entrance, the Straits are seen to expand into a broad open Bay, well known as Ungava Bay. Green Island lies about half way between the North or Terra Nivea shore and Akpatok Island, at the entrance to Ungava Bay, the clear sea-way on either side of Green Island being about 50 miles in width. In traversing the Straits, Ellis says : “If I have to give any directions for avoiding the thickest of the ice in these Straits, it would be to keep pretty near the North Shore, for we always observed that side much the clearest, as not only the winds blow mostly from thence, but currents too come out of most of those large openings which are on that side.”⁽²⁾

Robson, in his “Account of Hudson Bay,”⁽³⁾ conjectures that a safe passage may often be found through Hudson Straits in the beginning of June, *before* the ice breaks up in the Bay and is carried by winds and currents into the Straits. He argues that the ice of the bottom of the Bay, the north ice and the west ice will not have time to reach the Straits ; “but after June all the Bay ice commonly reaches it.” “The beginning of June, therefore, seems to be the likeliest time in which to expect a free passage.”

On the other hand, Sir Edward Parry, R.N., states in his narrative of a “Second voyage for the discovery of a North-West Passage” that the Master of the H. B. Company's ship “Prince of Wales” considered that he had arrived at the entrance of Hudson Straits too early, on the 16th July, for advancing to the westward, and “strongly insisted on the necessity of first getting to the northward or inshore before we could hope to make any progress, a measure, the expediency of which is well known to all those accustomed to the navigation of icy seas.”⁽⁴⁾ But this view does not militate against the opinion that the entrance to the Straits might have been easily effected a month or six weeks earlier, before the ice broke up in Hudson Bay, or more probably Fox Channel, and began to come down the Strait.

Mr. Davidson, the Master of the H.B.S. “Prince of Wales,” informed Sir Ed. Parry that after reaching and leaving the headland called the North Bluff lying immediately above the Savage Islands, about the middle of the Straits, they seldom

(1) “It is astonishing, that, before the return of the ship, the whole of the drift ice in the Straits disappeared.”

(2) A voyage to Hudson Bay by the “Dobbs Gallery” and “California” in the years 1746 and 1747; by Henry Ellis.

(3) An Account of Six Years' Residence in Hudson Bay from 1733 to 1736, and 1744 to 1747; by Joseph Robson, Surveyor and Supervisor of the Buildings to the Hudson Bay Company.

(4) Page 12.

met with any very serious obstructions except from a body of ice which they usually have to penetrate near Charles' Island, and which, from the frequency of its occurrence in that situation, has obtained the name of "Charles Patch." "Long experience," Sir Edward continues, "has brought those who frequent this navigation to the conclusion that in most seasons, no advantage is to be gained by attempting to enter Hudson Straits earlier than the first week in July, the annual disruption of the ice which occupies the upper and middle parts of the Strait being supposed not to take place till about this time. In the course of one single year's experience in these parts, we have seen nothing to recommend a practice different from that at present pursued by the ships of the Hudson Bay Company." Here again it will be observed that the remarks are made with reference to sailing ships, and also with regard to the exigencies of the Hudson Bay Company's trade, which could not be benefitted by an earlier arrival, as their vessels make only one voyage in the season, and their purposes are served if they arrive at York Factory in August.

Parry's expedition found the tides at the Savage Islands before referred to, to fall at dead neaps 29 feet, the time of high water at full and change being 7.35; no ice was seen by Parry after attaining a westerly position, a few leagues beyond Savage Islands, except one or two bergs.

This distinguished navigator draws particular attention to the fact that the ebb tides which come down the Straits are not so strong as the flood tides which go up it. He says that the ebb tides afforded very little obstruction, and that he was constantly surprised to find his "dull sailing vessels make so much progress."

Some idea of the difference between the difficulties of going up the Straits in July and returning down the Straits in September, may be inferred from the following comparisons.

Sir Edward Parry entered the Straits on the 6th July, and was abreast of the Upper Savage Island on the 25th and abreast of Charles Island on the 28th of the same month; being 22 days in effecting the passage. Returning, he was abreast of Charles Island on the 20th September and passed out of the Straits on the 23rd; occupying three days for the return passage, and reaching the Orkneys on the 9th October, or 19 days in all.

Lieutenant Chappell entered the Straits on the 28th July, and passed Charles Island on the 22nd August; being 24 days in coming up the Straits. Returning, he left York Factory on the 18th September and reached Cape Resolution on the 6th October; passing from York Factory through Hudson Bay and Straits out into the open Atlantic in a week. He reached the Orkneys on the 19th of the same month; being 21 days making the homeward voyage.

Both of these officers sailed in the cumbrous old fashioned vessels in vogue half a century since. With a sealing steamer like those now engaged on the Newfoundland and Labrador Coast in the Seal Fishery, the homeward voyage from York Factory, would probably have been accomplished in 13 to 15 days.

THE ICE IN HUDSON BAY AND STRAITS AND ON THE LABRADOR.

Q. State to the Committee the information you have gathered regarding the ice in Hudson Bay and Strait, also on the coast of Labrador?

A. The extent to which ice forms in Hudson Bay is not known, but judging from the statements of Hearne, whose opportunities for acquiring information were excellent, ten miles from the shore may be the extreme limit in the deeper and north-westerly portions. The southern part of the bay and the eastern portion, probably freeze over a much larger area than the north-western portion, where the water is not only deep, but there are excellent reasons, for supposing that a warm under-current comes to the surface there, forming a polynia, as in some parts of the extreme north, such as at the entrance to Smith's Sound, also in Bellot's Straits, and in the Spitzbergen Seas, and on the west coast of Behring's Straits. The cause of these polynias will be found in any of the recent Arctic explorations by sea.

Hearne states that in the northern part of Hudson Bay and Straits "the sea is frozen over several miles from the shore." He is referring to a statement of the ornithologist Pennant, who, when describing the habits of the Black Gullems, or Sea Pigeons, remarks that these birds "brave the coldest winters in those parts by keeping at the edge of the ice in the open water." This passage, as illustrating a physical phenomenon of great importance in the navigation of Hudson Bay in the early summer months, is of especial interest and may be cited at length. "Black Gullems, known in Hudson Bay by the name of Sea Pigeon. Those birds frequent the shores of Hudson Bay and Straits in considerable numbers; but more particularly the northern parts, where they fly in large flocks; to the southward they are only seen in pairs." * * * "My friend, Mr. Pennant, says they brave the coldest winters in those parts by keeping at the edge of the ice near the open water; but as the sea at that season is frozen over several miles from the shore, I believe no one's curiosity ever tempted him to confirm the truth of this, and it is well known they never make their appearance near the land after the frost becomes severe."⁽¹⁾ Hearne had so many opportunities at the Prince of Wales fort, near the mouth of Churchill River, of making observations upon the ice in the north-western part of Hudson Bay, that his statement respecting the distance it is formed from the coast line may be accepted without fear of exaggeration one way or the other.

The objective point in Hudson Straits it is desirable to attain at the earliest possible date in the summer is North Bluff, in the rear of the Upper Savage Islands, from which place, as already stated, the Hudson Bay Company's ships generally take their departure across the Straits into Hudson Bay. Baffin anchored here in 1615. On Parry's chart, the Savage Islands are represented as a small group, eleven in number, protecting the entrance to North Bay, a deep opening in their rear. In his work is a sketch of the largest island, which he examined and described in 1821. The cliffs of the eastern island rise between four and five hundred feet above the sea, and the highest portion to which Parry ascended, is from six to eight hundred feet above the ocean, hence the group is a conspicuous object, and affords anchorage ground. Here Parry took his observations on the tides, which shewed them to rise, neaps about 30 feet, as stated elsewhere. North Bay in the rear was entirely free from ice.

The great rise and fall of the tides in such a narrow strait, gives color to the statement that ice never forms entirely across it, for it is well known that no agent is so powerful in preventing the formation of ice in northern latitudes as strong and continued tidal currents. Hence the suggestion of Lieutenant Chappell and Robson that Hudson Straits should be entered early in June, before the ice breaks up in the Bay and is carried into the Straits, acquires special importance in connection with the shelter afforded by the Savage Islands and North Bay. Here, if necessary, steamers might wait for the disruption of the ice in Hudson Bay, supposing that open water does not exist throughout the winter or in the early spring between Mansfield and the adjacent large island thirty miles distant. It is, however, extremely improbable that at this entrance to Hudson Bay, where the water is deep, ice forms a continuous barrier at any period. The statement of Hearne that in the northern parts ice forms only "several miles" from the shore, is entirely opposed to this view, and conjointly with the great range of the tides it may reasonably be supposed that the ice seen a month later in the season consists of ice drifting easterly. Captain James alleges that where he wintered, in the southern part of James Bay, ice was formed as far as the eye could see. This is very probable, for James Bay, though much further to the south, is very shallow and its waters for miles from the shore are brackish only.

6 Q. Have you any information respecting the time when the Hudson Bay Company's ships succeeded in passing through the Straits?

(1) A Journey to the Northern Ocean by Samuel Hearne. Page 429.

A. The following table shows the earliest dates given by Lieut. Chappell, R.N., of the arrival of the Hudson Bay Company's ships at the western extremity of Hudson Straits or abreast of Charles' Island, between the years 1773 and 1813 in the slow sailing ships of that period :—

Year.		Date of arrival abreast of Charles Island.
1808 } 1810 } 1804 } 1797 } 1793 } 1788 }	Arrival during the month of July.	{ July 20th. { July 21st. { July 28th. { July 29th. { July 29th. { July 31st.
1796 } 1806 } 1802 } 1794 } 1789 } 1774 } 1805 } 1809 } 1791 } 1799 } 1784 } 1780 } 1799 } 1798 } 1807 }	Arrival during the month of August.	{ Aug. 1st. { Aug. 1st. { Aug. 4th. { Aug. 4th. { Aug. 4th. { Aug. 6th. { Aug. 9th. { Aug. 16th. { Aug. 19th. { Aug. 19th. { Aug. 21st. { Aug. 21st. { Aug. 22nd. { Aug. 22nd. { Aug. 22nd.
1783 } 1811 }	Arrival during September.	{ Sep. 2nd. { Sep. 13th.

These dates of the arrivals of the Hudson Bay Company's ships at the different posts in Hudson Bay, afford no criterion from which a judgment may be formed of the navigation of Hudson Straits. This will appear from the following considerations :

First,—They were, in former times, and until the introduction of superior vessels or steamers, slow sailing merchantmen.

Secondly,—During the greater portion of the period covered by their annual voyages they were convoyed by war vessels and subject to the inevitable detentions and precautions incident to a time of war.

Thirdly,—No object could be gained by early arrival of sailing vessels at the western entrance to Hudson Bay, since but one voyage each year to and fro was all that was required by the exigences of the trade.

DANGER ARISING FROM ICE.

7 Q. Have you obtained any information you can offer the Committee regarding the dangers arising from ice ?

A. Sir Edward Parry states that " the effects to be apprehended from exposure to the swell of the main ocean constitute the peculiar danger of first entering the ice about the mouth of the Hudson Strait, which is completely open to the influence of the whole Atlantic. A very inconsiderable quantity of loose ice is sufficient to shelter a ship from the sea, provided it be closely packed ; but when the masses are separated by wind and tide, so as to admit the swell, the concussions soon become too violent for a ship, strengthened in the ordinary way, to withstand for any length of time. On this account, it is prudent not to enter the ice without a fair prospect of getting seven

or eight leagues within the margin. For the same reason, also, when likely to be beset near the sea, it is better to make a ship fast to small than to large pieces, in order to avoid the heavier concussions occasioned by the latter." (1)

The Newfoundland, the Dundee and the Norwegian sealing steamers, being properly protected, push their way into the apparently illimitable fields of ice in March and April in pursuit of seals, seeking the ice, for it is there only that they can capture the seals. There are now five and twenty sealing steamers of large size in Newfoundland waters, and during the past ten years they have nearly driven the sailing sealing craft from this, formerly styled, hazardous enterprise. It is not unreasonable to suppose that at the present day, when ice navigation is so thoroughly understood, not only by the captains of sealing vessels, but by steam whalers, that the passage through Hudson Strait, successfully accomplished for 200 years by bulky and unwieldy sailing vessels and vessels of war, should now become an easy problem. Two, and often three, Hudson Bay ships have for a period of nearly two centuries annually passed through Hudson Straits and Bay, and for a considerable part of the time they were conveyed by the cumbrous men of war of old times. Numerous whaling vessels have also traversed these waters, and it is announced that this year an American House is about to send again a whaler to that well known ground north of Churchill, Marble Island, and the coast towards Rowe's Welcome, to seek for the reported remains of Sir John Franklin. The French not unfrequently sent vessels of war into Hudson Bay and once they destroyed the forts. All these facts show that old-fashioned sailing craft successfully accomplished, for nearly two centuries, for the purposes of a limited trade, a supposed obstructed and hazardous navigation, which the interests of a country as large as the empire of Germany now invite us to encounter with the modern protected steamer, the magneto-electric light, and the experience of trained and skilful men.

I am informed by Mr. Horetsky that the Hudson Bay Company never lost one of their own vessels until the year 1864, when the "Prince of Wales" and consort, went ashore at Mansfield Island, "*with studding sails set.*"

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE ICE ON THE COAST OF NORTHERN LABRADOR AND HUDSON STRAITS AND BAY.

S Q. When on the northern Labrador coast, had you any opportunities for contrasting the condition of the ice on the coast there, with what you had learned respecting the extent and manner of its occurrence in Hudson Straits and Bay? State also to the Committee the extent to which ice on the coast influences the movements of fish, and affects the fishing industry.

A. It appears certain that some of the popular impressions respecting the icy character of Hudson Strait and Bay have arisen from the accounts which have been published from time to time of the climate and coast line of the northern Labrador, which is not unfrequently neared in entering the Strait. The descriptions given by the Moravian Missionaries, of the dangers attending an approach to that coast as far north as Hebron, before the month of August, are no doubt truthful pictures of realities, as they appeared for the first time to the eyes of the unexperienced landsmen. But the coast line of northern Labrador is the unfortunate recipient of the combined effects of no less than three separate arctic or sub-arctic ice streams.

These are the east Greenland ice stream, the Baffins Bay and Davis Strait ice streams, and the Hudson Strait ice stream. All of these ice-encumbered currents meet in the summer on the coast of northern Labrador, and are the cause of its exceptionally cold climate. The reason why the eastern entrance to Hudson Strait is encumbered in early summer, arises from the ice of the combined East Greenland and Davis Strait current sweeping in a broad stream past its entrance towards the Labrador coast, on which it is pressed by the earth's rotation.

(1) Second voyage for the discovery of a North-west passage.—By Captain William Edward Parry, R.N., F.R.S. Page 9.

The effect of the accumulation of ice on the coast of northern Labrador and from very remote regions, is not only to render access there difficult before August, but it shortens greatly the summer season for fishing, the fish only approaching the shore when the ice leaves it. So striking is this effect, that salmon fishing commences at the Hudson Bay Fort, on the Churchill River, two degrees north of Port Nelson, before it begins on Sandwich Bay on the southern Labrador and five degrees south of Churchill River in Hudson Bay. When the Indians and fur-traders are fishing for salmon on the north-western coast of Hudson Bay, north of Port Nelson, the entire coast of Labrador, during an average of years, is blocked by ice from the Straits of Belle Isle to Cape Chudleigh, and is inaccessible to fishermen. So important is a correct apprehension of these climatic conditions as affecting the fisheries, and the accessibility of the coast from the sea, that I venture to introduce a series of tables bearing upon this subject.

Hearne tells us that the salmon fishing season at Churchill begins in the latter part of June; he also mentions the occurrence on that coast of innumerable schools of caplin coming in shore to spawn as soon as the ice leaves the coast. Generally, the caplin precede the cod and the salmon on the Newfoundland and Labrador coast; it is not likely that the habits of this fish have changed under similar conditions in Hudson Bay.

The following tables show the periods of first arrivals and last catches of cod on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts. In framing these tables I have been careful to eliminate extreme seasons, for the cod have been known to approach the shore during an exceptionally early season, a fortnight or three weeks sooner than during the average of years. Early and late springs occur in the movements of fish just as regularly as in the movements of migratory birds, or in the leafing and flowering of plants. The salmon and the cod generally come within a week of one another, and the Eskimo of Ukkasiksalik, lat. $55^{\circ} 52'$, have a tradition that the salmon may always be looked for on the day of the first spring tide after the 16th July. In 1875, a very late season, codfish were not taken there before the 7th August; in 1876 they came in on the 20th July, and this accords with the experience on other parts of the coast.

TABLE showing the approximate mean date of arrival of cod, mean date of departure and mean length of the fishing season for cod in north-eastern Newfoundland, southern and northern Labrador.

Latitude.	Locality.	Mean Date of Arrival.	Mean Date of Close of Fisheries.	Mean Length of Fishing Season.
NEWFOUNDLAND.				
<i>(Over four degrees of Latitude.)</i>				
47°30'	Conception Bay.....	1st June.	20th November.	} 143 days.
48°20'	Bonavista Bay.....	10th "	10th "	
48°30'	Notre Dame Bay.....	20th "	10th "	
50°00'	Cape St. John to Par. Point.....	20th "	1st "	
49°30'	White Bay.....	10th "	1st "	
51°00'	Cape Rouge Harbor.....	10th "	1st "	
51°30'	Cape Bauld to Cape Onion.....	20th "	20th October.	
SOUTHERN LABRADOR.				
<i>(Over three degrees of Latitude.)</i>				
52°00'	Chateau Bay.....	20th June.	1st October.	} 87 days.
53°24'	Batteaux.....	12th July.	10th "	
54°26'	Indian Harbor.....	15th "	1st "	
54°56'	Cape Harrison.....	18th "	1st "	
NORTHERN LABRADOR.				
<i>(Over three and a half degrees of Latitude.)</i>				
55°14'	Aillik.....	20th July.	1st October.	} 61 days.
54°57'	Kypokok.....	20th "	1st "	
55°27'	Hopedale.....	30th "	1st "	
53°30'	Double Island Harbor.....	22nd "	1st "	
55°52'	Ukkasiksalik.....	28th "	1st "	
56°33'	Nain.....	28th "	1st "	
57°30'	Okak.....	28th "	1st "	
58°30'	Hebron.....	15th August.	25th September.	
58°46'	Lampson.....	15th "	15th "	

From this table, imperfect as it is, we may deduce the following law: "Over an area extending northerly from Conception Bay for seven hundred miles, the cod approach the shore about one week later for every degree of latitude we advance to the north."

It is known that the caplin is an inhabitant of seas very much farther north than those washing the coast of Labrador. It is abundant on the South Greenland coast, and visits the northern coast of Norway in incalculable numbers.

In 1877, cod and caplin were taken in abundance by Newfoundland craft in the vicinity of Hebron, not far from the entrance to Hudson Straits about the 15th August. That the caplin occurs in immense schools in Northern Hudson Bay has long since been noticed by Hearne and others. This fish is also in abundance on the coast of South Greenland, but the point to which especial attention is directed as regards the movement of the salmon, the caplin, and the cod, is the broad fact that the season in Northern Hudson Bay is so much earlier and so much longer than on the Atlantic coasts of Northern Labrador, where the fishing interests have assumed such imposing proportions.

9. Q. Will you explain to the Committee what you mean by the "Rotation of the Earth" affecting the ice on the coast of Labrador. State also if this "rotation" exercises in your judgment any noteworthy influence upon the climate of other parts of the Dominion?

A. Allusion has been made to the influence of the rotation of the earth pressing the ice-encumbered Arctic currents upon the Labrador coast; while, however, to the effect of this rotation the inhospitable climate of Labrador is mainly due, it is important to bear in mind that the same influence of rotation is the proximate cause of the fertility of the North-West, of the rise of the Isothermals from Winnipeg to Peace River, of the humidity of the great zone stretching from Manitoba to and north of the Pine River Pass, and in a word of all those genial conditions of summer climate which combine to ensure the political and commercial future of Manitoba and the North-West. This great influence has been too much neglected in seeking for the causes of that singular disposition of climate which the Government explorations have shown to exist up to the sources of the Mackenzie River. The explanation in general terms is as follows:—

The rapidity of the diurnal motion of any point on the surface of the earth from west to east, varies with its latitude. On the sixtieth degree, or about the latitude of Hudson Straits, the speed of rotation is about nine miles in a minute; in the latitude of Paris it is a little more than eleven and a half miles during the same period, whereas on the equator the motion of any point from west to east is at the rate of eighteen miles a minute. Hence it is that any current, whether of a river or in the ocean, or of bodies of air far above the surface of the earth, moving from north to south in the northern hemisphere, must necessarily remain in the rear of the increasingly rapid terrestrial movement which carries them round, and must consequently deviate towards the west. The arctic current moving generally from north to south, continually traverses, as it gains a more southern latitude, portions of the earth's surface which are moving with increasing rapidity towards the east, owing to its rotation; the current is, as it were, left behind, being a body possessing a distinct motion of its own, and the result is that it has always an increasing westerly trend, as it progresses towards the equator. The reverse of this is the case with the Gulf Stream, which flows generally from south to north, and is continually attaining parts of the earth's surface, which have a rapidly diminishing motion from west to east, and the tendency to leave it in the rear grows less in proportion, hence its deviation is towards the east or in the direction of the earth's rotation.

In the southern hemisphere, exactly the reverse action takes place. This law of deviation is observed by all moving bodies, such as winds, rivers, balls in motion, etc. Rivers in the northern hemisphere flowing from north to south eat away the west bank, whereas rivers flowing from south to north attack the east bank. Rivers flowing from east to west have their currents accelerated, and from west to east retarded, because they flow respectively with or against the motion of the earth. Winds flowing north always trend to the eastward. Winds flowing south always trend to the westward.

The Labrador current is thus affected by the rotation of the earth, which causes it to press upon the coasts, and as it rounds capes this pressure is removed, which causes at once strong local currents to the westward, the cause it is feared of many shipwrecks and the loss of life, especially in vicinity of Cape Race, Newfoundland, and in a less degree Cape Sable, N.S. The effect of winds from the Pacific on the valley of the North Saskatchewan I should wish to describe, after having noticed the geographical position of the great fertile belt, which has been ascertained to exist so far to the North-West.

10. Q. Will you repeat to the Committee the conclusions you have deduced from the statements advanced?

A. Reviewing the statements advanced, the following conclusions appear justifiable from the premises.

1st. The season on the coast of Northern Labrador, south of Hudson Straits is from six weeks to two months later than the season on the coast of Hudson Bay at and for

some distance north of Port Nelson. This is established by the testimony adduced in relation to the approach of fish to the shore wholly apart from other considerations.

2nd. The only hindrance to an entrance into and through Hudson Straits, early in June, arises from the obstruction presented by the two ice streams coming from East Greenland and Baffin's Bay, down the west coast of Davis Straits. It is reasonable to suppose that these ice streams are less encumbered late in May or early in June than in July.

3rd. The Straits once entered, the chief difficulty is over, and if entered before the ice comes down, as alleged from Hudson Bay, Bluff Head may be reached, and a new departure taken, as suggested by the authorities quoted.

4th. It is doubtful whether the northern portion of the Bay ever freezes more than "several miles" from the shore, and it remains to be seen whether much or indeed any ice does come out of Hudson Bay. It is probable that the ice spoken of as coming from the Bay, really comes down Fox Channel as shown by the drift of H.M.S. "Terror," represented on the accompanying Admiralty chart. There are two reasons for supposing that very little ice comes from Hudson Bay; the first is, it would imply the constant occurrence of strong southerly winds and a considerable space of time to carry the ice from so large a surface as Hudson Bay through the confined channels leading into Hudson Straits, and experience teaches that ice is rarely met with after passing Charles Island, except towards the centre of the Bay. Moreover, from the description of the ice met in Hudson Straits, it is largely composed of hummocky, or heavy arctic ice, which comes down Fox Channel from the north. It is more probable that the Hudson Bay ice melts and disappears within the limits of the Bay itself. The second reason is that the early opening of the ice on the west coast of the Bay, admitting the salmon and caplin to the shores in the latter part of June, even so far north as Churchill, and six weeks before the Northern Labrador is free from coast ice, appears to show that local dissolution is the chief if not the only cause of the disappearance of the Bay ice, and its remnant is occasionally found in the eddy near the centre of the Bay in July. If the Bay ice found its way into Hudson Straits these would be most liable to be blocked up between Mansfield and Digges Islands, but this part is represented to be always clear.

It may, with great propriety, be asked: why should a patch be found near the centre of the Bay? if the Bay ice drift out into the Straits, would not the ice under such circumstances be found near Mansfield Island instead of at the centre of the Bay. Why does the central patch not follow the stream?

Hence the greater reason for adopting the suggestion of Lieutenant Chapell, and entering Hudson Straits early in June, before the Arctic ice from Fox Channel comes down, as shown by the "Terror's" drift.

5th. At all points of the route through Hudson Straits and the entrance to Hudson Bay where ice accumulations are met with, the channel, never exceeding 45 miles in breadth, is sufficiently near for telegraphic communication by means of magneto-electric lights from one side to the other, so that instant advantage can be taken of information conveyed respecting the condition of the ice in the early summer. In a tideway, where the tides rise at neaps 30, and, at springs, 40 feet, and where the daily swing of the tides is from 12 to 20 miles, carrying ice backward and forward through that space twice every day, fresh channels are constantly opening, which a sealing steamer can avail herself of, but which are useless to a sailing vessel, except with a fair wind.

THE CAPLIN.

11. Q. Will you now supply the Committee with any information you may have gathered regarding the fish of Hudson Bay, and the deductions you would draw from their habits and relations?

A. In Hearne's account of "a journey from Prince of Wales' Fort, in Hudson Bay, to the Northern Ocean," (1) he notices the occurrence of caplin in Hudson Bay in

(1). In the years 1769, 1770, 1771 and 1772.

extraordinary numbers. The relation of the caplin to the cod is so intimate that the presence of the one may be said to predicate the existence of the larger predacious fish in their immediate vicinity during the spawning season.

While Hearne does not enumerate the cod among the fish he names as being found in Hudson Bay, he states that although he never heard of one being caught with a hook, "nor ever saw an entire fish of that description in those parts, their jaw-bones are, however, frequently found on the shores."

He states that the caplin "in some years resort to the shores near Churchill River in such multitudes to spawn, and such numbers of them are left dry among the rocks, as at times to be quite offensive. In other seasons they are so scarce that hardly a meal can be procured."

There can be scarcely room for doubt that the caplin visiting the shores of the Bay near Churchill River, are driven shorewards by predacious fish. The caplin spawn on submarine beaches, from the strand to a depth of thirty fathoms, and perhaps more. In all seas where caplin are observed in large numbers, the schools are pursued during the spawning seas on by cod and other predacious fish, besides whales, porpoises, &c., &c. The fact of cod-fish being sometimes found on the beach, and their jaw-bones frequently seen on the shores, shows their presence there, and it is scarcely probable that where their favourite food, at a certain season of the year, is present in great abundance, the cod should be absent.

Hearne enumerates also three or four other sources of food upon which the cod depend for a subsistence on the Labrador coast and on the Atlantic shores of British America, namely: "mussels, crabs, starfishes, whilks, periwinkles, cockles, scallops and many other kinds which are found on the beaches in great plenty." Hearne could scarcely have made a better enumeration of the general food of the cod than he has given us in his narrative, and the only conclusion which suggests itself in relation to his remarks upon the cod, is that this fish not being an article of commerce in Hudson Bay, has never yet been sought for there. Where the food of the cod is stated to be in great abundance, it is more than probable that this voracious fish will be relatively abundant. (1)

SALMON.

The season for salmon in the neighbourhood of Churchill river, begins at the latter part of June and ends about the middle or latter end of August, according to Hearne. (2)

This writer states that in some years salmon are so plentiful near Churchill River, that he has known upward of two hundred fine fish taken out of four small nets in one tide, within a quarter of a mile of the Fort. If Hearne be correct in his statement that the season begins "the latter end of June," it is a fortnight or three weeks earlier than the season for salmon at Ukkasiksalik, between the Moravian Missionary stations Hopedale and Nain on the Labrador, and not more than 300 miles north-west of the Straits of Belle Isle. There the salmon are always expected at the first spring tide after the 16th of July, and the cod generally approach the coast about the same time as the salmon. Indeed, it may be stated, that if Hearne's statement be correct, the commencement of the fishing season on the north-west coast of Hudson Bay, is as early as at any part of the Labrador coast north-west of Hamilton Inlet, and since the movement of fishes towards the coast is governed by the disappearance of ice, the inference is just, that the coast of north-west Hudson Bay is free from floe ice, as soon as the coast of the northern Labrador. (3)

(1) The habits of capelin and its relation to the cod are treated of at length in Part I, of the paper prepared by the writer for the Halifax Fishery Commission and printed by the Commission, entitled: "The effect of the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington on the Fisheries and Fishermen of British North America," Parts I and II.

(2) A journey to the Northern Ocean. Page 395

(3.) For tables showing the mean dates of the approach of cod to the Labrador coast, see *ante*.

NELSON RIVER.

12. Q. Have you any information respecting the character of Port Nelson as a harbour, and of Nelson River? Are you in possession of any plan or survey of Nelson River showing its harbour facilities, and the nature of the approaches to it from the sea?

A. In 1782 the French Admiral Perouse, in command of a line of battle ship and two large frigates, anchored at the mouth of Nelson River, not finding sufficient water in Hayes River on which York Factory is situated. Hayes River articulates with the delta of the Nelson, and the Factory is situated on an island.

In Dobson's account of his six years' residence in Hudson Bay, he gives a plan of about 40 miles of both Nelson and Hayes River, a copy of which is submitted. Dobson holds that Gillam and Seal Islands are by far the most advantageous positions for a Port, and the survey he has published of the lower portion of Nelson River creates some surprise at the selection of the low flats near the mouth of Hayes River, by the Hudson Bay Company, which cannot be entered by large vessels, for a permanent establishment. This is explained, however, by the statement that Nelson River is too large for the Indians to venture down in their small canoes loaded with furs. They cannot cross the flats at the mouth of Hayes River to enter the Nelson, and consequently the port is established on the smaller river for the convenience of the internal trade. It is alleged also that Nelson River is not so well adapted for "tracking" in the spring, chiefly on account of lodged ice on its banks. The fact that La Perouse anchored his huge line of battle ship in Nelson River shows that there is no physical objection to this entrance as a harbour, and the soundings given by Dobson prove that in his day vessels drawing 8 or 9 feet of water could anchor at Seal Island which is about 20 miles from the sea. Dobson says: "Is it not astonishing, and past credit, that though they (the H. B. Co.) had a factory before the year 1688 within six miles of the mouth of Nelson River, which is the finest river in the country for trade, and have been in constant possession ever since the peace of Utrecht, they had not in the year 1744 discovered whether a ship could go in and out with safety. As it is the custom of the Bay to represent everything in the worst light, it was confidently asserted that there was no safe entrance, till Captain Fowler and I made the attempt in 1745 and found a very fine one. It is not thirty years ago that a ship was lost off Hayes River, for want of knowing that there was a good harbour and safe entrance at Nelson; yet, necessary as this discovery was, if Captain Fowler had not been in the country I question whether I should have had interest enough with the Governor to borrow a boat and obtain leave to make it. It was also confidently asserted that there was no timber upon Nelson River; but when I went up and viewed the banks and creeks, I found timber in great quantities, and very good."

At Seal Island the tides rise, according to the same author, springs eight feet, neaps four feet. Above Seal Island is Gillam's Island, distant 176 yards, with a depth of water from fifteen to eighteen feet; and here Dobson states a vessel may lie safe both in winter and summer. Twenty miles above Seal Island his chart shows the river to be about a mile broad. With the exception of that portion which finds its way into Hayes River, the Nelson throws into the sea the combined drainage of the North and South Saskatchewan, and of the vast extent of country draining into Lake Winnipeg. In fact, the Nelson River receives the waters of an area as large as France and England combined; it is the outlet of the basin of Lake Winnipeg; and must be regarded as a river of the first class.

Ellis states that the Nelson is two leagues or six miles wide at the entrance, with a very good channel about a mile broad, and from five to fifteen and twenty fathoms deep. He states also that it has fish in great plenty and in great variety.

(2) During his expedition, the ice of Hayes River, in which his ships wintered,

(1.) Six years' residence in Hudson Bay. Page 78.

(2.) A voyage to Hudson Bay by the Dobb's Galley and California, in the years 1746 and 1747
By Henry Ellis.

gave way on the 16th May; and on the 5th June, nineteen canoes laden with furs passed them on their way to York Fort, showing that the rivers in the interior had been open some weeks previously.

Hearne furnishes us with a striking instance of difference between the climate of the sea coast and the valley of Nelson River, a few miles inland. He relates that in the year 1775 "in my passage from Cumberland House to York Fort, I, as well as my Indian companions, killed them (the Teal) in the rivers we passed through as late as the 20th October. At those times they are entirely involved in fat, but delicately white, and may truly be called a great luxury."

This passage shows not only that this species of duck lingers in the Nelson River Valley until the 20th October, but that the route is passable for birch canoes until that date. In this particular it does not appear to be earlier closed by frost than the old canoe route through Rainy River and lake to Lake Superior. There is this difference in the two routes to be noticed: the Nelson River Valley is a down grade towards the sea, at a rate of about twenty inches to the mile; the Lake Superior route is an up and a down grade rising to about 1,400 feet above the level of the sea, before it descends to Lake Superior, which is 600 feet above the sea level. In other words a traverse from Lake Winnipeg to the sea by the Nelson River Valley involves a descent of 700 feet in about 400 miles, the Lake Superior route an ascent from 700 feet to 1,400 feet and a descent to Lake Superior of 600 feet above the ocean in 350 miles.

PORT NELSON.

13. Q. Will you now repeat to the Committee, in a general form, the deductions you have drawn in relation to Port Nelson as an objective point for communication between the valley of the Saskatchewan and Europe?

A. The geographical position of Port Nelson, when studied with regard to the prospective commercial interests of the North-West and Manitoba, suggests conclusions of a startling character.

Port Nelson is upwards of two hundred miles nearer to the mouth of the Frazer River, one of the projected termini of the Pacific Railway, than it is to Halifax on the Atlantic Coast. In other words, it is so to speak, already more than half across the continent, within the wide limits of the Dominion. Then again, the distance of Port Nelson from Liverpool is nearly one hundred miles less than Liverpool is from New York. The relative distances measured on the globe being 2,960 miles, and 3,020 miles. If two of the Dundee sealing steamers, similarly found, were to start at the same hour in the month of September, one from Port Nelson, the other from New York, the probability is that they would arrive on the same day at Liverpool.

Port Nelson lies under the same parallel as Dundee in Scotland, and it cannot escape notice that numerous fine Sealing steamers from the Scottish port, have, since the 10th March, been pushing their way among the same kind of ice as that found barring Hudson Straits, in pursuit of seals. From twenty to five and twenty of those sealing steamers are now engaged in the same pursuit on the coasts of Newfoundland and the Labrador, *seeking the ice*, whose presence we lament later on in the year. The employment of these, or steamers similarly constructed for summer work in Hudson Straits and Bay, would afford a wide field for the exercise of that special skill and enterprise which at present finds a temporary employment only in the destruction of half a million sportive creatures—the life of ice-encumbered seas.

But the modern sealing steamer has led the way to the solution of that all important problem which has in view the creation of an ocean port, and an extensive sea-board for the future commerce of the almost illimitable North-West. The skill and experience in navigating the Labrador current, loaded with ice in March and April, which would otherwise gradually die out with the inevitable decline of the seal fishery, will yet attain further development in the greater work of opening half a continent to the industry of millions of men.

Port Nelson is about 370 miles from the terminus of Lake Winnipeg navigation, near God's Rapids, which are situated some fifty miles north of Norway House at the northern extremity of Lake Winnipeg. From this point the Nelson River reaches the sea through a natural break in the Laurentides, and falls 700 feet in about 340 miles, or at the rate of 20 inches in the mile. A railway, probably not exceeding 400 miles in length would bring the whole water communication of both Saskatchewan, Red River and Lake Winnipeg into direct communication with the ocean, within a shorter distance from Liverpool than New York, and, as may be inferred from foregoing statements, open to sealing steamers about four months in the year.

Directing attention to the map of the country prepared by the Surveyor-General, showing the agricultural area from Pine River, 2,500 feet above the sea, eastward, it will be seen that, a bushel of grain or a hundred weight of beef, started from Pine River, would move on a descending grade to the ocean at Port Nelson, in the same time that another bushel of grain or hundred weight of beef would reach the Lake of the Woods, and actually might be in Liverpool before its rival in the race had arrived at Montreal, and at far less cost. While the nature of the country admits of a uniform descent to Port Nelson, through a natural break in the Laurentides, the geographical features of the country traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway from Winnipeg to Montreal compels the passage of the Laurentides where they are 1,300 feet above the sea level, and involves besides numerous subordinate ascents. The sum of the ascents which a bushel of grain or a hundred weight of beef would have to make before reaching Montreal or tide-water between Winnipeg and Montreal is very considerable, while from all along the line from Pine River Pass to the Lower Saskatchewan, thence branching off by a line to Port Nelson, there are no notable ascents, but a down grade all the way.

14. Q. Regarding the map of the North-West Territories issued by the Dominion Lands Office, have you formed any opinions as to the causes of the climatic features which distinguish the areas represented to be suitable for settlement on that map, and extending north-westerly from Manitoba to the Peace River.

A.—About three years ago I prepared a chart of British North America, showing the then known distribution of the natural isothermals across the continent.

The data upon which this chart was constructed were chiefly as follows:—

In October, 1872, the results of a great number of observations on and near the boundary line between British America and the United States were published under the supervision of Dr. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. In the interior of British America, and some years previous to 1872, we had the observations of Blackiston, Hector, Richardson and Lefroy, together with the records of the Hudson Bay Company. Subsequently to 1872 we have the elaborate discussions of the Rain Charts, Temperature Charts, &c., of the United States and adjoining British Territory, published in the transactions of the Smithsonian Institution, also the observations of the officers of the International Boundary Survey; our own Meteorological Records, reduced and published under the supervision of the Director of the Meteorological Observatory at Toronto; the incidental observations made or collected by the gentlemen engaged in the explorations for the Canadian Pacific Railway; the meteorological notes of various travellers in the far North-West, particularly those of the Abbe Petitot published in Paris.

With the aid of this information joined to the observations and deductions I was enabled to make, many years ago, from personal observation, as far as the forks of the Saskatchewan, I constructed the chart of which a copy is now submitted. If you compare this chart, thus independently constructed, with the maps referred to, you will find an extraordinary coincidence between the zone embraced within the isothermals of 33 degrees and 36 degrees, and the great area colored yellow on the map of Colonel Dennis. The well-known agricultural region of surpassing fertility in Manitoba, lies between the natural isothermals of 33 and 36 degrees of temperature, and the zone comprehended within these isothermals sweeps towards the north-

west, and embraces the Valley of Peace River. If a railway were to be projected to the Pine River Pass it would be wholly within its limits, and follow roughly the course of the natural isothermal of 34 degrees from Red River to Peace River.

Now, if the soil be suitable for agricultural purposes, the deduction from the coincidence named and from known facts is that the climate is tolerably uniform throughout. It is the distribution of heat during the summer months which determines agricultural adaptation. The winter cold of Manitoba is greater than the winter cold on the coast of Labrador. But it is a dry uniform cold, and it is very far less inconvenient to the senses, or in any other way, than the moist cold on the Labrador.

The conditions required for the adaptation of a certain area to agricultural purposes, apart from altitude above the sea and the character of the soil, are generally reduced to two, namely the mean temperature of about 90 days, as during the summer or growing months, and the degree of humidity during that period.

There are, however, two other conditions which exercise a very great influence upon vegetable growth throughout an area extending over many hundred miles to the north-west. These are the measure of the sun's intensity as regards light and heat, and the duration of the length of the day. As we move from Manitoba, say in lat. 50° to Peace River in lat. 56°, this important fact has to be noticed, that the length of the day in summer increases in a greater ratio than the sun's intensity of light and heat diminishes. It is not heat only which affects the growth of vegetation, it is also the duration of solar light in the day. The longer the day the greater the total amount of heat and light which will be received by vegetables. In order to illustrate this important point in relation to the causes which assist in producing the favourable summer climate over that remarkable north-westerly strip extending to Peace River, I submit the following table, showing the sun's intensity and the length of the day on the parallels of 40°, 50°, 60°, during the growing season, or from May to October. (1)

It will be seen from this table that in lat. 40° the sun's intensity is represented by 88 on May 31st, the day being 14 hours 38 minutes long. In lat. 50° the sun's relative intensity of light and heat on the same day is 87, but the day is 15 hours and 50 minutes long. In lat. 60, which is some degrees north of Peace River, the sun's intensity on the 31st May is represented by 85, but the day is 17 hours 56 minutes long. During the fortnight from June 15th to July 1st, the sun's intensity closely approximates in lat. 40°, 50° and 60°; but the day is widely different in length, and the heat and light have a longer time to act upon vegetation under the more northern meridians. Thus from June 15th to July 1st, the sun's intensity diminishes from 90 to 88 between lat. 40° and lat 60°; the day, however, on July 1st is 14 hours 46 minutes long in lat. 40°; 16 hours 4 minutes long in lat. 50°; and 18 hours 18 minutes long in lat. 60°. Great and sudden are the changes at the close of September. While solar intensity is represented by 57 in lat. 40° it is only 36° in lat. 60°, and the day is already 18 minutes shorter in lat. 60° than it is in lat. 40°. The winter there may be said to have begun.

(1.) For further information on the sun's intensity and on the length of the day, reference may be had to tables contained in a paper on "The relative intensity of the heat and light of the sun upon different latitudes of the earth." By L. W. Meech; published in the Smithsonian Report for 1856.

TABLE SHOWING THE SUN'S RELATIVE INTENSITY, AND THE LENGTH OF THE DAY IN LATITUDES 40°, 50° AND 60°.

	Latitude 40°.		Latitude 50°.		Latitude 60°.	
	Sun's Intensity.	Length of Day.	Sun's Intensity.	Length of Day.	Sun's Intensity.	Length of Day.
		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
May 1	80	13.46	77	14.30	70	15.44
do 16.....	85	14.16	83	15.16	79	16.56
do 31.....	88	14.38	87	15.50	85	17.56
June 15.....	90	14.50	89	16.08	88	18.28
July 1.....	90	14.46	89	16.04	88	18.18
do 16.....	87	14.34	86	15.42	84	17.42
do 31.....	84	14.08	81	15.04	77	16.38
Aug. 15.....	79	13.36	74	14.18	68	15.24
do 30.....	72	13.02	65	13.28	57	14.08
Sept. 14.....	65	12.22	58	12.32	46	12.46
do 29.....	57	11.44	47	11.36	36	11.26

Passing now to the proximate causes which produce the high summer temperature and humidity of the Peace River District, and thence south-easterly to Manitoba, it may be briefly stated that it is the track of the Aerial Gulf Stream of the North-West, which bears a similar relation to the atmosphere of that part of North America, as does the Gulf Stream to the ocean on its coasts. It is influenced by the same unceasing power, namely, the earth's rotation, and it sheds its climatic influence over the area it traverses.

The warm and moisture-laden winds from the Pacific, moving north-easterly, deposit much of their moisture on the western flanks of the Rocky Mountains. Rising over the summit of the ranges, they are deflected to the south by the combined influence of the earth's rotation and the pressure of the compensating cold winds from the north. The cold winds acquire their maximum influence on the 95th meridian, which passes through the Lake of the Woods. Farther to the eastward the isothermals are pressed back by the warm winds from the Gulf of Mexico, which push them to the north-eastward. In both cases the rotation of the earth is a leading cause in determining the course of the fertile zones. These, be it observed, are broad generalizations, subject to numerous local modifications, which affect local climates. The valley of Nelson River appears to exhibit one of these local modifications arising from its low level above the sea. Until within thirty miles of Port Nelson, the canoe route down Hayes River shows little difference in point of climate from the canoe route from Lake Superior where it crosses the height of land. The cause, however, in this case is in part assignable to the difference in elevation above the sea level, which is upwards of eleven hundred feet, this would theoretically produce a difference in temperature equal to more than three degrees of Fahrenheit.

15. Q. Have you any information regarding the climate and soil of any portion of the Nelson River Valley?

A. All accounts agree in stating that the climate of the valley of Nelson River changes greatly as soon as a distance of some five and twenty or thirty miles from the sea is reached. The cold winds from Hudson Bay lower the temperature in the vicinity of the sea board to a great extent, but thirty miles inland their influence is greatly modified. Reference has already been made to Hearne, who killed teal in the valley of Nelson River as late as the 20th October. In Dobb's account of Hudson Bay he quotes La France, who stated that "Within four or five leagues of the sea at York

Fort, the cold continued and there was ice in the River in June, when above that they had a fine spring, all the trees in bloom and very warm weather up to the great Fork in the beginning of June."

According to Ballantyne, vegetation in the valley of Hayes River, thirty miles from its mouth, on the 23rd June, was found by him to be in an advanced state, the trees being covered with foliage; and on the 25th June he described the spring to have long begun on Hill River, and "along its gentle sloping banks the country was teeming with vegetable and animal life." This is on the canoe route from York Factory to Norway House, and a little to the south of the valley of Nelson River proper. Oxford House is situated on Holy Lake, and Lieut. Chapell remarks, that owing to the richness of the soil and the geniality of the climate, this place produces a number of excellent vegetables.

Dr. King, who was attached to Capt. Back's journey to the Arctic Ocean, states that at the commencement of this rapid stream (Hill River), half way between York Factory and Norway House, the argillaceous cliffs are seen rising in some places 100 feet above the water level, capped with hills of at least twice that height; and at those parts of the stream where it is expanded to a breadth of several miles, innumerable islands appear, stretching in long vistas, and well wooded, producing scenery of extreme beauty." § The occurrence of such deep deposits of drift-clay in this valley are of great importance. The same traveller states that Steel River, the name which Hill River takes after flowing 57 miles, "serpentine through a well wooded valley, presenting at every turn much beautiful scenery, but nothing to equal what is seen along the shores of the former stream. The mouth of Steel River is forty-eight miles from the sea by the winding course of Hayes River, into which it falls.

The brigade of boats for the interior, usually leaves York Factory about the end of May,* which shows that the rivers are open even in the cold border land within twenty miles of Hudson Bay. We must bear in mind that ice is often found in the lakes, near the water shed, west of Lake Superior, about the middle of May, and Lake Winnipeg is sometimes impassable at its northern extremity during the first week in June. From these comparisons it will be seen that the character of the Nelson River Valley is of an exceptionally favourable character away from the coast line.

It can scarcely excite surprise that there should be a large tract with a good climate, and great depth of drift clays in the vicinity of the valley of the Nelson River, for the following reasons: first, if the lowest portion of the whole Basin of Lake Winnipeg, and is constantly under the influence of the drainage waters from three hundred thousand square miles of land, lying altogether to the South of the narrow depression, not, perhaps, more than forty miles broad, through which the Nelson River finds its way.

The great thickness of drift clays upon several of the rivers noticed by different observers, on the canoe route from York Factory to Norway House, must necessarily produce a good Soil, and the two conditions, Soil and a Humid climate concur to sustain an exceptionally fine forest growth for this region, and an abundance of animal life. It is a curious and very noteworthy fact that Nelson River Valley should be the migrating grounds of very large numbers of deer. The cariboo migrate from South-east to North-east, in this part of the country, on the approach of winter. They cross Hayes River, some thirty or forty miles back from York Factory, in September, moving towards the Nelson, in large numbers. How far they go to the North-west does not appear to be known.

The following are the measurements and distances between stations on the present York Factory and Norway House route, according to Thompson, the astronomer and surveyor of the North West Company:—

§ Page 267. "Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Arctic Ocean, in 1833-34 and 1835, under the command of Capt. Back, R.N. By Richard King, M.R.C.S. London: 1836.

* Ballantyne, Hudson Bay.

Stations.	Distance in Miles
York Factory.....	0
Hayes River.....	52
Steel River.....	27
Hill River to first Fall.....	32
Fall to Upper Part of River.....	30
Lac de la Savanne.....	7
Jack River (Rivière aux Brochets).....	10
Knee Lake.....	47
Trout River.....	13
Holy Lake (a beautiful sheet of water).....	30
Small Brooks and Lakes on a great Plateau.....	50
Brook with Beaver Dam (Each away man's brook).....	28
Hare Lake (discharges into Sea River).....	7
Sea River (part of the Nelson).....	35
Play Green Lake (Norway House).....	14
Total Geographical Miles.....	372

16. Q. Your enquiries have embraced the natural facilities possessed by a large and distant part of the western portion of the Dominion where settlement is contemplated, for direct communication with the seaboard and the open Atlantic. They also exhibit these facilities in a very promising aspect. But there is still one point on which the Committee seeks for information, namely the best manner of verifying by practical test the correctness of your views on a subject of such vast importance. Have you any plan to suggest by which your statements can be put to this test, in an economical and speedy way, so that the necessary information would be placed in the hands of the Government at an early period?

A. Regarding, in the first place, the ocean communication with Port Nelson through Hudson Straits, application might be made by advertisement in Newfoundland newspapers, calling for tenders for the summer service of a first-class sealing steamer, officered by thoroughly competent men, and well found in all particulars. Such a steamer might be chartered to sail from St. John's on the 10th June, next, and to sail from Port Nelson on her return voyage, on the 1st or 10th of October, to test the length of the season for navigation by steamers. During the interval between the arrival and departure from Port Nelson, she might be engaged with a competent staff in surveying the approaches to Port Nelson, and the channel of the river as far as, or above Gillam Island. If time permitted she might go to Churchill, and obtain information on the voyage, and at the fort there, respecting the fishing resources of the north-western portion of Hudson Bay; which according to Hearne and others, is rich in marine life.

She would carry a surveying party with supplies to Port Nelson, whose duty would be to land immediately and begin an exploratory survey of the right or north bank of the river, for a railway. This party would proceed up Nelson River as a main route in "freighters" boats, procured at York Factory, or in boats taken with them from St. John's. They would ascend the main river as far as the mouth of Burnt Wood River, which is about half way between Port Nelson and Gods Rapids, at the extremity of Playgreen Lake.

There they would meet another party, organized at Winnipeg, coming down the Nelson River from Norway House. If the Norway House party had succeeded in finding a favourable crossing for a railway between Norway House and the head of Split Lake, the attention of the first party would be wholly devoted to the selection of the best ground in the direction of Port Nelson on the south side of the river, and towards Hayes River, the Norway House party working up to the discovered crossing place on the Nelson. The accompanying plan of the Nelson River from a survey by an officer belonging to the Royal Navy, shows that Nelson River valley has a considerable breadth towards Hayes River, and as the upper part of the last named

river is occupied by very thick deposits of drift clays, it is probable there is a considerable area of drift clay land on the south side of the Nelson, but some distance from it.

If, however, no passage across the Nelson, near Gods Rapids, or elsewhere, could be found, both parties would proceed up stream, one up Burntwood River, the other up Setting Lake, and examine the country for a route on either side of those rivers to the rear of Cumberland House, the party from Port Nelson returning in time to reach the steamer before the 1st October. The supplies are easy matters of detail, with resources at both extremities of the route traversed, and the country watered by a large river, through which freighters boats have passed over portages already measured and mapped, as shown by red lines on the plan of Nelson River herewith submitted.

The entire results of these explorations could be prepared in detail before the close of the present year.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to state that the following reply to a few enquiries I have recently addressed to Colonel Dennis, in relation to the progress of Manitoba and the North-West, will serve, one would suppose, to convince the most sceptical that the vast area lying due west and north-west of Gods Rapids on the Nelson River, can only be efficiently served by the opening of the Hudson Bay Route.

The progress of Manitoba, starting into life, as it were, but yesterday, is a most forcible lever in this enquiry. With the rapidly increasing population of Great Britain and Ireland, now approaching 33,000,000, an urgent demand for new homes must arise within the next ten years. A vast area, if made available and accessible, will be absorbed, particularly where returns can be obtained from the prairie soil during the first year of settlement, and where the natural herbage gives instant indirect means of support. The settlement of a limited wooded area is the work of a decade; the settlement of a fertile prairie region of equal extent is the work of a single year, if accomplished with judgment and ordinary forethought.

Memorandum.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 16th April, 1878.

The undersigned begs to reply as follows, to the several queries submitted to him a few days back by Prof. Hind on the subject of settlement, &c., in Manitoba and the North-West.

1. A statement of the quantity of lands so far entered, the greater portion of which is of course in Manitoba, but a considerable quantity is situated in the Territories, and a small portion along the Rainy River, in Keewatin, gives 1,123,155 acres, up to the 31st October last.

2. The Dominion Lands township surveys not having extended as yet to embrace the Saskatchewan, no return of land settled upon has as yet been obtained from that part of the Territories.

3. The approximate population of Manitoba is 35,000, of which Winnipeg contributes between seven and eight thousand.

4. The number of steamers on the Red River between Fisher's Landing and Selkirk is ten, of which seven are large steamers belonging to the Red River Transportation Company. In addition to these, the Hudson's Bay Company have one large steamer running from Selkirk to Grand Rapids, and two steamers, one of which is built of steel, running on the Saskatchewan, between Grand Rapids and Edmonton.

J. S. DENNIS,
Surveyor General.

By Mr. Charlton:—

Q. What is the character of the navigation of the Nelson River; are there many interruptions?—There is the plan of the Nelson River. (Exhibits it and explains.) Nearly at the point where this plan terminates, showing all the portages and interruptions in red marks. This plan is by William Hillyar, Master in the Royal Navy—an official plan made by one of the officers in charge of that Department in the Royal navy. All the portages and crossings are marked with small red lines; the numbers represent the length and the height of the portages.

By Col. Dennis:

Q. Would you please illustrate practically, on the section on the wall, the order and facts set forth in the reply which you read?—I think I can describe the matter. The section on the wall describes two profiles. The upper one is an ideal profile of the country from the Pine River Pass to Fort Nelson on the one hand, and Bute Inlet on the other hand. The lower section is the actual profile of the Canada Pacific Railway, from Burrard Inlet to Lake Superior. You will observe the distance between Burrard or Bute Inlet and Lake Superior is considerably longer than the distance between Bute Inlet and Fort Nelson. That fact is especially shown on this map (the witness, tracing with his pointer, continued): Here we have Burrard Inlet or Bute Inlet, and an imaginary line of railroad passing through the Pine River Pass, and coming down to the North Saskatchewan, and then going on to Fort Nelson. It is now known that the height of Pine River pass above the level of the sea is about 2,500 feet, or 1,000 feet lower than the Yellow Head Pass. To bring you to Fort Nelson, which is already more than half-way towards the Pacific—that is to say, the distance between Fort Nelson and Gaspé or the extremity of Anticosti—is equal to the distance between Fort Nelson and the mouth of the Fraser River. The distance between Fort Nelson and Halifax, N. S., is 200 miles longer than from Fort Nelson to the mouth of the Fraser River. The distance of Fort Nelson from Liverpool is 2,960 miles, or 80 miles less than New York from Liverpool. That arises from the curvature in the surface of the earth. The argument contained in this paper with regard to this section has a special reference to the lower map prepared by the Dominion Lands office. The yellow belt shows the very large area of cultivable, and partly wooded land, which extends from Manitoba to about the head waters of the Peace River, covering an area of 1200 millions of acres; every portion, so far as known, is suitable for settlement. Of course, it is perfectly understood that in a wild country of this description there are numerous wild areas which will be, in the course of time, reclaimed; but, taking it as a whole, owing to its peculiar climate, a moist one, and its soil, the greater portion of the whole area may be considered as adopted to the purpose of settlement. On this map, which I now put in the circumpolar projection, the position of Liverpool, is exhibited, and the several relations between the land route by Port Nelson to Montreal, will appear at a glance.

By Col. Dennis:—

Q. I would like to ask Prof. Hind, this question: Looking at the position of Port Nelson with regard to our own territory to the west, as also to the interior of the United States adjoining the boundary to the south, is it not reasonable to suppose, in the event of that route being found feasible, through the Hudson's Bay, that a very great portion of the American Territory also would be served by it in the carrying of products to Europe? Naturally a great portion of the trade of the region drained by the Missouri, will find its way to the South; but there is a large extent of country north of the Missouri, between that river and the boundary, a producing country and especially in the vicinity of Red River, immediately South of the boundary; and I gather, from your argument, that if this Hudson's Bay route is found feasible, it will be the natural outlet for that country, as well as for our own?—Certainly, you will see it much better on this map (tracing the natural routes). Here we have Port Nelson and further south, Selkirk, and there the sources of the Red River, which is a down grade to Port Nelson. In fact here, within a certain radius, the agricultural

capabilities are not very great, but in the west and south, in the valley of the Red River, and on a considerable portion of the Upper Missouri, Port Nelson will be very much nearer than any other port either down the Mississippi or down the valley of the St. Lawrence, or any of the Atlantic ports.

By Mr. Charlton :—

Q. I suppose you could grow cereals on any portion of the Nelson River?—I cannot say. I do not suppose it was ever tried, or that there was any settlement of any description. The Hudson's Bay Company had there only very small posts. I think you will observe on the map a few such posts.

Mr. Charlton asked a question concerning the practicability of raising vegetables in the Nelson River or Hudson's Bay region and the following was put.

By Mr. D. Smith :—

Q. Are you aware that vegetables, such as potatoes, invariably come to maturity at Oxford House and other posts of the Bay?—Nothing more than the statements I read by Dr. King, I think. You will observe that the Oxford House is considerably higher than any part of the valley of the Nelson River, and we know that fact would have exercised a very great influence indeed on the growth of vegetables in a region, so to speak, approaching the limit of culinary vegetable growth.

By Mr. Charlton :—

Q. Have you any reliable idea of the cost of chartering a steamer suitable for the navigation of Hudson's Bay?—No, Sir,

By Mr. McCraney :—

Q. Would it be possible, if the Hudson's Bay route were open, to ship through it, the same season, its produce; and, if not, can you suggest any means of obviating that difficulty? As I understand it, there would be a danger of a crop having to be held over a year?—It appears to be a question of mere calculation. The difficulty of the Hudson's Bay route lies altogether in the spring of the year. All the accounts, without contradiction, go to state that in the fall of the year the navigation is quite easy. I gave two instances of the ease with which it was accomplished—one being a war vessel, and the other belonging to the Hudson's Bay Co., both of which passed to York Factory, through the straits and amid ice. The question is,—might not this fall navigation be continued considerably longer than the 1st October? No ice interferes to prevent a passage. The only trouble is, the passage being comparatively narrow, the late season of the year renders it dangerous to a certain extent, on account of storms; but, by means of the electro-magnetic light, and lighthouses on two or three points in Hudson's Straits, you would effectually provide against any mischance. The next question is as to what time are the breadstuffs ready for handling in Manitoba. All the crops in Manitoba are in by the 10th September, I believe—I speak under correction. I think the extreme period is ninety days. Now it is a question for consideration whether the crops can be taken down in the meantime and shipped.

*The Chairman :—*I think the harvesting period would cover the whole month of September.

*Mr. D. Smith :—*Yes; so far as the crops are being carried.

By Mr. Lowe :—

Q. With reference to extreme seasons, what is to be said?—Of course, it is as well to look all the difficulties fairly in the face. I have no doubt that, as to ordinary reasons, all the facts stated here are quite correct. I do not know whether those statements would apply to extreme seasons; because I understand that sometimes the Hudson's Bay Company's vessels have not been able to effect an entrance into the Straits at all, and have had to return. I think, therefore, it is important to consider the point of the effect of extreme seasons on this navigation.

By Mr. D. Smith:—

Q. Have you any information as to the times at which the Hudson Bay Company's ships have not been able to get out to the water, through the Straits?—I have no information with reference to their not being able to go out. But you will observe that the argument in this instance does not refer, in the least degree, to sailing ships. It is proposed to introduce the Newfoundland sealing steamers, 25 of which are at present just coming back from sealing voyages among that very kind of ice they expect to meet in Hudson's Straits. The great point is to draw attention to the fact that this steam navigation, now established, will enable a steamer to start early from Newfoundland for the Straits, and that this fact alters the condition of things so entirely as to remove nine-tenths of the objections formerly justly urged against this navigation. That is the point to bring out; therefore, I would beg to suggest that all questions relating to the navigation should have this one point in view always—namely, the capabilities of the sealing steamers as opposed to those of the sailing vessels. If you refer to the different charts you will find that the wind is a great trouble in getting through Hudson's Straits; it is one prevailing north or north-west wind which prevents sailing vessels taking advantage of opportunities, such as openings in the ice; a steamer can take instant advantage of such opportunities and can effect the passage under conditions which would render it absolutely impossible for an ordinary sailing vessel to go through.

*Mr D. Smith:—*I put that question because I was aware myself that on several occasions the Hudson Bay Company's ships had not been able to make the trip, and it appeared that after endeavouring to get out—leaving York Factory after remaining only 10 or 12 days—the ships had to return; that is in James' Bay. It has been the case, also, as to other places.

*Witness:—*James' Bay, as you are aware, is totally different from Hudson's Bay. No argument, I apprehend, can be advanced against the north-west portion of Hudson's Bay, as derived from experience and information obtained in the southern portion of James' Bay. All the conditions are so different; the climate in the north-west portion of Hudson's Bay is much earlier than in James' Bay, according to different authorities. James' Bay is singularly shallow and very much exposed to storms, and the ice lingers longer there than in the north-western portion. I should be very glad to know whether any special facilities have not been observed in the navigation of the Hudson's Straits with regard to that beautiful steamer now employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, the "Labrador." I had the opportunity of seeing her, and was informed the facilities the Company enjoy now for passing through the ice excited surprise. Should I be trespassing if I asked Mr. D. Smith to state his opinion on this subject?

*Mr. D. Smith:—*I shall be most happy to do so, the more particularly as it was at my instance that vessel was introduced. Certainly this steamer has afforded very great facilities for navigating Hudson's Straits, and those parts of the coast that had sailing vessels, which it had been found were not fit to keep up communication with Hudson's Straits. But I think that, with one exception, they have never missed getting through the Hudson Straits with their supplies, and bringing out their cargoes from the country. The "Labrador" is very similar to what you describe, and the sealing vessels are well built, strengthened, sheathed and fitted expressly for the purpose of encountering the ice. I am entirely in accord with those who desire to open up communication with the Hudson Bay, if possible, and I think it would be well worth while attempting whatever could be done to this end, by getting vessels of a fitting character, well manned, to examine every portion of Hudson's Bay and the inland rivers, with a view to ascertaining if the thing is possible. What I should be afraid of is the shortness of the season, which, practically, has been found by the Hudson Bay Company's officers to be only from two to six weeks of open navigation. But I think it very well worth while attempting to open up communication by way of Hudson's Bay with the North-West Territory. Still, I am some-

what fearful it will not be found practicable. I think that, as the Government are sending out a Geological Survey, it is very fitting this experiment should be made, and those connected with the Geological Survey will, no doubt, be able to give much time to the matter, and information afterwards, supplementing the present store, and rendering it still more beneficial.

By Mr. Churton:—

Q. Please state whether, in the case of the vessels compelled to return, the cause of the obstruction was the ice, and whether it was met with in James Bay or the Straits?

*Mr. D. Smith:—*In Hudson's Straits.

Q. Has the "Labrador" or any other steamer visited York Factory?—I think not.

By Mr. Lowe:—

Q. There remains the question, whether in the extreme seasons which sometimes occur the Hudson's Straits would be navigable for those seamers? Of course, we know that Mr. Smith has stated the Hudson's Bay ships are sometimes driven back, from finding the Straits closed. That difficulty may not arise in reference to steamers, in those extreme seas, and when the Straits are more than usually filled with ice, will they be navigable by steamers?—I should doubt very much myself, if they could on all occasions get steamers through. As it is, the Hudson's Bay ships are unquestionably well manned, and they have most experienced commanders, retained for that express purpose, and who have been brought up in the service. I will say further, that the vessels that have been chartered, and not belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, have been going to Hudson's Bay all the time. A number of them are not in command of men so thoroughly acquainted with the navigation as the men who have been trained and brought up in this service. I should be very much afraid that in certain years it would not be possible to navigate the Straits even by steamers.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Can you, Mr. Smith, inform the Committee the probable cost of chartering a vessel for the season for that purpose?—I really cannot. I may mention further it would require vessels specially fitted for that particular service; they would not be adapted for service elsewhere; they would require to be sheathed, and would be much more expensive and adapted to that special service for the short time that it would be possible to navigate Hudson Bay. True you might turn them into sailing vessels.

The witness Prof. Hind:— And they might be used in the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence. (Laughter.)

*Mr. D. Smith:—*I should not speak very positively as to that operation. I had very great pleasure in supporting some gentlemen here, including Dr. Fortin, in their scheme of telegraphic communication through the Lower St. Lawrence; but with regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, I am somewhat doubtful. I have spent many winters on different portions of that river, and should not like to be on board one of those vessels, and I am not more timid than most people. (Laughter.) I really do think, if you speak of it as possible, perhaps one year in ten you might navigate the St. Lawrence in winter, but I doubt very much whether you could do it regularly for the purposes of trade. There are many schemes for navigating the Hudson's Bay, and that is one of them. You would require vessels specially fitted for that purpose, and much more expensive than ordinary; and the carrying capacity would be necessarily very limited.

By Col. Dennis :—

Q. Can Mr. Smith tell the probable cost of a vessel like the "Labrador," got out as she is?—She cost some £18,000 or £20,000 sterling. She is a small vessel.

*Prof. Hind :—*Do you call the "Labrador," a small vessel?—Yes; about 550 tons, and that is small. Her carrying capacity as we have experienced is very small.

*Col. Dennis :—*I would like, as following up the very pertinent question put by Mr. McCraney, with regard to the possibility or probability of moving a crop from the North-West, the season of its growth, to ask, under ordinary circumstances, how many days it would take to get clear of the coast from York Factory?—

*Prof. Hind :—*I have got two illustrations—six days to get rid of the coast, actual sailing.

*Col. Dennis :—*I think it was stated, by some member of the Committee that crops might be moved down in September; if I remember right, it was said that passages have been made through the Straits late in October. If that is the case, there would be no difficulty in moving the crops the same year. From all accounts, there seems to be no difficulty in the fall of the year in getting through the Straits.

By Mr. D. Smith :—

Q. You do not speak of exceptional years?—No; of course there are always exceptional years. But then the conditions introduced by steam navigation, changes matters so thoroughly that you can scarcely compare them with similar conditions when you employed sailing vessels. Take the case of sealing steamers; their manner of proceeding now is totally different from what it was when sailing vessels were in vogue; they have learned now to deal with the ice, and treat it rather as a source of safety than of danger, by pushing into it to make themselves perfectly secure from storms.

*Mr. D. Smith :—*Perhaps it would not be out of place for me to mention that the Hudson's Bay Company have carried in the great bulk of their supplies by the Straits, and have found that it would be very much cheaper to get all their supplies out by Canada and the United States. They have suffered a very considerable loss from ships that they have had to do away with or divert to other purposes. They have given up entirely the introduction of supplies by way of Hudson's Bay or York Factory. Nothing whatever is sent in there by the coast, except for those posts along the coasts.

Q. Would not a railway from Fort Nelson completely alter all that; a great difficulty is getting up the Hayes route, which is a source of expense?—(Mr. Smith) No doubt a railway would be of great use, but the season is too short. After you got down there you could hardly expect people to reach Hudson's Bay one year with another, before the middle of October. Mr. Trow knows as much about the Red River and the harvests in it as I do.

*Mr. Trow :—*I think it would take the whole month of September to get the crops in.

By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) :—

Q. From information we have received about the time navigation lasts, if this route were established, and a properly equipped line of steamers placed on it, would it not be available for more than one trip each year?—*Prof. Hind :—*Certainly; if vessels were prepared for this navigation, they would start about the middle of May from Liverpool, and reach the Hudson's Straits about the 1st June. The statement made by those who have been in the Straits, is, that the entrance can always be effected more easily early in June than in July before the ice comes down from Hudson's Straits. Therefore, they would really start from Liverpool, or any other port, in the month of May. If we contrast the experience of bringing out emigrants to the North-West by the Port Nelson route, with

that of their despatch by the Northern Pacific Railway, we shall see the advantage of the former which would require but one transshipment, one railway journey, equal to that from Quebec to Sarnia, and which would land them in the heart of the agricultural region of the west.

Mr. D Smith.—The experience of the Hudson's Bay Company is, I should suppose, in favour of the statement that it is easier to get into Hudson's Bay in July or the beginning of August than a little earlier. Their vessels do not attempt to leave the North of Scotland till the end of June or the beginning of July. There is no reason they should not go out earlier if the course were better for navigation. But they have found that it is better not to attempt it. Of course they have tried to go in earlier, but that is their experience, and, of course, they have used sailing vessels.

By the Witness.—

Q. Would there be any difficulty of obtaining a connected series of tables, similar to those given by Chapperell, of the dates on which the Hudson's Bay Company's vessels sailed from the Orkneys for York Factory or James' Bay?

Mr. Smith.—No difficulty, I presume.

The Witness.—If one could obtain the dates for a period of 200 years, they might prove useful.

Mr. Smith.—I have no doubt the Hudson's Bay Company would be glad to give any information in their possession, and I shall make a point of endeavouring to obtain it. If there are in England, any facts on this subject—I shall make a point of endeavouring to obtain them. It may be worth while to notice a report as to the discovery lately of some old records in York Factory, records for 100 or 150 years, which were stated to have been sent to the Hudson's Bay House in England. Having asked for information with regard to this matter, from England. I find they have no knowledge, whatever, of any such papers having been found. (Applause and laughter.) The report appeared, I think, in some New York papers, but, so far, the Company have not seen it verified. It may be true, though I know nothing of it.

By the Chairman.—

Q. Can you state, Mr. Smith, in what month or on what day of the month the Hudson's Bay Company's vessels, as a rule, leave York Factory on the homeward trip to Britain?—From the 16th to the 25th of September, I think—I am not sure; or from that to the 1st October. It depends altogether on the time they have been able to get into Hudson's Bay. It is sometimes very late before they get in, and they have to work day and night at the little required to be done there so as to enable them to get out. I think it is towards the close of September.

Q. You never heard of any great difficulty on leaving later in the season; there is no particular hurry to return, only that they are making one trip, and they have to accomplish their task; is it not that they are hurried to get out on account of icebergs?—Unquestionably it is from the difficulty of getting out at all that they are desirous of leaving as early as possible. I have mentioned the fact that it is only in the Straits the difficulty occurs, and in one case they could not get through and had to come back. Still this navigation would be very desirable if it could be found practicable.

By the Chairman.—

Q. You have visited the valley of the Qu'Apelle?—Yes.

Q. What is your opinion of its agricultural resources?—Not very favourable as to the southern portion, or that before you get to White Hills.

FORT FRANCIS LOCKS—RAINY RIVER DISTRICT, &c.

THURSDAY, 2nd May, 1878.

EVIDENCE OF MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Are you employed by the Government?—I am Superintendent of the Fort Frances Locks and other public works in the North-West.

Q. Can you give the Committee any information as to the feasibility or possibility of opening up the Dawson route for public travel or transit?—I presume the Committee desire me to speak as to the feasibility of utilising the water stretch between the two pieces of railway.

Q. I would prefer your commencing at our own harbour, Kaminstiquia or Prince Arthur's Landing, and giving us the line of railway until you get to Port Savanne?—The distance from Lake Superior to Red River, by the Dawson route, will be 504 miles—that is, utilising the two pieces of railway now under construction—one from Red River to Rat Portage, and the other from Lake Superior to Port Savanne.

Q. What is the distance from Kaminstiquia to Port Savanne?—I will give all the distances. From Lake Superior, or Fort William, to Port Savanne by railway is a distance of 71 miles.

Q. Is that line completed?—It will be completed this summer. A train is now running, I suppose, a great portion of the way. The line was cut by the old Dawson route at Lac des Mille Lacs, which is called Port Savanne. Then from Port Savanne by the old water stretch, viz., from Port Savanne to Barrow (?) Portage across Lac des Mille Lacs, and so on until we reach the head of Rainy Lake, at Kettle Falls, is a distance of 100 miles, which is broken up by about six portages. The total length of the portages by the present route is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Q. Before proceeding further, will you describe the engineering difficulties in connection with those portages?—If you will allow me, I will give the distances first, and then describe the engineering difficulties. From Kettle Falls to Rat Portage, where the water stretch again cuts the railway, is 200 miles. That is through Rainy River to Fort Frances Lock, 45 miles. From Fort Frances Lock, which is a mile and a half down the River, to Rat Portage, is 155 miles. Eighteen miles of this is on the Rainy River, which has all the water required for navigation purposes, especially when a few boulders are removed at the Long Sault Rapids, for which \$5,000 has been asked from the Government, and I understand they will be removed this summer. Thus there are 200 miles of uninterrupted navigation from Rat Portage to Red River Falls, with a depth of nine feet at the lowest water. From Rat Portage to Red River is 114 miles by rail, which makes up a total of 209 $\frac{1}{2}$. The road from Rat Portage to Red River is under contract, and is expected to be completed next August. In all there are 185 miles by rail and 324 miles by water, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by land portages. That is the whole route from Fort William to Red River.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. How many portages are there in those $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles?—Six. Of course, we commence at Port Savanne with the railway which is expected to be completed next summer. There is a chain of small lakes from Lake Superior to Kettle Falls, which, as I said before, those portages will overcome. The fall between some of those lakes is very considerable, and the portages are very short, which would make the grade or tramways too heavy. I propose to put tramways on all those portages—narrow, gauge railways, 3 feet 6 inches, with five ton cars; and where the portages are too short for the difference in the level, I propose to lengthen them out so as to get an easy grade. With that object, I have taken Mr. Saniford Fleming's report for all those levels, and I find that the whole length of tramways will have to be 12 miles, in order to a perfectly easy grade.

By Mr. Jones (Leeds) :—

Q. You have to construct works to make up the difference?—Yes; trestle-work. There is abundance of timber on the spot wherewith to construct trestle-work.

By Mr White (Renfrew) :—

Q. Have you estimated the cost?—Yes; I propose to run the cars off the portages on to barges. About half the number of barges and steamboats necessary for the service are already on the lake. We will run the cars off the portages on to the barges at one end, and from the barges on to the portages at the other, so that there will be no transshipment between Port Savanne and Kettle Falls. The number of portages does not in any way interfere with the successful operation of that plan. The capacity of the line will be about 50 tons per day each way. There are two large steamers out there now, one of which is capable of taking 50 tons per day. One plies from one end of the lake to the other, and the other to Lake of the Woods.

By Mr Jones (Leeds) :—

Q. How many transshipments do you consider there will be between Rat Portage and Kettle Falls?—One; which would be from the smaller boats to the large steamers on the large lakes.

By Mr White (Renfrew) :—

Q. Do we understand that when the Fort Frances Locks are completed, that the steamers plying on Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods can pass through the lakes?—Decidedly. The larger steamer of the two is on the Lake of the Woods. It was built at Fort Frances, and was run down the river before anything was done for the removal of the obstructions.

Q. Would that boat be able to ply all summer?—Yes.

By Mr Jones (Leeds) :—

Q. Are there not heavy rapids in the river?—Yes, here, (pointing to map). That plan is not a lockage system. If we proposed to make a lockage system, the route would be of a different character altogether, but so long as we can get the grades it makes no difference whatever.

By Mr White (Renfrew) :—

Q. Can you make those grades of such a character that cars of five tons can use the tramways?—Yes; we can make them sufficiently light to take back freight as well as freight going west.

Q. Is the river perfectly navigable?—Yes.

By Mr Biggar :—

Q. Where are the tramways to be constructed, and what will be their extent?—The tramways are to be between those small lakes, and average from 20 rods to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. We propose to put a tramway between each of these lakes, and the cars which are used on the tramways will be sent through on barges from lake to lake, just like a ferry boat.

By Mr White (Renfrew) :—

Q. Is there much difference in the level of water—between high and low water at the different seasons of the year?—Not very much in those lakes.

Q. What is the difference?—About three feet.

Q. Would you not find some difficulty in shifting the cars on the barges when there is a considerable difference in the level at different seasons of the year. How do you propose to arrange to bring the boats on a level with the cars?—I have considered that. I would build the tramways and approaches more with a view to low water than to high, and of course the approaches would be "portable," as we call

them. In very low water the barge containing the cars could be easily raised up or lowered a foot, so as to hook on the connections of the approach. If the water comes up a little above the track it will make no difference.

Q. Will it not be difficult, when your barge is elevated above the track, to get the cars upon it?—We propose to have a temporary float—a floating dock, that can be used in cases of extraordinary high water. The water remains about the same during the season of navigation until just about its close.

By Mr Jones (Leeds) :—

Q. You propose to make an arrangement at each portage something like they have on the St. Lawrence, where they put the cars backwards and forwards?—Yes, I presume it is the same. It will be just the same as is used for the crossing of the Detroit River, or any other place where there is a railroad ferry. Those cars are made so that there will be no difficulty in handling them. There is no difficulty in drawing a five ton car by horses.

By Mr. Galbraith :—

Q. What would be the difference between high water here, and between the levels?—In that neighbourhood there would be about 300 feet. There is no difficulty in the way of overcoming that, because, as I have explained, it is not a lockage system.

Q. That is between Port Savanne and Rainy Lake?—Yes; I do not care about that at all, so long as we can make the grade easy. The greater the fall, the greater will be the length of the portage in order to get the grade right. At one portage there is a difference of 110 feet, which will necessitate it's being lengthened to three and-a-half miles. That is between Pine Portage and the river.

Q. What length of time will it take from Kaministiquia to Winnipeg when this route is finished all through?—I have figured it at four days at the very longest. From Fort William to Port Savanne is about 124 miles. From Port Savanne to Kettle Fall will be about one day's journey. From Kettle Falls to Rat Portage is another day's journey. It would be two days by water and two days by rail.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. Do you say you can run that 100 miles from Port Savanne to Kettle Falls in a day with all those portages?—I do. It must be remembered that no boat or barge goes more than 14 miles.

Q. What I want to understand from you is whether, from the distance you compute, from Port Savanne to Kettle Falls, you can make that journey in a day?—No; I meant to say to French Portage there. For the whole length it would take two days. From Port Savanne to French River is one. That would be 100 miles travelling for each day, or 50 miles in a straight line.

By Mr Burke :—

Q. A day of 24 hours?—No; it would only take ten hours to do that.

By Mr White (Renfrew) :—

Q. Could you proceed at night?—We run through the river at night. At any time in the darkest night they can make the river.

Q. Have you made any computation of the cost that would be involved?—Yes; I have computed the cost of constructing this line, as I have described, including the horse tramways and barges.

By Mr Hagar :—

Q. You propose to have a system of barges?—I propose to build four steam barges, and to have four more without steam power. I am not exactly certain which will work best. There are four barges on the lakes now without steam power, and four tugs. I put the cost of the tramways at \$5,500 a mile. I had an engineer go over the figures very carefully with me; one who is well acquainted

with the route, and that was our estimate. I have been over the road myself, and I know what the lumber and other material will cost, and that is the principal item. Lumber can be manufactured on the portages.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. How do you propose to arrange the rails?—With wooden stringers—the rails to be light iron, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Q. Do you think that pine stringers will be sufficient?—Yes; if the timbers are made substantial enough; say 10 by 12, or 12 by 12. But even if the pine did not answer, we could get oak if required. So long as there is no spring, there is no danger I think, about the timber.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. And what about the trestle-work?—There will be 5,000 feet of trestle-work on the whole distance, which would cost about \$17,500. The whole cost would be \$150,000.

Q. Including the barges?—Yes. They would not require to be very large. I have estimated the four steam barges at \$4,000 each; and the other barges—they are in fact scows—would be worth \$1,200 or \$1,500 apiece.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. How many cars do you propose to have?—Eighteen, at \$300 each. I am informed by Messrs. Purcell & Ryan, the contractors, that they can be got up for less than \$250.

Q. That would be about \$45 per day?—Yes; with the cars loaded and those empty.

Q. The capacity is about five tons each?—Yes; but we do not expect to run at full capacity every day.

By the Chairman :—

Q. How does that compare with the carrying trade on Red River last season?—It would be about equal. It was 13,400 tons both ways.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. It would take two days from Port Savanne to Kettle Falls; you carry them right through?—Yes; say four, five, or six at a time.

Q. You can only make that trip in two days?—That is the calculation.

Q. Then you would require to carry 50 tons a day over the route?—That would be the capacity of the line.

Q. You would require 20 cars each way?—No; for after the first round trip, we would have the empty cars coming in. They would come back twice a day to the starting place, and the boats would do the same. Eighteen cars would do it.

By Mr. Galbraith :—

Q. What is the length of these longest water-stretches?—The longest is about 17 miles.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. What is the length of the shortest?—About eight miles. I might say that the time will be so divided that it will not be difficult to make the distance in two days.

By Mr. Galbraith :—

Q. What is the nature of the land between the water and the railway?—I do not know anything about that.

By Mr White (Renfrew):—

Q. What is the distance across this country by the railway?—It is 160 miles by rail from Rat Portage to English River, or about 185 to Port Savanne. About 160 miles is the distance under contract. For about 40 or 50 miles east of Rat Portage the road is a very difficult one, and it is said that it is even more so on the other side of Rat Portage.

By Mr McNab:—

Q. What is the distance between the water stretches through to the railway line across the country?—From Fort Frances do you mean?

Q. Say from Rainy River?—It is about 90 miles as the bird flies.

Q. You are quite satisfied from the calculations that have been made that you can make the trip in four days from Prince Arthur's Landing to Red River?—I am quite satisfied that it can be made in that time from Prince Arthur's Landing to Winnipeg. I have been corroborated on this point—as to the cost—by the evidence of Mr. Gardner (the Engineer of whom I spoke) before the Fort Frances Committee, we went over the figures together, taking Mr. Fleming's plans and profiles. It has also been corroborated by Mr. Carpenter, who was the contractor for the old route, and knows a good deal about it. We are all of opinion that freight can be carried from Lake Superior to Red River as cheaply as by the American route, while the time will be two or three days less than by that route.

By Mr White (Renfrew):—

Q. What American route?—By Duluth and Fisher's Landing by rail, and then two and a half days to Winnipeg.

Q. But suppose the Pembina road was completed and connection made what would be the time then between Duluth and Winnipeg?—At present it takes two day's to Fisher's Landing from Duluth, one day to Brainard and another day for the remainder of the trip. That is the regular running time.

Q. What I want to find out is the time it would require supposing the Pembina Branch was leased and connection established next summer?—The distance by rail is about 400 or 500 miles, which would occupy three days running time at the present rate.

Q. But I mean what time would it take from Duluth to Winnipeg apart altogether from what time is made under present circumstances. Competition would quicken the time?—I think they could do it in two days.

Q. Could not they run 500 miles in less time than that?—I know it takes them now two and a half days to Fisher's Landing—that is the freight trains.

Q. But we are speaking of the facilities for getting in emigrants?—Yes, but we are speaking of freight as well, for that must be included in a comparison. Say two days, and a day from Prince Arthur Landing to Duluth, and there is only one day's difference between this route and an all rail route, making the best time you can. Taking the same land as they occupy now, and averaging the whole thing, and the time would be about equal. At present time is two days on the Red River, two and a half days by rail, and a day by water from Prince Arthur Landing to Duluth, which makes five and a half days in all. Then there is considerable delay in getting bonded goods through the Customs. I know this that scarcely any body is able to get through from Duluth to Winnipeg in less than a week. Every package has to be taken to the bonded warehouse, corded and sealed, and then taken back to the cars, and when there are a large number of small packages this takes a good deal of time.

By the Chairman:—

Q. And what is the expense?—There is so much for each package and so much for entry. The cost sometimes amounts to \$20 a car. That is in addition, of course, to the regular freight rates. I have paid as high as \$15 myself.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. At present of course, there is a breakage of bulk in American Territory before it re-enters Canada; but suppose the goods were going direct by rail from Duluth to Winnipeg, would not it be possible to have the cars sealed instead of each separate package, so that there would be no breakage of bulk?—I have been informed by Mr. Beaty, of Beaty's Line, as well as by shippers, and by merchants at Winnipeg that they have tried to make such an arrangement with the American Government, to have the cars go through sealed, but they would not consent.

Q. I understand such an arrangement prevails now with reference to railways running from Canada. Where the goods are taken out of the cars in American territory, I should think it necessary, perhaps, to seal the packages, but not otherwise?—I think, if the goods were loaded on the cars in American territory they could be sent right through without breaking bulk, but not otherwise. They go from the boat to the examining warehouse.

Q. But I am speaking of goods going to Winnipeg. Suppose there were one thousand consignments; the object is not that the goods should go to American territory, to remain there; they are intended for Canadian territory?—The trouble is that they do not enter the the United States in bulk; they are necessarily broken at Duluth and taken into the bonded warehouses where they are corded and sealed. The people of Manitoba have been trying to get those restrictions removed, but the Americans have been imposing more and more of them. This year they are giving out fresh Customs orders, by which, I believe, the flat boat trade will be killed, as they are to be charged as much as steamers.

By Mr. Jones :—

Q. If the Pembina Branch was finished, would not many goods be shipped through to Chicago and St. Paul directly from Canada?—The distance is very much greater.

Q. Still it would be an all rail route; you could ship car loads through?—Yes, but the distance is several hundred miles more than by the other. For instance, goods from Montreal have been carried as low as 30 cents per hundred. I anticipate they will never be able to compete by an all-rail route with the lake freights.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. You say the distance from Duluth by rail to Winnipeg is about 500 miles?—Between 400 and 500.

Q. Then it would be about the same distance as from Prince Arthur's Landing by this road?—Yes; and it is 190 miles from Duluth to Prince Arthur's Landing—a round day.

Q. But is there not one steamboat line running direct to Duluth, not by way of Prince Arthur's Landing?—No; they have all to go by Prince Arthur's Landing, or nearly in sight of it.

By Mr. Galbraith :—

Q. Could freight and passenger charges be made as low on our line as by the American route. If they could, it would be a great relief from vexatious customs regulations on the other side?—It would be a great relief. There is no doubt we are losing a great many immigrants by people settling on American territory on their way through.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. What is the distance by rail from the crossing of Red River to Lake Superior?—416 miles.

Q. Then, if that road were completed, we would have no difficulty in contending with the Americans?—Yes; we would have the shortest and best line; in fact, I believe we would take the produce of Minnesota and run it down the Pembina

Branch. It would be several hundred miles nearer Montreal, and it would be done by one, whereas by the American route it goes through three different companies, and the rates would necessarily be higher.

By Mr McNab :—

Q. I wish to ask the character of the land along Rainy River, and whether it is likely to be settled? Is that outlay of money likely to be of benefit to the country, assuming our all rail route is completed?—I contend that, if the railway is not built for four or five years—and I don't think it is possible to build it in less time than four years—if this route is not opened up there is no chance for settling the fertile belt here on Rainy River, as there would be no opportunity of settlers seeing the country, and they would not go. There are 17 townships surveyed there, with about 23,000 acres in each township. I have talked the matter over with Col. Dennis, and from the field notes of the surveyors he estimates that there are at least 150,000 or 200,000 acres of excellent land there. There are about 400,000 acres altogether. I am satisfied he is under the mark, and I have seen a good part of the territory along Rainy River, and have heard a good deal about it from others. The natural outlet of the timber of this country is by Rat Portage. It is estimated that there is a great amount of timber on both sides of the line, and I believe it will all find the same outlet. Parties who are familiar with the country estimate that there are two thousand million feet of timber on the Canadian side. Surveyor-General Baker, of Minnesota, thinks they have more, and it must go out by our route as the water goes.

By Mr White (Renfrew) :—

Q. I have heard it stated that the building of the locks was a necessity for getting the lumber down from this region?—Yes; all the lumber here would go by the lock.

Q. But could not it be brought down without that lock being constructed?—Timber might be brought down. The advantage to the country is that when facilities are afforded for mill owners to go in, settlement is induced. A mill owner there, Mr. Fowler, says that without the lock he would not be able to bring his timber to market.

Q. If he had built a little lower down he could have done it, as he would have had uninterrupted navigation?—Yes; but he would have been obliged to have tug boats.

Q. But has he not now?—Yes; but he has water power.

By Mr. Galbraith :—

Q. Is that a wooded country through there?—Yes.

Q. Then it must ultimately become a great feeder to the railway?—Yes; it is being settled now. There is a land office and an agent at Fort Francis, which shows that there are a good many approaches for land. The office at Winnipeg sent out an agent last year. I see it stated in the Fort Francis newspaper that there are about 400 settlers. You can understand how large a population an area of 450,000 or 500,000 acres of land and good timber is capable of sustaining. I know of some who went to Manitoba and came back and settled here.

By Mr Galbraith :—

Q. What is the climate?—Just as in Manitoba.

By Mr White (Renfrew) ;—

Q. You speak of the timber as being valuable; what is that timber?—Pine, red and white. We got out timber for the locks 45 feet long and ten inches square. Then there is oak, soft maple, poplar, and other hard woods.

Q. The pine there will be of great service to the prairie country. Now, in your judgment, do you think it advisable that the Government should endeavour to force settlement into this section of country, which is well timbered, when there is a large

area of prairie land to settle, where the timber will be of great value?—Certainly, without settlements in there, there would be difficulty in getting the timber out. I think that settlers gradually follow up the lumbermen.

Q. My experience is that the settling of pine timbered land——

A. I don't pretend to say that it is pine timbered land; it is an agricultural country. It is timbered, but not with pine.

Q. Then you don't find pine in that locality?—Only in patches. The great bulk of the timber is on Rainy River.

By Mr McNab :—

Q. I am informed that where the valuable pine timber is found, it is not generally adapted for agricultural purposes? No, it is not; it is a rougher country.

Q. What is the nature of the land in Minnesota?—It is about the same.

Q. A large extent of good agricultural land?—So far as I have been able to find out.

Q. In the event of a large settlement in Minnesota, you infer that all the timber interest would find its way to the prairie region of Manitoba?—There is no doubt about it.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. You spoke of the pine timber. What is the size of it?—I mentioned that we had got out timber 45 feet long and ten inches square. Lumber at the present time is worth \$20 per thousand. There is no doubt but that lumber will be much cheaper when the timber country is opened.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. But the point I want to get at is this: Whether, for the opening up of this timber country, the building of that lock is necessary?—I do not think it is fair to put the question in that way, because in my remarks I have been ignoring this arable land here.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Would you not have to manufacture the lumber at some places below Fort Frances Lock?—There is water power for 20 saw mills at the lock, and no doubt that power will be utilized. It is there the saw mills will be built.

By the Chairman :—

Q. What is the fall of the lock?—Twenty-four feet eight inches. The timber is on the Lake of the Woods, and the saw mills will be located at Rat Portage. You could not take logs across the Lake of the Woods, since it is the roughest lake in the North-West. It is about 100 miles across to Buffalo Bay, and when the wind is from the south it is very rough. I would not like to take a raft across. (Witness here produced a map of Keewatin, and pointed out the course of the channel on the 200 miles water stretch he had spoken of.) He continued: There are 260 miles of railway located in this part of the country now. These, I believe, were all granted by the late Government. Along the railway line here there is a very nice stretch of land.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. What are the great difficulties between Wabigoon Lake and Eagle Lake?—It is all rocky, and there is a great deal of tunnelling required.

Q. Is there not a great deal of low land?—The low land is all west of Rat Portage. If it is not worth \$150,000 to open this route and secure the trade of Manitoba, even if it should only be used for four or five years, it is not worth anything.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Taking into consideration what has been expended by both Governments, supposing this railway were now completed, would it not be justifiable on the part of

the Government to construct that route?—Yes; for the settlement of the Red River country, and on account of the timber and mineral resources of that section. I think that after the railway is built, a great deal of traffic will come that way.

By Mr. White (Renfrew):—

Q. The distance from that point to Rat Portage is 180 miles by rail. Do you not consider that if that were completed, settlers could get in more easily that way?—If it was completed at the present time—yes.

Q. You say the arable land all lies between those two points. Would it not be easier to get there by following the railway line down to Rat Portage and then taking the steamer?—That is going back 200 miles. I think it would be a very round-about-way of doing it.

Q. Do you not think the journey could be made more expeditiously than by the route you have been speaking of?—No; it will take four or five years to finish that road.

Q. But if the railway were completed, could it not be done?—That would be a different thing altogether. I do not suppose the country would be opened up at all.

Q. My question is in reference to the question of Mr. Trow, who asked whether, if this railway were completed, the Government would be justified in opening this route to get to this point?—I think they would.

Q. Notwithstanding the fact that people could get more expeditiously into the country by going this way?—I do not admit anything of the kind. I say that the \$150,000 will be well expended in the opening of the route I have described and that the money will eventually be repaid.

Q. That applies only to the present circumstances?—Exactly; so far as the expense is concerned.

By Mr. Lowe:—

Q. If the railway were completed would the route still be necessary for the settlement of this section?—I hold that it would.

By Mr. White (Renfrew):—

Q. But why? There are 180 miles from Port Savanne to Rat Portage, which gives direct communication with the portion of the country which you say is fit for settlement. Supposing this railway was completed and communication was afforded to the arable lands do you think the Government would be justified in making this expenditure for the route you have described?—I think that is an unfair way to put the question—"Supposing the railway were finished now"—that is impossible.

Q. It is only following the question put by the Chairman?—I still maintain what I have already stated—I do not think it would.

By the Chairman:—

Q. Is there not good land on the portages?—There is good land, I have no doubt, at the portage, which is three miles in length, and the land at this portage, Kettle Falls, is equally good.

Q. What about Pine Portage?—There is pine timber on nearly all those portages. I think that in all probability the mineral and timber resources of this part of the country will make up for the aridity of this part of the country when it is opened up. Already a large amount of money has been expended on this route, and I think, now that it is nearly complete, it would be a pity not to expend the \$150,000 and so get a direct line to Manitoba.

By Mr. White (Renfrew):—

Q. When will the lock be completed?—This summer. The whole route will be in order in a year. In the meantime the trade is going through American channels. I suppose you know that the imports from the United States to Manitoba came to about \$8,000, while the exports were only \$7,000. The merchants of Toronto and Montreal would be able to supply nearly every article that is imported, if there were a direct route into the country

By the Chairman:—

Q. Are there discriminating rates on the Red River against Canadian goods?—
Not that I am aware of.

Q. Is any encouragement given to Canadian manufacturers?—The freight rates from St. Paul and Duluth are the same this year.

By Mr Hagar:—

Q. What will be the cost of the Fort Frances Lock when completed?—About \$450,000.

By the Chairman:—

Q. What amount has been expended on the Dawson Route?—I believe it was stated in evidence before the Committee the other day that about \$1,400,000 had been expended.

That would be a total loss, unless further expenditure is made?—All the machinery and plant would be a total loss, unless the route was utilized. Those two steamers I referred to cost \$200,000.

Q. Are they in good order?—Yes, tolerable. I estimated that it will cost 2,000 to repair one and \$1,000 the other.

By Mr. Jones (Leeds):—

Q. What is the tonnage of those two steamers?—About 75 tons. They are 130 feet long and 30 feet broad.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. Are they side-wheel steamers?—Yes. There are four very good tugs on those small lakes, and about five good barges. There are nine tugs altogether, but the others are not worth much.

By the Chairman:—

Q. I understand there is no obstruction to the navigation of Rainy River, except at Long Sault?—The boulders at the Long Sault are the only obstacles.

Q. What would be the expense of making the river navigable throughout?—From \$4,000 to \$5,000.

By Mr White (Renfrew):—

Q. Would the removal of the boulders enable boats to pass up and down?—Yes.

Q. Are there any falls?—There is a fall of about 6 feet in two miles.

By the Chairman:—

Q. And the depth of water is not less than nine feet?—Yes.

By Mr. Galbraith:—

Q. Is there much business passing over that line now?—No; it has been closed for two years. With the exception of the stores I took up, the boats have been idle.

By Mr Hagar:—

Q. What is the size of the lock?—200 feet and 40 feet high. The length of the net is 800 feet and about 40 feet deep. We will have 5½ feet at the lowest water. The boats only draw 5 feet where they are laden. We obtained the record of the lowest water from the oldest residents there, but I have never seen it so low; and I do not expect we will ever have less than 7 feet of water, unless it is an exceptionally low season.

By the Chairman:—

Q. What is the average width of Rainy River?—A quarter of a mile. In some places it is half a mile wide. Its depth is from 9 feet to 20 feet.

By Mr White (Renfrew) :—

Q. Is there much current?—It is not very swift.

Q. A steady current?—Yes.

By Mr. Hagar :—

Q. Are the banks high?—Not generally, but in some places they are.

By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) :—

Q. If this route is opened up will it afford facilities to people in Minnesota to go and settle in that country?—Well, people can go over our route into Minnesota and settle, I suppose. There is nothing to prevent people going on the American side if they think fit.

By the Chairman :—

Q. It is quite an object for the settlers in Manitoba and Keewatin to have the lumber trade brought from Minnesota in that direction?—Yes. I have seen a great many timber explorers in Minnesota already. It was proposed at one time to build a railway to Rainy River to get the timber out.

By Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) :—

Q. If the route is completed will it not open up competition and give the Minnesota people more advantage than our people?—I do not think so. It would cheapen lumber, which we now get from Minnesota.

By the Chairman :—

Q. Taking into consideration the rapid increase of settlers in Manitoba and the North-West, do not you think it would be desirable to keep both routes open?—I think if this line were completed now, there would always be a trade down there; but if the railway were finished it would keep this part of the country back.

By Mr. McNab :—

Q. How long would it take to effect the improvements you have been describing?—They will be done within a year from the date the work is commenced.

Q. Then the railway would be completed to the Lake of the Woods by the time those improvements are effected?—Yes; but we could do the improvements before then.

Q. By the time the railway communication is complete to Rat Portage?—Yes, without any trouble.

Q. Have you any idea to what extent this route, when finished, would reduce the price of lumber?—I believe lumber could be delivered at Rat Portage for \$12 per thousand. This is also the opinion of Mr. Powell, an extensive lumberman out there.

By the Chairman :—

Q. How much would it cost to take it to Winnipeg?—I suppose \$2.50 or \$3.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. If I understand the witness right, the cheapening of the lumber depends upon the opening of the railway from the crossing of the Red River to Rat Portage, and not upon the construction of those works here?—The building of the railway from Red River to Rat Portage would cheapen the lumber considerably. The lumber is no good at Rat Portage unless there is a railway to take it out.

By Mr. White (Renfrew) :—

Q. Did I understand you to say that it would be difficult to bring rough lumber to the mills that might be constructed at Rat Portage?—Most undoubtedly.

Q. Would there be any difficulty in bringing lumber to the junction of Rainy River with Lake of the Woods?—No; it is just a question of the cost of manufacture. That is the site selected for the mills.

By *Mr. Jones (Leeds)* :—

Q. What time of the year is the lowest water on Rainy River?—In the winter, before the opening of navigation, in February and March.

Q. And the highest water?—June. This year there has been very little snow in our country, and I do not think we will have a spring freshet.

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SEVENTH REPORT.

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 22nd April, 1878.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament beg leave to submit as their

SEVENTH REPORT

The Report of their Sub-Committee, appointed with the view of re-arranging the distribution of Public Printed Documents, which, with the Lists annexed thereto, numbered from one to thirteen, inclusive, they respectfully recommend to the consideration of both Houses.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Geo. W. ROSS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 23rd April, 1878.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the printing of Parliament, appointed with the view of re-arranging the distribution of public printed documents, beg leave to report—

That they have carefully revised the old lists of distribution, and from them, with certain alterations and additions, have prepared the annexed lists, numbered as follows:—

- 1st. England and Library Exchanges.
 - 2nd. His Excellency the Governor General and the Departments at the seat of Government.
 - 3rd. The Province of Ontario.
 - 4th. The Province of Quebec.
 - 5th. The Province of Nova Scotia.
 - 6th. The Province of New Brunswick.
 - 7th. The Province of British Columbia.
 - 8th. The Province of Manitoba.
 - 9th. The Province of Prince Edward Island.
 - 10th. The North-West Territories.
- The distribution recommended in these Provinces, comprising their Honors the Lieutenant-Governors, the Executive Councils, the Public Departments, the Members of the Legislatures, the Clerks of the same, the Legislative Libraries, the Judges, the Colleges, the Education Offices, and such other public institutions as have libraries.
- 11th. The several Colonies, comprising the Lieutenant-Governors thereof.
 - 12th. Summary of distribution.

13th. The total number of documents printed, and the edition of bound volumes and their distribution to the Members of Parliament, &c., in accordance with the foregoing lists.

The Sub-Committee, in recommending the sending of copies of the bound volumes, the Journals and Sessional Papers to each of the Members of the Local Legislatures, the Legislative Libraries, their officials, and Public Departments, trust that, in like manner, the Journals of the Local Legislatures will be sent to each Member of the Parliament of the Dominion, representing the respective Provinces, the Dominion officials and Public Departments, and to the Library of Parliament, in exchange.

The Sub-Committee would also recommend that, in the event of the admission of other Provinces into the Dominion, the distribution, as above, be extended to such Provinces.

The Sub-Committee would also recommend that the copies of the Blue Books furnished to the several Departments on their requisition be charged and paid for at the actual cost per copy. The charge for cancelled matter and corrections to be made and paid for as at present.

The Sub-Committee would also recommend that the copy of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons be filed, as in the Senate, each morning by the Pages, and placed on each Member's desk ready for reference.

GEO. W. ROSS,

Chairman of Sub-Committee.

DISTRIBUTION

— OF —

PARLIAMENTARY PRINTED MATTER.

LIST No. 1.

ENGLAND AND FOREIGN.	Votes and Docts.		Bound Vols.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
House of Lords			1	.....
House of Commons.....			1	.....
Colonial Office.....	1	.....	1	.....
Board of Trade.....	1	.....	1	.....
The British Museum.....			1	.....
The Foreign Office.....			1	.....
Canada Emigration Office.....	1	.....	1	.....
Sir John Rose	1	.....	1	.....
Royal Colonial Institute.....	1	.....	1	.....
<i>The United States of America.</i>				
The President of the United States, Washington.....	1	.....	1	.....
The British Minister.....			1	.....
The Clerk of the Senate.....	1	.....		.....
" House of Representatives.....	1	.....		.....
Library Exchanges.....			40	.....
Total	8	.....	51	.....

LIST No. 2.

DEPARTMENTAL, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.	Votes and Docts.		Bound Vols. — Sess. Papers.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
His Excellency the Governor General.....	2	.....	2	1
Office of the Privy Council	14	3	1	1
The Minister of Justice	1	.....	1	1
Deputy of do	1	.....	.....	.....
Minister of Militia.....	1	.....	1	1
Deputy of do	1	1	.....	.....
Secretary of State for Canada.....	1	.....	1	1
Under Secretary of do	1	1	.....	.....
Minister of Finance	1	.....	1	1
Deputy of do	1	.....	.....	.....
Postmaster General	1	.....	1	1
Deputy of do	1	.....	.....	.....
Minister of Agriculture	1	1	1	1
Deputy of do	1	1	.....	.....
Minister of Inland Revenue.....	1	.....	1	1
Commissioner of do	1	.....	.....	.....
Receiver General.....	1	.....	1	1
Deputy of do	1	.....	.....	.....
Minister of Public Works	1	.....	1	1
Deputy of do	1	1	.....	.....
Chief Engineer.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Minister of Customs	1	.....	1	1
Commissioner of do	1	.....	.....	.....
Minister of the Interior.....	1	.....	1	1
Deputy of do	1	.....	.....	.....
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	1	.....	1	1
Deputy of do do	1	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant General of Militia.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Governor General's Secretary.....	1	.....	1	1
Auditor	1	.....	.....	.....
Speaker of the Senate.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Speaker of the House of Commons	1	.....	.....	.....
Library of Reference .....	.....	.....	1	1
Supreme Court Judges	6	.....	6	.....
Total	52	8	23	16

LIST No. 3.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.	Votes and Docts.		Bound Vols. — Sess. Papers.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
His Honor the Lieut. Governor	1	.....	1	.....
The Executive Council Office, Toronto	2	.....	1	.....
The Members of Legislative Assembly, 88, each one copy			88	.....
The Clerk of Legislative Assembly.....	1	.....		.....
The Legislative Library	1	.....	3	.....
The Judges.....	14	.....	14	.....
Education Office			1	.....
University College			1	.....
Knox College.....			1	.....
St. Bazile College			1	.....
Trinity College			1	.....
Congregational College			1	.....
Queen's College, Kingston			1	.....
Victoria College, Cobourg.....			1	.....
Albert University, Belleville			1	.....
Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock			1	.....
Helmuth College, or London Coll. Institute, London....			1	.....
Ontario College, Picton			1	.....
Le College d'Ottawa, Ottawa.				1
Law Society, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total.....	20	.....	120	1

LIST No. 4.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	Votes and Docts.		Bound Vols. — Sess. Papers.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.....	1	1	1	1
The Executive Council Office.....	2	2	1	1
The Members of the Legislative Council, 8 English, 16 French, each one copy.....			8	16
The Members of the Legislative Assembly, 18 English, 47 French, each one copy.....			18	47
The Clerk of the Legislative Council.....	1	1		
The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....	1	1		
The Legislative Library.....	1	1	3	3
The Judges.....	19	12	19	12
Education Office, Quebec.....				1
Morrin College, Quebec.....			1	
McGill University, Montreal.....			1	
Lennoxville College, Lennoxville.....			1	
St. Francis College, Sherbrooke.....			1	
Presbyterian College, Montreal.....			1	
L'Université Laval, Quebec.....				1
Le Collège de St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe.....				1
do Nicolet, Nicolet.....				1
do Lévis, Point Lévis.....				1
do Trois Rivières, Trois Rivières.....				1
do Ste. Marie, Montreal.....				1
do Ste. Marie de Rouville, Montreal.....				1
do Rimouski, Quebec.....				1
do Ste. Anne, do.....				1
do Ste. Thérèse, do.....				1
Le Séminaire de St. Sulpice, Montreal.....				1
Le Collège de l'Assomption.....				1
do Rigaud.....				1
do Masson, Terrebonne.....				1
Law Library, Quebec.....	1		1	
do Montreal.....	1		1	
Advocates' Library Association, Montreal.....			1	
Merchants' Exchange, do.....	1			
Canadian Institute, do.....		1		
Quebec Exchange, Quebec.....	1			
Historical Society, Quebec.....			1	
Canadian Institute, do.....		1		
Normal School, Montreal.....			1	
Ecole Normale Jacques Cartier, Montreal.....				1
Ecole Normale Laval, Quebec.....				1
Methodist College, Stanstead.....			1	
Total.....	29	20	61	97

LIST No. 5.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.	Votes and Docts.		Bound Vols. Sess. Papers.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
His Honor the Lieut. Governor.....	1	.....	1	.....
The Executive Council Office.....	2	.....	1	.....
The Members of the Legislative Council, 21, each one copy.....			21	.....
The Members of the Legislative Assembly, 38, each one copy.....			38	.....
The Clerk of the Legislative Council.....	1	.....	
The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....	1	.....	
The Legislative Library.....	1	.....	3	1
The Judges.....	8	.....	8	.....
The Admiral on the Station, Halifax,			1	.....
The Commander of the Forces, Halifax... ..			1	.....
Dalhousie College, Halifax.....			1	.....
St. François Xavier College, Antigonish.....			1	.....
Acadia College, Wolfville.....			1	.....
St. Mary's College, Halifax.....			1	.....
King's College, Windsor.....			1	.....
Education Office, Halifax.....			1	.....
Normal School, Truro.....			1	.....
Law Society, Windsor.....	1	.....	1	.....
The Halifax Library, do			1	.....
Finance Department of Canada, Auditor's Office	1	.....	1	.....
Total.....	16	.....	84	1

LIST No. 6.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.	Votes and Docts.		Bound Vols. Sess. Papers.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.....	1	.....	1	.....
The Executive Council Office	2	.....	1	.....
The Members of the Legislative Council, 18, each one copy .....	.....	.....	18	.....
The Members of the Legislative Assembly, 41, each one copy .....	.....	.....	41	.....
The Clerk of the Legislative Council.....	1	.....	.....	.....
The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....	1	.....	.....	.....
The Legislative Library	1	.....	3	1
The Judges.....	6	.....	6	.....
Education Office .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Exchange Reading Room	1	.....	.....	.....
University of New Brunswick .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Baptist Seminary .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Methodist Academy, Sackville.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Presbyterian College, Woodstock.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Memramcook College, Memramcook .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Roman Catholic College, Chatham .....	.....	.....	1	.....
Law Society, Fredericton	1	.....	1	.....
Total	14	.....	77	2

LIST No. 7.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
His Honor the Lieut. Governor.....	1	.....	1	.....
The Executive Council Office.....	2	.....	1	.....
The Members of the Legislative Assembly.....	.....	.....	25	.....
The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....	1	.....	.....	.....
The Legislative Library.....	1	.....	3	.....
The Judges.....	3	.....	3	.....
Total	8	.....	33	.....

LIST No. 8.

MANITOBA.	Votes and Docts.		Bound Vols. Sess. Papers.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.....	1	.....	1	.....
The Executive Council.....	2	2	1	1
The Members of the Legislative Assembly.....	.....	.....	17	7
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....	1	1	.....	.....
The Legislative Library.....	1	1	3	3
The Judges.....	3	.....	3	.....
Total.....	8	4	25	11

LIST No. 9.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.....	1	.....	1	.....
The Executive Council.....	2	.....	1	.....
The Members of the Legislative Council.....	.....	.....	16	.....
do do Assembly.....	.....	.....	37	.....
The Clerk Legislative Council.....	1	.....	.....	.....
do do Assembly.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Legislative Library.....	1	.....	3	.....
Judges.....	4	.....	4	.....
Total.....	10	.....	62	.....

LIST No. 10.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
6 (d).				
His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.....	1	.....	1	.....
Executive Council.....	2	.....	1	.....
	3	.....	2	.....

LIST No. 11.

THE COLONIES OF	Votes and Docts.		Bound Vols. Sess. Papers.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
<i>Newfoundland</i> :—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.....			1	.....
<i>Melbourne, Australia</i> :—His Excellency the Governor General			1	.....
<i>Sydney, New South Wales, Australia</i> :—His Excellency the Governor General			1	.....
<i>Adelaide, South Australia</i> :—His Excellency the Governor General			1	.....
<i>Hobart Town, Tasmania, Australia</i> :—His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.....			1	.....
<i>Auckland, New Zealand, Australia</i> :—His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief			1	.....
<i>Queensland, Australia</i> :—His Excellency the Governor.....			1	.....
<i>Cape of Good Hope</i> :—His Excellency the Governor General			1	.....
<i>Bermuda Island</i> :—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor			1	.....
<i>Island of Barbadoes</i> :—His Excellency the Governor-in- Chief			1	.....
<i>Jamaica</i> :—His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief			1	.....
<i>India</i> :—His Excellency the Governor General.....			1	.....
The Council of State			1	.....
Total			13	.....

LIST No. 12.

	Votes and Docts.		Bound Vols. Sess. Papers.	
	E.	F.	E.	F.
SUMMARY OF OUTSIDE DISTRIBUTION.				
England and Exchanges.....	8		51	
Departments of Seat of Government.....	52	8	23	16
Ontario	20		120	1
Quebec	29	20	61	97
Nova Scotia	16		84	1
New Brunswick.....	14		77	2
British Columbia.....	8		33	
Manitoba.....	8	4	25	11
Prince Edward Island	10		62	
North-West Territories	3		2	
Colonies.....			13	
Newspapers.....	490	50		
Total distributions.....	658	82	551	128
RECAPITULATION.				
The Members of the Local Legislatres.....			327	70
Department and Outside	168	32	224	58
Newspapers	490	50		
Total as above.....	658	82	551	128

LIST No. 13.

METHODE OF DISTRIBUTION.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE.		ENG.	FR.
<i>The Senate.</i> —60 Members, English, 1 copy each.....		60	.....
17 “ French, 1 English copy and 1 French copy.....		17	17
<i>The Commons.</i> —159 Members, English, 1 copy each		159	.....
47 “ French, 1 English copy and 1 French copy		47	47
Departments and outside.....		168	32
Newspapers		490	50
Remainder.....		159	79
Total, Minutes.....		1,100	225
VOTES, HOUSE OF COMMONS.			
<i>The Senate.</i> —60 Members, English, 1 copy each.....		60	.....
17 “ French, 1 English and 1 French copy.....		17	17
<i>The Commons.</i> —159 Members, English, 1 copy each		159	.....
47 “ French, 1 English and 1 French copy		47	47
Departments and outside.....		168	32
For Binding.....		175	50
Newspapers.....		490	50
Remainder.....		200	50
Total, Votes and Proceedings.....		1,316	246
ORDERS OF THE DAY,—HOUSE OF COMMONS.			
<i>The Senate.</i> —60 Members, English, 1 copy		60	.....
17 “ French, 1 English and 1 French		17	17
<i>The Commons.</i> —159 Members, English, 1 copy each		159	.....
47 “ French, “		47	47
Departments, Officers, &c., &c.....		117	86
Total, Orders of the Day.....		400	150
PUBLIC BILLS AND DOCUMENTS.			
<i>The Senate.</i> —60 Members, English, 1 copy each.....		60	.....
17 “ French, 1 English copy and 1 French.....		17	17
<i>The Commons.</i> —159 Members, English, 1 copy each.....		159	.....
47 “ French, 1 English copy and 1 French.....		47	47
Departments and outside		168	32
Newspapers.....		490	50
Remainder		175	100
Total, Public Bills and Documents		1,116	246

LIST No. 13.—Continued.

METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION.—Continued.

PRIVATE BILLS.		E.	F.
<i>The Senate.</i> —60 Members, English, 1 copy each.....		60	.....
17 “ French, 1 English copy and 1 French.		7	17
<i>The Commons.</i> —159 Members, English, 1 copy each.....		159	.....
47 “ French, 1 English and 1 French....		47	47
Remainder (Committees, &c.).....		317	136
Total, Private Bills.....		600	200
—			
THIRD READING OF BILLS.—THE SENATE.			
<i>The Senate.</i> —For Officers, &c.....		25	15
<i>The Commons.</i> —159 Members, English, 1 copy each.....		159	.....
47 “ French, 1 English copy and 1 French copy		47	47
Remainder (Committees, &c.).....		119	88
Total, Third Readings, Senate.....		350	130
—			
THIRD READING OF BILLS.—HOUSE OF COMMONS.			
<i>The Senate.</i> —60 Members, English, 1 copy each.....		60	.....
17 “ French, 1 English copy and 1 French copy.....		17	17
For Committees, Officers, &c.....		65	40
<i>The Commons.</i> —Remainder		108	43
Total, Third Reading of Bills, Commons.....		250	100
—			
DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.			
<i>The Senate.</i> — 60 Members, English, 2 copies each.....		120	.....
17 “ French, 1 English copy and 1 French copy.....		17	17
<i>The Commons.</i> —159 Members, English, 2 copies each.....		318	.....
47 “ French, 1 English copy and 1 French copy.....		47	47
Departments and outside.....		168	22
Newspapers		490	50
Remainder		190	54
Total, Departmental Reports		1,350	200

LIST No. 13.—*Concluded.*
MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.—*Concluded.*

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS— <i>Concluded.</i>	E.	F.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,350	200
<i>The Commons.</i> —And of the Public Accounts, 100 English extra, for use of the Committee	100	.....
—————	1,450	200
THE BOUND VOLUMES.		
<i>The Senate, Journals.</i> —60 Members, Senate, English, 1 copy each.....	60	.....
17 “ “ French, “		17
159 “ Commons, English, 1 copy each	159	.....
47 Members, Commons, French, 1 copy each		47
The Members of Local Legislatures.....	327	70
Outside distribution, as per List.....	224	58
Remainder.....	75	50
Total, Senate Journals.....	845	242
—————		
<i>The Commons, Journals.</i> —60 Members, Senate, English, 1 copy each	60	.....
17 Members, Senate, French, 1 copy each		17
159 Members, Commons, English, 1 copy each	159	.....
47 Members, Commons, French, 1 copy each		47
The Members of the Local Legislatures..	327	70
Outside distribution, as per List.....	224	58
Remainder.....	100	50
Total Journals, Commons.....	870	242
—————		
<i>The Sessional Papers.</i> —60 Members, Senate, English, 1 copy each.....	60	.....
17 “ “ French, “		17
159 “ Commons, English, 1 copy each	159	.....
47 Members, Commons, French, 1 copy each		47
The Members of the Local Legislatures....	327	70
Outside distribution, as per List.....	224	58
Remainder	100	50
Total, Sessional Papers	870	242

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TO THE

TWELFTH VOLUME.

41 VICTORIA, 1878.

Accounts and Papers:

Laid before the House:—Relative to—

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1. <i>Adulteration</i> :—Report on Adulteration of Food. (<i>S. Papers, No. 3.</i>)	By Com. of H.E.	25
2. <i>Advertizing</i> . See <i>Printing</i> , 143.		
3. <i>Agriculture</i> :—Report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1877. (<i>S. Papers, No. 9.</i>)	By Com. of H.E.	25
4. <i>Australian Colonies</i> :—Return of nature and value of all manufactures exchanged between Canada and those Colonies, &c. (<i>Printed, 82.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 43.</i>)	By Order 41	73

Banks:

5. List of Stockholders in the different Chartered Banks, <i>viz</i> : (<i>Printed, 135.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 15.</i>)	By Act	—
Eastern Townships Bank.....	—	25
Federal Bank of Canada.....	—	—
La Banque du Peuple	—	—
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La Banque Nationale.....	—	—
Bank of Yarmouth.....	—	—
Quebec Bank.....	—	—
Bank of Montreal	—	47
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La Banque d'Hochelega	—	—
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Union Bank of Lower Canada	—	87
La Banque Jacques Cartier	—	121

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.**Banks—Continued.*

- | | ORDERED. | PRE-SENTED. |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6. Statement in reference to the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 198.)
(<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 105.) | By Address
145 | 190 |
| 7. Copies of correspondence relative to Oliver LaTour and the Banque Nationale, &c. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 293.)
(<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 135.) | By Address
198 | 263 |
| 8. <i>Baptisms, Marriages and Burials</i> :—General Statements and Returns for certain Districts in the Province of Quebec.
(<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 13.) | By Act | 25, 47,
61, 73,
87, 121,
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| 9. <i>Boswell, J. K.</i> :—Copies of all Orders in Council relating to seizure of his brewery. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 262.)
(<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 98.) | By Address
159 | 183 |

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| 10. Return respecting Malpeque Breakwater. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 136.)
(<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 60.) | By Order
68 | 105 |
| 11. Return of Lights at Tignish Breakwater. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 136.)
(<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 66.) | By Order
68 | 106 |
| 12. Statement of amount expended on L'Ardoise Breakwater, C.B. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 136.) | Senate
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| 13. Return of expenditure on Cow Bay Breakwater. | By Order
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| 14. Return showing Receipts for Customs and Excise in British Columbia; also on the Stickine River, &c. (<i>Printed</i> , 262.)
(<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 141.) | By Order
32 | 228 |
| 15. Return showing sums of money paid to British Columbia, under Sec. 2, Chap. 17, Vict. 37. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 82.)
(<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 37.) | By Order
38 | 68 |
| 16. Return of Report of Engineer employed on Boundary Line between British Columbia and Alaska. (<i>Printed</i> , 262.)
(<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 125.) | By Address
44 | 232 |
| 17. Copy of all correspondence in respect to pensions to public officers who were in the service of British Columbia at the date of the Union, 1871. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 273.)
(<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 131.) | By Address
90 | 254 |

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| 18. Report of Minister of Inland Revenue on Canal Statistics.
(<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 3.) | By Com. of
H.E. | 25 |
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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

Canals—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
19. Return of all papers relative to land required for enlargement of the Lachine Canal, &c. (<i>Printed</i> , 51.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 23.)	By Order March 28th 1877.	34
20. Copies of all complaints made against any Inspector or other officer of Secs. 6, 7 and 11 of the Lachine Canal, &c.	By Order 50	—
21. Return of amounts of six lowest tenders for Sections 16, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 33, 34 and 35 of new Welland Canal. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 136.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 58a.)	By Order 62	98
22. Return shewing amounts of six lowest tenders for Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 of Lachine Canal, &c. (<i>Printed</i> , 197.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 23b.)	By Address 64	122
23. Copy of papers relative to contract for enlargement of St. Peter's Canal. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 198.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 46.)	By Order 68	164
24. Return showing sums of money paid out of the \$39,256.01, deposited in the Bank of Montreal, to pay certain parties for land taken for Canal purposes, &c. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 273.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 130.)	By Order 109	254
25. Return shewing amounts of six lowest tenders for Sections 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14 of the new Welland Canal. (<i>Printed</i> , 262.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 58b.)	By Address 163	232
26. Return of railway plant, machinery, &c., imported in bond for use of contractors on Welland Canal Improvements, &c.	By Order 199	—
27. Copies of Reports for last two years relative to enlargement of St. Peter's Canal. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 272.)	Senate Papers	—
28. <i>Chaudière River</i> .—Copy of correspondence relative to construction of bridge over that River, Lévis.	By Order 199	—
<i>Civil Service</i> :		
29. Statement of allowances and gratuities under 33 Vict., c. 4. (<i>Superannuation</i> .) (<i>Printed</i> , 51.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 18.)	By Act.	26
30. Statement of reason, in each case, of superannuation of persons mentioned in the foregoing Return. (<i>Printed</i> , 135.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 18.)	By Order 62	108
31. Return of original papers signed by Deputy Heads of the different Public Departments purporting to be made in obedience to the order of the House of 5th March, 1877, &c. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 146.)	By Order 235	299

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	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
32. <i>Consolidated Insurance Act</i> :—Return relative thereto. (Printed, 272.)	Senate, Papers.	—
33. <i>Coteau du Lac</i> :—Copies of papers relative to services of late W. Taylor, as master builder for construction of the Fort thereat.	By Order 40	—
<i>Customs:</i>		
34. Copies of Correspondence relative to bonded ware- houses at Carronbrook and Clinton in Huron. (Not Printed, 229.) (S. Papers, No. 117.)	By Order 66	214
35. Copy of papers relative to removal of Custom House from New Campbellton.	By Order 66	—
36. Return of Customs and Inland Revenue Duties at St. John, N.B., from 1st July, 1876, to 1st January, 1877, &c. (Not Printed, 136.) (S. Papers, No. 77.)	By Order 110	122
37. Statement of all rebate of duties on Merchandize of any kind imported from the United States into Ontario and Quebec from 1875 to 1878.	By Order 138	—
38. <i>Dawson Route</i> :—Copy of all papers relating to amounts claimed by Carpenter & Co., on account of their contract for operating that Government Road, &c. (Not Printed, 198.) (S. Papers, No. 90.)	By Address 64	169
<i>Dominion Lands:</i>		
39. Reports relative to Dominion Lands under 38 Vict. c. 53. (Not Printed, 136.)	Senate Papers.	—
40. Return of all moneys received at Dominion Land Office for payment of Lands in Railway Reserve. (Printed, 135.) (S. Papers No. 56.)	By Order 62	93
41. Statement of number of lots south of Assiniboine River for which Patents have been issued, &c. Not Printed, 197.) (S. Papers No. 84.)	By Order 128	164
<i>Elections:</i>		
42. Reports of Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to Dominion Controverted Elec- tions Act, 1874: Electoral District of Beauce.	—	11
43. Judgment of Supreme Court in re James Somerville et al. and Hon. R. Laflamme (Jacques Cartier Election)	By Act.	175

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	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
44. <i>Emigration</i> :—Statement of money paid out by London Emigration Agent in 1876 and 1877.	By Order 124	—
45. <i>Excise</i> :—Return of duties for last six months of 1877, &c. (<i>Printed</i> , 293.)	Senate Papers.	—
<i>Exhibitions:</i>		
46. Return of total cost to Canadian Government of the Philadelphia Exhibition. (<i>Printed</i> , 135.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 62.)	By Order 44	106
47. Return of total cost to Canadian Government of the Sydney Exhibition.	By Order 44	—
48. Statement of all moneys paid, &c., in connection with the Paris Exhibition, up to 1st January, 1878. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 197.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 85.)	By Order 111	164
49. <i>Gauvreau, J. P.</i> :—His Report for 1877, as Collector of Customs at Rimouski. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 229.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 116.)	By Order 65	214
50. <i>Geological Survey</i> :—Report of Progress for 1876. (<i>Not Printed by Parliament</i> , 262.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 126.)	By Act.	232
51. <i>Giblin, John</i> :—Copies of correspondence relative to lease of his house as Culler's office at Quebec. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 198) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 95.)	By Address 124	169
52. <i>Government Savings Bank</i> :—Copies of correspondence relative to dismissal of Agent at Glace Bay, C.B.	By Order 126	—
<i>Governor General:</i>		
53. Return of expenses of His Excellency's journey to the North-West in 1876-77. (<i>Printed</i> , 82.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 39.)	By Order 50	72
54. Return of total amount expended from 1872 to 1877 on Rideau Hall, Travelling Expenses of Governor General and suite, &c.	By Order 129	—
55. <i>Grand River Falls</i> :—Copies of all papers in connection therewith.	By Order 90	—
56. <i>Graving Dock</i> :—Copies of correspondence relative to Graving Dock at Esquimalt. See <i>Railways</i> , 165.	—	—
57. <i>Gypsum</i> :—Statement of import from the United States. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 230.)	Senate Papers.	—

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	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
<i>Harbors and Harbor-Masters :</i>		
58. Return of all Reports, &c., in connection with the projected harbor on Lake Erie, near the Village of Morpeth. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 136.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 47.)	By Order 32	80
59. Return respecting complaints made against administration of Harbor Board of Montreal in connection with Sorel and deepening of Lake St. Peter, &c. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 52.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 27.)	By Address 16th April, 1877.	39
60. Copy of Mr. Kingsford's Report on Matane Harbor. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 136.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 57.)	By Order 41	98
61. Instructions to Mr. Fleming relating to certain Harbors in British Columbia, and a site for the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, on the Pacific coast. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 52.)	Senate Papers.	—
62. Copy of papers relative to Ingonish Harbor Breakwater. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 136.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 74.)	By Order 66	122
63. Copy of Engineer's Reports of Bic Harbor.	By Order 128	—
64. Correspondence on the subject of allowing cars and locomotives of the Quebec, Ottawa and Occidental Railway to pass over the wharves in Montreal Harbor. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 52.)	Senate Papers.	—
65. Copy of Report of Survey of Lingan, Cape Breton. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 136.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 51.)	By Order 64	84
66. Copy of Engineer's Report on Victoria Harbor and Breakwater, at Wood Island. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 198.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 91.)	By Order 76	169
67. Statement of parties who tendered for works being constructed under control of the Quebec Harbor Trust on the River St. Charles. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 136.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 69.)	By Address 90	108
68. Return relative to erection of office of Harbor-Master at Port Colborne, and the appointment of Charles H. Carter to such office, &c. (<i>Printed</i> , 197.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 76.)	By Order 16th April, 1877	122
69. Copy of Mr. Perley's Report of Cascumpec Harbor. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 195.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 92.)	By Order 125	169
70. Copy of Orders in Council relative to new breakwater and dredging at Collingwood Harbor.	By Address 128	—

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

Harbors and Harbor-Masters—Continued.

- | | ORDERED. | PRE-SENTED. |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 71. Copy of Order in Council in reference to Harbor Master for the Port of Collingwood. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 198.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 100.) | By Address
137 | 184 |
| 72. Returns laid before House on 1st and 7th March, 1877, relative to Ingonish Harbor. (<i>Referred</i> , 232.) (<i>Printed</i> , 262.) | See
Journals
1877 | — |
| 73. <i>Harvey, John</i> :—Return for papers relating to his dismissal as Slide Master at Arnprior. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 52.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 29.) | By Order
11th April,
1877. | 43 |
| 74. <i>Hawes</i> :—Bill of complaint, &c., <i>in re Canada vs. Hawes</i> , now pending in Chancery, England. (<i>Printed</i> , 293.) | Senate
Papers. | |

House of Commons:

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----|
| 75. Return of objects and expenses of Special Committees appointed during past four years. (<i>Printed</i> , 82.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 34) | By Order
40 | 54 |
| 76. Return of names, ages, salaries, &c., of officers and clerks of the House; also, of messengers, &c., in the Sergeant at Arms Department. | By Order
199 | 208 |

Imports:

- | | | |
|--|----------------|-----|
| 77. Statement of number and value of all horses, horned cattle, sheep and swine imported during 1877 and 1878. (<i>Printed</i> , 135.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 72) | By Order
66 | 117 |
| 78. Return of value of meat, green, dried, cured or potted, imported from United States. (<i>Printed</i> , 135.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 73.) | By Order
80 | 117 |

Indians:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|-----|
| 79. Returns of sales of timber made on Indian Lands on Lake Huron, or on Islands of Georgian Bay, &c. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 197.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 79.) | By Address
65 | 161 |
| 80. Return of Report of Joint Indian Commission for adjusting extent and boundaries of Indian Reserves in British Columbia. | By Order
75 | — |
| 81. <i>Inland Revenue</i> : Report, Return and Statistics of Inland Revenues for 1877; also, of Canal Statistics; Weights and Measures; Adulteration of Food. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 3.) | By Com. of
H. E. | 25 |
| 82. <i>Interior, Department of</i> : Report of the Minister for 1877. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 10.) | By Com. of
H. E. | 4 |

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS —Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
83. <i>Lapsed Balances</i> : Copies of all Orders in Council relating to balances of appropriations of 1876-77, which may have lapsed and been carried over to the following year, &c. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 293.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 67.)	By Order 63	108
84. <i>Library of Parliament</i> : Librarian's Report. (<i>Printed</i> , 51.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 11.)	—	14
85. <i>Loan</i> : Statement showing amount of Loan of 1876, &c.	By Order 202	—
86. <i>Manitoba</i> : Report of Hon. A. Morris relative to putting into force 38 Vict., c. 53. (<i>Printed</i> , 272.)	Senate Papers	—
<i>Marine and Fisheries</i> :		
87. Tenth annual Report of Minister for 1877, and supplements. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 1.)	By Com. of H. E.	24, 43, 273
88. Statement of rivers under lease in Rimouski, Gaspé, Bonaventure, &c. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 83.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 41.)	By Order 63	73
89. Copy of Report of Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia for 1877. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 83.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 42.)	By Order 67.	73
90. List of employés of Department of Marine in the District of Quebec since 1861. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 136.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 63.)	By Order 67	106
91. Copies of all correspondence relative to accusations made against Agent of Marine and Fisheries in British Columbia, &c.	By Address 159	—
92. Special Reports relative to Fish Breeding Establishment at Miramichi. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 197.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 81.)	—	162
93. Reports relative to Steamboat Inspection, examination of Masters and Mates, Harbor Police, Wrecks and Casualties.	By Act	236
94. Contracts relating to the Department in P. E. Island. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 273.)	Senate Papers	—
95. <i>Maritime Court of Ontario</i> :—General Rules. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 82.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 31.)	By Act.	51
96. <i>McNeil, R.</i> :—Copy of papers relative to his dismissal as Shipping Officer at Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton Co. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 282.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 124.)	By Order 126	232

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
<i>Militia :</i>		
97. Report of the Minister for 1877. (<i>S. Papers, No. 8.</i>)	By Com. of H.E.	25
98. Return of sums expended for repairs to Military Forts at Lévis. (<i>Not Printed, 136.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 50b</i>)	By Order 40	84
99. Return showing names of Militiamen of 1812 and 1813 who died, up to 1st January, 1878. (<i>Not Printed, 82.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 38.</i>)	By Order 44	69
100. Return of Cadets admitted to Kingston Military College. (<i>Printed, 135.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 49a.</i>)	By Order 67	84
101. Return of amounts spent on Military Schools in New Brunswick, etc. (<i>Not Printed, 136.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 49b.</i>)	By Order 75	98
102. Return of tenders for construction of platform for gun at No. 1 Fort, Lévis. (<i>Not Printed, 136.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 50a.</i>)	By Order 89	122
103. Return of ammunition furnished in 1875 '76, '77, to the Active Volunteer Battalions and Companies of Canada. (<i>Printed, 197.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 103.</i>)	By Order 95	187
104. Copies of correspondence relative to Sergeant L. Hart, R. E., Drill Instructor under Lieut.-Colonel Scoble.	By Order 124	—
105. Return of ranks and names of all officers who have attended "A" an "B" Battery Schools of Gunnery. (<i>Not Printed, 393.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 133.</i>)	By Order 127	262
106. <i>Northern Light</i> :—Statement of expenses incurred in running said Steamer between Georgetown and Pictou. (<i>Not Printed, 198.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 101.</i>)	By Order 42	184
107. <i>North-West Territories</i> :—Copy of Ordinances made by Lieutenant Governor and Council of North-West Territories. (<i>Printed, 82.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 45.</i>)	By Act.	79
108. <i>O'Donoghue, W. B.</i> :—Copies of all Orders in Council relating to an amnesty to him. (<i>Printed, 135.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 55.</i>)	By Address 31	88
109. <i>Oromocto Shoals</i> :—Reports relative to their improvement. (<i>Not Printed, 273.</i>)	Senate Papers.	—
110. <i>Ottawa River</i> :—Copies of all Reports of Engineers respecting existence and cause of great rise of waters of the 60 mile level of the river. (<i>Not Printed, 52.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 22.</i>)	By Order March 28, 1877.	34

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
111. <i>Oyster Beds</i> :—Copies of all papers relative to lease of certain mud-flats and oyster beds to Hon. A. Macfarlane. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 198.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 102.)	By Address 127	184
112. <i>Penitentiaries</i> :—Report of the Minister of Justice thereon for 1877. (<i>Printed</i> , 51.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 12.)	By Com. of H. E.	24
113. <i>Petitions of Right</i> :—Return of all Petitions of Right transmitted to the Secretary of State since 1876. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 229.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 80c.)	By Address 125	218
114. <i>Pine River Pass</i> :—Copy of Report of J. Hunter, C.E., on his survey in 1877 of that Pass.	By Order 80	—
<i>Police :</i>		
115. Returns of all tenders received and contracts let for supplies furnished to Indians and Mounted Police, in the North West, &c.	By Order 63	—
116. Copies of Correspondence connected with the dismissal of R. J. M. Lecaine from the Mounted Police Force.	By Order 126	—
117. Return showing average number of Dominion Police. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 272.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 137.)	By Act.	259
<i>Post Office :</i>		
118. Report of Postmaster General for 1877. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 6.)	By Com. of H. E.	25
119. Copy of correspondence respecting carriage of mails by water from Quebec to Murray Bay, in County of Charlevoix. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 229.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 121.)	By Order 38	218
120. Copy of all tenders since 1877 for conveying mails from Quebec to Eboulements or Murray Bay. (<i>Not Printed</i> .) (<i>S. Papers</i> No. 121a.)	By Address 40	218
121. Return of all correspondence relative to mail communication with the British West Indies; also, with regard to a subsidy to a line of steamers between Canada and the British West Indies.	By Address 49	—
122. Copy of correspondence in relation to carriage of mail between Quebec and Chicoutimi since 1st January, 1877.	By Order 64	—

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

Post Office—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
123. Copy of correspondence relative to Post Office at New Campbellton; Also, statement of postage stamps disposed of in County of Victoria. (<i>S. Papers No. 48.</i>)	By Order 66	80 —
124. Copy of tenders for carrying mail between St. Henri, (Levis) and St. Isidore (Dorchester.)	By Order 66	
125. Copy of petitions relative to Post Office in the Parish of Perth, Victoria Co., N.B. (<i>Not printed, 229.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 112.</i>)	By Address 67	214
126. Copy of complaint made against J. S. Vallée, Postmaster of Montmagny, &c. (<i>S. Papers, No. 129.</i>)	By Order 75	294
127. Copy of correspondence respecting removal of Post Office at South Gut of St. Anns, N.S. (<i>Not Printed, 229.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 106.</i>)	By Order 76	194
128. Copies of papers relative to conveyance of Mails between Port Hastings and Grand Narrows, N.S. (<i>Not printed, 229.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 107.</i>)	By Order 76	194
129. Copies of papers relative to a daily Mail between British Columbia and Puget Sound.	By Address 95	—
130. Copies of correspondence in relation to dismissal of Charles Lilley as Postmaster in London East, and the appointment of Mr. Mills in his stead. (<i>S. Papers No. 144.</i>)	By Order 110	293 —
131. Copies of papers relative to mail service between Nanaimo and New Westminster.	By Address 124	
132. Copies of papers relative to change of mail route between Great Village and Five Islands, Colchester Co. (<i>S. Papers, No 145.</i>)	By Address 233	293
133. Relative to increased mail accommodation from Brookfield to Upper Stewiacke, Colchester Co.	By Address 233	—
134. Copies of Correspondence relative to mail irregularities between Arichat, Hawkesbury and Antigonish Post Offices. (<i>Not Printed, 136.</i>)	Senate Papers.	—
135. Copies of all contracts for conveyance of mails from Sydney to Cow Bay, Bridgeport, Glace Bay in Cape Breton, N.S.	By Message to Senate, 126	147
136. Copies of correspondence relative to removal of Postmaster at Cow Bay, C.B. (<i>Not Printed, 229.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 120.</i>)	By Order 127	218

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS— <i>Continued.</i>	ORDERED.	PRE- SENTED.
<i>Post Office—Continued.</i>		
137. Also, relative to dismissal of D. McDonald, Postmaster at Little Glace Bay, C.B. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 229.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 111.)	By Order 127	214.
138. Also, relative to the dismissal of James Corbett, Postmaster at Lorway Mines, C.B. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 229.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 114.)	By Order 127	214
139. Also, relative to resignation of J. Cadigan, as Postmaster at Little Glace Bay, C.B. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 229.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 113.)	By Order 127	214
140. Also, relative to the Post Office affairs of Victoria Mines, C.B. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 229.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 115.)	By Order 127	214
<i>Printing :</i>		
141. Copies of accounts, &c., of payments for printing made out of contingencies of the Department of Justice to J. G. Moylan, I. B. Taylor and the Citizen Printing Co. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 198.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 30.)	By Order 31	50
142. Return of amounts paid for printing in Prince Edward Island in 1874, '75 and '76. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 136.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 33.)	By Order, March 28, 1877.	53
143. Statement of expenses of advertising during 1874, '75 and '76, in public journals on behalf of the Government. (<i>Printed</i> , 197.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 87.)	By Order, Feb. 19, 1877.	164
144. <i>Public Accounts</i> :—Public Accounts of Canada for fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1877. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 5.)	By Com. of H. E.	24
<i>Public Works :</i>		
145. Annual Report of the Minister for 1877. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 7.)	By Com. of H. E.	24
146. Total amount of money expended for Public Works, chargeable to capital since January 1 st , 1874, &c. (<i>Printed</i> , 82.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 41.)	By Order 31	74
147. Return showing sums expended on Public Works, chargeable to Income for 1874-5, &c. (<i>Printed</i> , 82.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 44.)	By Order 64	74
148. <i>Quarantine</i> :—Copies of correspondence relative to building a Quarantine Hospital at Sydney, C.B. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 197.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 83.)	By Address 126	164

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
<i>Railways :</i>		
149. Statement of all accidents and casualties on the railways of the Dominion for 1874, &c. (<i>Printed, 135.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 78.</i>)	By Order 42	123
150. Copy of papers relating to route of Canada Central Extension. (<i>Printed, 135.</i>) (<i>S. Papers No. 28.</i>)	By Order April, 4 1877.	43
151. Copies of Annual Returns of capital, traffic and working expenditure for two years of Canada Southern Railway Co. (<i>Not Printed 136.</i>) (<i>S. Papers No. 75.</i>)	By Order 63	122
152. Copies of all papers relative to Windsor and Annapolis Railway and the Windsor Branch of the Western Counties Railway. (<i>Printed, 293.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 140.</i>)	By Address 63	273
153. Copy of tenders received for construction of Pembina Branch Railway between St. Boniface and Selkirk. (<i>Printed, 135</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 64.</i>)	By Address 63	106
154. Return of fees paid by Government to Counsel, &c., in connection with the Commission appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Northern Railway. (<i>S. Papers, No. 119.</i>)	By Address 65	294
155. Copies of correspondence respecting distribution or loan of old rails, &c.	By Order 77	—
156. Return of quantity of old rails appropriated by Order in Council, &c.	By Order 77	—
157. Statement of average price paid each year since 1869, for locomotives, cars, iron and steel rails, &c.	By Order 110	—
158. Statement of Railway Companies who entered in bond since 1st July, 1867, railway locomotives, engines, cars, &c. (<i>Not Printed, 262.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 123.</i>)	By Order 110	228
159. Statement of quantities, kinds and cost of rails, fish-plates, bolts and nuts, &c. (<i>Not Printed, 136.</i>) (<i>S. Papers No. 21k.</i>)	By Order Feb. 15, 1877.	123
160. Copy of any Reports made by Admiral De Horsey respecting port most suitable for the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia. (<i>Printed, 82</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 20d.</i>)	By Address 32	69
161. Supplementary Return to do. (<i>Not Printed, 136.</i>)	—	84

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
<i>Railways</i> —Continued.		
162. Return of all papers relating to the carrying of emigrants and employes in connection with the Pacific Railway Survey, or any freight under direct control of the Government, over the Collingwood and Sarnia route. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 51.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 20b.)	By Order April 2, 1877.	33
163. Copies of Reports of Engineers, &c., relative to surveys of Canadian Pacific Railway from Red River westward, south of Lake Manitoba. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 51.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 20a.)	By Order April 4, 1877.	33
164. Return of number of miles surveyed, and expenditure for such surveys, from the valley of the Ottawa to where the main line or lines strike that portion of the main line from Thunder Bay to Red River, &c. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 51.) (<i>S. Papers</i> No. 20c.)	By Order April 16, 1877.	34
165. Copy of all correspondence in 1877 and 1878, not then before Parliament, between Imperial, Dominion and British Columbia Governments, respecting Canada Pacific Railway; also in reference to Graving Dock at Esquimalt.	By Address 44	—
166. Copy of every Report of Chief Engineers and other Engineers relative to a survey in 1876 of the route between Burrard's Inlet and Yellow Head Pass. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 135.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No 20f.)	By Order 49	105
167. Copy of Reports, &c., relative to survey and location of line of Pacific Railway between Red River and Battleford, &c. (<i>Printed</i> , 229.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 20i.)	By Order 56	213
168. Return of all Reports respecting cost of constructing line of Railway between Bute Inlet and a port in Vancouver Island.	By Order 57	—
169. Return of tenders for supply of Spikes for Canada Pacific Railway and the Intercolonial Railway. (<i>Printed</i> , 228.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 108.)	By Order 62	213
170. Copies of all papers relative to selection of terminus and station grounds of Pacific Railway on the Kaminstiquia, &c.	By Address 62	—
171. Statement of money disbursed to January 1st., 1878, upon Contracts 13, 14, 15, 23 and 25 of the Canada Pacific Railway. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 135.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 20e.)	By Order 64	105
172. Statement of number of miles actually graded and ready for track-laying, &c., under Contracts 13, 14, 15 and 25 of Canada Pacific Railway. (<i>Printed</i> , 135.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 20h.)	By Order 64	122

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

Railways—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
173. Copies of contracts for line from Fort William to Selkirk. (<i>Printed</i> , 272.)	Senate Papers.	—
174. Copy of progress estimate of work done under contract 25 of the Canada Pacific Railway, &c. (<i>Not Printed</i> .)	By Address 65	—
175. Copy of progress estimate on Contract 15 of Canada Pacific Railway. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 136.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 20g.)	By Address 65	105
176. Copy of the Report of Exploration made by Mr. Bell, C.E., on the proposed route of the Canada Pacific Railway from Nipigon, &c. (<i>Printed</i> , 293.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 20l.)	By Order 198	263
177. Reports, &c., relative to location of line and western terminal harbor of Canadian Pacific Railway by Mr. Fleming. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 262.) (<i>Subsequently ordered to be printed</i> , 293.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 21j.)	—	223
178. Return relative to Railway Water Works at Moncton. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 51.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 21b.)	By Order Feb. 15, 1877.	34
179. Return of amounts paid in addition to salary to any General or Departmental officer of the Intercolonial Railway. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 82.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 21a.)	By Order Feb. 15th, 1877.	34
180. Return relative to main brick sewer in station yard of Intercolonial Railway at Moncton. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 21g.)	By Order Feb. 15, 1877.	43
181. Statement showing all claims against the Government still unsettled for damages caused by the Intercolonial Railway for lands taken, damages by fire, &c.	By Order 49	—
182. Return relative to fixing of headquarters at Moncton. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 229.)	Senate Papers.	—
183. Statement of number of miles of the Intercolonial Railway operated on 1st July, 1873 to 1877, and the cost of operation. (<i>Printed</i> , 135., (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 21i.)	By Order 49	84
184. Return respecting Railway Bridge across Falls at St. John, N.B. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 229.)	Senate Papers.	—
185. Return in relation to the working and management of the Intercolonial Railway, showing number of miles run by engines for each service, gross working expenses, special trains for the conveyance of passengers or officers of the railway, &c. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 51.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 21e.)	By Order Feb. 15, 1877.	33

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

Railways—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
186. Return for statement showing original size and cost of brick building at Moncton, used for general offices of Intercolonial Railway, &c. (<i>Not Printed, 52.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 21f.</i>)	By Order Feb. 15, 1877.	33
187. Return in reference to killing of cattle belonging to James Niven, on the Intercolonial Railway. (<i>Not Printed, 51.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 21d.</i>)	By Order Mar. 26, 1877.	34
188. Return showing sums of money paid to C. J. Brydges for salary in connection with Intercolonial Railway, &c. (<i>Not Printed, 51.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 21c.</i>)	By Order Mar. 19, 1877.	34
189. Return of expenditure for carpets, curtains, etc., for general offices at Moncton, N.B. (<i>Not printed, 82.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 21h.</i>)	By Order Feb. 15, 1877	53
190. Return of expenditure on the Tupper House, Hollis Street, Halifax, used as a Ticket Office for Intercolonial Railway. (<i>Not Printed, 197.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 21m.</i>)	By Order 80	164
191. Return of arrangement made with the Grand Trunk Railway, respecting tariff of charges for conveyance of passengers and freight over the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railway, etc. (<i>Printed, 135.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 24b.</i>)	By Address March 26, 1877	105
192. Statement of all contracts, given since 1867, including those of the Intercolonial Railway, those given to lowest tenders, and those to others, etc. (<i>S. Papers, No. 21a.</i>)	By Address 110	285
193. Copies of correspondence in relation to the killing of Edward Murphy's Cow (Barnaby River, Miramichi, N.B.) on the Intercolonial Railway. (<i>Not Printed, 229.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 21q.</i>)	By Order 110	213
194. Copies of papers relative to wire fence of the Prince Edward Island Railway. (<i>Not Printed, 229.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 109.</i>)	By Order 125	213
195. Statement of amounts paid annually for carrying mail between Kamouraska and Railway Station at St. Pascal, since Express Train on Intercolonial Railway began to deliver mail at that Station. (<i>S. Papers, No. 21u.</i>)	By Order 125	293
196. Copies of memorials relative to Branch Railway from Pugwash to the Intercolonial Railway.	By Address 126	—

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—Continued.

Railways—Continued.

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
197. Copies of papers relative to dismissal or resignation of George Taylor from the office of Assistant Railway Superintendent. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 229.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 21p.)	By Address 126	214
198. Copies of all correspondence relative to dismissal of T. M. Boggs, from the office of Train Despatcher. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 229.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 210.)	By Address 126	213
199. Copies of papers in reference to Section 12 of the Intercolonial Railway.	By Order 137	—
200. Return relative to alterations and repairs on bridges and culverts of Intercolonial Railway between Pictou and Halifax. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 197.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 21l.)	By Order Feb. 15, 1877	164
201. Return of all iron purchased by any of the Government Departments for other than Railway purposes. (<i>Printed</i> , 197.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 28.)	By Order April 16, 1877	167 } 190 }
202. Statement of names, ages, etc., of all persons, except mechanics and laborers, in the service of the Intercolonial Railway. (<i>Printed</i> , 197.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 21n.)	By Order Feb. 15, 1877	169
203. Statement of names of valuers on Intercolonial Railway, in Temiscouata and Rimouski; also, list of all claims for damages.	By Order 200	—
204. Correspondence relative to shipment of grain by way of Intercolonial at Halifax to Europe. (<i>Printed</i> , 228.)	Senate Papers	—
205. <i>Rat River Settlement</i> :—Return relative to lands in that locality. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 272.)	Senate Papers	—
206. <i>Receipts and Expenditures</i> :—Statement of Receipts and Expenditures (Consolidated Fund) from 1st July, 1877 to 10th February, 1878, inclusive.	—	46
207. <i>Red River Insurrection</i> :—Copies of all correspondence between Dominion Government and Hudson Bay Company, relative to alleged losses at Red River Settlement connected with the insurrection in 1869-70. (<i>Printed</i> 228.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 97.)	By Address 110	200
208. <i>Remeasurement of Steam Vessels</i> :—Return of amount expended under Act of late Province of Canada, now repealed, for that service, &c. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 136.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 71.)	By Order 80	109
209. <i>Ross, Angus</i> :—Copies of correspondence respecting removal of Mr. Angus Ross, Lighthouse Keeper at Bird Island Light. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 198.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 94.)	By Order 68	169

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS—*Continued.*

	ORDERED.	PRE-SENTED.
210. <i>Royal Navy</i> :—Return of number of Cadets nominated annually to the Royal Navy by the Colonies. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 198.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 99.)	By Address 124	
211. <i>Salmon Fishing</i> :—Tenders received for exclusive right in Fraser River, B.C. (<i>Not Printed</i> , 198.)	Senate Papers.	—
<i>Saskatchewan River :</i>		
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6	Lincoln	J. Norris, Esq.
6	Drummond and Arthabaska.....	O. D. Bourbeau, Esq.
7	Quebec Centre.....	J. Malouin, Esq.
7	Quebec East.....	Hon. W. Laurier.
7	Nicolet.....	F. X. O. Méthot, Esq.
8	Restigouche	G. Haddow, Esq.
8	Digby	J. C. Wade, Esq.
8	City of Halifax.....	Hon. A. Jones.
12	Northumberland	Hon. P. Mitchell.
163	New Westminster.....	T. R. McInnes, Esq.

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